UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS THE ROBERT ZOELLNER COLLECTION



SALE 804
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
OCTOBER 8-10, 1998

Robert a. Siegel
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.



UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS THE ROBERT ZOELLNER COLLECTION

Robert a. Siegel
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UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS THE ROBERT ZOELLNER COLLECTION

To be sold at unreserved public auction on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH AT 2:00 P.M.

Lots 1-161 (New York Provisional thru 1857 Reprints)

AND

AT 7:00 P.M.

Lots 162-318 (1861 thru 1869 Issues, including the 1c Z Grill)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH AT 7:00 P.M.

Lots 319-532 (Bank Note Issues thru 1908 Coils)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH AT 2:00 P.M.

Lots 533-910 (1904 Louisiana-Purchase thru Back-of-Book Issues) Intermission and refreshments served after lot 702

Auction to be held at

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Lots in this sale may be viewed by clients known to our firm (or who provide adequate references) between 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 5, 6 and 7.

To reduce the risk of loss or damage to the stamps in the Zoellner collection, viewing by mail will not be permitted and physical examination of certain lots will be restricted.

The property described in this catalogue will be offered at public auction by Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. ("Galleries") on behalf of various consignors and itself or affiliated companies. By bidding on any lot, whether directly or by or through an agent, in person, or by telephone, facsimile or any other means, the bidder acknowledges and agrees to all of the following Conditions of Sale.

- 1. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer shall be the buyer. The term "final bid" means the last bid acknowledged by the auctioneer, which is normally the highest bid offered. The purchase price payable by the buyer will be the sum of the final bid and a commission of 10% of the final bid ("buyer's premium"), together with any sales tax or use tax which may be due on the sale.
- 2. The auctioneer has the right to reject any bid, to advance the bidding at his discretion and, in the event of a dispute between bidders, to determine the successful bidder, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in dispute. The Galleries' record of the final sale shall be conclusive.
- 3. All bids are per numbered lot in the catalogue unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale. The right is reserved to group two or more lots, to withdraw any lot or lots from the sale, or to act on behalf of the seller. The Galleries will execute bidding instructions on behalf of clients, but will not be responsible for any errors in the execution of such bids.
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- 5. Any lot, the description of which is obviously incorrect, is returnable, but only if the lot is returned within 14 days of receipt. All disputed lots must be returned intact with the original packing material. The following lots may not be returned for any reason: Lots containing ten or more items; lots from buyers who have registered for the pre-sale exhibition or received lots by postal viewing, thereby having had the opportunity to inspect them before the sale; any lot described with "faults" or "defects" may not be returned because of any fault or defect. No illustrated lots may be returned because of centering, margins or other factors shown in the illustrations.
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- 8. All lots are sold as genuine. Any lot which is accompanied by an expert certificate (for U.S. items, the accepted authority is The Philatelic Foundation), dated within the past five years of the sale date, is sold "as is" and in accordance with the description on the certificate. Such lots may not be returned for any reason, including but not limited to a contrary certificate of opinion obtained after the sale. Buyers who wish to obtain a certificate for any item that is not accompanied by a certificate dated within the past five years may do so, provided that the following conditions are met: (1) the purchase price must be paid in full, (2) the item must be submitted to an acceptable expertizing committee with a properly executed application form within 21 days of the sale, (3) a copy of the application form must be given to the Galleries, (4) in the event that an adverse opinion is received, the Galleries retain the right to resubmit the item on the buyer's behalf for reconsideration, without time limit or other restrictions, (5) unless written notification to the contrary is received, items submitted for certification will be considered cleared 90 days from the date of sale, and (6) in the event any item is determined to be "not as described", the buyer will be refunded the purchase price and the certification fee up to \$100.00 unless otherwise agreed.
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Revised 2/98

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Grading Terms, Abbreviations and Values Used in Descriptions

Centering and Gum

Margin width, centering and gum are graded according to Scott Catalogue standards.

Extremely Fine (EF): Exceptionally large margins or near perfect centering. The term "Gem" describes condition that is the finest possible for the issue.

Very Fine (VF): Normal size margins for the issue and well-centered with the design a bit closer to one side.

Fine (F): Smaller than usual margins or noticeably off center. Pre-1890 issues may have the design touched in places.

Very Good (VG): Attractive appearance, but margins or perforations cut into the design.

Good (G) or Average (Ave.): Cut into or perfs far into design and usually with slight faults. This condition is generally acceptable for rarities, scarce multiples or stamps used on unusual covers.

Gum Categories:	MINT N.H. Mint Never Hinged Free from any		NO GUM					
		Lightly Hinged Faint impression	Hinge Mark or Remnant Prominent	Part o.g. Approximately half or more of	Small part o.g. Approximately less than half of	No gum Only if issued with gum		
	disturbance	of a removed hinge over a small area	hinged spot with part or all of the hinge remaining	the gum intact	the gum intact			
Catalogue Symbol:	**	*	*	*	*	(★)		
PRE-1890 ISSUES		90 stamps in these c a premium over Sc		Scott Value for "O.G."		Scott "No Gum" Values thru No. 218		
1890-1935 ISSUES	Scott "Never Hinged" Values for Nos. 219-771	(Actual va	e for "O.G." alue will be d by the f hinging)	Disturbed Original Gum: Gum showing noticeable effects of humidity, climate or hinging over more that half of the gum. The significance of gum disturbance in valuing a stamp in any of the Original Gum cate				
1935 TO DATE	Scott Value for "Unused"			gories depends of ty and normal g variables affecting in tropical climated disturbance due	gories depends on the degree of disturbance, the rari- ty and normal gum condition of the issue and other variables affecting quality. For example, stamps issued in tropical climates are expected to have some gum disturbance due to humidity, and such condition is not considered a negative factor in pricing.			

Covers

Minor nicks, short edge tears, flap tears and slight reduction at one side are normal conditions for 19th century envelopes. Folded letters should be expected to have at least one file fold. Light cleaning of covers and small mends along the edges are accepted forms of conservation. Unusual covers may have a common stamp with a slight crease or tiny tear. These flaws exist in virtually all 19th century covers and are not always described. They are not grounds for return.

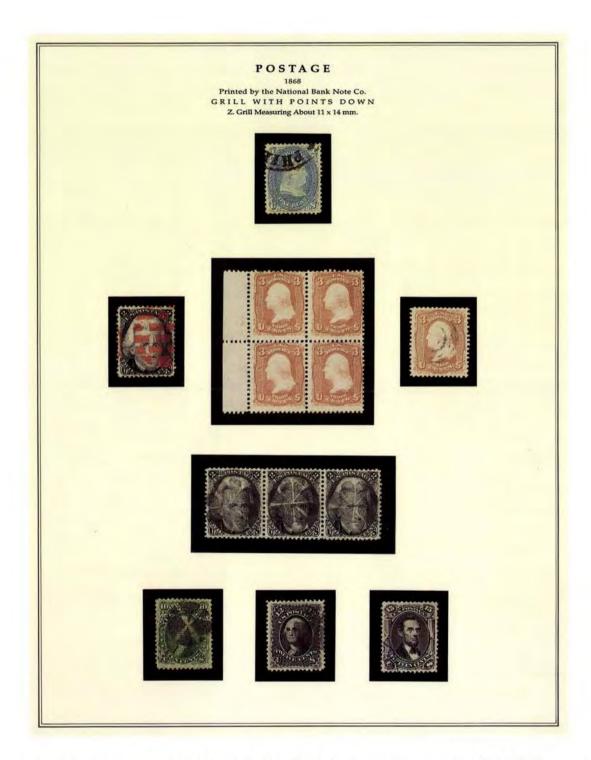
Catalogue Values and Estimates

Unless otherwise noted, the currently available Scott Catalogue values are quoted in dollars with a decimal point. Other catalogues are often used for foreign countries or specialized areas and are referred to by their common name: Stanley Gibbons (SG), Dietz, American Air Mail Catalogue (AAMC), Michel, Zumstein, Facit, etc. Estimates are indicated with an "E." and reflect our conservative valuation in dollars. Reserves will never exceed the low end of the estimate range; they will sometimes exceed Scott Catalogue value for stamps in Extremely Fine condition.

Because of certain pricing inconsistencies in the Scott Catalogue—for example, blocks that have no gum, the absence of premiums for Mint N.H. items, etc.—we cannot guarantee the accuracy of values quoted for multiples, specialized items and collection lots. We generally try to be conservative, but buyers may not return a lot because of a discrepancy in catalogue value due to Scott pricing inconsistencies.

Symbols and Abbreviations (see chart for gum symbols)

田	Block	E	Essay	pmk.	Postmark	No.	Scott Catalogue Number
\boxtimes	Cover	P	Proof	cds	Circular Datestamp	hs	Handstamp
FC	Fancy Cancel	TC	Trial Color Proof	var.	Variety	ms.	Manuscript



Album page from the Robert Zoellner collection, displaying a complete set of the 1868 Z Grill stamps.

INTRODUCTION

As I PREPARE TO INTRODUCE THIS collection and collector, my thoughts go back to an observation once made by Raymond H. Weill, who, together with his brother, Roger, has helped build more important United States stamp collections than any other professional, past or present. He told me that above all, the collector must have both the means and the inclination. The concept is so simple that my reaction upon hearing it was to look for other requirements. What about knowledge? Or time? Was it not important to join collector groups? Surely there must be other essentials.

Experience has taught me the simple truth of Raymond Weill's observation. Truly great collections begin with the inclination to collect and grow through the dedication of financial resources necessary to acquire significant items. Knowledge may come to the collector. Membership in societies may add sociability to the process. The time spent collecting may be long or short (the key is being there at the right time). However, *means* and *inclination* are the fundamentals that determine how events in a collector's life will unfold.

Robert Zoellner is the rare person with both the means and the inclination to build a great stamp collection. Mr. Zoellner was determined to have a complete United States stamp collection, and he could afford to do so. At those critical moments when both ingredients were needed, his purpose was clear and his commitment never wavered. Deciding to buy one stamp for \$418,000 is a compelling demonstration of the Weill axiom.

Collectors are motivated for many reasons, but the seeds of inclination are often planted in childhood, when many of us were introduced to stamp collecting by our parents or teachers. Robert Zoellner started as a child and tried to fill the spaces of a United States stamp album with the best copies he could afford. When his interest was rekindled in 1984, Mr. Zoellner pulled out that old album and became reacquainted with the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi and Overrun Nations issues. This time he could afford to complete those sets with examples in choice condition.

And, he wondered, could he complete the whole album?

That was Robert Zoellner's first question when we were introduced in 1985. It was the first time any collector had posed the question to me of whether or not it was possible to complete a United States stamp collection. My response was to outline, issue by issue, the major obstacles to completion and to assess the likelihood of acquiring all of the key stamps within a collecting lifetime. Yes, it was possible, but the cost would be considerable, and the rarest stamps—the 1867-68 A and Z Grills—might be very difficult to complete unless certain collections were sold.

Mr. Zoellner's decision to pursue his goal was made. He bought a 24c Inverted Jenny and then looked for a stamp album. I recall attending an ASDA New York show with him, where he perused the dealers' booths and shopped for an album and supplies. He stopped at one of the leading suppliers and asked about a National hingeless album, half-jokingly inquiring if the dealer could furnish it filled ("yes, that can be arranged"). I remember looking at Mr. Zoellner as he worked his way through the aisles filled with bag-toting collectors and kids looking for Grenadian Michael Jackson stamps, and I wondered if this nice fellow would see his ambition realized or give up in frustration. Whatever might happen, I was determined to be his guide, to make certain that the collection was genuine and beautiful, and that he could be confident every decision he made was based on accurate information and full disclosure.

Soon after the process began, any uncertainty I might have had about Mr. Zoellner's determination quickly evaporated as he made bold moves to acquire the keys to his collection. There were several minor purchases and a few valuable stamps added during those early months, highlighted by the superb 4c 1908 Imperforate pair (lot 523) that was the first to be sold after the ex-Lilly strip of five was cut into two pairs and a single. As an item noteworthy as much for condition as for rarity, it set the quality standard for future acquisitions.

The first major collection to come to market after Mr. Zoellner's start belonged to Leonard Sheriff and was sold through this firm in December 1985. When I told Mr. Zoellner that the Sheriff collection would be coming up for sale, he perked up. "The Leonard Sheriff?" he asked, "He is one of the most respected arbitrageurs on Wall Street." Yes, that Leonard Sheriff, who I knew as one of the country's most respected stamp collectors. The Sheriff sale was the first and only stamp auction Mr. Zoellner attended, and he observed as I bid for and bought the complete set of used 1861-66 Re-Issues (lots 266-275), which Mr. Sheriff was particularly fond of and had carefully assembled over many years. From this sale Mr. Zoellner

bought his first major grill rarity, the finest known example of the 30c A Grill (lot 216).

The biggest opportunity in Mr. Zoellner's collecting career-in essence, the twin events that put him in striking distance of achieving completion-came during the following year, 1986. The first was the May auction of the "Isleham" collection by this firm at Ameripex, and the second was the November auction by Superior Galleries of the Dr. Jerry Buss collection. Between the two sales, all of the major Grill rarities would reach the market for the first time in years, including the coveted 1c and 15c Z Grills (lots 226 and 235). Also to be offered were examples of the 5c A Grill (lot 215) and the 3c B Grill (lot 217), both needed for the collection. The 10c Z Grill (lot 233) from William K. Herzog's collection had been purchased in the 1986 Rarities sale before Ameripex, but the others were much-wanted building blocks to a complete collection. If they could be acquired at this early juncture, surely everything else would fall into place.

The Superior sale in Los Angeles in November 1986 was attended by several formidable competitors, and my instructions from Mr. Zoellner to acquire the 1c Z Grill were vague in specifics, yet crystal clear in intent. When the lot was finally knocked down at \$380,000 hammer, plus the 10% premium for a total of \$418,000, Mr. Zoellner received a phone call from me (he wanted to be awakened in the early morning) with the news that the 1c Z Grill was now his stamp. I recall "We got it!" were the first words he spoke (to his wife). At the time the notion of paying nearly half of one million dollars for a stamp was unnerving to me, although Mr. Zoellner seemed unfazed by that aspect of the event. The Dow was 1,914 back then, and in the twelve years to follow the \$418,000 record price has been surpassed many times. In fact, today, it is 28th on the Linn's Stamp News list of the stamp world's top 100 auction records. Where it will be after October 8th will be up to the bidders.

With the acquisition of every major Grill rarity in 1986 came other significant purchases. The superb used 2c Harding Rotary Perf 11 stamp (lot 714) was plucked like a sweet plum from the James O. Hewitt collection sold by the Steve Ivy firm at Ameripex. The much-desired Pan-American Inverts (lots 505-507) became available in blocks and sparked an interest in multiples that would evolve over time. Toward the end of 1986 two outstanding items were added to the collection-covers bearing the 1845 New York provisional strip of four (lot 7) and the 12c 1851 block of five (lot 92). From this point forward, the collection would grow beyond the basic stamps necessary to complete a Scott Catalogue-based list, to include unusual varieties and rare multiples. Mr. Zoellner never collected covers on the basis of how the stamps were used—his interest was in the stamps themselves. For this reason there are covers in the collection, but they have been chosen for their stamps, which include rare types and multiples that would be desirable off cover.

1987 and 1988 were the zenith years of Mr. Zoellner's collecting, both at auction and through private negotiated transactions.

Beginning in 1987 the Grunin collection of 1851-57 Issue covers came to market in three sales, providing the opportunity to acquire extraordinary examples of the classic stamps printed by Toppan, Carpenter. Mr. Grunin's taste for superb stamps and rare multiples was compatible with Mr. Zoellner's desire to choose covers on the basis of the stamps, not the postal markings or usage. Items such as the ex-Newbury 1851 1c Type Ia strip (lot 24), the ex-Chase 1851 3c corner copy (lot 64), the 1856 5c "Klep Strip" (lot 68), the ex-Neinken 1855 10c Type IV strip (lot 85) and the beautiful 1857-60 Issue covers with multiples came from this series of Grunin sales.

Early in 1988 the Siegel firm held the first in a series of sales dedicated to the Clifford C. Cole collection, another multimillion dollar holding with many United States rarities. From the Cole sale Mr. Zoellner bought the striking four-margin 1c 1851 Type I (lot 19). He also competed successfully for two of the most outstanding 20th century rarities-the unique pair of Scott 482A (lot 656) and a well-centered Scott 596 (lot 713). Later in 1988 the Walter C. Klein collection was sold at auction, and Mr. Zoellner added substantially to his holding of blocks, including the 1860 24c block of 20 (lot 145), the rare 1862 5c Red Brown block (lot 201), 1867-68 Grill multiples and the \$2.00 Offices in China double overprint block (lot 804). Also from the Klein collection came choice examples of 1857-60 Reprints and Bank Note stamps with original gum.

During this period of intense auction activity, Mr. Zoellner also took advantage of opportunities to acquire stamps through private sources. Many of the First Designs and Colors and Bank Note Special Printings came from the Marcel Lutwak collection, brokered privately through dealers.

Between 1989 and 1991, Mr. Zoellner primarily sought only the stamps he needed to complete his collection and was less active in acquiring other kinds of material. When the Weill Brothers' Stock came up for sale in 1989 and 1990, he chose not to expand his scope to include all of the postmasters' provisionals and passed on the opportunity to bid for one of the 24c Inverted Jenny blocks. Instead of acquisition, Mr. Zoellner concentrated his efforts on

mounting the collection in a format that would serve his original purpose—to complete a Scott album of United States stamps—as well as accommodate the large number of varieties and multiples he had amassed. To do this, a Scott Platinum album was adapted with computergenerated pages in the identical style of a Scott album page. As items were added, the spaces would be filled or the pages redesigned for a new block or variety.

In 1992, with the collection mounted and the goal of completion coming closer to his grasp, Mr. Zoellner's collecting was reinvigorated through several key acquisitions. From the Siegel firm's sale of Dr. Leonard Kapiloff's collection, two 1847 blocks were added to enhance the showing of the first General Issue (lots 14-15). The 24c Inverted Jenny was upgraded with a perfectly-centered, lightly-hinged stamp from the McNall collection (lot 722). From the same collection came another important 20th century rarity, the 1c 1908 Vertical Coil (lot 524).

The year 1993 saw two major collections come to market, one at auction and the other by private treaty. The best of the Bechtel block collection was sold to Mr. Zoellner. For the first time in decades, collectors will have the opportunity to acquire fantastically rare blocks, such as the 1857 1c Plate 2 original-gum block of 30 (lot 98), the 1857 1c perforated Type IV block of five (lot 111), the 1860 30c block of 21 (lot 148), the 1867 3c C Grill imprint block (lot 218) and magnificent 1869 Pictorial blocks, highlighted by the 15c Type I original-gum block of six, ex Caspary (lot 288) and the 90c unused block of six (lot 297). Soon after the Bechtel purchase came the Ishikawa auction, from which Mr. Zoellner purchased the 1851 1c Plate 2 Crack block (lot 32), the unique 1857 1c Type III Position 99R2 block (lot 101), rare Grilled Issue blocks and the 1869 6c block of sixteen (lot 282).

The Ishikawa and Bechtel sales culminated in two fascinating discoveries. First, that the 1857 1c Type III Position 99R2 block (lot 101) from Ishikawa and the Plate 2 block of 30 from Bechtel (lot 98) were actually from the same sheet of stamps. Second, that the 1868 30c F Grill block of twelve in this sale (lot 262) could be reconstructed from separate blocks in the Ishikawa and Bechtel collections.

In 1994 and 1995 further acquisitions brought the collection to within a dozen or so Scott numbers of completion. One of the exciting items purchased in 1994 was a cover bearing the 1908 2c Vertical Coil, Scott 321 (lot 531), which came from major collection sold privately by the Siegel firm. The cover had been sold to its first owner more than fifty years earlier and is one of two known Scott 321 covers mailed from Indianapolis in 1908.

An invitation by the Collectors Club of New York to show the collection as the featured United States exhibit at Anphilex '96 was accepted, but it was still incomplete. A hard-target search ensued for the last stamps needed. Finally, with the gift of a Scott 165 from one of Mr. Zoellner's close friends, the collection was complete. The last space was filled.

Being involved with Mr. Zoellner from the start and knowing every stamp intimately, as I do, this sale has a personal meaning to me that goes far beyond an auctioneer's pride and pecuniary interest. When Mr. Zoellner told me he was considering selling the collection that he calls "our" collection, I actually felt myself resisting the idea, despite the obvious benefits to me and this firm. Then I thought about Raymond Weill's words again-means and inclination-and I realized that for a dozen years Robert Zoellner was the most determined collector I have ever met, who had the means to achieve his goal. He did it, he enjoyed it, he learned from it, and now he no longer has the inclination to go beyond his original goal or to keep stamps locked away from other collectors.

That is my introduction to Robert Zoellner and his collection. The catalogue is a complete description of the collection and the subject areas it covers. In guiding Mr. Zoellner, I frequently used auction and Philatelic Foundation records to learn about the supply of a particular rarity. With the publication of this catalogue, our firm will make much of that information available to stamp collectors in the form of a photo census for 23 of the rarest United States stamps, which can be found in the Appendix on pages 364-390. A census can never be complete, but we have used the Levi records, our own sale catalogues over 68 years, and the Philatelic Foundation records to compile a comprehensive photo survey of stamps. We hope others will expand the listings.

In sale catalogues I do not normally acknowledge the work of our firm's staff, because anyone associated with Siegel Auction Galleries is expected to produce quality work. However, John Zuckerman deserves credit for sharing my enthusiasm and vision for this catalogue and contributing enormous effort to create it, particularly in the census. Acknowledgment to several others who contributed information appears on page 391.

To those with the means and inclination to indulge their stamp-collecting desires, I wish you the very best for success in what will surely be remembered as the last great stamp auction of the 20th century.

-SCOTT R. TREPEL

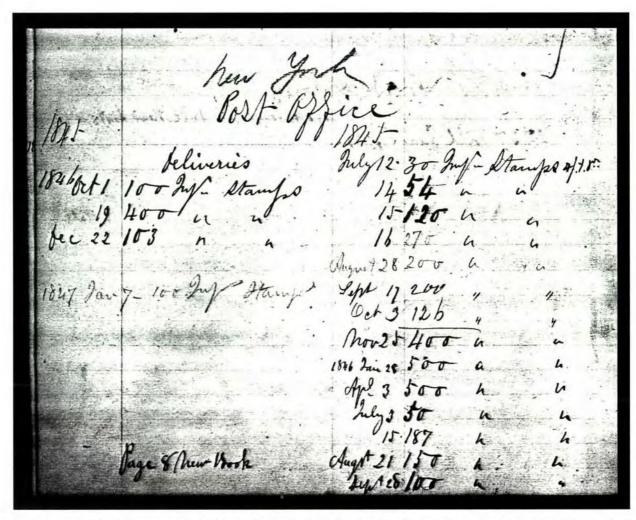


Figure A. Original entries in Rawdon, Wright & Hatch's record books, showing the exact figures for 5c provisional stamps (Scott 9X1) printed and delivered to New York postmaster, Robert H. Morris.

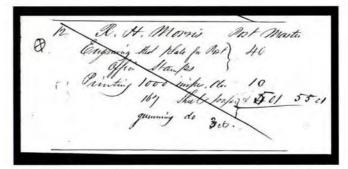


Figure B. This entry and the one shown opposite are Rawdon, Wright & Hatch's charges to the New York postmaster for engraving, printing, gumming and paper used to produce the 5c provisional stamp (Scott 9X1)



1845 NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL

ONE DAY BEFORE JAMES K. POLK'S inauguration as the nation's eleventh president, Congress passed the Act of March 3, 1845, simplifying and reducing postal rates as of July 1. This profound change in the nation's postal system set the stage for the introduction of adhesive stamps to prepay postage, a concept initiated in England in 1840 and proposed by Senator Daniel Webster in the same year, but not acted upon by Congress until 1847. The reaction to stamps on letters in 1845 is comparable to today's prevailing ambivalence towards debit cards and digital commerce. Old habits, fears of counterfeiting and theft, and the slow grind of bureaucracy stifled development as much then as they do today.

Soon after the 1845 rates took effect, New York City's progressive postmaster, Robert H. Morris, placed on sale new 5c stamps for use on letters posted in any of the city's offices or boxes. Morris's stamps were the first of the so-called postmasters' provisionals, stamps issued at post offices before the first General Issue was authorized by Congress and issued in 1847. The New York provisional stamp was not only the first to appear, but it was the most elegantly executed and widely used among the group issued by eleven different offices between 1845 and 1847. The stamp, printed in black, bears George Washington's portrait from an oil painting by Gilbert Stuart.

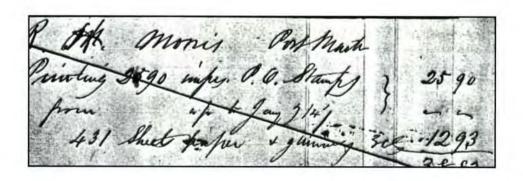
The Rawdon, Wright and Hatch firm's experience in engraving and printing the New York provisional earned them the contract—without competition—for the first General Issue in 1847. Perhaps the most significant aspect of the New York provisional is how its success demonstrated the efficacy of adhesive postage stamps to the public and to Congress, paving the way for the 5c and 10c General Issue.

Beginning on July 12, 1845, and ending on

January 7, 1847, RW&H made eighteen deliveries of sheets to the New York post office, for a total of 3,590 sheets of 40, or 143,600 stamps. Figures A and B show the original RW&H record of these delivery dates and sheet quantities, as well as separate billing entries for the engraved plate, 598 sheets of paper and gumming. This original record corrects an error originating in the Luff book and repeated by subsequent writers. Luff used a different set of record books, which contained a transcribing error that omitted 34 sheets from the total count. There were actually 3,590 sheets printed, including 1,000 delivered through October 3, 1845. The total number of stamps is 143,600 (not 142,240 as in the Luff book). The 3,590 figure divided by 6 (the number of impressions per sheet of paper) also fits with the 598 sheets of paper billed to Morris.

During this eighteen-month period there were changes in the paper used and in the manuscript application of control initials to each stamp. The twelve major and minor Scott Catalogue listings for the New York provisional reflect the specialized classification of paper colors and initial types.

In a speech before the Royal Philatelic Society of London, John R. Boker, Jr. estimated that 6,000 New York provisional stamps survived, of which 300 were uncancelled. Philip T. Wall later modified the count to 5,500 surviving copies, of which 500 were uncancelled. An accurate census has been maintained over the years—the Levi-Wall-Farrington and Shearer records—and the apparent rarity of certain varieties, multiples and condition grades can be verified with census figures. The Zoellner collection presents a number of important and demonstrably rare items, but it does not attempt to show every listed variation in paper and signature. Rather, its purpose is to illustrate how Postmaster Morris's stamp closely relates to the first General Issue, in both its style and usage.





1



2



New York N.Y., 5c Black, "RHM" Initials (9X1d). Position 6, large to huge margins all around, tied on small piece by blue ms. cancel

EXTREMELY FINE AND FRESH. ONE OF THE FINEST OF 33 EXAMPLES INITIALLED "RHM" (ROBERT H. MORRIS, POSTMASTER) IN THE LEVI-WALL-FARRINGTON CENSUS.

Of all New York provisionals initialled "RHM", the Levi-Wall-Farrington census records one unused, nineteen used off cover and thirteen copies on cover; the majority (28) is on bluish paper (Scott 9X1d). With 1973 P.F. certificate........ 3,250.00

3

4 New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e). Position 16, large to huge margins, fine impression, unusual six-stroke blue pen cancel, small purple backstamp, Extremely Fine Gem, ex Grunin, with 1986 P.F.





New York N.Y., 5c Black, "ACM" Initials (9X1). Position 29, huge margins, beautiful fine impression on bright paper, uncancelled and used on blue folded letter datelined at "Clifton" (N.J.) and addressed to New Rochelle N.Y., red "New-York Oct. 6" circular datestamp and matching "Paid" arc, Extremely Fine and choice example of New York provisional used on a letter originating outside of New York City E. 750-1,000



6



New York N.Y., 5c Black, "AC M" Initials (9X1a). Positions 6-9, horizontal strip of four, large to huge margins including parts of three adjoining stamps at top, clear at left, fine impression, tied by blue ms. cancels and also by red "New-York Mar. 17" circular datestamp with matching "Paid" arc on blue folded cover to Geneva N.Y., blue ms. "20" stating the double 10c rate for distance and weight, some faint toning on cover only

EXTREMELY FINE. THE FINEST OF FOUR RECORDED STRIPS OF FOUR ON COVERS AND CONSIDERED BY PHILIP T. WALL TO BE ONE OF "THE FIVE MOST OUTSTANDING NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL COVERS" IN EXISTENCE.

The largest known multiples of the New York provisional used on cover are a block of nine (the Hasbrouck cover) and a repaired block of six (in irregular shape). Of the four known strips of four on covers, this is without question the finest. It was illustrated and described in Philip T. Wall's article, "The Five Most Outstanding New York Postmaster's Provisional Covers" (Chronicle, Aug. 1980).



New York N.Y., 5c Black, "AC M" Initials (9X1a). Position 10, large even margins, deep shade and fine impression, bright red initials, tied by orange-red "New-York 5 cts. Jan. 31" foreign-mail circular datestamp on fresh blue 1846 folded letter to La Chaux-de-Fond, Switzerland, sender's ship-name routing "Hibernia", red "COLONIES/&c. ART. 13" framed accountancy handstamp, red "T.F." transit and bold red ms. "46" decimes due rate, British transit backstamp (Feb. 15), Swiss transit and receiving datestamps also on back

EXTREMELY FINE. THE FINEST OF THE THREE RECORDED COVERS TO SWITZERLAND WITH THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL STAMP. A COLORFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY USAGE.

There is another comparable cover from the same correspondence, but it has the addressee's name crossed out in ink, and, as a result, is somewhat less attractive than this cover. Illustrated in *Chronicle* No. 105, p. 9. Ex Grunin E. 7,500-10,000



9 New York N.Y., 5c Black on Blue, "ACM" Initials (9X2). Positions 9-10, horizontal pair with full right sheet margin, other margins large to enormous, including parts of adjoining stamps at bottom, fine impression on deeply blued paper, lightly cancelled by red square grids (used in 1847)

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS THE FAMOUS CASPARY PAIR, WHICH IS BY FAR THE FINEST OF THE FOUR RECORDED PAIRS ON BLUE PAPER (THREE OFF COVER).

It is estimated that 40-50 examples of the New York provisional on blue paper exist (34 recorded in Levi-Wall-Farrington census). This pair was illustrated and described by Philip T. Wall as "by far the finest example" in his *Chronicle* article (Aug. 1982).

Ex Caspary (where it sold to Raymond and Roger Weill for \$2,600 in 1955) and Grunin (who purchased it in our 1980 Rarities of the World sale for \$18,000) 12,000.00



1847 ISSUE

TWO YEARS AFTER THE 1845 POSTAL reform reduced and simplified rates, Congress authorized stamps for general distribution to post offices, the total number of which surpassed 15,000 by 1847. The Act of March 3, 1847, signed by President Polk, specified that PMG Cave Johnson "be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage..." The law's effective date was July 1, and the Post Office acted immediately to secure a contract with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and (the new partner) Edson, so that stamps could be distributed by that date.

Two well-known letters from RWH&E, dated March 20 and 31, 1847, document the proposals to print 5c and 10c stamps "from steel plates." The second of these letters also states that the numbers "5" and "10" would be overprinted on each stamp in red ink, a common security practice in bank note printing, but this element of 1847 stamp production was obviously discarded. Another letter indicates that the contract was signed in late May.

The portraits of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington used for the 5c Brown and 10c Black designs, respectively, can be traced to existing works of art. The Franklin portrait is based on a painting by Joseph S. Duplessis, which depicts the elder statesman in a fur-collar coat (see Figure C). The engraving is believed to have been made by Asher B. Durand from a miniature now located in the Museum of Art in Philadelphia. The Washington vignette is based on the iconic image painted by Gilbert Stuart and copied many times (see Figure C). Both master dies used by RWH&E were probably acquired from Durand, Perkins & Co. after that firm dissolved in 1831. Detailed information concerning the printing contract and design origins, compiled by Clarence Brazer and Dr. Julian Blanchard, can be found in The Essay-Proof Journal No. 14 (April 1947) and subsequently repeated in other publications.

Contemporary sources confirm that the stamps were ready for delivery to the Post Office Department on June 26 and that the first distribution was made in New York City on July 1. The agent responsible for delivering the 1847 stamps, Third Asst. PMG John Marron, travelled from New York City to Boston on July 2, arrived in Philadelphia on July 7, and delivered the balance in Washington D.C. on July 9. Baltimore received its allocation on July 16, and subsequent deliveries were sent out to offices on July 29. The late Susan M. McDonald described these events in her article, "A Day to Remember: July 1, 1847", published in the May 1972 Chronicle.

The 1847 Issue was valid for four years, from July 1 through June 30, 1851. A new issue of stamps corresponding to the 1851 rate changes was issued on July 1, and the 1847 stamps were simultaneously demonetized. The government's decision to invalidate stamps printed by RWH&E has been attributed to the fact that the 1847 contract did not provide for Post Office Department custody of all dies, transfer rolls and plates. These materials were, however, destroyed in December 1851, according to source documentation.

The ink used to print the 5c stamp was altered over time, resulting in a wide range of shades. Furthermore, the corrosive effect of certain components of the 5c ink required an overhaul of the plate sometime after the third printing. As a result the 5c stamps present not only color shades, but double transfers (before and after the plate was re-worked) and considerable variation in the quality of impressions. The most comprehensive study of 5c printings was made by Calvet M. Hahn in his three-part article, "Reexamining the 1847 Colors" (Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 65, Nos. 3-5). The 10c stamp, printed in carbon black, was less susceptible to corrosion and variation, and impressions are fairly consistent.

Although completion of the myriad shades and plate varieties was never intended, the Zoellner collection contains a solid showing of the 1847 Issue, including two of the most important multiples: a block of the 5c used to Canada and one of two known 10c blocks with original gum (a third unused block resides in the Swiss PTT Museum).



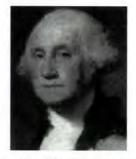


Figure C. The Duplessis portrait of Franklin and Stuart's iconic image of Washington were chosen for the first General Issue.



5c Red Brown (1). Left sheet margin and large even margins on other three sides, intense dark shade and rich color, fine early impression, full clear strike of blue "Paid" straightline cancel

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. SUPERB IN EVERY RESPECT AND A BREATHTAKING EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST ISSUE.





12



13

5c Dark Brown, Double Transfer Ty. B (1a-B). Position 90R, large to huge margins, marvelous deep rich color, very early impression in First Printing shade of Dark Brown, neat ms. cancel, Extremely Fine, with 1979 P.F. certificate E. 750-1,000



5c Red Brown (1). Block of four, beautiful bright Red Brown shade, ample to large margins except close to just touched at bottom right, small scissors-cut between left pair, tied by red square grid cancels, matching "New-York Oct. 27" circular datestamp on front panel (rebacked with letter) addressed to Montreal, Canada, ms. "9" pence Canadian due rate, left pair has very faint filing crease

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTRAORDINARY USE OF THE 5-CENT 1847 BLOCK FOR DOUBLE RATE TO CANADA.

We know of three blocks used on covers, including a block of five on transatlantic cover to England (ex Bechtel), a block of four used from Fredonia N.Y. (ex Knapp, Ishikawa) and this block to Canada. Off-cover blocks are also extremely rare.

This cover was the highlight of our 1977 sale of the Paul C. Rohloff collection, where it was described as "a phenomenal 1847 showpiece of the highest order of rarity." Also featured in Richard B. Graham's "Great Stamps Make Greater Covers" series in *The American Philatelist* (Oct. 1977) and illustrated in *Bakers' U.S. Classics* (p. 140).

Ex Waterhouse, Emerson, West, Dick, Rohloff and Kapiloff. Scott lists but does not price a block on cover (off-cover at \$27,500.00) E. 50,000-75,000



15

15 ★⊞ 10c Black (2). Block of four, three of which have large to huge margins, including parts of adjoining stamps at top, right margin cut just into frameline and tiny portion of background of top right stamp, fresh and bright paper with the exception of very faint toning caused by unevenly applied original gum (characteristic of the issue and described in certificate as "tiny spots and light stains"), short scissors-cut in margin between bottom stamps, faint corner crease at bottom right

VERY FINE AND REMARKABLY CHOICE CONDITION FOR A FIRST ISSUE BLOCK WITH ORIGINAL GUM. ONE OF TWO UNUSED BLOCKS OF THE 10-CENT 1847 ISSUE AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS. ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST IMPORTANT MULTIPLES IN CLASSIC PHILATELY.

Only three unused blocks of the 10c 1847 stamp are recorded: 1) a block of six (largest known) with original gum (ex Gibson, Ward and Ishikawa), 2) this block of four with original gum, and 3) an uncancelled block without gum contained in the Hirzel Collection at the Swiss PTT Museum. The elusiveness of 10c 1847 unused blocks is substantiated by the fact that none was contained in the great classic collections formed by Slater, West, Caspary, Moody, Lilly or Grunin.

Ex Edward H. R. Green, Klein and Kapiloff. With 1970 P.F. certificate 130,000.00



10c Black (2). Full to huge margins with framelines of two adjoining stamps showing at right and bottom, fine impression, Wheeling Va. control grid in red struck across lower right corner, lightly struck blue grid cancels, certificate mentions "usage wrinkle" which is barely discernible in or out of fluid

EXTREMELY FINE. THE FINEST OFF-COVER EXAMPLE OF THE WHEELING CONTROL GRID ON THE 10-CENT 1847 ISSUE, OF WHICH A TOTAL OF NINE ARE RECORDED.

The Levi-Wall census contains four covers and five off-cover 10c 1847 stamps with the Wheeling Va. control grid. Most of the known copies have defects. In addition, there are two covers and three (possibly seven) off-cover 5c 1847 stamps with the same red control grid.

The red grid was applied once to every four stamps, precisely at the center of each block in the sheet. The 5c and 10c 1847 stamps from the first shipment were marked in this manner, but the purpose of the marking has never been established conclusively. Because used examples were cancelled by the customary "Paid" or grid in blue, the Wheeling red grid is not considered to be a true pre-cancellation, which would suffice for mailing without further cancelling. 1847 stamps with the red grid in one corner and an additional blue cancel of Wheeling are classified as *control grid* examples. One theory is that the marking served to provide security against post office theft.



17 **10c Black (2).** Large margins all around, intense shade and impression, neat blue grid cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 1982 P.F. certificate...... 1,450.00



18



1851 ONE-CENT FRANKLIN

THREE NEW STAMPS—ONE, THREE AND twelve-cent denominations—were deemed necessary after postage rates were revised by Congress during the Fillmore administration. Effective July 1, 1851, the basic rates became 1c for newspapers and circulars (with a distance escalation until 1852), 1c for drop letters, 3c for domestic letters sent up to 3,000 miles, and 6c for letters sent over 3,000 miles. Prepayment by stamps or stamped envelopes was not compulsory until 1856, but the convenience of stamps and reduction in rates led to a rapid increase in stamp usage and popularity.

Under Postmaster General Nathan K. Hall, the contract to print the 1851 Issue was awarded to one of RWH&E's competitors, the Philadelphia firm of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. (Casilear retired in October 1854; his name was included in plate imprints as late as 1857). The firm's original sixyear contract was extended to 1861, during which time stamps of only eight different denominations were issued. However, due to the volume and irregularity of production, as well as the introduction of perforations in 1857, the Scott Catalogue has 44 different major listings, based on color, perforation and design variation (excluding

sub-listings and the 1875 Reprints). The 1c 1851-61 stamp, with a bust of Franklin based on Caffieri's sculpture, dominates this group with 18 major listings. No other 19th century United States stamp has so many type classifications. The explanation for the variation in 1c 1851-57 stamps is simple: the basic design was too large to fit on the printing plate. The design on the master die, with all of its elaborate ornamentation, was intended to be fully replicated in each of the 200 subjects. However, in transferring the design from the master die to the plate via the transfer roll, the craftsmen responsible for making plates discovered that ten rows of the full design could not fit into the designated area. To correct the problem the reliefs on the transfer roll were shortened and/or parts of the entries on the plate were burnished away to make space for the next subject.

The 1c plate-making process was further complicated by reentries and double transfers, wear over many thousands of impressions, the development of cracks and flaws in the metal, the reworking of the first plate used, and the need to accommodate perforations in 1857. Over ten years a total of 12 plates were made and one plate (Plate 1) was recut to improve its worn appearance. Plates 1 (Early) and 3 produced imperforate stamps exclusively. Plates 1 (Late) and 2 produced imperforate stamps for the most part, but sheets from these two plates were also perforated. Plate 4,

used only in 1857, produced a small quantity of imperforate stamps and a large portion of the perforated stamps issued from July to December 1857. Plates 5 through 12 produced perforated stamps exclusively.

The designated types of 1c stamps are based on the resulting printed design after the die-to-reliefto-plate transfer process and the alterations made to the plate entries (principally burnishing and recutting). Philatelists look for certain features: Is the design complete? Is it complete just at top or bottom? Are the outer lines intact or broken? Were the outer lines recut? The rarity and value of 1c 1851-61 stamps are determined by the types and variations produced by 2,600 different subjects on 13 plates (including Plate 1 Late) over a decade. Because specific types, or Scott numbers, are produced by a certain number of positions on one or more plates, the quantity produced of any particular Scott number relates directly to the quantity printed from the corresponding plate or plates.

For example, Scott number 5 is the only Type I imperforate, which shows the design complete at top and bottom. Of the five plates used to print imperforate 1c stamps, just one out of 1,000 positions, the 7th stamp in the right pane of Plate I Early (7R1E), was entered with the design complete at top and bottom (Type I) and remained unburnished. The number of Type I (7R1E) imperforate stamps printed relative to all others is a tiny fraction when the brief production period for Plate I Early is factored into the equation. Ashbrook estimated that fewer than 36,000 Type I imperforate stamps were ever printed. Today, there are perhaps 80-85 copies known.

The Zoellner collection has a highly-specialized showing of 1c 1851-61 Issues. Among the imperforate issues are all of the types, many in strips and blocks, such as the unique block containing Type Ia, the Type Ia strip of three on cover, and the largest unused block from Plate 1 Early. Several of the most desirable positions of various types will be found, including Type II from the top row of Plate 4, Type III from Position 99R2 (imperforate on cover and the unique unused perforated example) and the perforated Type IV from Position 7R1 Late (the recut version of Type I). There are covers with noteworthy examples of different types and double transfers, and, in addition to the blocks already mentioned, there is the extraordinary perforated Type IV block of five, the largest of perhaps four existing blocks of this stamp (known only in used condition). Together, the 1c 1851-61 items in this sale represent one of the most significant offerings ever made of this fascinating issue.



19

19 **1c Blue, Ty. I (5).** Position 7R1E, enormous margins all around, leaving every element of the complete design intact as well as a portion of adjoining stamp below, beautiful bright early shade and impression, lightly cancelled by **blue** circular grid of small squares, faint pressed horizontal crease at bottom (visible only in fluid) and a tiny tear at center of top margin well clear of line

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. ONLY POSITION 7R1E—THE SEVENTH STAMP IN THE RIGHT PANE OF PLATE 1 EARLY—FURNISHED IMPERFORATE 1851 ONE-CENT STAMPS SHOWING THE COMPLETE DESIGN (TYPE I). VERY FEW OF THE 80 CONFIRMED EXAMPLES OF THIS STAMP HAVE MARGINS CLEAR OF THE DESIGN ON ALL SIDES. A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST DESIRABLE CLASSIC UNITED STATES STAMPS.

The census compiled by Mal Brown contains at least 80 non-duplicated records of Scott 5. There are probably no more than ten examples existing outside of the Brown census population. Therefore, the 1c 1851 Type I is the rarest of all United States stamps issued regularly prior to the 1868 Grills.

Because of the significance attached to the outer portions of the 1c 1851 design, rare types that have been carefully cut apart, so as not to impinge on any part of the design, are extremely desirable. The narrow spacing between stamps in the sheet and the users' indifference to the outlying ornamentation during separation are factors that contributed to the great rarity of four-margin examples. Among the recorded imperforate Type I stamps (Scott 5), a small fraction of the copies on or off cover have four full margins. Considering the value premium assigned to complete ornaments at top and plumes at bottom—the distinguishing characteristics of Type I—the value of ample margins is paramount among all condition factors.

This stamp was the top position in a vertical strip of three contained in the Caspary collection. Sometime between the 1956 Caspary sale and the 1988 Clifford C. Cole sale held by this firm, the lower pair was removed. Based on appearance alone, this could well be the finest 1c 1851 Type I known.



20

20 1c Blue, Ty. Ib (5A). Position 6R1E, large part of top sheet, huge margins on other three sides, wonderful bright early shade and proof-like impression, blue Philadelphia circular datestamp cancel

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SPECTACULAR COMBINATION OF CONDITION, COLOR AND RARITY. POSITION 6R (AND 8R) FURNISHED THE BEST TYPE IB EXAMPLES, SHOWING THE COMPLETE DESIGN AT TOP AND NEARLY COMPLETE DESIGN AT BOTTOM.

Type Ib was produced only as an imperforate stamp. Six positions on Plate 1 Early furnished stamps qualifying as Type Ib—Positions 3-6R and 8-9R—distinguished by the complete design at top and nearly complete design at bottom. When first entered on the plate, these six positions (as well as 7R1E) had the complete design at top and bottom. However, unlike 7R, small portions of the bottoms were burnished away. Positions 6R and 8R had less of the bottom erased than the other Type Ib positions, and for this reason they are more desirable examples of the type.

All Type Ib stamps are very scarce, and the two best examples (6R and 9R) are rare. These top-row positions usually have an ample top margin, but frequently the margins are close or cutting into the sides or bottom. A Type Ib with large margins all around is a great rarity, particularly in sound condition.



21

21 ** 1c Blue, Ty. Ia (6). Positions 85-86/95-96L4, block of four containing combination of Types Ia (bottom pair) and IIIa (top pair), full original gum, very lightly hinged, deep Plate 4 color on bright fresh paper, large margins including sheet margin at bottom, just barely into top of upper right stamp, faint horizontal crease touches top of bottom pair, minute surface scuff specks barely visible without magnification

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED IMPERFORATE BLOCK CONTAINING THE RARE TYPE IA. A BRILLIANTLY CHOICE AND EXTREMELY IMPORTANT CLASSIC MULTIPLE.

Stamps printed from Plate 4 were issued in April, May and briefly in June 1857 before perforations were introduced. The relatively small number of imperforate Plate 4 stamps issued during this period explains the rarity and desirability of any of the imperforate stamp types produced from this plate (Ia, Ic, II, III and IIIa). The extremely rare Type Ia, showing the full design at bottom, was furnished only by 18 of the 200 subjects on Plate 4 (the remaining two bottom-row positions were sub-type Ic).

This block of four is the only recorded imperforate block, unused or used, containing Type Ia stamps (Scott 6). It was cut from a block of six, which confused Stanley B. Ashbrook into thinking that two blocks existed (one of four and another of six). Today, there is no question that this block is the only one so far discovered or likely to exist.

Noted in "United States Early Unused Blocks 1847-1869" by Philip H. Ward, 1960 Congress Book. Illustrated in 1951 National Philatelic Museum book (p. 358) and Rose's Classic United States Imperforate Stamps (p. 45). Ex Hind, Gibson, Ward, Grunin and Klein 70,000.00



1c Blue, Ty. Ia (6). Position 98L4, large to huge margins, intense dark shade, deep impression, red New York City carrier circular datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE IMPERFORATE TYPE IA STAMP. EXTREMELY RARE WITH A RED CANCELLATION.

With 1987 P.F. certificate 8,350.00

22



23

23

1c Blue, Ty. Ia (6). Position 98L4, large to huge margins, dark Plate 4 color, tied by single neat strike of "New-York May 6" circular datestamp—leaving Type Ia characteristics unobscured—on circular rate cover to West Cornwall Conn.

EXTREMELY FINE STAMP AND ATTRACTIVE FRESH COVER. AN EXTREMELY RARE COVER BEARING A SUPERB TYPE IA IMPERFORATE STAMP.

Ex Caspary, Lehman and Grunin. Grossly undercatalogued on cover by Scott (\$8,500.00 versus \$8,000.00 off cover) E. 12,000-15,000



24

1c Blue, Ty. Ia (6). Positions 97-99R4, the superb horizontal strip of three with large bottom sheet margin showing the full design at bottom, intense Plate 4 shade and impression, each stamp neatly cancelled by fancy Star of David cancel, "Chicopee Mass. May 14" circular datestamp on orange-buff cover to South Windsor Conn.

EXTREMELY FINE STRIP OF TYPE IA AND AN IMMACULATE COVER. ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING COVERS OF THE ENTIRE 1851 ISSUE, BEARING THE LARGEST AND FINEST KNOWN MULTIPLE OF THE IMPERFORATE TYPE IA STAMP.

The reasons for the rarity of imperforate Type Ia stamps are explained in the description for lot 21. Only one unused block is known, and Frank S. Levi Jr. recorded seven used strips of three of the imperforate Type Ia (see *Bakers' U.S. Classics*, p. 188). This strip on cover is widely acknowledged to be the finest and largest multiple of the imperforate Type Ia.



25 Blue, Ty. Ic (6b). Positions 45-47L4, combination strip containing Types III-III-Ic, huge margins all around showing full characteristics of each type, both Type III stamps have wide breaks in lines at top and bottom, bright shade, fine impression, tied by "Watertown N.Y. Jul. 17" circular datestamps on small neat cover to Sackett's Harbor N.Y., strip lifted to smooth wrinkles and reaffixed

EXTREMELY FINE AND AN EXTRAORDINARILY RARE COMBINATION OF TYPES IN ONE STRIP.

This strip is believed to be the only such combination of types extant in a multiple of the imperforate 1c stamp. Ex Fleckenstein and Grunin. Unlisted in Scott. E. 12,000-15,000



26

26 ★⊞ 1c Blue, Ty. II (7). Positions 58-60/67-70/77-80L1E, block of eleven with guideline visible in right margin, full margins to slightly in, additional stamp (Pos. 57) detached and repositioned at top, original gum, gum toning only slightly visible on face, creased in top horizontal row and some creasing in last row near bottom

AN IMPORTANT CLASSIC MULTIPLE, BEING THE LARGEST KNOWN BLOCK FROM PLATE ONE EARLY.

This block was discovered within the past five years among a file of old records. It is the largest known block from Plate 1 Early, followed in size by the irregular unused block of eight containing Position 7R1E, an unused and defective block of six (Pos. 51-53/61-631E) and seven or eight unused blocks of four (one used block is also known).

From our 1996 Rarities of the World sale, where it realized \$41,800.. E. 30,000-40,000





- 27 1c Blue, Ty. II (7). Plate 1E, huge margins showing bits of three other adjoining stamps, rich color, blue circular datestamp, Extremely Fine and choice, ex Levi 150.00



29

29 E lc Blue, Ty. II, Double Transfer, One Inverted (7 var). Position 71L1E, mostly ample margins, rich color, used with 3c Dull Red (11), Pos. 89L3 with extra vertical lines, preuse diagonal bend, tied by "Baltimore Md. Jan. 3" circular datestamp on 1853 blue folded letter to New York City, Very Fine, scarce 1c plate variety (Scott Retail \$350.00 off cover) and unusual carrier combination usage, ex Levi...... E. 500-750





31

1c Blue, Ty. II, Major Double Transfer (7 var). Position 89R2, large margins, used with Type II single, also large margins, slight corner crease, both have rich color, neat ms. cancels leaving double transfer unobscured, ms. "Portland Ky. Feb. 4" postmark on 3c Red Nesbitt entire to Scotland, prepaid 5c shore-to-ship rate but incorrectly credited "19" at New York exchange office, red "America Liverpool Paid FE 21 57" transit datestamp, receiving backstamps, Very Fine, Pos. 89R2 shows a remarkable double entry at bottom, which the Neinken book describes as "the most pronounced double transfer on any U.S. stamp (general issues)" (see Neinken, pp. 181-185)................. E. 750-1,000



32

1c Blue, Ty. II, Plate 2 Crack (7 var). Positions 1-4/11-14/21-24L2, top left corner margin block of twelve, containing four of the Plate 2 crack positions (2, 12, 13 and 23), a late state of the crack showing widening thru Pos. 23, full original gum, three large to immense margins including most of sheet margins, clear to just barely in on two stamps in bottom row, beautiful rich color and optimum state of freshness, small selvage tear barely into one stamp (Pos. 3), two faint creases not noticeable on face of block

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. THE LARGEST RECORDED BLOCK CONTAINING THE PLATE 2 CRACK AND, IN ASHBROOK'S OWN WORDS, "THIS MAGNIFICENT MINT PIECE IS ONE OF THE FINEST ONE-CENT IMPERFORATE ITEMS KNOWN."

Unlike plate cracks resulting from stress fractures during the course of printing, the Plate 2 crack is believed to have been caused by a integral flaw in the steel plate. As Plate 2 was used, the crack widened and extended downward into the fourth row. Due to the nature of this unusually large crack, Ashbrook preferred to call it the "Plate 2 Flaw."

This phenomenal block is described and illustrated (as a block of nine) in the Neinken book (pp. 176-181), Brookman Vol. I (p. 119-120) and Rose's Classic United States Imperforate Stamps (pp. 48-49). Ex Lozier, Edward H. R. Green, Moody, Wunderlich and Ishikawa. With 1993 P.F. certificate E. 30,000-40,000



33 ₪ 1c Blue, Ty. II, Plate 2 Crack (7 var). Positions 1-2L2, horizontal pair, the right stamp showing the upper portion of the crack, large margins to just touching, deep rich color and impression, tied by "New Orleans La. Mar. 16" circular datestamp on 1856 folded circular to Liverpool, England, blue "OPEN PRINTED CIRCULAR" sender's identification handstamp, bold "2" pence due rate

EXTREMELY FINE AND RARE TRANSATLANTIC USE OF THE 1-CENT 1851 MAJOR PLATE 2 FLAW.

Ex Chase, Emerson and Grunin...... E. 2,000-3,000





35

35

1c Blue, Ty. II, Plate 2 Crack (7 var). Positions 12-14L2, horizontal strip of three, crack from top to bottom of lefthand pair, enormous margins including parts of six adjoining stamps at top and bottom, slightly into top left, wonderful rich color and fine impression, tied by neat pen stroke, "Hillsboro N.H. Jan. 19" circular datestamp on buff cover to Warren N.H., Very Fine and striking example of the Plate 2 flaw....... E. 750-1,000



36 ⋈ 1c Blue, Ty. II (7). Position 2R4—top row of Plate 4—a superb stamp with large margins all around and part of top sheet margin, beautiful dark shade and fine impression, neatly tied by "Clinton Conn. Jul. 10" circular datestamp on cover to Brooklyn N.Y., slightly aged along two edges, Extremely Fine Gem stamp and a choice cover—the top row of Plate 4 produced Type II stamps with the complete design at top; these distinctive positions are highly regarded by specialists and described as "rare" and "beautiful" in Neinken (pp. 269-270)—ex Emerson and Grunin E. 2,000-2,500



37



38

1c Blue, Ty. III, Position 99R2 (8). Large top and bottom margins and full margins at sides, showing wide breaks in outer lines and double transfer—the distinctive traits of this position—tied by "New York Oct. 29" circular datestamp on folded cover to Troy N.Y., circa 1856-57

EXTREMELY FINE. A REMARKABLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THIS 1-CENT 1851 RARITY.

We quote from the Neinken book: "This one Type III comes from 99R2 and it is unquestionably the finest example of this type produced from any of the one cent plates. As a type, its popularity ranks second only to the Type I, 7R1E..." (p. 172); "The 99R2 stamp is a fresh entry, that was short transferred both at top and bottom, over an original entry that had been erased... The reason that 99R2 is the finest example of Type III is because of its very short transfer at top and at bottom, giving us the wide breaks in these lines." (p. 184)





40

1c Blue, Ty. IIIa (8A). Plate 4, large even margins, lovely dark shade, lightly cancelled by town datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1986 P.F. certificate 950.00



41

1c Blue, Ty. IIIa (8A). Positions 79-80L4, horizontal pair with part of right sheet margin and large to huge margins on other three sides, wide breaks in lines at top, beautiful dark Plate 4 shade and lightly cancelled by town datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem pair, with 1974 P.F. certificate—the pair is undervalued in Scott (a mere \$100 premium over two singles).................... 2,000.00



42



43











- 1c Blue, Ty. IV (9). Position 7R1L, the recut state of Type I, a phenomenal stamp with gigantic margins all around, including large portion of top sheet margin and parts of adjoining stamps at right and bottom, one of the earliest and clearest impressions known from Plate 1 Late, showing mostly complete plumes at bottom and the pronounced double transfer—only the recut bottom line and minor erasure of balls at bottom distinguish this stamp from its Type I counterpart—tied by "Boston Paid May 6" circular datestamp on 1853 folded letter, Extremely Fine Gem stamp and cover—the characteristics of this stamp are so close to Type I, it is difficult to avoid equating one with the other—ex Knapp, Moody, Brooks, Hindes and Grunin E. 2,500-3,500
- 1c Blue, Ty. IV (9). Positions 71/81/91R1L, the magnificent vertical strip of three with full corner sheet margins showing centerline at left, faint corner crease in selvage, lifted and hinged in place, tied by "New-York Oct. 22" circular datestamps on buff cover to Beaver Pa., forwarded to Toledo O. with red datestamp and "5" rate handstamp (strengthened in red pencil), backflap has blue embossed return card, Extremely Fine Gem strip and a spectacular cover, ex Stark, Fleckenstein and Grunin, signed Ashbrook.

 E. 4,000-5,000



50 M lc Blue, Ty. IV (9). Positions 1-2R1L, magnificent top left corner margin horizontal pair showing centerline and guide dot at left, other sides huge, rich color, tied by vivid red "New Orleans La. Sep. 3" circular datestamp on 1855 folded printed circular, to Feldkrich, Austria, orange-red French transit datestamp, ms. "3" due rate, receiving backstamp, a few faint toned spots and tiny wrinkle in pair noted for accuracy

EXTREMELY FINE. A SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION ITEM, COMBINING A RARE AND DESIRABLE POSITION MULTIPLE OF THE 1-CENT 1851 ISSUE WITH AN UNUSUAL RED NEW ORLEANS DATESTAMP ON A CIRCULAR TO AUSTRIA.

Ex H. J. Baker and Grunin E. 7,500-10,000



51 Messey Blue, Ty. IV (9). Horizontal strip of five, mostly ample to large margins except where slightly in at left, minute tear between two stamps, lightly cancelled by grids and tied by red "Providence R.I. Sep. 16" circular datestamp with matching "Paid" on 1854 folded letter to Paris, France, red "New-York Br. Pkt." exchange office datestamp, red French transit also ties strip, ms. "26" decimes due marking

FRESH AND VERY FINE. USE OF FIVE 1-CENT 1851 STAMPS FOR THE SHORE-TO-SHIP RATE ON TRANSATLANTIC MAIL IS EXTREMELY UNUSUAL. THE STRIP AND COMBINATION OF RED MARKINGS CREATE A COLORFUL AND RARE 1851 ISSUE COVER.

Ex Chambers, H. J. Baker and Grunin. Signed Ashbrook...... E. 7,500-10,000





1851 THREE-CENT WASHINGTON

THE 3-CENT STAMP PRINTED BY TOPPAN, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. was issued with the 1c and 12c on July 1, 1851. The basic design, portraying the bust of Washington by sculptor Jean Antoine Houdon, remained current through the end of 1861, when existing supplies of 1851-57 Issues were demonetized by the Federal government to ensure that seceded states could not use or sell them.

The three basic 3c types differ in the configuration of the outer framelines. Type I, with the frameline complete all around, was issued both imperforate and perforated from nine plates. The Type I stamp was the first to be issued with perforations, beginning in February 1857. Types II and IIa were printed from twenty plates and issued only with perforations. On both types the framelines at top and bottom have been removed—the side framelines are continuous on Type II and broken between stamps on Type IIa. 28 of the 29 plates used to print 3c stamps were numbered (1-28), and one of the plates that produced only imperforate stamps was not numbered (Plate O).

Although these plates produced a multitude of varieties, surpassing even the 1c stamp, the Scott classification of 3c stamps is restricted to colors of the imperforate (Orange Brown, Scott 10, or various Red shades of Scott 11) and types of the

perforated (Types I, II and IIa, Scott 25, 26 and 26a, respectively). There are differences other than color that distinguish Orange Brown printings from other shades, such as the presence or absence of recut lines within the design.

Most of our knowledge of this complex stamp originates with Dr. Carroll Chase, who published his first book on the 3c 1851-57 Issue in 1929 (revised in 1942). The Chase book is still regarded as the definitive work on the subject, although other students of the issue have augmented his plating and color studies. Dr. Chase's personal collection of the 3c 1851-57 was dispersed many years ago, and it included the extraordinary corner copy on cover offered as lot 64 in this sale.

In addition to the Chase corner copy on cover, the Zoellner collection of the 3c 1851 imperforate features a block of twelve of the Orange Brown from Plate O, with original gum, choice used pairs of the Orange Brown in unusually deep shades, and a showing of interesting plate varieties of the 3c Red shades. In the perforated issues there is the finer of two recorded plate number blocks of eight of Type IIa; it is also the only complete plate block from Plate 11. One cover with the 3c 1857 has been included—a cover to France with a choice block of ten paying the double treaty rate.



52

52 ★⊞ 3c Orange Brown (10). Positions 67-69/97-99RO, vertical block of twelve from Plate O, full original gum, gorgeous rich color and proof-like impression, large margins on three sides, cut into top label, light diagonal crease affects five stamps, small stain in one bottom stamp, neither of this negligible flaws affects the appearance

A VERY FINE AND OUTSTANDING BLOCK OF THE 1851 3-CENT ORANGE BROWN. THE SECOND LARGEST MULTIPLE FROM PLATE O AND ONE OF THE FINEST OF ALL KNOWN BLOCKS OF THE ORANGE BROWN.



53 **3c Orange Brown (10).** Large to huge margins, intense fiery shade, blue grid cancel, Extremely Fine Gem 87.00

53

3c Orange Brown (10). Horizontal pair, large margins including left sheet margin, frameline touched at right, rich color, blue circle of wedges fancy cancel, Extremely Fine, with 1985 P.F. certificate 300.00



54



55











57 3c Rose Red (11). Large even margins, beautiful color and impression, blue town dates-

58 3c Dull Red, Major Plate Crack (11 var). Position 84L5L, large to huge margins, bright

59 3c Brownish Carmine, Minor Plate Crack (11 var). Position 31L5L, large margins all

3c Yellowish Red, Double Transfer, "Gents" instead of "Cents" (11 var). Position 60 66R2L, full to large margins, part strike of U.S Express Mail datestamp, Extremely Fine. 35.00







61 3c Dull Red, 5-Line Recut (11 var). Position 95L5L, bottom sheet margin, other sides

3c Brownish Carmine, Recut Bust and Bottom of Medallion (11 var). Position 47R6, 62 large to huge margins including part of adjoining stamp above, tied by violet "Darien Ga." circular datestamp on small piece, Extremely Fine Gem, one of the most remarkable

3c Dull Red, Double Transfer, Line thru Value, Rosettes Double (11 var). Position 63 92L1L, bottom sheet margins, other sides large, neat town datestamp, Extremely Fine.... 50.00

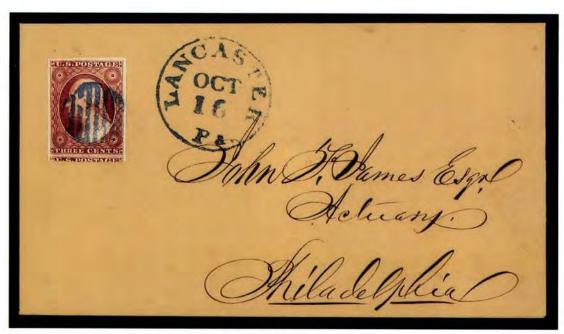


64 Some School Bed (11). The famous Chase corner copy, Position 10R2 (recut button variety) with full corner sheet margins measuring 17½ mm at top and 16 mm at right, neatly tied by "Urbana O. Mar. 18" circular datestamp on small cover to Peoria III.

EXTREMELY FINE AND TRULY REMARKABLE. CONSIDERED BY MANY TO BE THE FINEST SINGLE COPY OF THE 3-CENT 1851 STAMP ON OR OFF COVER.

The margins on this stamp are the largest recorded for the 3c 1851. One other copy, also on cover, has comparably-sized sheet margins, but it is cut into on one other side and is not nearly so fine as this Chase example.

Ex Chase and Grunin..... E. 4,000-5,000



65



1856 FIVE-CENT JEFFERSON

THE 5-CENT STAMP IN THE 1851-56 imperforate series was issued early in 1856, under the authority of James Campbell, Postmaster General during the Franklin Pierce administration. There is no conclusive evidence proving why a 5c denomination was issued, but the stamp did serve a useful purpose by prepaying the 5c inland rate (or shore-to-ship postage) on outbound transatlantic mail. After negotiation of the U.S.-French postal treaty, a 5c strip of three or a single in combination with a 10c stamp also conveniently paid the 15c rate. The 5c registry fee that became effective in July 1855 was intended to be paid in cash, and it seems unlikely that the stamp was issued for this purpose, as only two covers showing such usage are known.

The 5c stamp features a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, based on the painting by Gilbert Stuart. This stamp was the first to portray someone other than Franklin or Washington, leading to speculation that this founder of the Democratic Party was a favored choice of the Democratic Pierce administration. The imperforate stamp was printed by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. in a deep reddish brown from a single engraved plate of 200 subjects, each of which shows projections at the top and bottom, the characteristics that define Type I. This plate was used exclusively through the end of 1859, spanning the introduction of perforations—the earliest known use of a 5c perforated stamp is August 23, 1857. The brief period during which the 5c was issued imperforate is the reason for its scarcity. Curiously, although Casilear had retired from the firm in October 1854, his name was still included in the plate imprints through 1857.

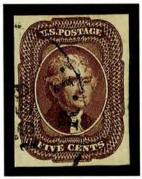
The Type I perforated stamps were issued in different shades, listed here in chronological order: Red Brown (Scott 28, eku 8/23/57), Bright Red Brown (Scott 28b, eku unknown), Indian Red (Scott 28A, eku 3/31/58), Brick Red (Scott 27, eku 10/6/58) and Brown (Scott 29, eku 4/4/59).

In 1860 Toppan, Carpenter & Co. created a second 5c plate, on which each subject had all or

most of the top and bottom projections removed to widen the horizontal space between rows for perforations. These stamps from Plate 2 are classified as Type II designs and were issued only with perforations. There are two Type II shades: Brown (Scott 30A, eku 5/14/60) and Orange Brown (Scott 30, eku 5/8/61). The Brown was valid for postage for 18 months, but the Orange Brown, which was released in late April or early May 1861, was used for only a short time before the Federal demonetization order took effect. Consequently, the Brown is much scarcer unused than used, and the Orange Brown is quite rare used and not particularly scarce unused, owing to remainders discovered in the South.

Perhaps the most famous 5c 1856 item of all, the "Klep Strip" cover—so named for a previous owner, Consul N. Klep Van Velthoven—is featured in the Zoellner collection. This extraordinary strip of three has enormous margins, including the left sheet margin showing the centerline between panes, and it is attractively tied on an early treaty-rate cover to France. Only the bottom sheet margin pair from the Caspary collection comes close to rivaling the Klep Strip cover for rarity and quality.

In the perforated 5c 1857-61 Issue, the collection boasts an array of rare items in extremely choice condition. There are all of the shades, including an Extremely Fine Gem single of the Indian Red and an equally choice strip of three on cover. The Red Brown block cancelled at Fort Smith, Arkansas, is a remarkable piece from the Dr. Carroll Chase collection. One of the unsung rarities of the issue is the beautifully-centered strip of the Brick Red on cover-this shade is second only to the Indian Red in terms of scarcity. Of the more common Brown shade, there is one of the three known unused blocks, with original gum, and a unique strip with part of the imprint, used on cover. The Type II Orange Brown is represented by a perfectly-centered single and a choice strip of three on cover, which is one of four known strips of three on cover— the largest known used multiples.





67



5c Red Brown (12). Positions 71/81/91R1, vertical strip of three from the right pane with wide left sheet margin showing centerline, other sides large to huge including part of adjoining stamp above, beautiful rich color and proof-like impression, tied by two clear strikes of "New Orleans La. Jun. 15, 1857" circular datestamp on folded bluish cover to Nantes, France, clear strike of "New York 3 Jun. 22" datestamp applied in black (debit) in error, red Le Havre receiving datestamp, sent fully prepaid by U.S. packet with no French due markings, small part inside flaps trimmed, small tape reinforcements in corners

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS FAMOUS "KLEP STRIP" IS WIDELY REGARDED TO BE THE FINEST 5-CENT 1856 MULTIPLE ON COVER. A SPECTACULAR ITEM THAT COMBINES THE ESSENTIALS OF QUALITY AND RARITY.

Brookman Vol. I (p. 155) illustrates and describes this cover: "This probably is the most famous of all 1856 5c covers. It was owned by N. Klep Van Velthoven, Consul in Brussels for Venezuela, and normally known as Consul Klep. His stamps were sold by the well-known dealer in Brussels, Willy Balasse. I attended this auction sale in March 1957 with Henry W. Hill, who purchased this and numerous other fine items at the sale. Excitement was intense in the sales room as the bidding progressed and when the cover was finally knocked down to Hill, a round of applause went up from the large crowd for this certainly was the finest item in the Klep collection. It became the key piece in the great collection of these formed by Henry Hill. When his collection of the 5c was sold at auction by Robert A. Siegel, the cover was purchased by Weill of New Orleans."

The census published in the May 1998 Chronicle records 23 strips of three on covers, including 11 vertical strips. This is the only vertical strip with the center dividing line visible in margin. On this cover the 15c postage prepays the U.S.-French treaty rate that became effective on April 1, 1857. In August 1857 the 5c perforated stamps were released, leaving a brief period during which the imperforate 5c stamp was current while the 15c treaty rate was effective.

Illustrated also in Rose's Classic United States Imperforate Stamps (p. 72-74). Ex Consul Klep, Hill and Grunin E. 100,000-150,000



1855 TEN-CENT WASHINGTON

WITH THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH OF 1849 the nation's westward expansion progressed rapidly. Between 1850 and 1860 the center of United States population—a census statistic used to measure geographic shifts in population—moved dramatically from Parkersburgh, Virginia, to Chillicothe, Ohio. As this change occurred, it became necessary to improve postal service in California and western territories. In response Congress authorized another rate change, creating the 10c transcontinental rate for a half-ounce letter sent more than 3,000 miles. At the same time, prepayment of domestic postage was made compulsory. Effective January 1, 1856, the law further mandated the compulsory use of postage stamps for prepayment of domestic postage.

The Act of March 3, 1855, was approved on March 30 and became effective on April 1, 1855. Postmaster General James Campbell had little time to provide a 10c stamp for the transcontinental rate and immediately authorized Toppan, Carpenter & Co. to engrave and print a supply sufficient to meet the new demand. The 10c 1855 stamp, the third general issue to bear Stuart's three-quarter portrait of Washington, was hastily prepared and readied for use in early May (the earliest known use is May 12, 1855). Although the 10c 1855 stamp is quite attractively designed and printed in a striking deep green shade, close examination reveals slips of the engraver's tool and some poorly executed lines, suggesting that the time pressure to complete the job resulted in lesser-quality work.

As in the case of the 1c stamp of the 1851-61 series, the 10c is classified by types, depending on

the completeness of the design and presence of recut outer lines. Only two 10c plates were made, each comprising two panes of 100 with a centerline between the panes. Plate 1 was used to produce imperforate and perforated stamps (perforated eku 7/27/57), including Types I through IV (Scott 13-16 and 31-34). Plate 2, put into use in the Spring of 1859, produced only Type V perforated stamps (Scott 35, eku 4/29/59).

Most subjects on Plate 1 were either Type II or III (about evenly distributed). The bottom row of 20 was the only one entered with the full design at bottom and thus produced Type I stamps. Among the 200 positions, only eight initial Type II or III subjects were recut, and these furnished the scarce Type IV stamps, which can be distinguished from other types by the strengthened outer line at top, at bottom or, in the case of 64L, both top and bottom.

The most desirable items of the 10c 1855-59 Issue are multiples containing scarce types or typecombinations found on Plate 1. The Zoellner collection has several outstanding examples of such multiples. For example, there is the ex-Newbury strip of three Type I imperforate on cover, which comes from one of the earliest impressions and has superb color and margins. This cover is followed by third largest block of the 10c 1855-a choice used Type II-III block of twelve from the Caspary collection. The Type IV imperforate stamp is seen in a strip used on cover to Sweden-a highlight of the Neinken and Grunin collections—and off cover in a single and strip. The Type IV perforated is amply represented by singles off and on covers, and by a block of four cancelled in red, containing 54L and 64L (the only double recut position).





70

70 ₪ **10c Green, Ty. I (13).** Position 91R1, bottom left corner position with large part of sheet margin, rich color, fine impression, tied by lightly struck "Milford Conn." circular datestamp on buff cover to San Francisco

- 56 -

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTRAORDINARY FULL CORNER COPY—PROBABLY THE FINEST SINGLE 10-CENT TYPE I EXISTING ON COVER.

Ex Grunin. Signed Ashbrook E. 7,500-10,000



71

71 ⋈ 10c Green, Ty. I (13). Positions 98-100L1, a superb horizontal strip of three from bottom right corner of the left pane, huge margins all around, intense shade and proof-like impression from an early state of the plate, beautiful greenish cast to paper, tied by two neat strikes of "New Orleans La. Aug. 29, 1857" circular datestamp on folded cover to Paris, France, red "Boston Sep. 9 Paid 24" credit datestamp for double treaty rate, French transit datestamp, merchant's blue oval handstamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM STRIP AND AN IMMACULATE TREATY-RATE COVER. UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST TYPE I STRIP KNOWN ON COVER.

This August 1857 cover is a late use of the imperforate 10c stamp, which was issued in mid-1855 and available in perforated form as early as July 1857. However, the strip shows an extremely early impression and shade, which one would not expect to find two years after the original printing. Likewise, the existence of perforated 10c stamps with similar color and impression is further evidence that sheets from the earliest printing of the 10c 1855 were on hand in mid-1857. The practical reason for this anachronistic use of early impressions is the *stack principle* of production, whereby the first sheets off the press were stacked toward the bottom, and the last sheets were placed on top. Thus, the early printings might be issued or run through the perforating machine much later, as in this case.







73

74

- 72 10c Green, Ty. II (14). Position 33L1, huge margins all around, attractive yellowish shade, cancelled by Sacramento Cal. datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem, ex Levi... 225.00



75

75

10c Green, Ty. II (14). Position 10L1, top right corner position with full sheet margins showing centerline at right, full margins on other sides, intense dark shade, tied by "San Francisco Cal. 20 Dec." circular datestamp on cover to Monticello S.C.

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE, PERHAPS UNIQUE, TYPE II CORNER MARGIN COPY ON COVER.

Ex Grunin E. 4,000-5,000



76

76 H 10c Green, Ty. III/II (15/14). Positions 42-47/52-57R1, horizontal block of twelve, top row Type III, bottom row Type II, huge margins all around, exceptionally dark shade, grid cancels, slight creasing mainly in top row has been pressed and does not affect appearance, Pos. 56 small thin spot

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. THIS MAGNIFICENT USED BLOCK IS THE THIRD LARGEST 10-CENT 1855 MULTIPLE RECORDED.



77









- 10c Green, Ty. III (15). Positions 1L and 2L1, two singles originally forming a pair, each has large margins all around, wonderful deep rich color, neat "Paid" cancels, bit of red circular datestamp at left, Extremely Fine Gems and a lovely pair, ex Levi....... 500.00



82 M 10c Green, Ty. III (15). Position 1L1, the misplaced relief B instead of A—the only Type III corner position possible (others are Types I or II)—a superb stamp with huge portion of corner sheet margins, enormous margins on other sides, rich color, fine impression, tied by large "Michigan Bluff Cal." double-line circular datestamp with ms. Feb. 1 date on blue folded cover to Washington D.C., ms. "Due 10" for weight over half ounce

EXTREMELY FINE. QUITE POSSIBLY A UNIQUE CORNER MARGIN EXAMPLE OF THE IMPERFORATE 10-CENT TYPE III STAMP ON COVER.

Ex Grunin E. 5,000-7,500



83 **10c Green, Ty. IV (16).** Position 64L1, **recut at top and bottom,** large to huge margins, rich color, virtually face-free cancel by town datestamp—also leaving recut lines unobscured—fresh and bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TYPE IV POSITION, SHOWING LINES RECUT AT TOP AND BOTTOM.



84

10c Green, Ty. IV (16). Positions 54-56L1, horizontal strip of three containing pair of Type IV (Pos. 54-55, both recut at bottom) and Type II at right, large to huge margins, beautiful rich color and fine early impression, two neat strikes of town datestamp leaving designs unobscured

EXTREMELY FINE GEM STRIP. MULTIPLES OF THE 1855 10-CENT TYPE IV ARE EXCEEDINGLY RARE. THIS SUPERB STRIP IS ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN.

Ex Mayer and Sheriff. Scott Retail as pair of Type IV and single Type II...... 3,975.00



85 Moc Green, Ty. III-III-IV (15-15-16). Positions 62-64L1, horizontal strip of three containing Type IV recut at top and bottom, marvelous condition with huge even margins all around, bright shade, used with 12c Black (17), large margins, intense shade and impression, the strip and single tied by lightly struck ultramarine "Andover Ill. Feb. 25" (1856) circular datestamps on buff cover to Sweden, prepaid 42c rate via Prussian Closed Mail, red New York transit backstamp and "19" credit handstamp, red "Aachen Franco" transit datestamp also ties strip, German and Swedish transits including Helsingborg datestamp clearly struck on front, the stamps and envelope are in perfect condition

EXTREMELY FINE. CONSIDERED BY MANY TO BE THE FINEST KNOWN COVER WITH THE 1855 10-CENT TYPE IV AND WIDELY REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF ALL 1851 ISSUE COVERS. IT WAS THE PROMINENT ITEM OF THE NEINKEN COLLECTION, AS WELL AS ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GRUNIN 1851-57 COLLECTION.

Illustrated and discussed in the Neinken 10c book (p. 167). Ex Neinken and Grunin.....

E. 50,000-75,000



10c Green, Ty. II-II-IV (14-14-16). Positions 1-3R1, horizontal strip of three with Type IV (recut at top) as the right stamp, used with Type II sheet-margin single, all have rich color and mostly large margins, the strip has a large portion of top sheet margin, tied by "New Orleans La. Dec. 16" circular datestamp on 1856 folded cover to Vera Cruz, Mexico, from the Hargous correspondence, "4" reales internal due handstamp, minor paper flaws around file fold at left do not affect stamps or overall appearance

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE COMBINATION STRIP CONTAINING THE RARE TYPE IV POSITION 3R—THE ONLY RECUT POSITION WITH A SHEET MARGIN—AND AN ATTRACTIVE QUADRUPLE-RATE USAGE TO MEXICO.

Of the eight positions recut on the 10c plate, seven come from interior positions in the left pane. Only Position 3 was recut in the right pane, and it is the only Type IV position possible with a sheet margin.



1851 TWELVE-CENT WASHINGTON

ACCORDING TO DELIVERY RECORDS, THE 12c stamp was issued concurrently with the 1c and 3c on July 1, 1851. However, its earliest recorded date of use is August 4, more than a month later than the known July I first day covers bearing 1c and 3c stamps. The postal rate changes effected by the Act of March 3, 1851, did not specify any single rate corresponding to 12c, and philatelists have been forced to speculate as to the reasons for issuing a 12c stamp in the absence of any source documentation. The domestic letter rates were 3c up to 3,000 miles and 6c over 3,000 miles, per half ounce; thus, the 12c could have paid postage on a quadruple 3c (two ounces) or a double 6c (one ounce) letter. A pair of 12c stamps could also be used to pay the 24c treaty rate to England. Still, it seems odd that the post office would choose to issue a 12c stamp in lieu of 6c. When postal stationery was introduced in 1853, there was no 12c value: a 6c entire was issued first, followed by the 10c entire in 1855 for the new transcontinental rate.

Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. engraved three 12c plates, according to U.S. Mint records, but there are no known examples of impressions from Plate 2. The first plate, from which imperforate and perforated stamps were produced, comprised 200 subjects arranged in two panes of 100 with a centerline between both panes. Plate 1 stamps are spaced closely together and have well-engraved, complete framelines on four sides. Compared with the 1c and 3c, the 12c plate subjects are far more consistent, but there are different double transfers, recut lines and variable guide dots that have enabled specialists to successfully plate all

200 positions. Impressions made from Plate 1 were generally clear and well-inked in carbon black. Perforated 12c stamps from Plate 1 are known used as early as July 30, 1857.

Production from Plate 3 dates to late 1859. All regularly-issued stamps from this plate (Scott 36b, eku 12/3/59) were perforated, although some imperforates are known. Similar to Plate 1, Plate 3 was divided into two panes of 100, but the subjects were spaced further apart and the imprint "Toppan, Carpenter & Co." and plate number are of a later style. The framelines of each stamp are uneven, broken or missing, and impressions from Plate 3 are often blurred. In unused condition Plate 3 stamps are more common than Plate 1, owing to the discovery of several unused sheets, which were probably remainders from the South after the Federal demonetization order took effect in late 1861. Although large blocks from Plate 3 exist unused, used blocks are extremely rare and only a few are known on cover.

The Zoellner collection displays several outstanding used multiples of this stamp, including the imperforate 1851 Issue in a sheet-margin pair off cover, a block off cover cancelled by the scarce red Philadelphia "38" credit datestamp, a corner sheet-margin pair on cover, and a sheet-margin block of five on cover—the largest known block on cover. The bisect used as 6c is also represented by a cover with the Sonora straightline handstamp dated 1852. One of the rarest perforated 12c items is the block of five from Plate 3 on cover to Cape of Good Hope, probably the finest of the few known used blocks of this stamp.



...



88



89

12c Black (17). Vertical pair, huge margins including sheet margin at right, intense shade and proof-like impression on bright paper, top stamp cancelled by vivid red grid, bottom stamp has face-free red cancel, sharp part strike of "America" transit datestamp in blue

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ARGUABLY THE FINEST EXISTING OFF-COVER PAIR OF THE 12-CENT 1851 ISSUE.



90

12c Black (17). Positions 81-82/91-92R1, block of four, large to huge margins all around, lightly struck black Philadelphia circular datestamps and red "Phila. Br. Pkt. 38" credit datestamp, small scissors cut between top pair, faint corner crease

VERY FINE BLOCK. APART FROM A FEW LARGE HEAVILY-CANCELLED MULTIPLES, THE 12-CENT 1851 ISSUE IS EXTREMELY RARE IN SOUND ATTRACTIVE BLOCKS.



91

91

12c Black (17). Two horizontal pairs, one a superb bottom left corner sheet margin pair with centerline at left and large margins all around, the other with ample to large margins, the latter removed by sender from another cover (backing paper still adhering) and used with former on double-rate cover to Ireland, both pairs tied together by red grids, matching "New York 38 Mar. 22" credit datestamp, red "America Liverpool Paid AP 3 54" transit datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE. A FAMOUS ITEM WITH THE FINEST CORNER SHEET-MARGIN PAIR OF THE 12-CENT 1851 ISSUE KNOWN ON COVER.

Ex Brown, Brooks, Moody, Caspary and Grunin. Signed Ashbrook..... E. 7,500-10,000



92

12c Black (17). Block of five with large part of left sheet margin and large margins all around, proof-like impression and deep shade on bright white paper, lightly cancelled by grids and well-tied by "Wheeling Va. Feb. 4" circular datestamp on 1857 buff cover to Wurttemburg, Germany, double Prussian Closed Mail rate with sender's routing, red "N. York 14 Am. Pkt. Paid Feb. 7" credit datestamp, red "Aachen Franco" transit, appropriate transit backstamps

EXTREMELY FINE. THE LARGEST AND BY FAR THE FINEST OF THE THREE 12-CENT 1851 BLOCKS KNOWN ON COVER. A SPECTACULAR FRANKING AND ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING CLASSIC UNITED STATES COVERS IN EXISTENCE.

There are three covers known to us with a block of the 12c 1851, and no other has a block matching this example in size or quality. This cover was located in Europe and sold privately in 1982 to the late Duane Garrett. In its only auction appearance (Christie's Robson Lowe New York, Oct. 30, 1986), this cover realized \$71,500 (with premium), which set the stage for the Grunin 1851-57 Issue sales in 1987 and 1988.

With 1983 P.F. certificate. Unlisted in Scott...... E. 60,000-80,000



93

12c Black, Diagonal Half Used as 6c (17a). Upper right diagonal half, ample margins, ideally tied across the cut by blue framed "PAID" straightline with matching "SONORA, CALIFORNIA/JAN 12, 1852" two-line datestamp on blue folded letter to Surry Me., from the Jarvis correspondence, ms. "Paid 6cts", slight bleaching along file fold

EXTREMELY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING 12-CENT 1851 BISECT COVER WITH THE RARE SONORA 1852 YEAR-DATED STRAIGHTLINE POSTMARK. ONLY FIVE RECORDED COVERS—ALL FROM THE JARVIS CORRESPONDENCE—EXIST WITH THE 12-CENT 1851 BISECT AND SONORA STRAIGHTLINE.

Ex Brown and Grunin E. 10,000-15,000



1857-60 ISSUE

THREE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN POSTAGE stamps occurred between 1857 and 1861: the introduction of perforations in 1857, the addition of three new high-value denominations in 1860, and the Federal demonetization order in 1861, which brought the era of Toppan, Carpenter postage stamps to a close. Much about the introduction of perforations has been discovered in recent years. W. Wilson Hulme II published two articles under copyright in the Chronicle Nos. 174 and 175, which give a well-documented history of Toppan, Carpenter's adoption of the Bemrose perforating machine. We have borrowed heavily from Mr. Hulme's published research in the following synopsis.

The use of postage stamps doubled in the two years following enactment of the 1855 laws mandating compulsory prepayment (effective April 1) and compulsory use of stamps for prepayment (effective January 1, 1856). As early as March 1855, Postmaster General James Campbell anticipated that such high-volume use would render the act of cutting stamps apart with scissors inconvenient to post offices and to the public. In response to seeing examples of British stamps, which had been perforated on an Archer machine since 1854, PMG Campbell asked his Third Asst. PMG to request that Toppan, Carpenter investigate the means used to perforate stamps in Great Britain and report on the efficacy and estimated cost of adopting similar methods in the United States.

Toppan, Carpenter officials solicited advice from friendly competitors, the English firm of Perkins, Bacon, who printed stamps for the British government. Perkins, Bacon was at odds with Henry Archer, who invented the perforating machine and attempted to use his role to take over the British stamp contract. The Toppan, Carpenter firm was referred away from Archer to another machine manufacturer, Bemrose and Sons. By September 1855 the decision to acquire a Bemrose rouletting machine had been made, and, in October both Toppan, Carpenter and Perkins, Bacon placed orders for two machines at once, benefiting from a price reduction for the combined order. In March 1856 Toppan, Carpenter received its Bemrose machine, but was forced to convert it from a rouletting device to a round-hole perforator, which proved to be difficult and time-consuming (Perkins, Bacon never succeeded in converting its own machine). Finally, in February 1857 the first perforated stamps—the 3c Type I (Scott 25)—made their appearance (earliest known use is February 28). Beginning in July 1857 the other values were issued with perforations.

In 1857 there were five current stamps: 1c, 3c, 5c, 10c and 12c denominations. These remained the only stamps in circulation until the summer

months of 1860, when the department under PMG Joseph Holt deemed it necessary to issue large denominations for prepayment of high transoceanic postage rates established under various postal treaties with foreign nations. The increased use of adhesive stamps on foreign-bound letters created the need. Toppan, Carpenter was asked for three new values: 24c, 30c and 90c. Correspondence between Third Asst. PMG A. N. Zevely and Toppan, Carpenter provides details of the production dates and circumstances; transcripts of these letters originally appeared in The Steinmetz Miscellany (1912) and have been reproduced and quoted on many subsequent occasions. They state that deliveries would be made as follows: the 24c on June 15, the 30c on July 31, and the 90c on August 13, 1860.

The 24c presented yet another rendition of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, and the color chosen was grayish lilac. The 24c plate had been made earlier (possibly in 1857) and was brought into use for the new order. Both the 30c and 90c were made from new dies and plates of 200 subjects each. The 30c vignette was copied from the 1c 1852 Carrier stamp (Scott LO1) and appears to be a reverse image of the 1c 1851 vignette, which is based on the Franklin bust by Caffieri. The orange color of the 30c was selected after thousands had been printed in black, but were rejected over concerns that cancellations would not show clearly against the dark background. The need to reprint stamps in a different color delayed release of the 30c. A new engraving was chosen for the 90c, based on John Trumbull's celebrated portrait of Washington in military uniform. The image is quite striking, particularly in the stamp's deep blue shade, but the Post Office Department engaged Toppan, Carpenter in lengthy dialogue out of concern that the youthful Washington would not be recognized by a public accustomed to Gilbert Stuart's portrait. There was very little variance among the subjects on the three plates, and, for this reason, collectors classify the 24c, 30c and 90c stamps simply according to denomination and

As Toppan, Carpenter's contract was due to expire in June 1861, the Civil War broke out and postal relations between the North and South were severed. Concerned that supplies of postage stamps in secessionist hands might be sold as contraband, the Federal government demonetized all circulating stamps and issued new stamps printed by the National Bank Note Company. The demonetization process began in August 1861 and continued for several months. By 1862 the stamps printed by Toppan, Carpenter were valueless for postage, but soon to become highly sought-after as collectors' items.





95



96

96 1c Blue, Ty. Ia (19). Position 92L4, wide-spaced perforations at top and bottom, perfectly centered with wide margins at right and left, rich color, lightly cancelled by Boston circular datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE FINEST RECORDED SINGLE OF THE RARE TYPE IA PERFORATED STAMP. VERY FEW EXIST WITH WIDE-SPACED PERFORATIONS.

Type Ia stamps were produced from 18 of the 20 bottom-row positions on Plate 4. After perforations were introduced in mid-1857, sheets on hand printed from Plates 1 Late and 2 were fed through the new perforating machine, but the narrow spaces between stamps made perforating difficult to accomplish without cutting into the designs. Plate 4 was produced in early 1857 when the introduction of perforations was anticipated; thus, it was entered from a new six-relief transfer roll, and the spaces between stamps were enlarged to allow for perforations. Some Plate 4 sheets were issued in imperforate form (April to June 1857), while the greater portion was issued perforated beginning in July 1857, along with perforated sheets from Plates 1L and 2.

Plate 4's most distinctive feature is that the top row (Pos. 1-10L and 1-10R) was entered with the designs complete at top (Type II) and the bottom row (Pos. 91-100L and 91-100R) was entered with designs complete or nearly complete at bottom (Types Ia and Ic). Although the plate layout provided sufficient space for perforations, the height of the top-row and bottom-row designs was larger than others in the sheet, which resulted in perforations cutting into either the top or bottom rows, depending on which direction the sheet was fed into the perforator. Type Ia and Ic stamps from the bottom row are almost always cut into at bottom, an unfortunate situation for collectors because the bottom part of the design is what makes Type Ia and Ic stamps desirable.

The exceptions to the normal cut-into condition of top-row and bottom-row Plate 4 stamps are those with wide-spaced perforations. It has been assumed for years that the pins of the bottom row of the perforator were reset to create more space, but some students of the 1851-57 Issue have begun to reexamine this aspect of Plate 4 production to seek alternative explanations for wide-spaced perforations. Whatever the cause, wide-spaced stamps are extremely rare and highly desirable, because they exhibit all of the features that define their respective types. The so-called Waterhouse strip (ex Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, Saul Newbury and Mortimer Neinken; illustrated on p. 280 of the Neinken book) is the most famous of 1c 1857 Type Ia wide-spaced examples. Although a small number of single wide-spaced stamps are recorded, the example offered in this sale is the best-centered and one of the few completely sound stamps. When it was acquired by the late Amos Eno decades ago, this extraordinary stamp realized ten times Scott Catalogue value. In 1993 our firm sold this stamp by private treaty to Mr. Zoellner for the same multiple of Scott value.

Ashbrook states: "I consider perforated Type IA stamps that are not touched by perforations as the rarest stamps in the 1857 perforated issue." (Neinken book, p. 279). The Scott Catalogue contains a footnote to the basic price quotes: "Copies of this stamp exist with perforations not touching the design at any point. Such copies command very high prices."



97 Detail



97

1c Blue, Ty. Ia (19). Position 94R4, extraordinarily well-centered with perforations just barely touching bottom plumes, bright shade and proof-like impression, tied by single clear strike of "New-York Aug. 1" circular datestamp on folded 1857 circular printed on blue lettersheet to Providence R.I.

EXTREMELY FINE GEM STAMP AND AN IMMACULATE COVER. THIS BEAUTIFUL TYPE IA COVER WAS FEATURED PROMINENTLY IN THE WILLIAM WEST AND SAUL NEWBURY SALES AND IS REGARDED BY MANY AS THE FINEST SINGLE KNOWN ON COVER.

As explained in the description for lot 96, Type Ia was produced only by 18 of the 20 bottom-row positions on Plate 4. Imperforate sheets from Plate 4 were issued in April 1857, but the plate was created in anticipation of the introduction of perforations, which occurred in mid-1857. Although Plate 4 was designed with space between the stamps sufficient to accommodate perforations, the height of the engraved designs in the top row (Type II complete at top) and bottom row (Type Ia or Ic complete or nearly complete at bottom) resulted in perforations cutting into the design, either at top or bottom, depending on which direction the sheet was fed into the perforator. For this reason, Type Ia stamps with perforations clear of the design are extremely rare and desirable. The stamp on this cover was considered by Ashbrook to be one of the finest examples of the perforated Type Ia in existence (the West catalogue states "Stanley Ashbrook stops for about an hour to gloat over this piece which he considers the finest 1c 1857 cover known to American Philately"). It is at least the equal of the off-cover Type Ia stamp in our sale of the Dr. Vernon R. Morris collection (Sale 793), which realized \$18,700.



98 ★⊞ 1c Blue, Ty. II (20). Positions 52-57/62-67/72-77/82-87/92-97R2, block of 30 from right pane of Plate 2, early proof-like impression with various double transfers including Pos. 93R pronounced shift in bust color, full original gum, lightly hinged, intense shade and rich color, well-centered, top left stamp has large nick into design, second horizontal row faintly creased, some separations

VERY FINE. THE LARGEST RECORDED PERFORATED BLOCK FROM PLATE 2. A MAGNIFICENT AND EXTREMELY RARE MULTIPLE WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

After carefully comparing and matching perforations, we have determined that this block of 30 was originally joined with the famous 99R2 block (Pos. 78-80/88-90/98-100R2) offered in lot 101. Both blocks were once part of the Caspary collection; another block in the Caspary sale (lot 596) also fits into this large multiple, filling Positions 58-59/68-69R2. There are three or four other blocks (unplated) in the Caspary and West sales that could also fit into the original large multiple.

Plate 2 was made before perforating was considered, thus the spaces between stamps are too narrow to accommodate perforations. The majority of stamps from Plate 2 was issued imperforate from December 1855 through June 1857. Perforated 1c stamps were issued beginning in July 1857, and Plate 2 (along with Plate 4) was used until replaced by new plates in late 1857. Plate 2 multiples with original gum are far rarer perforated than in imperforate form. The converse is true for multiples from Plate 4. Although Type II perforated blocks with original gum are abundant from 1861 printings (Plates 11-12), Type II perforated blocks from Plate 2 are exceedingly rare. This is also reflected in Position 99R2, which is rare imperforate (unused or used), extremely rare as a used perforated stamp, and unique as an unused perforated stamp (see lot 101). In our opinion, the Scott Catalogue undervalues Plate 2 perforated stamps, perhaps reflecting a market skewed by the availability of Type II's from other plates.

Ex Caspary, Seymour and Bechtel. Scott Retail for six blocks and three pairs 29,100.00



99 * 1c Blue, Ty. II (20). Position 10R4—one of the top-row Plate 4 positions showing the complete design at top and the only double transfer on Plate 4—full original gum, well-centered, deep rich color and fine impression, Extremely Fine, Ashbrook states "The lone double transfer, 10R4, is a very rare stamp, in fact, it ranks among the rarest of double transfers of the one cent 1851-1857. I have seen very few copies, and only one pair, containing 10R4." (Neinken book, p. 270). The accompanying 1981 P.F. certificate states "sweated o.g.", a totally unwarranted comment about the pristine original gum on this stamp. Scott Retail for Pos. 10R4 used is \$1,350.00................................ E. 3,000-4,000





101

101 ★⊞ 1c Blue, Ty. III, Position 99R2 (21). Center stamp in bottom row of block of nine, Positions 78-80/88-90/98-100R2, center stamp is Pos. 89R, the major double transfer, large bottom sheet margin, full original gum, center horizontal row is Mint Never Hinged, rich color and early impression showing complete line at bottom of Pos. 100R (Type II at this stage), top left stamp has small tear, top right pair faintly creased, bottom right stamp has small thin spot, none of these trivial flaws affecting the appearance of the block or the Type III 99R2 stamp

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE PERFORATED TYPE III, POSITION 99R2, SHOWING THE WIDEST BREAKS AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF ANY TYPE III. ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING ITEMS IN CLASSIC UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

On Plate 2, 198 of the 200 positions were Type II. Position 100R was Type II in the early stage of the plate, but as wear began to weaken the bottom line, it became Type IIIa with a small break at bottom. Positions 89R and 99R on Plate 2 have been the focus of special attention, because of their unusual nature. Ashbrook states: "A study of the double transfers of 89R2 and 99R2 is most interesting, because here in a vertical pair of positions we have two distinct varieties. . . The 99R2 stamp is a fresh entry that was short transferred both at top and bottom over an original entry that had been erased. . . The stamp, 89R2, is a re-entry, but not in the proper sense of this term, because the re-entry on the lower part of this position was an error, as it was not made to correct an existent fault of the original 89R transfer."

As explained in the description for lot 98, Plate 2 stamps were issued imperforate from December 1855 through June 1857. Beginning in July 1857 stamps from Plates 1 Late, 2 and 4 were issued with perforations, and Plates 2 and 4 continued to produce stamps through late 1857. Plate 2 stamps are rarer perforated than in imperforate form; conversely, Plate 4 stamps are rarer imperforate than in perforated form. Unused multiples of Plate 2 perforated stamps are very rare, and perforated 99R2 stamps are of extreme rarity with perhaps 12 to 15 examples known in any condition. This block, containing the only recorded unused example of 99R2, was originally joined with the block in lot 98.



102 **1c Blue, Ty. III (21).** Plate 4, rich color and fine impression, perfectly centered, face-free light blue cancel at lower left, Extremely Fine Gem .. 1,625.00

102



103



104





106

1c Blue, Ty. IIIa (22). Plate 11, perfectly centered with wide margins all around showing wide break in top line, couple tiny nibbed perfs, tied by blue grid, matching "University of Virginia Mar. 8, 1861" double-circle datestamp on lady's cover to Richmond, Extremely Fine Gem stamp and beautiful cover, ex Grunin...... E. 1,000-1,500



107

107 ₪ 1c Blue, Ty. IIIa (22). Plate 11, horizontal strip of three, remarkably well-centered, rich color, tied by "Paid" grids, red "Boston Ms." circular datestamp on cover to Marblehead Mass., docketed 1861, Very Fine strip and attractive cover, ex Gibson and Grunin

E. 1,000-1,500



108

109 1c Blue, Ty. IV (23). Position 7R1L, the recut state of Type I, absolutely perfect centering, showing the double transfer and complete design at top and nearly complete plumes at bottom, recut once at bottom, neatly cancelled by town datestamp, bright shade from a worn plate, Extremely Fine Gem, any example of Type IV perforated in this choice condition is rare—the existence of this desirable position, which produced the Type I imperforate (Scott 5) in its earlier pre-recut state, is truly extraordinary—with 1986 P.F. certificate; this stamp realized nearly \$4,000 at auction in 1987, Scott Retail for ordinary No. 23

recut once at bottom 600.00



109



110



111

111 B 1c Blue, Ty. IV (23). Positions 12-13/21-23L1L, block of five, four stamps recut at top and bottom, Pos. 21L recut once at top and twice at bottom, each stamp perfectly centered, dark shade and fine impression, four neat strikes of "Philadelphia Pa. Sep. 28" (1857) circular datestamp, completely sound with perforations fully intact

EXTREMELY FINE GEM CONDITION. THE LARGEST RECORDED BLOCK OF THE 1-CENT TYPE IV PERFORATED STAMP. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, NO UNUSED BLOCK EXISTS AND ONLY THREE OR FOUR USED BLOCKS ARE KNOWN. AN OUTSTANDING MULTIPLE, NOTEWORTHY FOR ITS SUPERB QUALITY AS WELL AS ITS EXTREME RARITY.

An article by Mortimer L. Neinken in the Collectors Club Philatelist (Vol. 49, No. 4, p. 210) illustrates this block and states: "Unused blocks of the perforated Type IV are unknown... Extensive investigation has revealed the existence of only two used blocks [one ex Chase]... the beautiful block of five... could well be called superb for an item of such great rarity..." The Neinken book (pp. 135-136) repeats much of this information and describes a third block, on cover, that was reported at publication time. These three used blocks are all that we record.

The rarity of Type IV perforated stamps is explained by the fact that Plate 1 Late (containing the 199 recut positions) was not used to print stamps in mid-1857 when perforations were introduced. Some left-over imperforate Plate 1L sheets were fed through the perforator, as were sheets from Plates 2 and 4, and these stamps were issued beginning in July 1857. The latter two plates remained in production, but Plate 1L produced no additional stamps. Thus, only a small number of Type IV stamps were ever issued with perforations.





- 114

 1c Blue, Ty. V (24). Positions 31/41L8, vertical pair with wide left margin capturing "Toppan, Carpenter & Co. BANK NOTE" imprint of Plate 8, bright shade, tied by "New Orleans La. Aug. 4, 1860" circular datestamp on blue folded printed circular to Bremen, Germany, red "PAID ALL" straightline handstamp, Extremely Fine, imprint multiples from Plate 8 are extremely scarce and very rare on cover............ E. 750-1,000



3c Dull Red, Ty. I, II and IIa (25, 26, 26a). Each stamp perfectly centered and lightly cancelled by town datestamp, Ty. II in green and Ty. IIa in blue, Extremely Fine Gems.



116

3c Dull Red, Ty. II (26). Vertical block of ten, bright fresh color, cancelled by "Galveston Tex. Apr. 1, 1860" double-circle datestamps and tied by red "New York Paid 24" credit datestamp on light blue folded cover to France, transit datestamps on front and back, very slight wear at edges, Very Fine, exceedingly choice and rare use of 3c block for double 15c treaty rate, ex Moody and Grunin...... E. 3,000-4,000



3c Brownish Carmine, Ty. IIa (26a). Positions 41-42/71-72L11i, left imprint and plate no. 11 block of eight, full original gum, three stamps Mint N.H., others with h.r., rich color, top pair creased, minor separations at bottom

FINE-VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY KNOWN COMPLETE PLATE NUMBER BLOCK FROM PLATE 11 AND THE FINER OF TWO RECORDED TYPE IIA PLATE BLOCKS OF EIGHT.

The other known plate block of eight comes from Plate 10 and has a creased row. It is somewhat more off center than this Plate 11 block.

Ex Wunderlich, Klein and Piller E. 5,000-7,500



118

5c Brick Red (27). Perfectly centered with full intact perfs all around, beautiful bright shade and rich color, black and red datestamps, Extremely Fine Gem 950.00



119

119

5c Brick Red (27). Vertical strip of three, well-centered, perfs complete all around with three adjoining stamps showing at right, tied by two clear strikes of "New Orleans La. Mar. 14, 1859" circular datestamp on small blue cover to Chantelle, France, red "New York Paid 12" credit datestamp, red "P.D." in frame and French receiving datestamps, small sealed opening tear at upper right

EXTREMELY FINE STRIP ON A SMALL ATTRACTIVE TREATY-RATE COVER TO FRANCE. THE BRICK RED IS FAR RARER IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION THAN ITS COUNTERPARTS IN OTHER SHADES.

The availability of covers with strips of three of the earlier Red Brown and later Brown shades creates a false impression that the Brick Red is readily attainable. The reality is that the Brick Red, which came into use after the Red Brown and before the Brown, is extremely scarce, especially in choice condition. The centering is usually poor and the perfs are often trimmed off one or more sides from scissors-separation at New Orleans. A study of the Hill, Rohloff and Grunin collections will confirm our observation of relative rarity, establishing this cover as one of the three or four finest of its kind.

Ex West, Hill and Grunin (where it realized \$14,300 in 1987). Scott Retail \$3,400.00 for a strip of three off cover...... E. 5,000-7,500



120

121
5c Red Brown (28). Block of four, well-centered with bottom perfs only slightly into projections, rich color, full bold strike of "Fort Smith Ark. Sep. 7" circular datestamp, small corner creases, really very trivial but noted on certificate

FINE-VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE BLOCK OF THE RED BROWN—PROBABLY THE ONLY BLOCK IN EXISTENCE WITH THE FORT SMITH DATESTAMP.

Ex Chase and Newbury. With 1985 P.F. certificate............. 4,250.00



121



122

122 **5c Indian Red (28A).** Absolutely perfect centering, fiery rich color with strong orange hue—an unmistakable Indian Red—cancelled by New Orleans datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM EXAMPLE OF THE RARE INDIAN RED IN ITS MOST INTENSE SHADE.

With 1989 P.F. certificate 2,500.00



123

123
5c Indian Red (28A). Vertical strip of three, scissors-trimmed entirely outside of perfs all around, showing parts of adjoining stamps at sides, beautiful bright shade and fine impression, tied by light strikes of "New Orleans Jun. 12, 1858" circular datestamp on small blue cover to Chantelle, France, from the same correspondence as lot 119

EXTREMELY FINE STRIP OF THE RARE INDIAN RED USED ON A SMALL COLORFUL TREATY-RATE COVER TO FRANCE. THE MOST ELUSIVE OF THE 5-CENT 1857 SHADES.

There are perhaps 20 to 30 covers known with the Indian Red in a strip of three (or two strips for double rate), this being among the finest three or four of the group.

Ex West, Hill and Grunin (where it realized \$11,550 in 1987). With 1975 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail \$8,000.00 for a strip of three off cover E. 7,500-10,000



124 ★⊞ 5c Brown (29). Positions 12-13/22-23R1, block of four, bottom right stamp shows transfer flaw in vignette, full original gum, small hinge marks and careful slight reinforcement, unusual dark shade and exceptionally well-centered, tiny nick in perf hole of top left stamp

VERY FINE AND CHOICE BLOCK OF THE 5-CENT BROWN WITH ORIGINAL GUM. ONLY THREE UNUSED BLOCKS RECORDED, TWO OF WHICH CONTAIN THE TRANSFER FLAW (POSITION 23R1).



125



126

126
■ 5c Brown (29). Positions 51/61/71L1, vertical strip of three with perfs intact and part of sheet margin at left showing large part of "(Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.) BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS. Phila, New York, Boston & Cincinnati" imprint from Plate 1, well-centered, fresh, tied by "New Orleans La." double-circle datestamps on Dec. 1860 folded letter to France, red "Boston Paid 6" credit datestamp, French transits

EXTREMELY FINE STRIP AND COVER. THE ONLY RECORDED COVER WITH A 5-CENT 1857 MULTIPLE SHOWING THE IMPRINT.

Our Levi records of the 5c 1857 contain numerous covers with strips in all shades, but only the strip on this cover shows any part of the imprint.

Ex Consul Klep and Grunin E. 4,000-5,000



127



128

128

5c Orange Brown, Ty. II (30). Vertical strip of three, exceptionally well-centered, intense shade and impression, bottom stamp has one pulled perf, tied by vivid red grids, matching "New York Paid 6 Sep. 7" credit datestamp on 1861 blue folded cover to Bordeaux, France, red "P.D." in frame, ms. "Pr. Teutonia", small faint waterstain along bottom edge of cover

VERY FINE STRIP AND COLORFUL ATTRACTIVE COVER. A STRIP OF THREE IS THE LARGEST KNOWN MULTIPLE OF THE 5-CENT ORANGE BROWN USED ON COVER. FOUR STRIPS ON COVERS ARE RECORDED, INCLUDING TWO IN VERTICAL FORMAT. ONE OF THE GREAT RARITIES OF THE CLASSIC PERIOD.

The last published update of the census of 5c Orange Brown covers by Dr. Richard M. Searing showed a total of 38 covers, including four strips of three (two vertical, two horizontal).

Illustrated in Ashbrook's *Special Service* No. 29; in the Hill book (p. 73) where described as "one of the rarest pieces known to collectors"; and in Brookman Vol. I (p. 221). Ex Hill, Haas and Ishikawa. Signed Ashbrook...... E. 12,000-15,000





130





132

132

■ 10c Green, Ty. I (31). Position 100L1, bottom right corner position of left pane with right sheet margin showing centerline, superb centering and margins, rich color, fine impression, tied by well-struck "Iowa City Iowa. May 3, 1859" circular datestamp on small cover to Sharon, Canada, red "U. States" handstamp, Extremely Fine Gem stamp and small neat cover, ex Newbury and Grunin (where it realized \$4,400 in 1987)

E. 2,000-3,000



133 ⋈ 10c Green, Ty. II/III/I (32/33/31). Positions 80/90/100L1, vertical strip of three with combination of types—Type I at bottom—from the lower right corner of left pane with part of sheet margin, near-perfect centering, rich color and fine impression, lightly cancelled and tied by "New Orleans La. Jul. 3, 1859" circular datestamp on blue folded cover to Nantes, France, red "New York Paid 12" credit datestamp, French transits front and back

EXTREMELY FINE GEM STRIP OF THREE ON A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE-RATE COVER TO FRANCE. COMBINATION STRIPS CONTAINING THE SCARCE TYPE I ARE RARELY FOUND ON COVER OR IN THIS SUPERB QUALITY.

Ex Grunin. Signed Ashbrook..... E. 4,000-5,000



10c Green, Ty. II (32). Position 3L1, beautifully 134 centered, rich color, bright red town datestamp,

10c Green, Ty. III (33). Position 21R1, perfectly centered with wide margins, red New York dates-135 tamp, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, ex



135



136

10c Green, Ty. IV (34). Position 65L1, recut over top label and over each "X" oval, perfectly centered, rich color, cancelled by clear strike of blue Savannah Ga. datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE 10-CENT TYPE IV PERFORATED STAMP IS EXCEEDINGLY RARE IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

With 1985 P.F. certificate 2,000.00



137

137 ⊞ 10c Green, Ty. IV (34). Positions 53-54/63-64L1, block of four containing vertical pair of Type IV at right, Pos. 54L recut at bottom, Pos. 64L recut at top and bottom—the only double-recut position—cancelled by full clear strike of "Plainfield N.J. Oct. 10" circular datestamp in red, well-centered, rich color and proof-like impression from an early printing, sealed tear in bottom left stamp not affecting either Type IV stamp

VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE 10-CENT PERFORATED TYPE IV MULTIPLE. PROBABLY NO MORE THAN FIVE USED BLOCKS EXIST ON OR OFF COVER—THIS IS CERTAINLY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF ALL IN TERMS OF CENTERING, COLOR, IMPRESSION AND CANCELLATION.

This block was last offered at public auction in our 1969 Rarities of the World sale, where it realized \$2,300. Ex Bechtel...... E. 10,000-15,000



- 138

 10c Green, Ty. IV (34). Position 64L1, recut at top and bottom—the only double-recut position on the plate—well-centered, tied by "San Francisco Cal. Feb. 5, 1859" circular datestamp on lavender-colored cover to Dunbarton N.H., stamp has tiny corner perf crease, still Very Fine, choice example of this rare double-recut Type IV, extremely rare in this quality, ex Grunin, Scott Retail \$2,400.00 for other recut varieties on cover......

 E. 2,000-3,000
- 140 ⋈ 10c Green, Ty. IV (34). Position 65L1, recut at top, perfs well clear on three sides, slightly in at right, dark shade, used with 10c Green, Ty. II (32), distinctly brighter color, well-centered, and 1c Blue, Ty. Va (24 var), Plate 5, well-centered with right sheet margin, beautiful color and impression, tied by grids and red "New York Paid 18 Nov. 30" credit datestamp, red "San Antonio Tex. Paid Nov. 8" circular datestamp on 1858 buff cover to Mons, Belgium, "P.P." in frame, French transit datestamp, receiving back-stamp

VERY FINE AND COLORFUL COVER. A REMARKABLE FRANKING WITH THE SCARCE PERFORATED 10-CENT TYPE IV AND 1-CENT TYPE Va, PAYING THE 21-CENT RATE TO BELGIUM.

With 1983 P.F. certificate..... E. 3,000-4,000



141

10c Green, Ty. III/IV/IV (33/34/34). Positions 44/54/64L1, vertical strip of three with pair of Type IV, including the double-recut Position 64L, center stamp (Pos. 54L) recut at bottom, carefully scissors-separated leaving Type IV pair with enormous margins, intense shade and proof-like impression, tied by "New Orleans La. Jun. 27, 1859" circular datestamp on blue folded cover to Paris, France, red "New York Paid 24" credit datestamp, French transits, top stamp in strip (Ty. III) with perfs trimmed clear of design

AN EXTREMELY FINE TYPE IV MULTIPLE ON COVER, CONTAINING THE ONLY DOUBLE-RECUT POSITION ON THE PLATE. A GREAT RARITY IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY—QUITE REMARKABLE FOR THE PERFORATED 10-CENT 1857 ISSUE.

Ex Grunin. Scott Retail for an off-cover pair of Type IV with ordinary recuts is \$5,000.00 E. 7,500-10,000







12c Black, Plate 3 (36b). Block of five from right pane, upper left stamp shows wide straddle margin with centerline, some minor short perfs at top right, used with 3c Dull Red (26), two, tied by "Paid" grids, red "Boston Am. Pkt." circular datestamp on back of double-rate Feb. 1861 blue folded cover to Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, red crayon "24/2" credit, red London transit datestamp, ms. "2" pence due, receiving back-stamp

VERY FINE AND STRIKING COVER. USED BLOCKS OF THE 12-CENT PLATE 3 ARE EXTREMELY RARE—THIS USE OF A BLOCK TO PAY THE DOUBLE RATE TO CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IS UNIQUE.

Ex Gibson and Grunin (where it realized \$13,200 in 1987) E. 10,000-15,000



145

145 ★⊞ 24c Gray Lilac (37). Vertical block of 20 with full original gum, rich color and remarkably bright and fresh, well-centered for a large multiple, small manuscript note on back shows thru slightly on upper right pair, faint bend in fourth row, one stamp in same row has small thin spot

FINE-VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING 24-CENT 1860 BLOCK—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND ARGUABLY THE FINEST MULTIPLE EXTANT.





147

147 ⊞ **24c Gray Lilac (37).** Block of four, extraordinarily precise centering, dark shade and fine impression, grid cancels, one stamp has tiny thin speck

EXTREMELY FINE, BLOCKS OF THE 24-CENT 1860 ARE CONSIDERABLY RARER USED THAN UNUSED.

Ex Emerson and Neinken 5,500.00



148

148 ★⊞ 30c Orange (38). Horizontal block of 21, full original gum, bright color and exceptionally fresh, perfs slightly in, some reinforcements, small tears in a few bottom stamps and fourth stamp in top row is nicked

A FINE AND SPECTACULARLY LARGE MULTIPLE. THE LARGEST RECORDED UNUSED BLOCK OF THE $30\text{-}\text{CENT}\ 1860$ ISSUE.

Ex Caspary and Bechtel. Scott Retail as three blocks, four pairs and single ... 41,500.00



30c Orange (38). Beautifully centered, bright color, clear strike of red "(Boston) Br. Pkt. (Paid)" exchange office datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb example 425.00



150

150

30c Orange (38). Perfectly centered, perfs clear of design all around, tied by brilliant red
"Boston Br. Pkt. Paid Aug. 22" circular datestamp on 1860 blue folded letter to Hong
Kong, ms. "6/6" British due marking indicates six-times 5c prepaid rate, British and
Hong Kong backstamps, tiny bleached specks

EXTREMELY FINE GEM STAMP AND VERY RARE USE. MAGNIFICENT QUALITY AND MOST UNUSUAL WITH THE 30-CENT 1860 STAMP TIED BY THE RED FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE DATESTAMP.

Illustrated in Brookman Vol. I (p. 260). Ex Grunin. Signed Ashbrook ... E. 5,000-7,500



30c Orange (38). Vertical pair, extraordinarily well-centered, vivid color, tied by red grids and "New York Paid 18 Apr. 14" credit datestamp on light blue folded cover from the Payen correspondence to Lyon, France, red "P.D." in frame, transit backstamps EXTREMELY FINE GEM PAIR AND A BEAUTIFUL QUADRUPLE-RATE COVER TO FRANCE. PROBABLY THE FINEST PAIR OF 30-CENT 1860 STAMPS USED ON COVER.

Ex Caspary and Grunin (where it realized \$13,200 in 1987) E. 7,500-10,000



152

152 ★⊞ 90c Blue (39). Block of four, full original gum, well-centered, deep shade and very fresh, horizontal perfs in right pair have a peculiar doubling of holes causing nibbed appearance

153

VERY FINE AND RARE BLOCK OF THE SHORT-LIVED 90-CENT 1860—THE FIRST UNITED STATES 90-CENT ISSUE.

The 90c stamp was issued in 1860, along with the 24c and 30c values, all of which were needed to prepay high international letter rates established by various postal treaties. When supplies of current postage stamps were declared invalid in the South and ultimately demonetized by the Federal government, the 90c had been in use for only one year. Most unused multiples probably come from supplies recovered from Southern post offices.



153

90c Blue (39). Deep rich color, cancelled by part strike of "New Haven Con. Jun. 21, 1861" year-dated circular datestamp—most of year date visible—bright and fresh

FINE STAMP AND ONE OF THE FEW EXAMPLES OF THE SHORT-LIVED 90-CENT 1860 CANCELLED BY A YEAR-DATED TOWN DATESTAMP.

The basic 24c and 30c rates to England, France and Germany created a large volume of mail franked with those values of the 1857-61 series. However, the 90c saw much more limited use, partly due to the rates in effect, but more because of the American Civil War. When supplies of current postage stamps were declared invalid in the South and ultimately demonetized by the Federal government, the 90c had been in use for only one year. For this reason, genuinely cancelled copies and covers bearing the 90c are extremely rare. Approximately 180 used examples have been certified by The Philatelic Foundation, of which one-quarter are sound. Very few are cancelled by the town datestamp.

With 1986 P.F. certificate. 1861 year date premium unpriced in Scott—value for ordinary cancel . 5,500.00

1875 REPRINT OF 1857-60 ISSUE

IN EXPECTATION OF COLLECTOR DEMAND the United States Post Office Department authorized the Continental Bank Note Co. to reprint the stamps issued from 1851 through 1861, which had been demonetized in their final year of use. Four of the old Toppan, Carpenter plates were used for the reprints (5c, 24c, 30c and 90c). The 1c, 3c, 10c and 12c plates presumably could not be located, so Continental made new plates of 100 subjects. The 1851-57 Reprints were issued with 12-gauge perforations, instead of the original 15 gauge, and the shades and paper were brighter than the originals. The stamps were sold without gum and were invalid for postage. A record of quantities sold provides figures for each value: 1c (3846), 3c (479), 5c (878), 10c (516), 12c (489), 24c (479), 30c (480) and 90c (454). The larger perforation holes and narrow spacing, even on the new plates, resulted in almost all examples having perforations cut into the design on one or more sides. The Zoellner set is extremely rare and unusual by virtue of each stamp's superb centering and wide margins.



154

155 ★ 3c Scarlet, Reprint (41). Without gum as issued, phenomenal centering with extra wide margins well clear of framelines on all sides, rich color and proof-like impression EXTREMELY FINE GEM. WITHOUT QUESTION,

THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT 1857 REPRINT. AN ASTONISHING STAMP.





156 ★ 5c Orange Brown, Reprint (42). Without gum as issued, remarkably wide margins fully clear of design all around, rich color on bright fresh paper, Extremely Fine, ex Grunin and Klein, with 1988 P.F. certificate

156

157 ★ 10c Blue Green, Reprint (43). Without gum as issued, perfectly centered, scissors-separated leaving all perfs intact, intense shade and impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE MOST CHALLENGING OF THE 1857-60 REPRINTS TO OBTAIN IN THIS SUPERB QUALITY.

With 1972 P.F. certificate 1,900.00



157



158

158 ★ 12c Greenish Black, Reprint (44). Without gum as issued, perfectly centered, perfs mostly clear of framelines on all four sides, fine impression on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST 12-CENT 1857 REPRINTS EXTANT.

159 ★ 24c Blackish Violet, Reprint (45). Without gum as issued, huge margins all around, intense shade and impression, bright and fresh

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ARGUABLY THE FINEST EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT 1860 REPRINT IN EXISTENCE.



159



160 ★ 30c Yellow Orange, Reprint (46). Without gum as issued, perfectly centered with perfs practically clear all around, brilliant shade and impression, bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A GREAT RARITY IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

With 1989 P.F. certificate 2,250.00

161 ★ 90c Deep Blue, Reprint (47). Without gum as issued, beautiful centering and unusually wide margins all around, intense shade and impression on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE AND FRESH. A RARE STAMP IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY.





1861-66 ISSUE

THE EARLY MONTHS OF 1861 BROUGHT A firestorm of change, much of which influenced postage stamps. After Lincoln's election in November 1860, South Carolina seceded, setting in motion events that would soon lead to the first shots of the Civil War. Lincoln's postmaster general, Montgomery Blair, would oversee the department until 1864 and ensure that postal communications continued uninterrupted during this turbulent period. Blair not only maintained services, he introduced significant changes during his term.

PMG Blair's first order of business was to secure a new contract for the production of postage stamps that would replace the old issues slated for demonetization. Toppan, Carpenter & Co.'s contract was due to expire on June 10, 1861, and Blair's solicitation for bids appeared on March 27. Among the printers who submitted proposals was a relatively new firm, the National Bank Note Co. of New York City. National pursued the contract aggressively, and on May 10 the PMG advertised acceptance of National's bid at 12c per thousand stamps. Before closing, National was asked to furnish "sheets, perfectly gummed and perforated" of the "several denominations of stamps."

Company records show that the eight plates for the 1861 stamps were completed between June 15 and 19, and that these plates-numbered 1 through 8 and containing 200 subjects each-were made from the first dies engraved for each value. The 1c, 3c, 5c, 12c and 90c plates used to produce the 'perfectly gummed and perforated" sheets submitted to the Post Office Department were never used again. Modifications to the designs of these five stamps were made before regular production commenced, and the stamps printed from the first plates are known as First Designs. The reason for the subtle design changes was never recorded, nor have collectors ever been able to establish why National would go to expense of recreating dies and plates. One theory holds that the plate layouts for certain values did not accommodate the wider perforation holes (12 gauge versus 15 gauge).

The 24c and 30c plates (Plates 6 and 7) were used to print stamps when regular production began, but the colors of the earlier trial printing can be distinguished from all subsequent printings. These two are called First Colors. Regular production of the 10c involved a new plate (Plate 15) made from a modified die, but the old Plate 4 was also used for the regular issue. For this reason the 10c exists as a First Design (or Type I) trial printing (Scott 55) and as a regularly-issued stamp (Scott 62B). Cancelled 10c First Design stamps are regular issues, but there is no means to differentiate between the trial printing and regular issue for unused 10c First Design stamps. The Zoellner collection presents an original-gum example as Scott 55 and cancelled examples as Scott 62B.

The First Designs and Colors are currently classified by Scott as essays or trial colors, perforated and gummed, but collectors' acceptance of them as postage stamps is partly justified by a pattern of distribution that is atypical of essay and proof material. Only one stamp in the group, the 3c First Design, is common enough to suggest that sheets of this stamp may have been obtained from the printer's archive. The other values are extremely rare and appear to have reached collectors from different sources at different times. This distribution pattern does not fit with essay and proof material, which usually emanates from a single source, such as the printer's archive, or from related sources, such as the engravers themselves. It has been said, although the claim is undocumented. that the release of the 1861 Issue was preceded by an official P.O. Dept. notice to foreign postal officials, informing them of the forthcoming issue and supplying examples from the trial-printing sheets submitted by National. Whether or not this is true, it does seem likely that the Post Office released examples of the First Designs and Colors through its own channels, albeit not through post offices. In this respect there is no difference between the 1861 First Designs and Colors and the 1901 4c Pan-American Invert or the 1909 4c and 8c Bluish Paper stamps. None of these was actually sold through post offices, but instead the stamps were released through postal officials.

The eight values of the 1861 Issue were delivered to the government Stamp Agent on August 16, and it seems that Baltimore, on August 17, became the first post office to place the new issue on sale. The earliest known usages for 1861 stamps are as follows: 1c Scott 63 eku 8/17; 3c Scott 64b (Rose Pink) eku 8/17; 5c Scott 67 (Buff) eku 8/19; 10c Scott 68 eku 8/20; 12c Scott 69 eku 8/20; 24c Scott 70c (Violet) eku 8/20; 30c Scott 71 eku 8/20; and 90c Scott 72 eku 11/27. The 10c First Design is recorded no earlier than September 17, about one month after the 10c Type II date.

In 1863 a 2c stamp portraying Andrew Jackson was issued to meet the new drop-letter rate. In 1866, one year after Lincoln's assassination, a new 15c stamp was issued with his portrait, which filled the long-time need for a single stamp to pay the U.S.-French treaty rate. With the two additions, the 1861-66 series of ten denominations was complete.

National's engraved plates were much more consistent than Toppan, Carpenter's, but the variation in inks does present collectors with a challenge in classifying different shades among the stamps. The distinctive early colors—3c Pink and Pigeon Blood Pink, the 5c Buff and Red Brown, and the 24c Violet and Steel Blue—are prized by collectors. Later shades, such as the 24c Blackish Violet and 3c Lake and Scarlet, are also very rare. Choice examples of these colors, including unique multiples, will be found in the Zoellner collection.

1861 FIRST DESIGNS AND COLORS



162

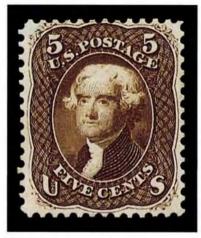
162 ★ 1c Indigo, First Design (55). Full original gum, small h.r., well-centered with wide margins at sides and bottom, top perfs slightly into oval, intense shade and impression VERY FINE AND FRESH. ONE OF EIGHT AVAILABLE SOUND EXAMPLES WITH ORIGINAL GUM. A CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THIS RARE 1861 FIRST DESIGN.

Our census of 1861 First Designs and Colors (see Appendix, p. 365) contains a total of 24 copies of the 1c First Design, including two cancelled stamps and one sound example with original gum in the New York Public Library collection. Of the 21 remaining unused copies, only ten are completely sound and of these only eight have original gum. There is just one centered stamp among these eight (Census No. 55-OG-03)—five others are Very Fine and two are just Fine.

Census No. 55-OG-13. With 1950 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for 63-E11e 20,000.00



163



164

164 (*) 5c Brown, First Design (57). Unused (no gum), well-centered with wide margins at sides and bottom, top perfs just touch, beautiful rich color and fine impression, very fresh

VERY FINE. ONE OF THIRTEEN AVAILABLE SOUND UNUSED EXAMPLES OF THE 5-CENT 1861 FIRST DESIGN, THIS BEING AMONG THE NINE BEST-CENTERED COPIES.

Our census of 1861 First Designs and Colors (see Appendix, p. 366) contains 35 copies of the 5c First Design, including just 14 sound unused examples, one of which is part of the New York Public Library collection.

Census No. 57-UNC-29. With 1961 and 1976 P.F. certificates. Scott Retail for 67-E9e.....



165

165 ★ 10c Dark Green, First Design (58). Full original gum, lightly hinged, extraordinarily well-centered with perfs clear all around, marvelous rich color and impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. RARELY FOUND WITH MARGINS ON FOUR SIDES, DUE TO THE NARROW SPACING BETWEEN SUBJECTS ON PLATE 4, WHICH PRODUCED THE 10-CENT FIRST DESIGN (TYPE I). A MAGNIFICENT STAMP.

Ex Engel. With 1957 and 1989 P.F. certificates. Scott Retail as No. 62B 5,500.00



166

166 ★ 12c Intense Black, First Design (59). Full original gum, superb centering with wide margins all around, deep dark shade and intense impression on bright fresh paper, long full perfs

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST OF FIVE AVAILABLE EXAMPLES OF THE 12-CENT 1861 FIRST DESIGN WITH ORIGINAL GUM. AN OUTSTANDING RARITY.

The 12c is the rarest of the 1861 First Designs and Colors, with a total of 16 examples recorded, including one in the New York Public Library collection. Our census of this stamp (see Appendix, p. 368) contains seven sound copies, including the NYPL's stamp. Of the six sound copies available to collectors, only five have original gum, one of which is off center. Therefore, this Extremely Fine 12c First Design with original gum is one of four available copies that qualify for such a high grade.

Census No. 59-OG-15. With 1993 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for 69-E6e..... 40,000.00



167

167 ★ 24c Dark Violet, First Color (60). Full original gum, lightly hinged, perfectly centered, distinctive dark First Color shade, proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT DARK VIOLET TRIAL PRINTING. ONE OF THE RAREST OF THE 24-CENT 1861-63 ISSUE SHADES.

With 1975 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for 70eTC 6,500.00



168

168 ★ 30c Red Orange, First Color (61). Part original gum, near perfect centering with unusually wide margins, vibrant color on bright white paper, faintest trace of a diagonal crease at lower right, not noted on certificate and mentioned only because this is characteristic of the 30c 1861 First Color

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS STAMP IS ONE OF THE FIVE BEST-CENTERED 30-CENT 1861 FIRST COLOR STAMPS WITH ORIGINAL GUM. A BRILLIANT AND VERY RARE TRIAL PRINTING.

Our census of the 30c 1861 First Color (see Appendix, p. 368) contains a total of 30 examples, including one in the New York Public Library collection. A characteristic common to most examples of the 30c 1861 First Color is faint creasing, which in some cases is very severe and in others barely visible. The stamp offered from the Zoellner collection has never been described or certified with a crease, but under close scrutiny it can be detected. The diagonal crease, or bend, is so gentle it is almost invisible to the unaided eye. Of the five examples with original gum and centering qualifying as Extremely Fine, one is repaired, three have faint creasing, and the fifth has never had any flaws attributed to it in decades-old auction descriptions or P.F. records. It is possible, however, that a 30c 1861 First Color stamp does not exist in condition superior to this example. For this reason, even the most discriminating collector would be well-advised to acquire this choice stamp.

Census 61-OG-08. With 1958 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for 71bTC....... 17,500.00



169

169 ★ 90c Blue, First Design (62). Unused (no gum), perfectly centered with wide even margins, deep shade and proof-like impression on bright white paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE SECOND RAREST STAMP OF THE 1861 FIRST DESIGNS AND COLORS. ONLY EIGHT SOUND WELL-CENTERED EXAMPLES OF THE 90-CENT FIRST DESIGN ARE RECORDED. A BEAUTIFUL AND EXTREMELY RARE CLASSIC STAMP.

Our census of the 1861 First Designs and Colors contains 22 examples of the 90c First Design (see Appendix, p. 370), including one copy in the New York Public Library collection and another copy certified as a privately-perforated No. 62a, which comes from a set in the Col. Green sale that was signed by John Luff (we believe this stamp to be genuine). Excluding the NYPL copy and the ex-Green stamp just noted, only eight examples of the 90c First Design are sound (generally Extremely Fine centering) and five of the eight are unused without gum, as is this example.

Census No. 62-UNC-04. Ex Isleham. With 1987 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for 72-E7h ... 22,500.00



170



171

171 🖽 10c Dark Green, First Design (62B). Block of four, red grid cancels, dark shade and better-than-usual centering, short perf at top right, thin spot in bottom left stamp, top pair creased

FINE-VERY AND ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. USED BLOCKS OF THE 10-CENT 1861 FIRST DESIGN (TYPE I) ARE EXCEEDINGLY RARE—FAR RARER, IN FACT, THAN UNUSED BLOCKS.



1c Blue (63). Unusually wide margins and choice centering, bright shade, fine impression, pretty red 172 New York City circular datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1992 P.F. certificate 30.00

3c Pink (64). Near perfect centering, very wide 173 margins, beautiful bright color in the true Pink shade, clearly struck blue Springfield O. double-circle dates-

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN ABSOLUTELY BREATHTAK-ING EXAMPLE OF THE EARLY PINK SHADE. A MATCH-LESS COMBINATION OF QUALITY AND COLOR.

> Ex Klein. With 1959 P.F. certificate 610.00



173



174

174 (★)⊞ 3c Pink (64). Block of four, unused (no gum), beautiful bright shade, unusually well-centered, faint pressed-out vertical creases as almost always found in unused examples of the early Pink

> VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A VERY RARE AND ATTRACTIVE BLOCK IN A SHADE DESCRIBED BY ASHBROOK AS "AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE COLOR.

> Ashbrook's signed note identifying the color and commenting on its "excellent" quality is made in pencil



175

175 (★)⊞ 3c Pink (64). Bottom imprint and plate no. 12 block of twelve, unused (no gum), beautiful bright Pink color, extraordinarily well-centered, very faint vertical crease thru third row as almost always found in the unused Pink, lower left vertical pair rejoined and some perf separations reinforced with hinge slivers

THE UNIQUE AND FAMOUS 1861 3-CENT PINK PLATE NUMBER BLOCK FROM THE LUFF, WORTHINGTON, HIND AND WATERHOUSE COLLECTIONS. THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE OF THE PINK AND THE ONLY KNOWN PLATE NUMBER BLOCK OF ANY SIZE.

The early Pink shade is exceedingly rare in unused condition and even more so in block form. Virtually all of the few known blocks are faulty to a serious degree. This unique plate number block was featured prominently in the Worthington, Hind and Waterhouse collections, during which time it was affixed to a piece of mounting paper, which has since been removed. The color, centering and condition of this block are remarkably fine, and its importance as a key position block of the 1861 Issue is widely acknowledged (see Ashbrook article in *Stamps*, March 1946; also Chapin's *A Census of United States Classic Plate Blocks* 1851-1882, p. 15).

With 1965 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for two blocks and four singles (without gum) is \$69,000.00—the plate block is unlisted, but other 1861 plate blocks of eight are priced from three to four times the value of two ordinary blocks...... E. 30,000-40,000



3c Pigeon Blood Pink (64a). Vertical pair with full corner sheet margin, each stamp cancelled by the distinctive dotted grid used at Philadelphia in the Autumn of 1861, remarkably well-centered, the color is rich with a noticeable bluish hue that is characteristic of the Pigeon Blood Pink shade, top stamp has a slightly

rounded corner

EXTREMELY FINE PAIR OF THE ELUSIVE PIGEON BLOOD PINK, AN EARLY AND VERY RARE EARLY SHADE.

Ex Koppersmith. With 1989 P.F. certificate. The pair is unlisted in Scott—value for two singles.... 6,200.00

176



177



178

178 ★ 3c Lake (66). Full original gum, extraordinary margins and choice centering, deep rich color and proof-like impression on crisp white paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE LAKE SHADE, A TRIAL PRINTING RARELY FOUND WITH SUCH SUPERB CENTERING.

Ex Hetherington and Klein. With 1961 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as No. 66 (in Trial Color section)..... 2,000.00



5c Brown Yellow (67a). Absolutely perfect centering, deep rich color in dark brownish shade, fine impression, lovely contrasting blue Baltimore circular datestamp.

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE RAREST REGULARLY-ISSUED STAMPS IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

180 5c Buff (67). Phenomenal centering with wide margins all around, beautiful shade with bright yellow pigment, neat Boston "Paid" grid

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXTRAORDINARILY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE BRIGHT BUFF—A GREAT RARITY IN THIS QUALITY.

Ex Klein. With 1980 P.F. certificate 650.00



180



181

181

5c Buff (67). Block of four, the four stamps almost completely separated, expertly rejoined except for a slight tell-tale misalignment of upper left stamp, cancelled by unusual small blue grid cancel, beautiful deep rich color, well-centered for this issue

FINE-VERY FINE. ONLY THREE OR FOUR BLOCKS OF THE 5-CENT BUFF ARE KNOWN, USED OR UNUSED, AND NONE IS SOUND. THIS IS ARGUABLY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE KNOWN BLOCKS.

Ex Chanin and Bechtel. Scott Retail \$9,500.00 based on pen-cancelled block from the 1988 Klein sale...... E. 7,500-10,000



182

184



183



184

24c Red Lilac (70). Gigantic margins all around, intense color in a deep red shade, neat grid and trace of red cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, a spectacular stamp, ex Klein, with 1984 P.F. certificate ... 125.00





186

186



187



188

24c Violet, Thin Paper, "Cincinnati Blue Violet" (70c var). A distinctive and rare Violet color originating at Cincinnati in 1863-64 and described by William K. Herzog in Chronicle No. 117—well-centered, bold Cincinnati grid and part of datestamp, Very Fine and choice, Herzog speculates that the Blue Violet comes from an early printing in 1861 that remained unsold in the Cincinnati post office (possibly placed at the bottom of a subsequent shipment and not used until 1863), with 1991 P.F. certificate as Violet 850.00





190

190 ★⊞ 30c Orange (71). Block of four, full original gum, bottom pair very lightly hinged, near perfect centering, brilliant fresh color on bright white paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM BLOCK. PROBABLY THE ONLY SURVIVING BLOCK IN THIS EXTRAORDINARILY CHOICE CONDITION.



191



192

192 ★⊞ 90c Blue (72). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, exceptionally well-centered, beautiful pastel shade on bright fresh paper, well-formed perforations all around

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS 90-CENT 1861 BLOCK—SUPERBLY CENTERED AND AS FRESH AS THE DAY IT WAS ISSUED—IS THE FINEST KNOWN BLOCK WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

There are several blocks of the 90c 1861 with original gum that are centered strongly to left, have a consistently dark shade and malformed perforation holes (see Caspary sale for examples). This block is unlike that group. Its distinctive pastel shade, precise centering and well-formed perforations are desirable characteristics not found in the other known blocks. We have never encountered another 90c 1861 block of this quality.



193

SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES



194

195 2c Black, Atherton Shift, Major Double Transfer of Top Left Corner and "Postage" (73 var). Lightly cancelled by blue Baltimore circular datestamp, centered low but the major double transfer at upper left is unobscured

VERY FINE. THE FINEST RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE ATHERTON SHIFT—THE MOST PRONOUNCED DOUBLE TRANSFER OF THE BLACK JACK ISSUE.

Although the Atherton shift is located in the left column where a straight edge was frequently formed, we have carefully examined the lefthand perfs on this stamp and have complete confidence that they are genuine.

Ex Rorke 7,500.00



195



196



- 197

 2c Black, Diagonal Half Used as 1c as Part of 3c Rate (73a). Top right diagonal half joined in pair with single, ms. cancels, ms. Pennsylvania town postmark on cover to H. B. Shaw at Alfred Me., postmarked in transit with "Augusta Me. Dec. 30" circular datestamp and cork cancel tying bisect across the cut, Extremely Fine, an outstanding and unusual Black Jack bisect cover, ex Wordin and Faiman, with 1977 P.F. certificate..... 1,250.00
- 198 ⋈ 2c Black, Vertical Half Used as 1c as Part of 3c Rate (73a). Right vertical half in pair with single, intense shade and impression, tied across the cut by target cancels, "Richmondville N.Y. Oct. 11" circular datestamp on buff cover to Albany N.Y., Extremely Fine, with original letter, ex Lehman and Haas, with 1955 P.F. certificate...... 1,250.00



200

3c Scarlet (74). Four pen strokes, large part original gum, vibrant color and exceptionally choice centering, bright and fresh with long full perforations

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THE BEST-CENTERED SOUND EXAMPLES OF THE 3-CENT SCARLET TRIAL PRINTING. THIS PEN-MARKED EXAMPLE COMES FROM THE ROTHFUCHS GROUP OF 1893.

The story of the 3c Scarlet has been documented by Jerome S. Wagshal in a series of articles appearing in the *Chronicle* (Nos. 56, 60, 61 and 62). Wagshal quotes statements made in 1893 and 1910 by a Washington D.C. stamp dealer, Carl F. Rothfuchs, to the effect that Rothfuchs obtained a supply of the 3c Scarlet in 1893—probably from the Post office Department in exchange for his assistance with the Columbian Exposition—and sold them with pen marks and original gum. The Rothfuchs lot is not from the same supply acquired by John W. Scott in the late 1870's, from which stamps exist uncancelled and cancelled with a New York City Station D oval.

Two examples of the 3c Scarlet (perforated and imperforate) exist with a "J.M. Jan. 31, 1868" manuscript mark, which was probably applied by James Macdonough, one of the National Bank Note Company founders. Although Wagshal offers some convincing evidence dating the Scarlet to 1861, these 1868-dated examples suggest an alternate theory that the Scarlet was produced about the time of the 1868 regular-production grills. The existence of numerous essays and color varieties made in 1867 and 1868, as well as actual changes in the color and paper of stamps produced in 1868, show that National was experimenting with various means to prevent stamp re-use and to improve production efficiency and quality. The Scarlet may be related to this effort.



201 ★⊞ 5c Red Brown (75). Block of four, full original gum, fiery red color, tiny thin speck in top right stamp, few perf separations

FINE CENTERING AND BRILLIANT COLOR. CERTAINLY THE FINEST KNOWN BLOCK WITH ORIGINAL GUM—PERHAPS ONE OTHER UNUSED BLOCK EXISTS. AN IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE 1861 ISSUE MULTIPLE.

Ex Klein. Scott Retail for two pairs is \$14,500.00—the block is listed but unpriced.... E. 15,000-20,000



202

202

5c Brown (76). Exceptionally wide margins and choice centering, rich color, blue target and Baltimore datestamp, Extremely Fine 97.00



203



204

205 **15c Black (77).** Choice centering and margins, bright **red** New York credit datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 1985 P.F. certificate. 140.00





206







208 24c Lilac (78). Magnificent centering, distinctive dark shade, proof-like impression, small circle of wedges cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1988 P.F. certificate................... 80.00



210

210 *** 24c Blackish Violet (78c).** Full original gum, lightly hinged, well-centered, the true dark color on stout white paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE FINEST RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT BLACKISH VIOLET—RARER THAN THE 1857 INDIAN RED, 1861 PIGEON BLOOD PINK OR ANY OF THE OTHER 24-CENT 1861 COLORS.

Our records of this rare color variety contain only one other sound example of the Blackish Violet with original gum, the ex-Caspary, Lilly and Seymour stamp sold in our 1992 Rarities sale, which is centered to right. There is possibly a third unused example. The stamp offered from Mr. Zoellner's collection is indisputably the finest extant.

Ex Wunderlich. With P.F. certificate 21,000.00

Types and Characteristics of 1867 All-Over Grills

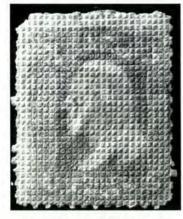






Figure D. 3c A Grill (Scott 79)

Figure E. Back of Figure X

Figure F. Back of A Grill essay

The two classes of grills are called *male* and *female*. The 3c A Grill pictured above in Figures D and E shows the signature characteristics of a female grill. The embossing is created by pressing the paper into an area of small depressions, which creates an irregular fracture at the top of each point (points up on this example). The grill in Figure F, as seen from the back, is a male grill, made up of raised pyramidal points that leave a regular pattern of small X-shaped pits on the surface (the photo pictures the back of a points-up essay). The orientation of the points—up or down—depends on which side of the stamp sheet faces the grill.

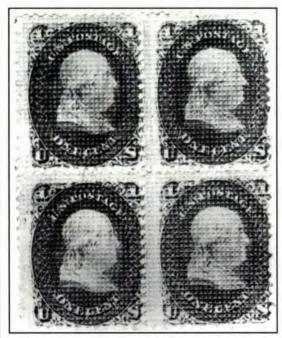


Figure G. 1c Male All-over Grill Essay—the Earl of Crawford block before it was broken into singles



Figure H. 5c A Grill—digital reconstruction of the Earl of Crawford block



Figure I. Issued 5c and 30c A Grills (80, 81)

The only A Grills now classified as regular stamps are the 5c and 30c (the Zoellner copies are pictured in Figure 1). The 1c all-over grill exists unused—the four known singles come from the Lord Crawford block—but it is a male essay grill (detail in Figure F). The 5c block in Figure H is a digital reconstruction of the Lord Crawford block (ex Steel papers). The stamps forming the right vertical pair are considered genuine, but the upper left stamp has P.F. certificates stating "essay" and subsequently "counterfeit".



1867-68 GRILLED ISSUE

DURING THE LIFE OF THE 1861-66 ISSUE, postal officials became somewhat obsessed with their fear that significant revenue was being lost due to the cleaning and reuse of cancelled stamps. The reality of stamp reuse was nowhere near the perceived threat. Still, the concern inspired efforts to devise a means to thwart the reuse of postage stamps. Some inventions employed a special canceller that would cut or scrape the stamp—these so-called patent cancels were equipped with a blade or sharp point and were used by several post offices. Other mechanisms were more elaborate, involving special paper or inks that would dissolve if cleaned. Some farfetched or totally impractical ideas never progressed beyond the essay stage.

The concept that was eventually integrated into stamps at the production level was the grill, an embossed waffle-like pattern in the paper of a stamp that was intended to increase absorption of cancelling ink and improve the adhesive quality of the gum. The grill's creator was Charles F. Steel, a National Bank Note Co. supervisor who had much to gain if the government could be convinced to adopt his invention. Correspondence from 1865 reveals Steel's efforts to persuade officials to employ stamp grilling. In August 1867 an experimental grill-the all-over A Grill-was tested through a small number of post offices. Evidently satisfied with the results, the P.O. Dept. extended National's contract to provide a "new style" of stamps-not new in denomination or design, but modified with Steel's grill, for which he received patent papers and a royalty arrangement with National beginning in late 1867.

Although Steel's concept had been generally stated on paper and implemented on a trial basis, the actual grilling of thousands of sheets per day had not been worked through completely. The first modification, from the all-over A Grill to the smaller C Grill, was a quick remedy to the problems caused when the grill weakened the paper, making perforation and separation almost impossible without damaging the stamps. In anticipation of regular grill production, Steel experimented with many different variations to improve the product and, we may also presume, to speed production. Steel's essays and correspondence related to grill production reached collectors through the old Nassau Stamp Co., but the sad fact is that too many details, including the machine's appearance, were never recorded for historians. A hypothetical sketch of the grilling machine is reproduced from the Brookman book in Figure J.

Grills issued before January 1868—the issued A and C Grills and the essay material—are considered experimental. [However, the line between an essay and issued stamp is sometimes unclear, as lot 214 demonstrates]. Beginning in January the Stamp Agent in New York City, who was responsible for supervising stamp production and delivery, began to account for grilled stocks as a separate and

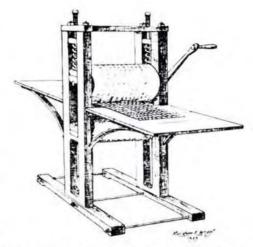


Figure J. Hypothetical drawing of grilling machine

distinct category. National Bank Note Co. was paid extra for grilling stamps, and Steel earned a royalty based on quantity, so all parties had a vested interest in counting the number of grilled stamps delivered.

Grills produced from January 1868 on are considered regular-production grills, and the Stamp Agent records enable philatelists to determine how many of each denomination were delivered grilled during each quarter of the year. It must be remembered that stamps were considered either grilled or not, and the type classifications created by collectors have no relevance to official records of grill production.

The grill types A, B, C, etc., are part of a classification system perfected by William L. Stevenson in the early part of this century. Stevenson published a series of articles between 1913 and 1916, in which he redefined the families of grills according to the grill characteristics, as well as dimensions (the size of the grill had previously been the major distinction made between types). It was while writing this series that Stevenson cautiously observed the 11 by 13 mm grills with horizontal ridges, a scarce type he later labelled the "Z Grill" after gaining confidence in its authenticity. Stevenson's system became the standard reference to grills and was fully adopted by the Scott Catalogue in 1926.

To understand the grill types, it is helpful to visualize the device itself. Imagination is essential, because there is no contemporary description or drawing of the equipment. The drawing in Figure J is based on proof presses of the era and is possibly accurate if the grilling device used a roller and flat bed. On page 130 opposite, enlargements and descriptions of the all-over grills, both issued and essayed, will be a useful primer to the text that follows.

continued on next page

continued from page 131

The grill types listed in the Scott Catalogue are arranged below in order of production:

First experimental grill A Grill Female with points up, covering the entire stamp Earliest known use (EKU) 8/13/67 for 3c; also known on 5c and 30c; Similar male all-over grill exists on 1c and 5c, but it is considered an essay grill

Second experimental grill C Grill Female with points up (also known with points down), cut down from A Grill; Measures 12.5-13.5 x 16-17mm or 16-17 x 18-21 points EKU 11/19/67 (11/18/67 also reported): Similar male grill exists on several other values, but it is considered an essay grill

Z Grill First regular-production grill Male with points down; horizontal ridges on grill points (--Measures 11-11.5 x 13.5-14mm or 13-14 x 17-18 points EKU 2c 1/17/68; 3c 1/25/68; 12c 2/15/68; Also issued on 1c, 10c and 15c (all rare); identical grill exists on 3c and 12c essays

D Grill Second regular-production grill Male with points down; vertical ridges on grill points (I I I I I I); Measures 12 (always) x 14-14.5mm or 15 (always) x 17-18 points EKU 3c 2/2/68; 2c 2/15/68; Does not exist on other values and no reported essays

E Grill Third regular-production grill Male with points down; "X" or "I" ridges; Measures 11 x 12.5-14mm or 14 x 15-17 points EKU 3c 2/19/68; 10c 2/29/68; 12c 2/29/68; 1c 3/9/68; 2c 3/11/68; 15c 5/2/68; Does not exist on 5c, 24c, 30c or 90c values and no reported essays

F Grill Fourth regular-production grill Male with points down; "X" or "I" ridges; Measures 8.5-9 x 13-14mm or 11-12 x 15-17 points EKU 2c 3/27/68; 3c 4/23/68; 15c 5/4/68; 10c 5/26/68; 12c 5/27/68; 1c 8/11/68; 30c 11/14/68; 5c 11/19/68; 90c 5/8/69 (two covers known)

B Grill Transitional grill Male with points up; "X" ridges; Measures 18 x 15mm or 22 x 18 points Only known cover and the source of four recorded copies dated Mason Tex. 2/17/69; Similar in size to Partially Erased C Grill, but has the characteristics of a male grill

Our purpose in listing the 1867-68 Grills in order of earliest known use is to establish the order of production. The timeline on page 144 covers the first three months of regular grill production, the period in which the most significant changes occurred. While the reasons for creating the 1867 experimental grills (A, C) are obvious and documentable, the grill changes during the first quarter of 1868 raise some intriguing questions. The relationship between the types of early contract grills and what they might tell us about grill production in its initial stages are explored in the introduction to the rare Z Grills on pages 143-145.

Based on contemporary sources, the order of production finally settled upon was Printing, Gumming, Pressing, Grilling, Perforating and Final Pressing. There was some discussion about (and possibly actual production) printing stamps on gummed and grilled paper, but printing from engraved plates requires moistened paper to achieve a satisfactory impression, and wetting gummed paper would be impossible.

Looking at the grill types and varieties from the viewpoint of a National Bank Note Co. manager, the foremost objective must have been to increase the speed and efficiency of the grilling operation without sacrificing the quality of grill impressions. Keeping this objective in mind as we study the material, it is obvious that manufacturing-line supervisors tweaked the process to obtain faster production and better grills. The move to smaller grill surfaces on each stamp improved the depth of impression. Thinner paper, which appears to have been introduced in early March 1868, also provided a more satisfactory grill and probably allowed the grillers to put a few sheets together for each impression, thereby improving productivity.

However, looking at the surviving stamps, it is also obvious that they frequently got it wrong. For example, the grilling of sheets printed on thicker paper from the pre-1867 period created many weak grill impressions, forcing a second pass through the machine. Thin paper solved the grilling problem, but caused trouble for the perforators, leading to the unpunched or choppy perfs frequently found on grilled stamps. Double grills, inverted grills and nearly-missing grills are evidence that National had some difficulty grilling 350 million stamps per year.

National did manage to fulfill the terms of the contract and win renewal for the 1869 Issue after a bitterly-contested fight with Butler, Carpenter. Grilling played a significant role in National's effort to keep the contract, and in the course of nineteen months the presence of embossing on 1861 Issue stamps created an extraordinary supply of scarce and fascinating material for collectors.

Early discoveries of the 5c and 30c A Grills appeared in the Philatelic Journal of America. In May 1889 a 30c was noted, and in July 1891 a 5c was identified with mention that "Several copies of each have since been found." At one point Warren H. Colson, one of America's leading dealers during the first half of the 20th century, obtained several copies of the 30c, each with a similar cork cancel.

The greatest holding of grill essays came from the Earl of Crawford. Some of this material was obtained from Henry G. Mandel, who was the official counterfeit and color expert for the American Bank Note Co. in the 1880's and 1890's. Lord Crawford also acquired essays and the original patent documents from Charles F. Steelthe 5c block on page 130 came from this source, according to a 1930 letter from John Klemann of Nassau Stamp Co.

The Zoellner collection, having reached completeness in the grilled issues, was expanded in this area to include many important varieties and blocks. This portion of the sale will be recognized as the most significant offering of its kind ever made.

A GRILL

1867 Experimental All-Over Female Grill (Points Up)



211

211 (★)⊞ 3c Rose, A. Grill (79). Block of four, unused (no gum), perforations and centering much better than usual for this experimental all-over grill, lefthand vertical pair with perfs virtually complete, fresh color in the characteristic Dull Rose shade, slightest thinning in top left stamp touches perfs of adjoining stamp at top right (not mentioned on P.F. certificate)

FINE-VERY FINE BLOCK. AN EXTREMELY RARE MULTIPLE OF THE EARLIEST GRILLED ISSUE, SENT TO POST OFFICES IN AUGUST 1867. ONLY A FEW BLOCKS REMAIN INTACT.

OCTOBER 8-10, 1998

212 3c Rose, A. Grill (79). Well-centered, perforations complete on all four sides, attractive blue pinwheel fancy cancel and completely sound

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST USED EXAMPLES OF THE 3-CENT 1867 EXPERIMENTAL ALL-OVER GRILL. A PHENOMENAL STAMP

> The August 1867 3c experimental A Grill was the first grilled issue. It was soon learned that the all-over grill weakened the paper and interfered with perforating and separating, resulting in rough perforations and pieces torn out of the margins when split apart. Within two months of A Grill production the apparatus was modified by dividing the embossed area into small rectangular units within each stamp (C Grill).

> The 3c A Grill, Scott 79, is one of the most distinctive of 19th century United States stamps by virtue of its consis-



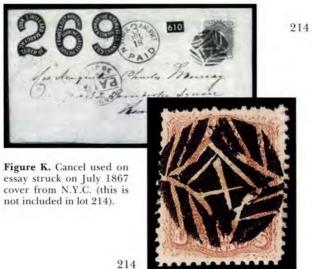
tently poor appearance. The Scott Catalogue values this stamp in Fine-Very Fine grade and with perforation faults, the norm for the issue. Any example with complete perforations and in sound condition is valued far in excess of the Scott Catalogue price. The Zoellner copy, which received a clear but not as heavy grill impression as usual-allowing the perfs to remain intact-realized \$5,500 when sold by our firm in 1987.

With 1966 and 1987 P.F. certificates 825.00



213

213 3c Rose, A. Grill (79). Horizontal strip of three, quartered cork cancel, typical A. Grill centering and separation faults, small and very minor repaired spot at left, still Fine, an extremely rare used multiple of the experimental A Grill, with 1978 P.F. certificate......



214 E

3c Rose, All-Over Grill Essay, So-Called "Biscuit Grill" (79E). Bold strike of New York City Segmented Diamond Within Circle cancellation, known used in July 1867 and evidently applied to a number of experimental grills to test the efficacy of grilling (see Figure K; see also article "The Three-Cent All-Over Grill Essays; Origin of the Trial Cancellation" in Chronicle 134), Very Fine and extremely rare-approximately 12-15 examples known-included in the Zoellner collection because of the possibility that this was actually used on mail E. 750-1,000



215

5c Dark Brown, A. Grill (80a). Bold quartered cork cancel, characteristic centering and perforations of the experimental A Grill, couple pulled perfs at lower right

FINE. THE FAMOUS COPY OF THE 1867 5-CENT ALL-OVER GRILL FROM THE HIND COLLECTION. ONE OF FOUR RECORDED USED EXAMPLES OF THIS STAMP. AN IMPORTANT CLASSIC RARITY.

There are eight 5c A Grill stamps recorded in our census (see Appendix, p. 371), including four unused copies that originally formed a block of four owned by the Earl of Crawford. To answer the question of how many 5c A Grill stamps actually exist, we must first examine the Lord Crawford block, which has an interesting history.

The entire Earl of Crawford collection was purchased by Nassau Stamp Co. (John A. Klemann) in 1915. In a June 5, 1930, letter from Klemann to Philip H. Ward, one of the 5c A Grill stamps (Census No. 80-UNC-4) is described as follows: "The 5c copy was one of a block of four from the 'Lord Crawford' collection, purchased by this company and later broken into four single stamps. It was previously owned by an employee of the National Bank Note Company, Mr. Charles F. Steel." [Steel was the creator of the grilling process]. A digital reconstruction of this block is shown as Figure H on page 130. The stamps originating from the Earl of Crawford block have drawn inconsistent opinions over the years. The right vertical pair of stamps (Census Nos. 80-UNC-1 and 80-UNC-3) have been separately certified by the P.F. as genuine, while the upper left stamp was certified first as an essay (PFC 3170) and then as a counterfeit (PFC 36753). The lower left stamp—the same one described in the Klemann letter-has never been submitted to the Philatelic Foundation. It has a 1942 American Board of Experts certificate signed by Klemann, describing it as a genuine "5c Brown with essay grill covering the entire stamp", an opinion consistent with Klemann's knowledge of grilling and of the source block's origin. If the grills on the stamps from this block show the fractured points of the regularly-issued A Grill, not the pyramidal points of the essay, then all four stamps are Scott 80.

Of the four recorded used 5c A Grill stamps, two have identical shades, centering and cancellations. In fact, the two were originally joined as a pair and were used as singles together (see Appendix, p. 371). They are printed in a distinctive shade—sometimes called Black Brown—that is very scarce and found only on covers dated from late 1867 into 1868 (we have records of four covers from Oct 1867 to May 1868). It is likely that a small number of sheets from this late printing were available for grilling with the A Grill in 1867. The other two recorded 5c A Grills are in a brighter shade of Brown and must come from a different supply of 5c sheets printed earlier.



216

30c Orange, A. Grill (81). Perforations complete on all four sides, centered to top right as are all known examples, dark shade, quartered cork cancel

THE FINEST OF THE EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT 1867 ALL-OVER GRILL. AN OUTSTANDING RARITY OF CLASSIC UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

There are eight 30c A Grill stamps recorded in our census (see Appendix, p. 372), all centered to upper right and cancelled by a quartered cork (either two types or the same cancel showing wear). One of the eight is the New York Public Library's copy, which was stolen and recovered, but those responsible for finding a buyer for the stolen stamp added ink to the face to change its appearance. Excluding the NYPL copy, there are seven 30c A Grill stamps available to collectors. Six of the available stamps have missing or pulled perforations and/or margin defects. The Zoellner copy is remarkably sound with full perforations on all sides.

B GRILL

1868 Transitional 18 x 15 millimeter Male Grill (Points Up)



217

3c Rose, B. Grill (82). Rich color in shade of 1868 printings, centered to upper left as are all four known examples, part of Mason Tex. double-circle datestamp and fancy cancel

AS FINE AS THIS GREAT RARITY EXISTS. ONE OF THE FOUR 3-CENT B GRILL STAMPS DISCOVERED TOGETHER ON COVER IN 1969, WHICH REMAIN THE ONLY EXAMPLES KNOWN TO PHILATELY.

The distinguishing characteristics of the true B Grill are its size—22 points wide by 18 points high (18 x 15 mm)—and the points-up orientation of the grill, which shows as a pyramidal (male) grill impression on the back. For years there was confusion over what constituted a B Grill, with Elliott Perry arguing that the partially-erased female C Grill (see lot 219) was the true B Grill. However, the four stamps discovered in 1969 on a cover to Germany, postmarked at Mason, Texas, in February 1869, disproved Perry's theory. These stamps are irrefutable evidence that an 18 x 15 millimeter male grill was used on stamps issued to the public. A photograph of the complete cover as discovered is shown in the Appendix on page 373.

The deep reddish shade and thinner paper of the 3c B Grill stamps are more typical of the mid-1868 printings and quite different from the paler Rose shades and thick paper of the 1867 and early 1868 3c grilled issues (A, C, D, Z and some E production). The shade and paper indicate that the B Grill was implemented after the 1867 experimental period and after the first two months of regular 1868 grill production (see timeline on page 144). Perhaps the B Grill was created during the process of making a replacement grilling device for one of the two machines. The grilling surface must have worn during production of many thousands of sheets, and it is possible that replacement grills would become necessary in mid-1868. Through miscalculation or possibly deliberate experimentation, the grill size per stamp on this new B Grill device was twice the width of the F Grill. Based on the small number of surviving copies, this wider grill must have been quickly modified or discarded. Sheets with the B Grill made their way into the regular supply and, in the case of the discovery examples, were used in early 1869.

C GRILL

1867 Experimental 13 x 16 millimeter Female Grill (Points Up)



210

218 ★⊞ 3c Rose, C. Grill (83). Block of four with top sheet margin showing full "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" imprint, full original gum, superbly centered, rich color in distinctive Rose shade on bright fresh paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM BLOCK. PROBABLY UNIQUE AS AN IMPRINT BLOCK OF THE 3-CENT 1867 C GRILL. BREATHTAKING QUALITY AND AN IMPORTANT EXHIBITION ITEM OF THE EARLY GRILLED ISSUES.



3c Rose, Partially Erased C. Grill (83 var). Positions 1-2L showing grills from Positions 99-100R, upper left corner sheet margin pair, full original gum, rich color and very fresh VERY FINE. THE FAMOUS AND UNIQUE PAIR SHOWING PARTIAL ERASURE OF GRILL POINTS BETWEEN TWO C GRILLS. THE FINEST EXAMPLE OF THIS RARE GRILL VARIETY.

The photo in Figure L shows the lower right corner of an imperforate but gummed blank sheet of paper with an impression from the C Grill plate or roller (from the Philatelic Foundation reference collection). For study purposes, position numbers are assigned when the sheet is viewed from the face, so that Pos. 1 and 2 (Left Pane) are at the upper left corner of sheet and 99-100 (Right Pane) are at the lower right corner. If a stamp sheet were laid face up on the grill with the same orientation, the position numbers of the stamps would match the grills (stamps 1-2L receive grills 1-2L). If the stamp sheet were placed face down with the same orientation, then the numbers would be transposed

(stamps 1-2 would receive grills 9-10). If the sheet were turn 180 degrees but kept face up, then Pos. 1-2L would receive grill Pos. 99-100R, which is what happened in this case.

In a few areas of the C Grill (Positions 99-100R, 89-90R, 79-80R, 68-69R and 1-2L, 11-12L, 21-22L and 31-32L), the points between grills were insufficiently planed away or erased when the A Grill was converted to the smaller C Grill. As a result, some of the stamps from the C Grill have grills measuring approximately 18 mm wide. These so-called Partially Erased C Grill stamps are very rare, and the pair offered here is the only recorded multiple with original gum showing a pronounced partial erasure.

Based on the blank C Grill sheet, it can be determined that Pos. 1-2L on the grilling device could not produce the impressions on this pair. Rather, the sheet was turned 180 degrees so that Pos. 1-2L stamps received Pos. 99-100R grills. These positions on the grill show very pronounced points that were not erased.

Illustrated and discussed in *Chronicle* 105. With 1976 P.F. certificate..... E. 15,000-20,000

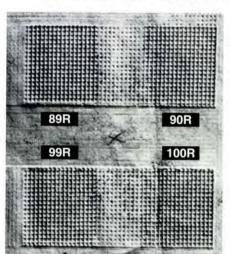


Figure L. Blank sheet with C Grill showing partial erasure at lower right of grill. Grill positions 99-100R produced the grill on the Pos. 1-2L pair in lot 219 (the sheet was turned 180 degrees).



3c Rose, C. Grill (83). Well-centered, bright color, blue Grid of Squares cancel, negligible thin spot at top left, Very Fine appearance, with 1987 P.F. certificate 760.00



221

221

3c Rose, C. Grill (83). Superb centering, bright rich color, tied by grid cancel, "Cleveland O. Nov. 23" (1867) double-circle datestamp on buff cover to New York City, neat 1867 docketing, Extremely Fine Gem stamp and handsome fresh cover showing early use of the C Grill.

E. 1,000-1,500



222

222 ⊠ 3c Rose, C. Grill (83). Horizontal strip of five, remarkably well-centered, right stamp has wide natural straddle margin, bright Rose shade with strong grills, used with 2c Black (73), corner slightly torn, tied by segmented cork cancels on buff cover to Darmstadt, Germany, faint red "N. York Paid 12 Hamb. Pkt Nov. 23" credit datestamp, 1867 receiving backstamp, skillfully cleaned and strengthened along edges, stamps lifted and replaced (the strip is completely sound)

VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING C GRILL MULTIPLE USED AT A VERY EARLY DATE. PROBABLY THE EARLIEST TRANSATLANTIC USE OF THE STAMP.

D GRILL

1868 Regular-Production 12 x 14 millimeter Male Grill (Points Down)

223 **2c Black, D. Grill (84).** Perfectly centered, deep shade, lightly cancelled by target, full clear grill impression showing the requisite 15 columns of points

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. APART FROM THE A AND Z GRILL RARITIES, THE 2-CENT 1868 D GRILL IS THE RAREST OF ALL GRILLED ISSUES. PROBABLY FEWER THAN TEN COPIES EXIST IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

As the timeline on page 144 shows, the device equipped with the D Grill was refitted with the E Grill on or about February 9, 1868. Based on the earliest known usages of the 2c D Grill (2/15/68) and 3c E Grill (2/19/68), it is our theory that the conversion from the D to E Grill took place only a day or so after sheets of 2c stamps were first run through the D-equipped machine. The great rarity of 2c D Grills, relative to all other regular-production grills, bears out this theory.



223

224

224

AD. SICHEL & CO.,

168 & 170 Church Street,

NEW YORK.

In Sh Muion

On M. Menthuch

Frankfort mame

Ground

225

225 ⋈ 3c Rose, D. Grill (85). Nearly perfect centering, minor gum soaks in grill, used with 12c Black (69), sealed tear at top right, tied by segmented cork on corner card cover to Frankfort, Germany, red "New York Paid All Br. Transit Feb. 13" (1868) circular datestamp also ties 3c, blue transit, receiving backstamp, Very Fine appearance and an extraordinary item, 3c D Grill covers are extremely rare—most are simple domestic usages—ex Gibson, with 1991 P.F. certificate (does not note tear in 12c) E. 1,000-1,500



THE 1868 Z GRILL

THE RAREST UNITED STATES STAMPS ARE the 1c, 10c and 15c Z Grills. Only two 1c, two 15c and six 10c Z Grill stamps have ever been found and certified genuine. Their appearance is quite ordinary, and the subtle difference between the Z Grill and its counterpart in size, the E Grill, could be easily missed—if one were not so aware of the value attached to the rarer of the two grills.

The Zoellner collection has a complete set of Z Grills, which is something only one collector at a time can possess, because the key to completeness—the Ic stamp—exists in only two places, as far as we know, and one of those places is the New York Public Library. The library is permanent home to the collection donated by Benjamin K. Miller in the 1920's, so unless another Ic Z Grill is discovered,

there is only one example available to collectors.

The Z Grill is significant in the study of grill production for several reasons. First, the grill itself is unlike all other grills used on United States stamps. As the enlarged photo in Figure M shows, the top of each pyramidal point has a ridge that runs horizontally across the grill point. Some collectors call this the rooftop. Only on the Z Grill is the rooftop line horizontall others

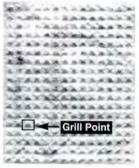


Figure M. Z Grill

have either an X-shaped point or a vertical ridge. The Z and E Grills are the same size, but the distinctive horizontal ridge on each Z Grill point is its identifying feature. Collectors and dealers who know what to look for have found Z Grill stamps misidentified as the more common E Grill.

The Z Grill is significant for a second reason that is not widely appreciated. It was the *first* grill put into regular production after the experiments with the A and C Grills. We know the Z Grill was an early creation, because it is found on essays and experimental papers from 1867. When grilling entered the contract phase on January 1, 1868, it most certainly was Charles F. Steel—the grill's inventor and the National Bank Note Co. employee responsible for grilling—who chose the Z as the grill for the job. Based on records of dated examples, the Z Grill probably went into production during the first week of January and was used exclusively until the D Grill machine was added to the process two weeks later.

How and when the Z Grill was used leads us to the third and final aspect of its significance. The Z Grill was labelled "Z" because William L. Stevenson, who classified the grills in the early part of this century, could not place this type in the scheme of grill production. Today, much of the Z Grill's history still remains a mystery. There are no contemporary grill-production logs, and philatelic classification (Z, D, E) was never applied to Stamp Agent delivery records, so those dates and figures do not establish beginning and ending dates for the different types of grills. Educated guesswork, based on earliest recorded uses, Stamp Agent records, relative scarcity and observations made of the material itself, is the only means to answering basic questions about grill production. What is known and our own conjecture, based on the available information, have been used to create a timeline of 1st quarter 1868 grill production on the following page.

The reader is referred to pages 130-132 for general background information on the 1867-68 Grilled Issue. There are several valuable publications on grills, beginning with the overview in Volume I of Lester G. Brookman's work on 19th century United States stamps, which updates earlier work by Stevenson and others. William K. Herzog's article, "The Story of the United States Grilled Postage Stamps" (44th Congress Book, 1978) thoroughly analyzes the Stamp Agent records and establishes reliable quantities issued, arranged by quarter and denomination. Further analysis of 1867-68 and later grill production was presented by Calvet M. Hahn in his article, "The National Bank Note Issues" (Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 68, No. 5).

An accessible and well-articulated grill history appears in the Linn's publication, The United States 1c Franklin 1861-1867, by Don L. Evans (with contributions from C. W. Bert Christian). Articles on grills have been published in the U.S. Classics Society's Chronicle, including "The Three-cent Allover Grill Essays: Origin of the Trial Cancellation" (May 1987, No. 134) and "Anachronistic Postal Markings and Expertizing" (February 1998, No. 177). Ken Lawrence's articles in the Congress Book and Chronicle provide a valuable contribution by tracing the original discovery of the Zoellner 1c Z Grill back to William L. Stevenson in 1916 (the stamp was rediscovered in 1957), indicating that its provenance pre-dates general awareness of the Z Grill. Lawrence also documents Elliott Perry's authentication of the Zoellner 15c Z Grill, which in 1961 was discovered in the Saul Newbury collection misidentified as an E Grill.

The order of production hypothesized in the timeline (p. 144) is based on two premises. First, that there were two grilling devices in operation for most of the grilled-issue period. Second, that the earliest known date of use for any grilled stamp is approximately ten days after grilling. Ten days allow for the grilled sheet to be perforated, pressed, delivered to the official Stamp Agent (on premises) and then shipped to the post office. The printer and Stamp Agent were located in New York City, a large post office, and many of the earliest known

continued on page 145

Timeline of D, E, F and Z Grill Production—January to April 1868 Grilling JAN Device No. 1 Begins on 1/7/68 SU with Z Grill Grilling Device No. 2 Begins on 1/23/68 SU Jan. 7-2c Z Grill production with D Grill Scott 85B eku 1/17/68 15 21.5 days of grilling are required to produce the total number of 2c grilled stamps issued in 1st Q 1868 SU (Z. D. E. F Grills). 14,400,200 2c stamps=72,000 sheets. 22 Jan. 23-3c grilling on new at 3,350 sheets per day Device No. 2 with D Grill Scott 85 eku 2/2/68 Jan. 15-3c grilling briefly on SU Device No. 1 (Z Grill) Scott 85C eku 1/25/68 (see lot 231) 29 64 days of grilling are required to produce the total number of 3c grilled stamps issued in Ist Q 1868 (Z. D. E Grills). Feb. 5—2c grilling on Device No. 2 **FEB** stops after short run when D Grill 12,864,700 3c stamps=214,323 sheets, 23 1 SU is replaced with new E Grill at 3,350 sheets per day Scott 84 eku 2/15/68 Feb. 5-The first 12c grilled stamps are produced on Device No. 1 (Z Grill) 2/10/68 Scott 85E eku 2/15/68 New E Grill Feb. 10-Replaces Old I day of grilling is required to produce the total 3c grilling with number of 12c grilled stamps issued in 1st Q 1868 D Grill new E Grill begins (Z and E Grills). 15 SU Scott 88 eku 2/19/68 35 639,100 12e stamps=3,195 sheets, at 3,350 sheets per day (eku for any E Grill) 2.2 days of grilling are required to produce the total number of Ic grilled stamps (Z, E) issued in 1st Q 1868. Feb. 19-10c and 12c 1.489,800 to stamps, or 7.445 sheets, at 3,350 sheets per day E. Grill production on 22 SU I day of grilling is required to produce the total Device No. 2 number of 10c grilled stamps (E, Z) issued in 1st Q 1868. 671.770 10c stamps, or 3,358 sheets, at 3,350 sheets per day Scott 89 eku 2/29/68 Scott 90 eku 2/29/68 29 Feb. 28-1c and 2c E. Grill production MAR on Device No. 2 1 SU Between Feb. 19 and 28-Grilling of Scott 86 eku 3/9/68 1c, 10c and 15c on Device No. 1 (Z Grill), Scott 87 eku 3/11/68 probably at the same time sheets are grilled on Device No. 2 (E Grill) 8 SU 3/17/68 New F Grill Replaces Old Z Grill 15 SU Mar. 17-2c first stamp on Device No. 1 with new F Grill Mar. 25-Last day that grilled sheets can be (approx. 8 days of production-5.36 million stamps, or finished in time to reach Stamp Agent in 26,800 sheets—to Stamp Agent before end of 1st Q 1868) Scott 93 eku 3/27/68 (earliest use of any F Grill) time to be counted in 1st Q 1868 figures 22 SU AFTER 1ST Q 1868 TOTAL GRILL PRODUCTION FOR 1ST Q 1868 Regular 15c grilling begins in April with E and F Grills Records show 300,327 grilled sheets of all values. With a applied concurrently. Also in April 3c F Grill production begins, followed by 10c and 12c F Grills in May. 1c F capacity of 3,350 sheets per day/per machine, approx. 90 29 SU grilling days are required. Device No. 2 was available for Grill production does not occur until July, and the 5c. 54 of the 68 grilling days (180,900 sheet capacity) during 24e, 30c and 90c low-volume production begins in 1st Q 1868. Balance of production (119,427 sheets) November 1868, exclusively with F Grill. would require approx. 36 grilling days on Device No. 1. NOTE: EKU dates based on census data. All other dates are conjectural, based on premise that earliest known use occurred ten days after grilling.

continued from page 143

usages are postmarked at New York City, so the time between grilling a stamp and its actual use should be fairly narrow-ten days seems to be a sufficiently accurate benchmark.

After arranging the stamps on the timeline by their date of use and extrapolated production date. we must begin to make assumptions about the two machines. The first assumption is what it looks like, based on proof presses of the period. The next assumption is that the grilling plate or cylinder-we do not know exactly what it was-could be removed and replaced, but that one grill (Z, D, E or F) was used on one machine at a time and stayed in use until replaced by a new grill. Why a grill would be taken out of production has never been determined, but quality control and the desire to increase output speed are two probable reasons.

Looking at the timeline, the two devices, No. 1 and No. 2, are arranged to the left and right of the calendar line, with their respective grill products arranged underneath in chronological order. How can we be certain that no more or less than two machines were used in 1868? Contemporary sources in 1871 state that four grillers were employed at the rate of \$5 a week. Two operators

per machine is a logical division of labor.

To verify the two-machine theory, we can also look at production figures for the whole period and apply them to the first quarter of 1868. During the four quarters from April 1868 to the end of March 1869, the grilled stamps delivered to the Stamp Agent averaged 487,250 sheets (of 200 stamps) per quarter, without much deviation from the mean. A quarter, or twelve weeks, represents 72 working days (a six-day week was the norm). That yields an average daily grilling output of 6,767 sheets. For most of the 1868-69 grilling period, two machines equipped with E and F Grills were operating. The average daily output divided between two machines gives us a round number of 3,350 sheets per day, per machine, as the standard daily grilling rate.

Applying this daily rate to the 300,327 grilled sheets (all denominations) delivered to the Stamp Agent between January 1 and March 31, 1868, a total of 90 grilling days would be required (300,327 divided by 3,350). The timeline shows that there are 68 working days available in the first quarter. The first production day is January 7, based on the earliest known use of the 2c Z Grill (see Figure N). The cut-off point for grilled sheets to be perforated and pressed in time to reach the Stamp Agent by March 31 is the end of the March 25 work day. Eliminating Sundays from this period in 1868, there are exactly 68 working days.

It is not logical for one machine to grill sheets at a rate that would add 22 days worth of product to a 68 working-day period. The analysis shows that two machines were used. Device No. 1 produced Z Grills from January 7 until March 17, when the F Grill replaced the Z. From that date, this machine continued to produce F Grills until the close of the quarter. The rarity of Z Grills indicates that Device No. 1 was not a high-volume producer during the first 60 working days. Device No. 2 started later (January 23), but it was clearly the high-volume machine, especially after the E Grill was installed, because among the large number of 3c grills (64 production days), there were far more E Grills than other types (Z, D).



Figure N. Earliest known use of any Z Grill (1/17/68)

The timeline shows the number of grilling days allocated to each denomination, based on the Stamp Agent records and the 3,350 sheets per day/per machine rate. Because two machines were operating, the total number of grilling days may be divided between Device No. 1 and No. 2. In fact, the co-existence of different grills on the same value shows that sheets were divided or transferred between machines. In this respect the 12c Z and E Grills are intriguing, because only one day was required to complete grilling of the 3,195 sheets of 12c stamps were delivered to the Stamp Agent in the 1st Q 1868. However, we have a 12c Z Grill used as early as February 15, 1868, and a 12c E Grill used two weeks later on February 29. Obviously, a short run of 12c stamps was made on Device No. 1 (Z Grill) and another short run was made on No. 2 (E Grill). The extreme rarity of the 2c D Grill is also indicative of something unusual occurring in production. The 2c D and 12c Z Grills share a common earliest known date of use, February 15, immediately preceding the February 19 eku for any E Grill. It appears that grilling of 2c sheets on Device No. 2 was stopped so that a replacement grill, the E Grill, could be installed.

The ultimate mystery is when the 1c. 10c and 15c stamps were grilled on Device No. 1, the Z Grill. Our hypothesis is that production of grills for the first 46 days was limited almost exclusively to high-volume stamps, the 2c and 3c. The only other value we know was grilled during this 46-day period was the 12c-just one day's production was split between both machines. Between February 19 and 28, the 1c, 2c, 10c and 12c stamps were grilled on Device No. 2 (E Grill), and the existence of 1c. 10c and 15c Z Grills proves that some sheets of those values were grilled on Device No. 1 when it was still equipped with the Z Grill. We assume this took place concurrently with E Grill production, but we cannot be sure. Delivery records and eku dates for the 15c E and F Grills indicate that regular grilling of 15c stamps began in April. Grilled 15c stamps from February or March may have been stockpiled or added to ungrilled sheets.

The double grills and unsatisfactory impressions on many Z Grill stamps suggest that something was wrong with the process. The F Grill might have been the solution. There is also the possibility that the paper thickness of imperforate gummed 1861 sheets printed in 1867 proved troublesome in the grilling process. Based on the variation in grill impressions seen on a large number of stamps, it appears that more than one sheet was passed through the griller at one time. The thicker 1867 paper would impede multiple-sheet grilling. Perhaps for this reason the change from the Z to F (and D to E) was made.

While research continues, the offering of a complete set of Z Grills creates an opportunity for another collector to achieve the elusive goal of completing a United States stamp collection.

Lot 226

THE 1868 ONE-CENT Z GRILL

1c Blue, Z. Grill (85A)

Perfectly centered, bold part strike of Philadelphia Pa. circular datestamp (a late strike showing dirt and wear in letters), one strong grill impression and part of a second faint impression

EXTREMELY FINE. THE ONLY AVAILABLE EXAMPLE OF THE TWO RECORDED 1868 ONE-CENT Z GRILL STAMPS. ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHILATELIC RARITIES AND THE KEY TO A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF UNITED STATES STAMPS.

The timeline on page 144 narrows production of the 1c, 10c and 15c Z Grill stamps to a period in 1868 between February 19, when the 10c and 12c E Grills went into production, and February 28, when the 1c and 2c E Grills were first produced. These dates are extrapolated from earliest known usages and official Stamp Agent records of grilled stamps delivered (see page 145).

The quantity of 1c grilled stamps issued during the first two quarters of 1868 (4.7 million, both E and Z) is much greater than the quantities of 10c (1.9 million) and 12c (1.4 million) grilled stamps issued during the same period (mostly E Grills). However, in used condition the 1c E (and Z) Grill is far scarcer than the 10c and 12c E Grills used. This relative scarcity is reflected in the Scott E Grill prices, which value the 10c and 12c unused higher than the 1c unused, but the 1c is valued higher used than either of the 10c and 12c used.

The conclusion we draw from the disparity between the relative quantities issued and relative values, used and unused, is that used Ic E (and Z) Grill stamps have an extremely low survival rate. The reason for this low survival rate probably lies in the postal rates that could be paid by one or two Ic stamps. Looking at the rates then current, the largest demand would come from commercial firms mailing printed matter and tax assessors mailing income tax forms in March 1868. This class of mail has an extremely low survival rate for the obvious reason that printed circulars and wrappers are typically thrown out. Printed matter also placed an extra burden on the post office, and, from the covers that survive we have learned that old postmarking devices were sometimes retrieved and used to cancel circulars and wrappers. The Philadelphia 32-millimeter circular datestamp, which was used on first-class mail up through 1866, was evidently brought back into use in early 1868. Another example from the same time period—a genuine Ic E Grill—is recorded in the Philatelic Foundation records (PFC 133477 "Genuine").

The one other recorded example of the 1c Z Grill is photographed, front and back, in the Appendix on page 374. It is part of the New York Public Library collection, which was donated to the library by Benjamin K. Miller during the 1920's. The NYPL's 1c Z Grill and one of the six recorded 10c Z Grill stamps (Census No. 85D-CAN-6) were sold to Miller by Elliott Perry in 1919 from the collection of grilled issues formed by William L. Stevenson, who created the letter classification system used today to describe grills (A, B, C, etc.). In 1913 Stevenson published his observation that characteristics in several stamps did not fit with other grills (A through H), but at that time he had not created the Z Grill classification. A year later he added the Z Grill, giving it a letter designation to indicate he did not know exactly where this grill fit in the scheme of grill production. In the January 1915 Collectors' Journal, Stevenson describes the first 1c Z Grill seen, and, in May 1916 Mekeel's he lists two copies known of the 1c Z Grill-up to that time he had seen only one 10c Z Grill. It is likely that Stevenson's first discovery copy is the one sold to Benjamin K. Miller after Perry bought Stevenson's collection in 1918, and that the second recorded example—the stamp in the Zoellner collection—was discovered by Stevenson in 1915 or 1916 and remained with him until later in life or after he died. It surfaced in 1957 when Lester G. Brookman acquired the stamp from Henry Kuhlmann and Carl Subak, two Chicago stamp dealers who discovered it in a collection (possibly the balance of Stevenson's holding). Perry, the leading expert on grilled issues, authenticated the 1c Z Grill, and Brookman, also a grill expert, sold the stamp with confidence to Wilbur Schilling. To ensure its authenticity, the stamp was submitted to the Philatelic Foundation and received certificate 8537.

When the Schilling collection was sold in 1975, the 1c Z Grill was offered in our firm's 1975 Rarities of the World sale and realized \$42,500 (versus \$25,000 current Scott value). In May 1975 it was again certified by the Philatelic Foundation as a genuine "double Z grill, cancelled Philadelphia". In 1977 the stamp was sold at Sotheby's for \$90,000, doubling the current Scott value, to Superior Stamp & Coin Company, who in turn sold it to Dr. Jerry Buss of Beverly Hills. When the Buss collection was sold through Superior in 1986, the 1c Z Grill smashed all records, realizing \$418,000 (with 10% commission premium) versus \$110,000 Scott value. On January 22, 1987, the Philatelic Foundation issued its third "Genuine" certificate, signed by the preeminent philatelic expert, Herbert Bloch.



Lot 226

THE 1868 ONE-CENT Z GRILL The only example available to collectors



227 2c Black, Z. Grill (85B). Extraordinarily choice centering, intense shade and proof-like impression, bold strike of vivid red segmented grid cancel of New York City

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A COLORFUL AND SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE SCARCE 1868 2-CENT Z GRILL.

With 1987 P.F. certificate 800.00



228

228 **2c Black, Z. Grill (85B).** Horizontal strip of three, remarkably choice centering—virtually perfect—strong grills, each stamp cancelled by attractive **rosette fancy cancel**, end stamps have tiny closed tears visible only under strong magnification and in no way detracting from this strip's appearance

EXTREMELY FINE STRIP. MULTIPLES OF THE 1868 2-CENT Z GRILL ARE EXCEEDINGLY RARE AND IT DOUBTFUL THAT ANY FINER STRIP EXISTS.



229

3c Rose, Z. Grill (85C). Block of four with left sheet margin and part original gum, deep shade and strong grill impression on thin paper—unusual for the 3c Z Grill—extra grills in selvage, centered to top right, a few nibbed perfs at top

AS FINE AS THIS EXTREMELY RARE STAMP EXISTS IN BLOCK FORM. ONE OF SIX KNOWN 3-CENT Z GRILL UNUSED BLOCKS.

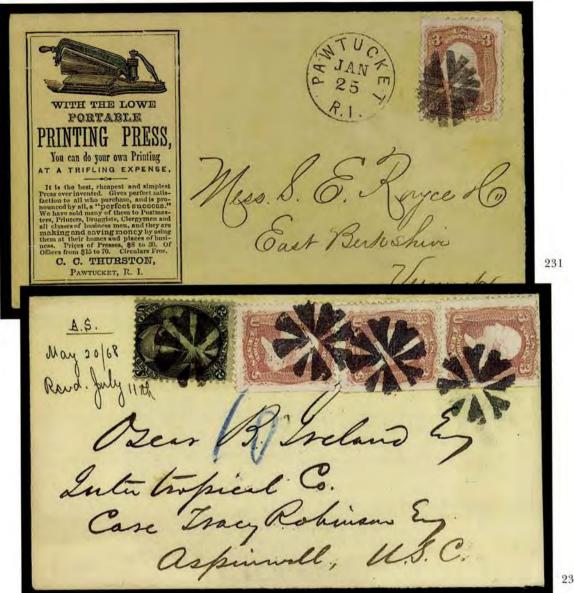
The deep shade and very thin paper of this block are atypical of many 3c Z Grill stamps (including essays), but match at least two other unused blocks (ex Caspary). According to our production timeline on page 144, 3c sheets were first put through the Z Grill device in January (eku 1/25/68), then migrated to the D Grill device about one week later (eku 2/2/68). The 3c Z and D Grill stamps from this period are printed in a pale Rose shade on medium-thick paper, which did not take the grill very well. If our timeline is correct, the Z Grill was still functioning as late as March 17, 1868, and it is possible that some 3c sheets printed in a different shade on thinner paper were run through the Z Grill just before its conversion to the F Grill. Based on quantities delivered to the Stamp Agent and the time period of E Grill production, 3c sheets must have dominated the grilling devices in the February and March 1868.

3c Rose, Z. Grill (85C). Virtually perfect centering, wide margins, rich color, strong grill impression, lightly cancelled by target

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THIS VERY RARE Z GRILL.



230



3c Rose, Z. Grill (85C). Centered slightly to bottom, bright color, clear grill, tied by circle 231 ⋈ of V's cancel, "Pawtucket R.I. Jan. 25" (1868) circular datestamp on Lowe Printing Press advertising cover to East Berkshire Vt., stamp has negligible tiny corner crease

VERY FINE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE 1868 3-CENT Z GRILL.

Although there are no-year-dated markings, the postmark, cancel and C. C. Thurston (manufacturer) corner card can be used to prove 1868 usage. A similar advertising cover, postmarked at Brooklyn N.Y. on Feb. 26, 1868, bearing a pair of 3c D Grill stamps, was sold in the Ishikawa sale (Christies, 1993)..... E. 2,000-3,000

3c Rose, Z. Grill (85C). Vertical pair and single, all three stamps have huge side margins 232 ⋈ including wide straddle-pane margin at right, well-centered, rich color, very clear grills, used with 2c Black (73), tied by four strikes of circle of wedges fancy cancel on cover to Aspinwall, New Granada, no postal markings except for blue "10" crayon, ms. docketing indicates May 20, 1868 origin and July 11 receipt, "Robert Mathieu & Co. Carthagena N.G." blue oval backstamp

> EXTREMELY FINE. THE MOST OUTSTANDING 1868 3-CENT Z GRILL COVER EXTANT. A PHENOMENAL FRANKING AND USAGE.

> The 3c Z Grill is extremely rare on cover, and the few known are typically an off-center stamp used on a simple domestic cover. This multiple franking in combination with the Black Jack stamp, used to Aspinwall, is truly extraordinary E. 7,500-10,000



233

233 10c Green, Z. Grill (85D). Well-centered, bold quartered cork cancel, deep shade, strong grill impression, small thin spot and trivial corner margin crease

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE 1868 10-CENT Z GRILL IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL UNITED STATES STAMPS WITH JUST FIVE EXAMPLES AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS.

Our census of the 10c Z Grill (see Appendix, p. 375) records just six examples, including the copy contained in the New York Public Library collection. The Scott Catalogue incorrectly states that five copies are known. The Zoellner stamp was part of the collection formed by William K. Herzog, one of the leading experts on grilled issues.

The 10c Z Grill was probably produced on or about February 19, 1868, at the same time the first 10c stamps (along with more 12c) were run through the E Grill on the other device (10c and 12c E Grill eku 2/29/68—see timeline on page 144). 10c F Grill production, using new sheets printed on much thinner paper, occurred in May 1868 (eku 5/26/68).



234 12c Black, Z. Grill (85E). Extra wide margins, almost perfectly centered, intense shade and impression, neat cork cancel, long full perfs all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM, A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT Z GRILL WITH UNUSUALLY CHOICE CENTERING.



235

235 **15c Black, Z. Grill (85F).** Virtually perfect centering, faded manuscript "X" cancel and small part of octagonal town datestamp—probably a small-town marking from a registered cover—two partly nibbed perfs mentioned for accuracy but of no consequence

EXTREMELY FINE. BY FAR THE FINER OF THE TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 15-CENT Z GRILL. THIS STAMP, THE FIRST 15-CENT Z GRILL DISCOVERED, WAS FOUND IN THE NEWBURY COLLECTION BY OUR FIRM IN 1961 AND HAS BEEN OFFERED AT AUCTION ONLY TWICE PRIOR TO THE ZOELLNER SALE. IT IS A KEY TO FORMING A COMPLETE UNITED STATES STAMP COLLECTION—EQUAL IN RARITY AND ONLY SECOND IN AVAILABILITY TO THE FAMOUS ONE-CENT Z GRILL.

This stamp was identified as a 15c E Grill in the Saul Newbury collection sold through this firm in the early 1960's. When the collection was broken down into lots, a member of staff spotted the grill as having Z characteristics. It was submitted to Elliott Perry, who determined it was genuine, and then to the Philatelic Foundation, where it received certificate 14038 on June 5, 1961. The publicity generated by this event resulted in the search and discovery of another 15c Z Grill by Eugene Costales. The second example (Census 85F-CAN-2 in Appendix, p. 375) is centered strongly to right and received a "Genuine" opinion from the Philatelic Foundation in 1962.

Records of grilled issues kept by the government's Stamp Agent indicate that 15c grilled stamps were not separately accounted for until the second quarter of 1868. The earliest known 15c 1868 grilled usages are May 2 for the E and May 4 for the F Grill, which point to 15c grilling between April 15 and 20 (see timeline on page 144). If our timeline is correct, the Z Grill was replaced with the F Grill on or about March 17. It is plausible that a small supply of 15c sheets was included with the 1c and 10c sheets run through the Z (and E) Grill sometime between February 19 and 28. These sheets may have been turned over to the Stamp Agent with an ungrilled supply or held until an order for 15c stamps was submitted.

Ex Newbury and Isleham. With 1961 and 1986 P.F. certificates. Scott Retail is based on the May 1986 auction realization *prior to* the \$418,000 sale of the Zoellner 1c Z Grill 100,000.00

E AND F GRILLS

1868 Regular-Production 11 x 13 and 9 x 13 mm Male Grill (Points Down)



236

236 ★⊞ 1c Blue, E. Grill (86). Block of four, original gum, slight disturbance from hinge removal, well-centered, beautiful bright shade and proof-like impression from new plate on thin paper, right pair faintly creased and lower right stamp has small thin

VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE BLOCK OF THE 1868 1-CENT E GRILL.



237



238

238

1c Blue, E. Grill (86). Vertical block of 18, far better centering than would be expected in a large multiple of this issue, deep shade, quartered cork cancels, bottom right stamp has a negligible wrinkle, a few minor separations at top

FINE AND SOUND. THE LARGEST RECORDED USED MULTIPLE OF ANY OF THE 1868 1-CENT GRILLED ISSUES. A SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION PIECE.





240

240

2c Black, E. Grill (87). L-shaped block of five used with another single, 3c Red, F. Grill (94) and 12c Green (117), tied by cork cancels, "New Orleans La. Aug. 28" (1869) circular datestamp on 3c Pink entire to Auzon, France, red "New York Paid 6" credit datestamp, red "PD" in frame and blue Calais transit, stamps have minor perfs flaws and gum soaks in grills, small part of upper right corner of cover has been expertly repaired, block lifted to lighten gum soaks and replaced

FINE AND ATTRACTIVE COVER. USED BLOCKS OF THE 2-CENT E GRILL ARE EXTREMELY RARE. THIS BLOCK OF FIVE, USED IN A FOUR-COLOR MIXED-ISSUE FRANKING, IS ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING ITEMS OF THE GRILLED ISSUE.

Illustrated in Allen Black Jack book (p. 147) E. 7,500-10,000



241

3c Rose, E. Grill (88). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, superb centering and margins, distinctive Rose shade on thick paper from early E Grill run (see timeline on p. 144), a few gum soaks in grill points of lower left stamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM BLOCK. CONSIDERING THE RARITY OF SINGLE 3-CENT E GRILL STAMPS OF THIS QUALITY, THIS COULD WELL BE THE LAST REMAINING CENTERED BLOCK WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

243



242



10c Green, E. Grill (89). Extra wide margins, intense shade and proof-like impression, lightly cancelled by target, Extremely Fine, with 1986 P.F. certificate 275.00



244

244 ★⊞ 12c Black, E. Grill (90). Block of four, original gum, well-centered, fine impression with clear grills

FINE-VERY FINE. A CHOICE EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE RAREST BLOCKS OF THE 1868 GRILLED ISSUE.

A block of four is the largest-size multiple of the 12c E Grill that exists unused. Blocks of the 12c E Grill are much rarer than multiples of the 10c or 15c E Grill, or the F Grills up through the 15c. Not one block of the 12c E Grill was included in the massive classic collections formed by Caspary, Crocker, Eno, Lilly, Moody, West and Ishikawa. The Green collection had two off-center blocks, and the Klein collection had one off-center block (all with original gum). Brookman makes the same observation in Vol. II of his book (p. 141), and he cites one block with original gum from our firm's 1965 Rarities of the World sale—it is, in fact, the Zoellner block.



245



246

246 ★⊞ 15c Black, E. Grill (91). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, extraordinarily well-centered, handsome gray shade on fresh paper with clear grill impressions

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE BLOCK WITH ORIGINAL GUM IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY.



247







250



251

3c Red, F. Grill (94). Block of nine with bottom imprint and full plate no. 32, original gum, remarkably well-centered, rich color, gum very slightly disturbed at top, slight crease in two stamps in bottom row, still Extremely Fine and an outstanding plate imprint multiple, ex Hind and Klein, Scott Retail for a complete plate block of eight is \$6,000.00 E. 2,000-3,000



252 ★⊞ 5c Brown, F. Grill (95). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful warm shade and rich color, centered to top

FINE. A SCARCE BLOCK OF THE 5-CENT F GRILL WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

This block does not have the usual scuffs found on multiples of this stamp. Ex Klein..... 9,500.00



253

5c Dark Brown, F. Grill (95 var). Beautiful dark shade approaching the elusive Black Brown, well-centered, practically a face-free cancel, Very Fine, extremely scarce in this shade and quality, with 1986 P.F. certificate as Scott 95a Dark Brown 525.00





255

255 ★⊞ 10c Yellow Green, F. Grill (96). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, marvelously well-centered, deep rich color on bright thin paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM BLOCK. ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING SOUND, CENTERED BLOCKS OF THE 10-CENT F GRILL WITH ORIGINAL GUM. A BREATHTAKING MULTIPLE.



256



257

257 ★⊞ 12c Black, F. Grill (97). Block of four, original gum, each stamp superbly centered, deep shade and proof-like impression on crisp bright paper, upper left stamp with minor gum disturbance and what appears to be the barest trace of thinning (this spot does not show dark in fluid and the thin hard F Grill paper is not easily thinned—it could well be sound), hinge marks on bottom pair

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE FINEST EXISTING 1868 12-CENT F GRILL BLOCK WITH ORIGINAL GUM. EXTREMELY RARE IN ANY GRADE EVEN APPROACHING THIS QUALITY.

This block comes from the block of eight in the Caspary sale. With the demand for Extremely Fine singles with original gum, a block of this quality has become an endangered species. The three unquestionably sound stamps in this block would probably bring \$5,000 to \$7,500 each today.



258



259

259 ★⊞ 15c Black, F. Grill (98). Block of four, full original gum (a few small brown spots), well-centered, deep shade on thin paper, faint crease in top left stamp and tiny grill thin speck in bottom left stamp

FRESH AND VERY FINE. PROBABLY THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY FOR A BLOCK OF THE 15-CENT F GRILL.





260 **15c Black, F. Grill (98).** Well-centered, circle of wedges cancel, Very Fine, ex Sheriff.....



262

262 ★⊞ 30c Orange, F. Grill (100). Block of twelve—two blocks of six rejoined along center vertical row of perfs—with left sheet margin showing extra grill impressions, full original gum, beautiful bright color on fresh white paper, centered slightly to left but overall well-centered for this issue, top row creased and small thins in two stamps at top

FINE AND FRESH. THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE OF THE 30-CENT F GRILL. A SPECTACULAR AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT CLASSIC BLOCK.

The two blocks of six forming this extraordinary piece were acquired separately from different sources. The sheet margin block was purchased privately from the Bechtel collection, and soon after the righthand block of six emerged in the Ishikawa sale. The largest recorded block of the 30c F Grill is a block of six—joined together, these two form a new record-size multiple.

Sheet-margin block with 1970 P.F. certificate. Scott retail for two blocks and two pairs.... 52,000.00



30c Orange, F. Grill (100). Remarkably well-centered with wide margins, rich color, cork cancel

EXTREMELY FINE. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 1868 30-CENT F GRILL, A STAMP RARELY ENCOUNTERED WITH WIDE MARGINS AND EXACT CENTERING.

Scott Catalogue states "Values for No. 100 are for copies with small margins, especially at sides. Large-margined examples sell for much more." With 1991 P.F. certificate 600.00



90c Blue, F. Grill (101). Absolutely perfect centering, brilliant color with proof-like intensity and impression, very lightly cancelled, the characteristic 90c F Grill perforations are unusually long and full all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. CERTAINLY ONE OF THE FINEST USED 1868 90-CENT F GRILL STAMPS IN EXISTENCE.



90c Blue, F. Grill (101). Block of four, full original gum, minor hinge marks, centered slightly to bottom as are all known multiples, deep rich color, bright and fresh FINE-VERY FINE. ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST OUTSTANDING CLASSIC BLOCKS—NO MORE THAN THREE UNUSED 1868 90-CENT F GRILL BLOCKS BELIEVED TO EXIST.

1875 RE-ISSUE OF 1861-66 ISSUE

 $\mathbf{I}^{ ext{N}}$ EXPECTATION OF COLLECTOR DEMAND FOR OLD ISSUES the United States Post Office Department authorized the National Bank Note Co. to reprint the 1861-66 Issue. The stamps were sold by the Third Asst. Postmaster General's Department, and a record of quantities sold provides figures for each value: 1c (3195), 2c (979), 3c (465), 5c (672), 10c (451), 12c (389), 15c (397), 24c (346), 30c (346) and 90c (317). The stamps were valid for postage and used primarily by philatelists or stamp dealers on registered mail during the 1880's. The Re-issues are extremely rare in used condition-far rarer, in fact, than unused examples.



266 1c Blue, Re-Issue (102). Perfectly centered, New York oval cancel, bright and fresh

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. VERY SCARGE IN USED CONDITION AND RARELY FOUND CENTERED AND SOUND.

> Ex Sheriff...... 950.00

267 2c Black, Re-Issue (103). Phenomenal centering and margins, intense shade, lightly cancelled

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. PROBABLY THE FINEST USED EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT BLACK JACK RE-ISSUE EXTANT.

> Ex Sheriff. With 1979 P.F. certificate4,500.00

> > 268



267



3c Brown Red, Re-Issue (104). Rich color, prooflike impression, New York datestamp and oval grid, small ink spot on back, tiny thin speck and small faint natural paper crease (not mentioned on certificate)

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF THE RAREST RE-ISSUES IN USED CONDITION.

Ex Sheriff. With 1977 P.F. certificate.....4,750.00

269 5c Brown, Re-Issue (105). Choice centering and wide even margins, neat strike of "4" oval grid of New York City, fresh and bright

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE 5-CENT RE-ISSUES IN USED CONDITION.

> Ex Sheriff. With 1974 P.F. certificate



269



270

10c Green, Re-Issue (106). Spectacular margins and centering, deep intense shade on bright white paper, lightly cancelled by oval well clear of portrait, tiny nibbed perf at left and couple unpunched perf holes at bottom—these tiny negligible imperfections would never be mentioned on a certificate

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. PROBABLY THE FINEST USED EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT RE-ISSUE EXTANT. A MARVELOUS STAMP.

Ex Sheriff 4,250.00

270

271 12c Black, Re-Issue (107). Enormously wide margins and virtually perfect centering, bold oval grid cancel, intense shade on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE RAREST 1861-66 RE-ISSUES IN USED CONDITION AND QUITE POSSIBLY THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

Ex Sheriff...... 5,000.00





272 15c Black, Re-Issue (108). Well-centered, wonderful intense shade and impression, oval grid cancel

> VERY FINE. FEWER THAN TEN 15-CENT RE-ISSUES ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST IN USED CONDITION-THIS CHOICE STAMP IS ONE OF THE FEW CENTERED, SOUND COPIES.

> Ex Sheriff 5,250.00

273 Violet, Re-Issue (109).24c Deep Extraordinarily well-centered, dark shade, proof-like impression on bright paper, oval grid cancel, tiny natural inclusion

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE 24-CENT RE-ISSUE IS EXTREMELY RARE IN USED CONDITION. THIS STAMP, CENTERED AND SOUND, IS ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN.

> Ex Sheriff. With 1956 P.F. certificate..... 6,750.00



273



274

274 30c Brownish Orange, Re-Issue (110). Rich color and beautiful clear impression, sharp strike of oval grid cancel

VERY FINE. ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL USED RE-

Ex Sheriff. With 1972 P.F. certificate.. 7,000.00



90c Blue, Re-Issue (111). Near perfect centering with wide even margins, brilliant color and intense impression on crisp white paper, neatly cancelled by New York City datestamp and oval grid

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THIS STAMP IS CONSIDERED BY MANY TO BE THE FINEST 90-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE IN USED CONDITION, OF WHICH FIVE ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST. AN OUTSTANDING CLASSIC RARITY.





1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE

THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. CONTRACT extended through August 1868 gave National the opportunity to introduce grilling to prevent cleaning and reuse of stamps. As the contract expiration date approached, PMG Alexander W. Randall advertised for bids for a new contract. PMG Randall was a Johnson administration appointee, and he solicited bids in June 1868, but Randall's term would not last long. In November 1868 the election was won by Ulysses S. Grant and in March 1869 his administration appointed a new PMG, John A. J. Creswell. Competition for the 1869 stamp contract had been fierce, and PMG Randall's decision to award National was bitterly contested by Butler, Carpenter, who argued that their bid was significantly lower than National's. Despite their protests the choice was maintained, apparently due to National's exclusive license to use Steel's patented grilling machine and the persuasive argument that Butler, Carpenter lacked the required fireproof facilities. Although the contract was signed by Johnson's PMG in February 1869, the Grant administration inherited what was to become the 1869 Pictorial Issue.

While preceding issues had been current for seven to ten years and the 1870 portrait issue lasted eighteen years, not even a year was given to the 1869 Pictorial Issue. It was sandwiched in between the 1861-68 and 1870-88 issues with the shortest life of any regular issue. Looking back today, the artistry and themes of the 1869 Pictorials seem elegant and dignified. However, contemporary critical review was unexpectedly negative. Perhaps the general attitude was opposed to anything related to the old Johnson administration. It could also be that Butler, Carpenter's well-documented admonishments over the poor quality and excessive cost of the 1869 Pictorials influenced postal officials.

Unlike their predecessors, the ten 1869 stamps were designed in an almost square format. The 1c through 12c values were smaller than previous issues and could be printed in sheets of 300—two panes of 150—instead of the regular 200-stamp sheet format (something that Butler, Carpenter felt was an inequity in the bidding contest, with some justification). The 15c, 24c, 30c and 90c values were printed in normal-size sheets of 200, but each stamp was bicolored, requiring separate plates and printing for the frame and vignette colors. The stamps were also grilled (Scott-listed G Grill).

Three of the ten 1869 stamps had traditional portraits: 1c Franklin, 6c Washington, and 90c Lincoln, the highest denomination of the set. Reaction to the portrait stamps was generally positive. The other values represented a radical departure from the portraiture of all previous issues. The theme of fast communication was chosen for three values: the 2c postal carrier on horseback, the 3c locomotive train, and the 12c S.S. Adriatic, a symbol of fast ocean navigation. The remaining monochrome value was the 10c, which

had a patriotic motif represented by an eagle with outstretched wings perched on a shield. This eagle-and-shield design was adapted for the 30c bicolored stamp with the addition of draped flags. The bicolor 15c and 24c had the most dramatically different designs. The 15c stamp's blue vignette was a miniature engraving based on an 1839 oil painting entitled *Landing of Columbus* by John Vanderlyn. The 24c vignette was engraved from John Trumbull's oil painting, *Signing of the Declaration of Independence*.

Numerous 1869 essays with different vignettes and portraits were reviewed and rejected before the final selection was complete. National submitted highly-finished essay products in the form of gummed, grilled and perforated sheets printed from carefully-prepared plates. Several values were modified by enlarging the numerals, requiring a new set of dies and plates. There is no doubt that National made every effort to ensure its success in obtaining the 1869 stamp contract by producing a set of stamps under the watchful and talented supervision of its foremost artists and engravers. Nevertheless, once the stamps were in the public domain, it became clear that artistic innovation was unwelcome as the 1869's received a barrage of negative daily editorials.

The 1c Franklin portrait was described as marred by the "No. 1 court plaster fixed upon the left breast [that] gives to the head an appearance similar to that of a policeman, or fireman." The 2c horse and rider was described as "Booth's death ride into Maryland." The meaning of the locomotive on the 3c was surmised "to represent how Congressmen make money." The 6c portrait of Washington escaped the public's wrath. Not so the orange-yellow color of the 10c: "This stamp would be beautiful if the color were any other than orange." Praise was actually bestowed on James Smillie's depiction of the S.S. Adriatic. Although the intricacy of the 15c engraving was admired, its place on a postage stamp was criticized: "As a postage stamp we consider the 15 cent article a failure; as a pretty picture for an illuminated ABC book, a decided success." A sarcastic thumbs-down was also given to the 24c: "Strangers, especially foreigners, would stare as the group of stately looking Quakers, and wonder whether they were enjoying a peep of Congress or gazing into the President's House." Of the bicolor 30c, one reviewer wrote "...the meanest looking stamp we have ever seen, reminds us more of a bunch of rags hung out of a junk shop than anything else." The distinguished portrait of Lincoln was admired, but the "prison bars" behind his head were criticized.

The Zoellner collection has an outstanding group of 1869 Pictorials, including sets of the regular issue and re-issue complete in used condition. The 1869 blocks come from the Bechtel and Ishikawa collections and feature the spectacular blocks of six of the 15c Type I and 90c.



276 ★⊞ 1c Buff (112). Top right corner sheet margin block of 21 with full "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" imprint, full original gum, some perf reinforcements, a few scattered toned spots, crease thru top left stamp, minor tear in right sheet margin

VERY FINE TO EXTREMELY FINE. PROBABLY THE FINEST OF THE FEW KNOWN 1-CENT 1869 BLOCKS WITH IMPRINT. A SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION ITEM.



277 **1c Buff (112).** Perfectly centered, wide margins, rich color, cork cancel, Extremely Fine................. 100.00



278

278 ★⊞ 2c Brown (113). Horizontal block of six, full original gum, tiny hinge reinforcements, well-centered, beautiful rich color, tiny corner perf crease at bottom right (truly negligible)

VERY FINE. ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE 1869 PICTORIALS TO OBTAIN AS A CENTERED BLOCK.

279 2c Brown (113). Perfectly centered with extra wide margins, intense shade and proof-like impression, lightly cancelled, Extremely Fine Gem 45.00







281



282

282 ★⊞ 6c Ultramarine (115). Square-shaped block of sixteen, full original gum, some slight disturbance from hinge removal and offset from another 6c sheet on gum of right vertical column, extraordinarily well-centered, sensibly reinforced perf separations, four stamps slightly creased, a corner crease and tiny pinhole affecting two stamps noted on certificate but truly negligible in a multiple of this importance

VERY FINE TO EXTREMELY FINE. BY FAR THE FINER OF THE TWO RECORDED BLOCKS OF SIXTEEN OF THE 6-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL — THE LARGEST-SIZE UNUSED MULTIPLE. A MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION PIECE.



284 ★⊞ 10c Yellow (116). Block of four, full original gum, vivid color, bright and fresh, bottom perfs touch

A FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF THE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL.

Ex Hind, Rust, Burrus (as a block of six) and Bechtel (in its present form)8,500.00



284





286

286 ★⊞ 12c Green (117). Block of four, original gum, some slight disturbance from hinge removal, rich color and very fresh

FINE-VERY FINE. ONE OF THE BEST-CENTERED 12-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL BLOCKS KNOWN.

The Rose book notes eight unused blocks, including off-center blocks of twelve and nine, three blocks of six and two blocks of four. All of the blocks of six or larger are off center. This block and one block in the Caspary sale are the best-centered of the group, but we cannot be certain that the Caspary block is still intact.

Ex Burrus and Bechtel. 7,500.00



287

12c Green (117). Extra wide margins all around, beautiful deep rich color and proof-like impression, neat target cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1985 P.F. certificate.. 130.00



288

288 ★⊞ 15c Brown & Blue, Ty. I (118). Horizontal block of six, full original gum, each stamp superbly centered, bright colors and fresh paper, top left stamp has a few tiny thin specks in grill (one has pinpoint break)

EXTREMELY FINE. THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK FROM THE HIND AND CASPARY COLLECTIONS—THE FINEST KNOWN MULTIPLE OF THE 15-CENT TYPE I 1869 PICTORIAL.

One larger block (of nine) exists, but it is far off center. There are three recorded unused blocks of four, including one in the Brown University collection, but these, too, are off center. The block of six offered in this sale is unquestionably the finest multiple, unused or used, of the scarce 15c Type I 1869 Pictorial.

Illustrated in Brookman Vol. II (p. 174) and Rose book (p. 108). Ex Hind, Caspary (where featured as "A magnificent block and a great showpiece. One of the most outstanding 1869 items known") and Bechtel. Scott Retail for a block of four is \$35,000.00. E. 60,000-80,000



289 **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. I (118).** Phenomenally wide margins all around, deep rich colors, fancy rosette cancel and part of red New York credit datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXTRAORDINARY STAMP WITH DIMENSIONS AND CENTERING RARELY ENCOUNTERED IN THE 15-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL.



290 ★⊞ 15c Brown & Blue, Ty. II (119). Horizontal block of six, full original gum, intense colors and impressions, tiny sealed tear in bottom left stamp

FINE AND WONDERFULLY FRESH BLOCK OF SIX WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

291 **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. II (119).** Well-centered, incredibly rich colors, **red cork and blue French transit cancels,** accompanying certificate notes a "tiny corner crease" at top right, which is invisible out of fluid and shows only as a very faint line in fluid—an absolutely insignificant flaw in this Extremely Fine stamp—one of the most colorful and beautiful 15c 1869's extant, ex Caspary, with





292 ★⊞ 24c Green & Violet (120). Block of four, original gum with slight disturbance from hinge removal, extraordinarily well-centered, top pair faintly creased, a few small toned spots along center vertical perfs caused by perf reinforcement

VERY FINE. ONE OF TWO WELL-CENTERED ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCKS OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL. ONLY FIVE EXTANT UNUSED BLOCKS IN TOTAL.

Our records of 24c 1869 unused multiples include three off-center blocks (of nine, six and four) and two well-centered blocks of four (this example and the ex-Moody, Rust and Burrus block). It is doubtful that any other blocks exist.



293

293 **24c Green & Violet (120).** Gigantic margins on all four sides, perfectly centered, rich colors, the vignette is an especially dark and fine impression, neatly cancelled by leaf-shaped cork cancel, long and full perforations

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A MAGNIFICENT USED EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL—DUE TO THE NARROW SPACING BETWEEN STAMPS AND DIFFICULTY REGISTERING TWO COLORS, THIS STAMP RARELY COMES CENTERED WITHIN WIDE MARGINS. THIS SPECTACULAR STAMP IS A TRUE CONDITION RARITY.





295



296

296 ★⊞ 30c Ultramarine & Carmine, Without Grill (121a). Bottom sheet margin block of six with "(NATIO)NAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" imprint and "No. 21" vignette plate number in red, also showing part of bicolor registration marks at lower right corner, full original gum, deep rich colors characteristic of this printing without grill, neat hinge reinforcements, natural pre-printing paper creases visible when held to light, centered to right

ONE OF TWO RECORDED BLOCKS OF THE 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL CONTAINING THE IMPRINT AND PLATE NUMBER. BOTH EXTANT PLATE NUMBER BLOCKS COME FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SAME SHEET, WITHOUT GRILL (SCOTT 121a), PRINTED FROM A FLAG PLATE (BLUE COLOR) THAT WAS MISSING THE PLATE NUMBER "21" AT TOP.

The 30c 1869 was printed from two plates; the red vignette plate with imprint at bottom, and the blue flag plate with imprint at top. This block was originally joined with the block of fifteen from the adjacent right pane, which was sold in the Ryohei Ishikawa auction (Christie's, Sept. 29, 1993, realized \$96,000). These two multiples are the only extant 30c 1869 Pictorial blocks, other than proof impressions, that show the imprint and plate number 21. Both are the Without Grill variety (Scott 121a), not the regularly-issued grilled 30c 1869. Two top sheet-margin multiples from the same Without Grill sheet (left and right panes) are recorded. The top-margin pieces show that the flag plate, printed in blue, was missing the plate number that later appears on proof impressions. There is no record of a second flag plate being made, so the use of an unnumbered plate almost certainly indicates a printing that pre-dates the regular issue.



297

297 (★)⊞ 90c Carmine & Black (122). Vertical block of six, unused with traces of original gum, well-centered, intense vignette impression, frame varies from bright Carmine at left to a pinkish slightly dry print at right, which suggests this is a right margin block, faint thinning in three stamps confined mainly to grills, perfs strengthened and rejoined in places VERY FINE TO EXTREMELY APPEARANCE. ONE OF TWO KNOWN UNUSED BLOCKS OF SIX, THE LARGEST-SIZE INTACT UNUSED MULTIPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL. AN

OUTSTANDING CLASSIC UNITED STATES BLOCK.

The other known unused block of six was in the Caspary sale. The similarity in centering between these two blocks suggests that they might originate from the same piece.



1869 PICTORIAL INVERTS

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ISSUED its first major postage error sometime shortly after the March release of the 1869 Pictorial issue. The error stamps—15c, 24c and 30c 1869 Inverts—were created by the inadvertent turning of the sheets to the wrong direction before the second stage of the bicolor flat plate printing process. This misprinting had a remarkable effect: the framed portion of the 15c and 24c designs was upsidedown relative to the central vignette; and, in the design of the 30c, the draped flags surrounding the Eagle and Shield emblem were hanging up instead of down.

Other printing and manufacturing errors had been issued prior to 1869—missing perforations, sheets printed on both sides, and other philatelic varieties—but these could hardly have drawn serious concern from postal officials. On the other hand, the Inverts must have been an embarrassment to postal officials, who already faced public ridicule over the irregular 1869 designs, alleged gum problems and criticism of the contract terms from Butler, Carpenter. The high-value 1869's were a first attempt at bicolor postage stamp production; more than 30 years would pass before another bicolored issue. Ironically, the second effort—the 1901 Pan-American issue—was marred by the same problem.

The 1869 Inverts are not the world's first invert errors. That title goes to the famous Western Australia "Inverted Swan" which was printed in 1854 from a misentered cliche in the lithographic stone. At about the same time (but not discovered until 1874), the India 4-annas "Inverted Head" appeared. This latter error, like the 1869 Inverts, was a printing mistake during a two-stage press run.

News of the 1869 15c and 24c Inverts reached the philatelic press within eighteen months of release. The *American Journal of Philately*, December 1870, reported the 15c and 24c Inverts (not the 30c, which was discovered later). Included in this report was the statement that a "few" of the stamps in "each sheet" had inverted vignettes, meaning

that the errors were the result of a plate production flaw, not a printing error. While certain evidence suggests a very slight possibility that the first 15c and 24c printing plates contained inverted transfers (see Hahn, "The 15c Type I Printing", Chronicle, Feb. 1983), our opinion is that all surviving 1869 Invert stamps were the result of a printing error, not any type of plate flaw. This opinion is supported by the Lichtenstein story of the 15c "quarter sheet" purchased at a New York City post office, and by the existence of the 24c block and two pairs.

There is no record of how many 1869 Inverts reached the public, but our most up-to-date census of surviving copies has a total of 223 stamps, including:

30c Invert (Scott 121b)

Unused: 7 Used: 37

No multiples or covers recorded

24c Invert (Scott 120b)

Unused: 4

Used: 84

Includes used block of four, two used pairs and single on cover

24c Invert, Imperforate, Without Grill (Scott 120b variety)

Unused: 1

15c Type II Invert (Scott 119b)

Unused: 3

Used: 84

No multiples or proven covers recorded

15c Type II, Double Vignette Impression, One Inverted (Scott 119c)

Used: 3

The 1869 Inverts in the Zoellner collection include one of two recorded 15c stamps with the Large 5-Point Star fancy cancel, one of two recorded pairs of the 24c Invert, and a superb 30c with Leaf cancel.



298 **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. II, Center Inverted (119b).** Beautiful deep rich colors and intense impressions on bright paper, almost complete and very clear strike of **New York City Large 5-Point Star fancy cancel,** centered slightly to upper left but perfs are well clear all around, insignificant tiny crease across top right corner perf

VERY FINE. ONE OF FINEST USED EXAMPLES OF THE 90 RECORDED 15-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL INVERT ERRORS. A STAMP OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY AND GREAT RARITY.

Our unpublished census of 1869 Inverts contains 90 examples of the 15c Invert, including three unused and 87 used (one in the British Library's Tapling collection and three No. 119c varieties). We estimate that only twelve to fifteen used copies are sound, including copies with tiny corner creases, such as the Zoellner copy. A large number—more than half—have serious faults or repairs.

One other 15c Invert exists with the Large 5-Point Star fancy cancel, which is known used on covers from New York City in April and May 1870. Seven copies have a smaller star cancel of unidentified origin, which often appears as a blob of ink.



299

299 24c Green & Violet, Center Inverted (120b). Horizontal pair, among the best centered of all recorded examples, each stamp cancelled by neat Rosette fancy cancel, rich colors and sharp, clear impressions

VERY FINE. BY FAR THE FINER OF THE TWO RECORDED PAIRS AND ONE OF THREE KNOWN MULTIPLES OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL INVERT.

Our published 1869 Invert census (with unpublished updates) contains 88 copies of the perforated 24c Invert, including four unused stamps and multiples. This pair, another off-center pair, and the famous block of the 24c Invert, are the only recorded multiples of *any* of the 1869 Inverts.

The pair offered here is lightly stamped on back "Pemberton, Wilson & Co.", the mark of the well-known 19th century stamp firm in England. The remarkable survival of multiple inverts is attributed to stamp hunters in 1869 and 1870, who removed 24c stamps from letters and parcels received by London and Liverpool merchants. The discovery of the 24c Invert block was made in Liverpool and, in certain accounts, this pair is said to have been separated from the block. The difference between the Rosette cancel on this pair and the segmented cork cancel on the block proves this aspect of the story inaccurate. However, the similar centering and vignette orientation on the two multiples offer a strong possibility that the two pieces emanated from the same sheet and source.



30c Ultramarine & Carmine, Center Inverted (121b). Perfect centering, incredibly rich and bright colors on fresh white paper, clear strike of New York City circle of V's cancel EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL INVERT WITH REMARKABLY RICH COLORS. ONLY THREE OF THE 37 RECORDED USED COPIES ARE CENTERED AND SOUND.

Our published census of 30c 1869 Invert (with unpublished updates) contains a total of 44 stamps, including 7 unused and 37 used. Of the ten used "Centered" copies, only three are sound. The circle of V's cancel on this stamp is known on covers from the Davis correspondence, mailed to Peru from New York City in August 1869 (see *Chronicle* 138, p. 124).

1875 RE-ISSUE OF 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE

IN EXPECTATION OF COLLECTOR DEMAND FOR OLD ISSUES the United States Post Office Department authorized the National Bank Note Co. to reprint the 1869 Pictorial Issue. The stamps were sold by the Third Asst. Postmaster General's Department, and a record of quantities sold provides figures for each value: 1c (10,000), 2c (4755), 3c (1406), 6c (2226), 10c (1947), 12c (1584), 15c (1981), 24c (2091), 30c (1535) and 90c (1356). The stamps were valid for postage and used primarily by philatelists or stamp dealers on registered mail during the 1880's. The Re-issues are extremely rare in used condition—far rarer, in fact, than unused examples.



1c Buff, Re-Issue (123). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful intense shade and impression on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A VERY RARE BLOCK, ESPECIALLY IN THIS CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

Ex Bechtel 2,250.00



302

302 ★⊞ 2c Brown, Re-Issue (124). Block of four, full original gum, proof-like color and impression on bright paper



303

303 ★⊞ 6c Blue, Re-Issue (126). Block of four, full original gum, small brown inclusion in gum barely shows thru, incredibly choice centering, bright color and fresh paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM QUALITY. THE ONLY RECORDED BLOCK OF THE 6-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE.



304

304 ★⊞ 10c Yellow, Re-Issue (127). Block of four, full original gum, lightly hinged, brilliant color on bright fresh paper, couple nibbed perfs and tiny tear in bottom margin of bottom left stamp

EXTREMELY FINE. THE BEST-CENTERED OF THE FOUR EXTANT BLOCKS OF THE 10-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE.



305 ★⊞ 12c Green, Re-Issue (128). Block of four, original gum, well-centered, deep rich color and proof-like impression, minute thin speck in area of hinge removal on bottom right stamp

EXTREMELY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED BLOCK OF THE 12-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE.



306

306 **15c Brown & Blue, Re-Issue (129).** Block of four, full original gum, beautifully centered with intense colors and impressions, small faint ink spot between right vertical pair

EXTREMELY FINE. OF THE TWO RECORDED 15-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE BLOCKS, ONLY THIS ONE HAS ORIGINAL GUM.



307



308



309

309 **3c Blue, Re-Issue (125).** Well-centered with wide margins, clear strike of New York City oval grid, unmistakable Re-issue color and impression

EXTREMELY FINE. THE FINEST OF THE DOZEN OR SO USED COPIES OF THE 3-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE—THE RAREST USED VALUE OF THE SET.

310 **6c Blue, Re-Issue (126).** Perfectly centered, clear New York City oval grid cancel, fresh color and paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE 6-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE IS VERY SCARGE USED AND EXCEED-INGLY RARE IN THIS CHOICE QUALITY.

With 1981 P.F. certificate 1,250.00



310



311

10c Yellow, Re-Issue (127). Virtually perfect centering with wide margins and vivid color, bold New York City registry oval, very fresh

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB AND RARE USED EXAMPLE OF THE $10\text{-}\text{CENT}\ 1869\ \text{Re-}\text{ISSUE}.$

With 1987 P.F. certificate 1,400.00

311

312 **12c Green, Re-Issue (128).** Absolutely perfect centering, wide even margins, deep rich color, clear strike of New York City oval grid, trivial tiny corner creases at top

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF THE MOST ELUSIVE OF THE 1869 RE-ISSUES IN USED CONDITION.

The Rose book estimates 15-25 extant used copies. With 1970 P.F. certificate.. 2,250.00





313 15c Brown & Blue, Re-Issue (129). Extra wide margins, deep rich colors and proof-like impressions, neatly cancelled

> EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND SCARCE 15-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE.

With 1985 P.F. certificate 900.00

24c Green & Violet, Re-Issue (130). Remarkably well-centered, beautiful intense 314 colors and impressions, lightly cancelled

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 24-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE IS FAR SCARCER IN CHOICE USED CONDITION THAN UNUSED.

With 1991 P.F. certificate 1,050.00



314



315

30c Blue & Carmine, Re-Issue (131). Extraordinary wide margins and nearly perfect centering, vibrant colors on bright fresh paper, neat New York City oval registry cancel

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST USED 30-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUES EXTANT.

The Scott Catalogue values an unused 30c with gum more than a used copy, but this stamp is decidedly scarcer in used condition.



316

316 **90c Carmine & Black, Re-Issue (132).** Horizontal pair, superb margins and centering, neat target cancels, brilliant frame color and intense vignette impression on bright white paper

EXTREMELY FINE. BY FAR THE FINER OF TWO RECORDED USED PAIRS, WHICH ARE THE ONLY KNOWN USED MULTIPLES OF THE 90-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE.

This pair is part of a "set" of bicolor 1869 Re-issue pairs—15c, 24c, 30c and 90c values—each cancelled by targets. The 15c and 24c from this group also have portions of blue crayon strokes applied to registered mail passing through the British post office. The existence of this set was revealed in an Aug. 1985 Chronicle article. It is believed that the four pairs were originally used on one or more pieces of registered mail addressed to the English stamp collector, Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, from whose collection the four pairs emanated.





318





1870-75 NATIONAL AND CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUES

THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. 1870 portrait series was a direct consequence of changing presidential administrations and the unpopularity of the 1869 Pictorial stamps. The 1869's were contracted during the Johnson administration by PMG Alexander W. Randall, but the stamps were not issued until after Grant took office on March 4, 1869. Perhaps in an effort to distance the new administration from blame for the 1869's, Grant's postmaster general, Jonathan A. J. Creswell, arranged for National to issue new stamps in the traditional portrait style.

In his 1870 report PMG Creswell states that "The adhesive stamp adopted by my predecessor in 1869, having failed to give satisfaction to the public, on account of their small size, their unshapely form [required the P.O. Dept.] to issue new stamps of larger size, superior quality of gum and new sizes...and to adopt for designs the heads, in profile, of distinguished deceased Americans..."

National's contract ran until February 1873. Despite protests from other security printers, the contract for the 1870 stamps was not re-opened to competition. In common with the preceding two issues, the new stamps were grilled to prevent reuse, and this may have helped National to keep the contract. The G Grill used on the 1869's was discarded. The 1870 Grills are identified by philatelists as H and I Grills. The H Grill is found on all values, and it is typically faintly or partly impressed. The I Grill has been recorded on the 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 7c and 15c stamps and is generally a stronger grill.

Many 1870 grilled stamps have extremely faint grills. The weak impressions could have been the result of faulty equipment, such as a worn and ineffective griller. There is also the possibility that National met its contract requirements by grilling every sheet delivered, but multiple sheets were fed through the grilling machine at once, causing weaker impressions in the sheets further away from the grill points.

It is likely that the practice of grilling stamps was abandoned during production of the 1870 Issue, possibly with the winking consent of a postal official. The ungrilled 1870 National stamps (Scott 145-155) are regarded by philatelists as a separate issue, but in fact they were produced under the same contract. Calvet M. Hahn analyzed the 1870 National Issue in an informative article in the Collector's Club Philatelist (Sept.-Oct. 1989, pp. 297-333) and offered his hypothesis that all 1870 National stamps are grilled, and the absence of a grill is simply a factor of quality control. Other experts disagree with this concept and firmly believe that the majority of stamps issued by National between 1870 and 1873 were never fed through the grilling machine.

In 1873 the Continental Bank Note Co. was awarded the contract to print United States

stamps. The National contract was extended until May 31, 1873, probably to allow time for Continental to find fireproof quarters for printing the stamps. A suitable premises was found on the top floor of The Equitable Life Insurance Company building in New York, on Broadway and Cedar Streets.

The National plates, dies and transfer rolls were turned over to Continental, who made new plates of the lower denominations. With the new contract Charles F. Steel moved to Continental on retainer. A small number of Continental stamps exist with the J Grill, but they are believed to have been made experimentally in 1876 after a stamp-cleaning court trial renewed fears of stamp reuse. The Worthington collection, which contained some grill essay material, was the primary source of the Continental J Grill stamps.

The Continental 1873 Issue was printed in nearly identical shades on the same paper used for the 1870 National printing. The presence of minute marks in the designs of most values enable collectors to distinguish the Continental stamps from their National counterparts. These tiny modifications are known as secret marks. It is likely that the secret marks were added to the transfer rolls or dies by Continental before laying out the new plates, to distinguish their work from National printings. A large die proof of the 1c was offered in the Caspary sale (Nov. 21, 1956, lot 557) with the notation "Secret marks put on by Chas. Skinner." Charles Skinner was never an employee of National.

Secret marks have been identified on the 1c through 15c stamps. The higher-value dies were marked, but the original National plates were used for printing. In the past few years a secret mark was discovered in the 30c stamp, and there is a possibility that the 24c and 90c Continentals have secret marks that have so far eluded detection.

Identification of Continental stamps is difficult on certain values, such as the 90c, which is distinguished from the National printing only by the slightly brighter, rosier shade. It is impossible to separate 24c stamps by printer, because there is no identifiable secret mark or consistent shade that distinguishes the 24c Continental from National. One 24c stamp is known on ribbed paper, which was used only by Continental, and the Scott 164 listing was reinstated on the basis of this stamp. However, Scott 164 is the only listing in the Scott Catalogue that is identical to another listing, Scott 153. In other words, any 24c stamp meets the characteristics assigned to both Scott 153 and 164, and there is no means to disqualify a 24c stamp offered as Scott 164. For this reason, the Zoellner collection excludes Scott 164 as a redundant listing, although the 24c ribbed paper stamp is indeed an interesting variety.

1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. GRILLED ISSUE



319 * 1c Ultramarine, Grill (134). H. Grill, full original gum, well-centered, clear grill points, fresh and bright color

> EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. RARE IN SUCH PRIS-TINE CONDITION.

319

320 1c Ultramarine, Grill (134). H. Grill, wellcentered with wide margins, bright color, neat blue target cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1994 P.F. certificate 90.00



320



321 * 2c Red Brown, Grill (135). H. Grill showing strong grill points, full original gum, small h.r., beautiful bright color, extra wide margins

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAM-PLES OF THE 2-CENT NATIONAL GRILLED ISSUE.

> Ex Klein. With 1988 P.F. certificate 800.00

321

322

2c Red Brown, Grill (135). I. Grill, rich color, wide and even margins all around, bold Maltese Cross cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb used example of the 2c grilled National Bank Note Issue 52.00





323



326



325





327 ★ 7c Vermilion, Grill (138). I. Grill, full original gum, vibrant color, clear and sharp grill points, wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM EXAMPLE OF THE 7-CENT NATIONAL GRILLED ISSUE. RARE WITH SUCH WIDE MARGINS AND WITH SUCH A PROMINENT GRILL.

7c Vermilion, Grill (138). I. Grill showing clear points, bright color, very well-centered, bold strike of New York Foreign Mail geometric cancel, Extremely Fine and choice....... 375.00



328



329 (*) 10c Brown, Grill (139). H. Grill, unused (no gum), rich color, well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE GRILLED BANK NOTE ISSUES TO OBTAIN IN THIS CHOICE CONDITION.

With 1995 P.F. certificate 1,750.00







331

331 ★⊞ 12c Dull Violet, Grill (140). H. Grill, bottom sheet margin block of four showing "(NATIONAL BANK N)OTE Co. NEW YORK" imprint, each stamp showing some grill points with the most noticeable being the top left stamp, bottom stamps very well-centered, deep rich color, full original gum

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED BLOCK AND THE ONLY RECORDED MULTIPLE OF THE 12-CENT NATIONAL GRILL. ONE OF THE GREAT RARITIES OF CLASSIC UNITED STATES AND OF THE BANK NOTE ISSUES.

This block has an interesting history which is summed up in the following article, originally published in *The International Stamp Review* on January 4, 1939: "An unexpected outcome of the Crocker sale is a discovery of a mint block of four of the 12c Dull Violet of the United States grilled series of 1870-71. At the London auction this was described as comprising the non-grilled 12c issued in the same year, its catalogue quotation being given as \$500. Examination of the block after its arrival in New York disclosed the presence of two vertical rows of grills on three of the stamps and almost a full grill on the fourth, and this established the block as #140 with a catalogue value of \$10,000. Its sale price in London was \$800."



332 12c Dull Violet, Grill (140). H. Grill, face-free crossroads cancel, rich color, well-centered with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT STAMP TO FIND IN SUCH SUPERB CONDITION.

With 1991 P.F. certificate 2,750.00

332

333 * 15c Orange, Grill (141). H. Grill, original gum with slight disturbance from hinge removal, perfectly centered, long full perfs all around, vibrant color and clearly-defined grill points

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ARGUABLY THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT NATIONAL GRILLED ISSUE WITH ORIGINAL GUM. ONE OF THE RAREST STAMPS OF THE ENTIRE 1870 NATIONAL SERIES.

Ex Hetherington and Klein...... 4,000.00



333



334

334 **15c Orange, Grill (141).** H. Grill, light target cancel, intense color, wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM USED EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE GRILLED ISSUE. A DIFFI-CULT STAMP TO FIND CENTERED SO SUPERBLY.

Ex Sheriff. With 1971 P.F. certificate 950.00

24c Purple, Grill (142). H. Grill showing the entire grill very clearly, cancelled by single pen line, fresh and bright color which is unusual for this difficult stamp, well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE. A DIFFICULT STAMP TO FIND IN SUCH CHOICE CONDITION.

The color on this stamp is usually faded. This example, with its fresh color and unobtrusive cancel, is a desirable example of the rare 24c grilled Bank Note issue.

Ex Isleham. With 1966 and 1986 P.F. certificates 8,000.00



336 ★ 30c Black, Grill (143). H. Grill clearly showing grill points, part original gum, h.r., sharp impression, very well-centered for this difficult stamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. POSSIBLY THE FINEST ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE IN EXISTENCE. A TRULY OUTSTANDING CONDITION RARITY.

With 1979 P.F. certificate 8,500.00



336



337

30c Black, Grill (143). H. Grill with easily noticeable grill points, light cancel, perfectly centered with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB USED STAMP AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE.

Ex Sheriff. With 1982 P.F. certificate...... 1,400.00

337

338 ★ 90c Carmine, Grill (144). H. Grill, large part original gum, beautiful fresh color and proof-like impression, very well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THIS IS WIDELY BELIEVED TO BE THE FINEST EXISTING UNUSED COPY OF THE RARE 90-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE. AN OUTSTANDING CONDITION RARITY.



338



339

90c Carmine, Grill (144). H. Grill, bold crossroads cancel, deep rich color, mathematically perfect centering

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A VERY DIFFICULT STAMP TO FIND IN SUCH SUPERB CONDITION.

With 1963 P.F. certificate 1,200.00

1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE (WITHOUT GRILL)



- 344 ★ 7c Vermilion (149). Original gum, h.r., well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, ex Caspary, Hetherington and Klein, with 1988 P.F. certificate notes "slightly soiled"......... 575.00



346 ★ 12c Dull Violet (151). Original gum, rich color, extra wide margins

FRESH AND EXTREMELY FINE. A DIFFICULT STAMP TO FIND IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

With 1996 P.F. certificate 1,200.00

347 ★ 15c Bright Orange (152). Full original gum, small hinge mark at top, brilliant color, very well-

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING STAMP AND CERTAINLY ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES EXTANT.



347



348 ★ 24c Purple (153). Large part original gum. unbelievably rich color and sharp impression for this stamp, remarkably wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT UNGRILLED NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.

Ex Klein. With 1977 P.F. certificate....... 1,200.00

348

349 ★ 30c Black (154). Part original gum described on accompanying certificate as traces of gum but covering more than half of the stamp, intense shade and impression, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, perfs at top scissors-separated but leaving full perfs

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB STAMP AND A TRUE CONDITION RARITY. ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL BANK NOTE ISSUES TO FIND IN THIS CENTERED ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

With 1991 P.F. certificate 2,500.00



349



350 ★ 90c Carmine (155). Original gum, fresh color on bright paper, virtually perfectly centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. TRULY RARE IN SUCH CHOICE CONDITION.

Ex McNall. With 1992 P.F. certificate 2,500.00

1873-75 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE





357 ★ 12c Blackish Violet (162). Original gum, intensely deep color, jumbo margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A HUGE-MARGINED STAMP AND CERTAINLY ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 12-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.

Ex Klein. With 1983 P.F. certificate....... 1,350.00



358 ★ 15c Yellow Orange (163). Full original gum, bright color and fine impression, wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT CONTINENTAL, ONE OF THE MOST ELUSIVE BANK NOTE ISSUES IN THIS HIGH-QUALITY ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

Regarding Scott No. 164: It is impossible to separate 24c stamps by printer, because there is no identifiable secret mark or consistent shade that distinguishes the 24c Continental from the National printing. One 24c stamp is known on ribbed paper, which was used only by Continental, and the Scott 164 listing was reinstated on the basis of this stamp. However, Scott 164 is the *only listing* in the Scott Catalogue that is *identical to another listing*, Scott 153. In other words, any 24c stamp meets the characteristics assigned to both Scott 153 and 164, and there is no means to disqualify a 24c stamp offered as Scott 164. For this reason, the Zoellner collection excludes Scott 164 as a redundant listing, although the 24c ribbed paper stamp is indeed an interesting variety.



359 ★ 30c Gray Black (165). Original gum, small h.r. at top, fresh and bright color, fine impression

EXTREMELY FINE AND FRESH. VERY RARE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT CONTINENTAL.

359

360 ★ 90c Rose Carmine (166). Full original gum, lightly hinged, rich color and proof-like impression on bright white paper, wide and even margins all around EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUE. A SUPERB STAMP IN EVERY RESPECT AND A TRUE CONDITION RARITY.

With 1989 P.F. certificate for horizontal pair, this being the right stamp....... 2,250.00







CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. J GRILL



- 365 ★ 2c Vermilion, Continental Grill (178c). J. Grill, horizontal pair, original gum, h.r., sharp grill points, horizontal pair, vibrant color, perfectly centered, left stamp faint corner crease, otherwise Extremely Fine and rare pair of the Continental grill, ex Braus, Klein.



1875 CONTINENTAL SPECIAL PRINTING

IN 1875 A SPECIAL PRINTING PROGRAM was established by the postal administration under President Grant and was continued until the Arthur administration in 1884. This program created the 1847 Reproductions, 1857-60 Reprints, 1861-66 and 1869 Re-issues, and the Bank Note Special Printings of 1875 and 1880-83.

The Third Asst. Postmaster General's office was authorized to sell old stamp issues. Reproductions of the 1847 Issue were made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The 1857-60 Issue was reprinted by Continental Bank Note Co. The 1861-66 Issue and 1869 Pictorials were reprinted by National Bank Note Co. (and were valid for postage). At the same time, a small quantity of the Continental Bank Note Co. issues were prepared as a Special Printing in 1875. They were printed on hard white wove paper and were issued without gum. Most of the 1875 Continental Special Printing stamps were separated by scissors, and examples showing perforations all around are very rare.

While the earlier issues were no longer in routine circulation, the Bank Note Special Printings were on sale at the same time as the regularly-issued stamps, but only through the Third Asst. PMG's office.

The postal records of Special Printing sales grouped together the Continental and American Bank Note Special Printings. There is also reason to believe that some regular issues might have been used to fill orders. Therefore, census figures become the most accurate way of judging the relative rarity of the Special Printings.

The table below lists each 1875 Continental and corresponding 1880 American Bank Note Co. Special Printing with the total number sold for both printings, the estimated number of extant copies, and percentage statistics for each value. We have not listed Scott 205C, 211B or 211D in this table, because they do not exist as 1875 Continental Special Printings.

The Scott Catalogue states that the 1880 American is "much the rarer" between the two Special Printings. Statistically, this statement is true for only seven of the thirteen different values. The opposite is true for the 7c, 12c and 5c values, which are rarer as hard-paper Continental Special Printings. The 2c (180/203), 30c (176/201) and 90c (177/202) are about evenly divided between Continental and American printings. Only in a few cases are known copies heavily weighted to the American printing.

The 2c Vermilion and 5c Blue Special Printings present enigmatic survival rates. The postal records show that 917 2c Vermilion Special Printing stamps were sold, yet this stamp has the lowest survival rate, at only 4.69% for both printings (43 stamps). In relative terms, 21.68% of all Special Printings sold were 2c Vermilions, but only 3.75% of all surviving Special Printings are 2c Vermilions (both printings). The survival rate for 5c Special Printings is just 8.83% of the total sold. These rates compare with percentages ranging from 18.04% to 57.69% for the other 1c-90c Special Printings. Identification of Scott 180-181 and 203-204 has always been difficult, and it is possible that the census, which is based only on recognized examples, skews the numbers. It is also possible that orders for the 2c Vermilion and 5c Blue were filled with ordinary stamps or another unrecognized variation of a special printing. Further research to determine why the 2c and 5c are so rare is warranted.

SPECIAL PRINTING	NUMBER SOLD		1875 CONTINENTAL S.P.			1880 AMERICAN S.P.			BOTH
Denomination & Color (Scott No. for 1875 and) 1880 Printings)	# Sold 1875/80 Printings	% of Total # (4229)	# of Stamps Extant	As % of Continental Extant	As % of # Sold (Column 1)	# of Stamps Extant	As % of American Extant	As % of # Sold (Column 1)	Survival Rate of # Sold
1c Ultramarine (167/192)	388	9.17	40	6.86	10.31	30	5.33	7.73	18.04
2c Dark Brown (168/193)	416	9.83	75	12.86	18.03	55	9.77	13.22	31.25
3c Blue Green (169/194)	267	6.31	40	6.86	14.98	20	3.55	7.50	22.48
6c Dull Rose (170/195)	185	4.37	35	6.00	18.92	30	5.33	16.22	35.14
7c Reddish Vermilion (171/196)	473	11.18	50	8.58	10.57	100	17.76	21.14	31.71
10c Pale Brown (172/197)	180	4.25	40	6.86	22.22	30	5.33	16.67	38.89
12c Dark Violet (173/198)	282	6.66	60	10.29	21.28	75	13.32	26.60	47.88
15c Bright Orange (174/199)	169	3.99	40	6.86	23.67	30	5.33	17.75	41.42
24c Dull Purple (175/200)	286	6.76	90	15.44	31.47	75	13.32	26.22	57.69
30c Greenish Black (176/201)	179	4.23	40	6.86	22.35	40	7.10	22.35	44.70
90c Violet Carmine (177/202)	170	4.01	40	6.86	23.53	40	7.10	23.53	47.06
2c Carmine Vermilion (180/203)	917	21.68	23*	3.94	2.51	20*	3.55	2.18	4.69
5c Bright Blue (181/204)	317	7.49	10*	1.71	3.15	18*	3.20	5.68	8.83
Totals	4229		583		13.78	563		13.31	

^{*}see Appendix on pages 376-379



367 * 1c Ultramarine, Special Printing (167).
Without gum as issued, rich color and sharp proof-like impression, scissors-separated as almost always but leaving intact perfs all around, well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE 1-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. THIS STAMP IS THE FINEST EXAMPLE CONTAINED IN OUR RECORDS. A TRUE CONDITION RARITY.

Most of the Continental Hard-Paper Special Printings were scissors-separated when issued, often causing trimmed perforations or straight edges. This stamp has exceptionally full perforations on all sides.

368 * 2c Dark Brown, Special Printing (168).
Without gum as issued, deep color and proof-like impression, scissors-separated as almost always leaving straight edge at bottom and full perfs at top so that stamp appears to have wide margins on all sides

VERY FINE. AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING.

Probably less than 75 examples are known. Ex Lutwak. With 1971 P.F. certificate 3,900.00



368



369

369 ★ 3c Blue Green, Special Printing (169). Without gum as issued, huge margins, beautiful intense color, full and intact perforations all around

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. EASILY ONE OF THE THREE OR FOUR FINEST OF THE LESS THAN 40 3-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS KNOWN TO EXIST.

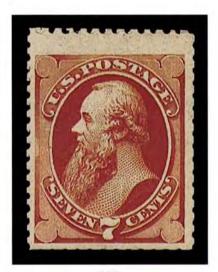
Ex Caspary, Hetherington and Klein. With 1957 P.F. certificate 10,500.00

370 ★ 6c Dull Rose, Special Printing (170).
Without gum as issued, deep color for this stamp, scissors-separated as almost always but leaving virtually intact perfs all around, accompanying certificate notes slight soiling which is no longer present

VERY FINE. AN UNUSUALLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 6-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. FEWER THAN 35 ARE KNOWN TO EXIST.



370



371 ★ 7c Reddish Vermilion, Special Printing (171).
Without gum as issued, bright color, scissors-separated as usual but showing part of perfs all around and full perfs at top and left

FRESH AND VERY FINE. APPROXIMATELY 50 OF THE 7-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST.

Ex Lutwak. With 1971 A.P.S. and 1976 P.F. certificates 2,200.00

371

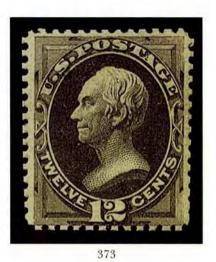
372 ★ 10c Pale Brown, Special Printing (172). Without gum as issued, incredibly bright color, wide margins, scissors-separated as usual but leaving full intact perfs on almost all around

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE FEWER THAN 40 10-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS BELIEVED TO EXIST.

Ex Lutwak. With 1974 P.F. certificate 9,000.00



372



373 * 12c Dark Violet, Special Printing (173).
Without gum as issued, rich color, wellcentered, scissors-separated as usual but leaving
perfs all around

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE APPROXIMATELY 60 EXAMPLES OF THE 12-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS BELIEVED TO EXIST.

374 ★ 15c Bright Orange, Special Printing (174). Without gum as issued, rich color and sharp proof-like impression on bright white paper, scissors-separated as are most but leaving full and intact perfs all around

FRESH AND VERY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. VERY FEW ARE KNOWN WITH FULL PERFS INTACT.

Our Levi records of Scott 174 contain fewer than 40 examples, two-thirds of which have perfs trimmed off on one or more sides.

Ex Lutwak. With 1973 P.F. certificate..... 9,000.00



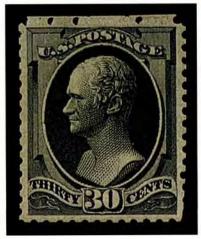
374



375

375 ★ 24c Dull Purple, Special Printing (175). Without gum as issued, intense shade and proof-like impression, showing full and intact perfs all around

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING.



376

376 *** 30c Greenish Black, Special Printing (176).** Without gum as issued, beautiful deep shade, well-centered with wide margins all around, scissors-separated as almost always but leaving virtually full perfs all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE APPROXIMATELY 40 EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS BELIEVED EXTANT.



377

377 ★ 90c Violet Carmine, Special Printing (177). Without gum as issued, beautiful bright color on fresh paper, scissors-separated as usual but leaving full and intact perfs at bottom and left

VERY FINE AND CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. APPROXIMATELY 40 ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST.



378

378 ★ 2c Carmine Vermilion, Special Printing (180). Without gum as issued, fiery color and fine impression, full and intact perfs all around without any scissors-separation, single tiny pinhole which we have difficulty locating and which is not mentioned on most recent certificate

FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT CARMINE VERMILION CONTINENTAL SPECIAL PRINTING. ONE OF THE RAREST SPECIAL PRINTINGS. ONLY 23 EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census of Scott 180 (see Appendix, p. 376) records 23 examples of this rare Special Printing, one of which is in the New York Public Library collection.



379

379 ★ 5c Bright Blue, Special Printing (181). Without gum as issued, deep rich color on fresh bright paper, scissors-separated but full and intact perfs almost all around

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A FRESH EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT CONTINENTAL SPECIAL PRINTING. THIS IS THE RAREST OF ALL SPECIAL PRINTINGS AND ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL UNITED STATES STAMPS. ONLY TEN EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS, INCLUDING ONE IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION.

Our census of the 5c Continental Special Printing (see Appendix, p. 377) contains only nine examples that are available to collectors. In our opinion, this stamp is undervalued in Scott. Scott 204, the American Soft-Paper Special Printing, has a comparable catalogue value despite the fact that there are 18, or almost twice as many copies, recorded in our census.



1879-93 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUES

IN 1877, DURING THE HAYES ADMINISTRAtion and while Continental was still printing postage stamps, an Act of Congress required that printing of all United States notes and securities be transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This law left the three big printing companies, National, Continental and American, with no new contracts for what had been a large part of their business. Faced with a shrinkage market, in December 1878 the three firms were consolidated into the American Bank Note Company. The stamp contract held by Continental was assumed by American in February 1879.

The same plates were used at the beginning of the American printings. The soft porous paper distinguishes the first American printing from earlier Bank Note stamps. The colors of the American printing are also different, and the impressions on the porous paper are less detailed.

In 1881 American altered the dies on the 1c, 3c, 6c and 10c stamps and produced new plates. Scott numbers 206 to 209 are known as the Re-engraved Issue. In 1882, less than a year after President Garfield's assassination, a new 5c stamp was designed with his portrait. It is said that his widow selected the color of the stamp. In 1883 the domestic letter rate was reduced to 2c per half ounce. In response the P.O. Dept. authorized two new issues, the 2c Washington (Red Brown) and 4c Jackson (Blue Green). The first day of sale was October 1, 1883. In 1887 a new 1c stamp was issued with a frame similar to the 2c and 4c. In 1887 and 1888 the colors of six current stamps were changed—these are the last of the so-called large Bank Note series.

American's contract was set to expire in 1889, and in June of that year the P.O. Dept. advertised for bids on a new four-year contract, to begin on October 1. Two sizes of stamps were listed in the specifications, and bidders were asked to furnish proposals for both sizes. In response to the advertisement two firms submitted bids—the incumbent American Bank Note Co. and its rival, Charles F. Steel. American tried to have Steel disqualified on technical grounds, but the protest was withdrawn.

What happened next in the battle for the 1889 contract has never been fully told. The Third Asst. Postmaster General's report of October 30, 1890, stated that Steel was chosen as the lower of the two bidders and "preliminary to an award, Mr. Steel was, upon the 1st of August called upon to demonstrate his facilities for carrying out the contract. The specifications called for a fire-proof building in which to manufacture and store the stamps, but though called upon repeatedly to do so, Mr. Steel failed to submit for inspection suitable premises for the purpose... The award was consequently withheld... Mr. Steel was either unwilling or unable to comply with his proposal..."

What could not have been known to postal officials or to later historians is the existence of an internal memorandum (original and copy—see Figure O) between principals of the American Bank Note Co. and Charles F. Steel, dated August 23, 1889, entitled "Proposition of S- to A.B.Co.", which begins "That if the A.B.N.Co. get the contract at their present bid or a higher one S- agrees to accept \$50,000 from ABNCo. to be paid as follows... [explicit payment details]". The memorandum continues, "Said sum of \$50,000 shall be seemed to be paid to G [Gibson—an intermediary] and if so desired shall specify to be inconsideration of service of S. to ABNCo. without the said S. being restricted

to hours or duties & also in consideration that said S. shall not enter into any business directly or indirectly that will be competitive with the ABNCo or do anything against the interests of said Co. during said term of five years."

The memorandum was distributed to "A. D. S." (A. D. Shepard), "J.M." (James Macdonough), "T.H.F." (Theodore H. Freeland). "J.T.R. & G." (? and Gibson). Whether or not Steel's proposal to be bought off was accepted, we cannot say. Steel did fail to meet the government's requirements, but it is possible that his failure was deliberate, if Steel and American actually entered into a noncompete agreement. Steel and American competed again in 1893 for the new stamp contract, so at best the period of the noncompetition pact was less than the five years stated in the memorandum. Perhaps one of the parties reneged, which worsened the bad blood between Steel and American.

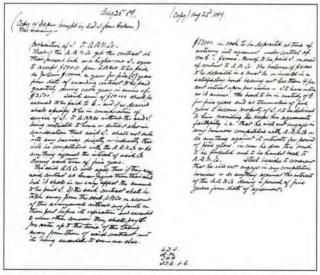


Figure O. One of two copies of a memorandum detailing Charles F. Steel's proposal for a non-competition pact with ABNCo.





381







384



385

385 ★ 10c Brown, With and Without Secret Mark (187-188). Horizontal pair, the left stamp without secret mark, rich color, full original gum

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. A VERY RARE ORIGINAL-GUM PAIR SHOWING COMBINATION WITH AND WITHOUT SECRET MARK.

Listed but unpriced in Scott. With 1984 P.F. certificate E. 2,000-3,000



386



387 ★ 30c Full Black (190). Full original gum, lightly hinged, deep shade and fine impression, jumbo margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB STAMP IN EVERY RESPECT. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN COPIES OF THIS DIFFICULT STAMP.

With 1989 P.F. certificate 850.00



.

388 ** 90c Carmine (191). Mint N.H., brilliant color, very well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB STAMP IN EVERY RESPECT, AND ONE OF THE FINEST COPIES OF THIS STAMP IN EXISTENCE.



1880-84 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. SPECIAL PRINTINGS

FROM 1880 UNTIL JULY 1884, THE SPECIAL Printing program was continued under the Arthur administration with a series of emissions from the American Bank Note Company. A total of sixteen stamps were printed by American under the program.

The American Special Printings can be distinguished from the Continental Special Printings by the soft, porous paper, which was ungummed. The 2c Brown, 7c, 12c and 24c were never regularly issued on soft paper, so the Special Printings cannot be confused with regular

stamps.

In 1882 the 5c Garfield replaced the old 5c Taylor design, resulting in a new stamp (Scott 205) and a new Special Printing (Scott 205C). This Special Printing was the subject of an article by William E. Mooz in the Chronicle (Feb. 1992). Mr. Mooz has a well-reasoned theory that a small delivery of the Special Printing (400 stamps) was available at the offices of the Third Asst. Postmaster General before the stamp was issued. Of these, it is possible that only 100 looked like the 5c Garfield stamps recognized as Special Printings today. Mr. Mooz has offered evidence and analysis to show that the majority of 2,463 5c

Garfield stamps sold as Special Printings were regular issues.

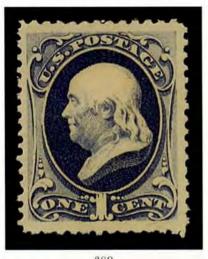
The Third Asst. PMG supply records indicate that when the Special Printings program was discontinued in July 1884, 55 copies of the 2c 1883 Special Printing (211B) and 26 copies of the 4c 1883 Special Printing (211D) had been sold. The 2c stamps now classified as Scott 211B actually come from an 1885 steam-press printing and are not the same stamps sold through the Third Asst. PMG. The census figures for Scott 211D pose a true enigma. Only 26 copies of Scott 211D were sold, but 27 different examples are identified in our census (see Appendix, pp. 381-382). Even if one of the stamps is disqualified, a 100% survival rate is extraordinary. The Zoellner copy comes from the fully-authenticated Caspary block, one of two blocks of the 4c Special Printing that existed at one time, but have since been broken into singles.

The table from page 211 is repeated below with the 1880-84 American Special Printings (Scott 205C and 211D) added. The 2c (Scott 211B) is excluded because of the confusion between the Special Printing and the steam-press printing, which makes any census statistics inaccurate.

SPECIAL PRINTING	NUMBE	R SOLD	1875 C	ONTINEN	TAL S.P.	1880	AMERIC	AN S.P.	вотн
Denomination & Color (Scott No. for 1875 and) 1880 Printings)	# Sold 1875/80 Printings	% of Total # (4229)	# of Stamps Extant	As % of Continental Extant	As % of # Sold (Column 1)	# of Stamps Extant	As % of American Extant	As % of # Sold (Column 1)	Survival Rate of # Sold
1c Ultramarine (167/192)	388	9.17	40	6.86	10.31	30	5.33	7.73	18.04
2c Dark Brown (168/193)	416	9.83	75	12.86	18.03	55	9.77	13.22	31.25
3c Blue Green (169/194)	267	6.31	40	6.86	14.98	20	3.55	7.50	22.48
6c Dull Rose (170/195)	185	4.37	35	6.00	18.92	30	5.33	16.22	35.14
7c Reddish Vermilion (171/196)	473	11.18	50	8.58	10.57	100	17.76	21.14	31.71
10c Pale Brown (172/197)	180	4.25	40	6.86	22.22	30	5.33	16.67	38.89
12c Dark Violet (173/198)	282	6.66	60	10.29	21.28	75	13.32	26.60	47.88
15c Bright Orange (174/199)	169	3.99	40	6.86	23.67	30	5.33	17.75	41.42
24c Dull Purple (175/200)	286	6.76	90	15.44	31.47	75	13.32	26.22	57.69
30c Greenish Black (176/201)	179	4.23	40	6.86	22.35	40	7.10	22.35	44.70
90c Violet Carmine (177/202)	170	4.01	40	6.86	23.53	40	7.10	23.53	47.06
2c Carmine Vermilion (180/203)	917	21.68	23	3.94	2.51	20	3.55	2.18	4.69
5c Bright Blue (181/204)	317	7.49	10	1.71	3.15	18	3.20	5.68	8.83
Totals	4229		583		13.78	563		13.31	
5c Gray Brown (205C)	2463**	98.96	n/a	n/a	n/a	22*	44.90	0.89	0.89
4c Blue Green (211D)	26	1.04	n/a	n/a	n/a	27*	55.10	103.85	103.85
Total for 1882-84 Only	2489					49		19.68	- Contraction

*see Appendix on pages 380-382

^{**}probably 100 of these are true Special Printings



389 ★ 1c Dark Ultramarine, Special Printing (192).
Without gum as issued, rich color, wide margins all around, small thin spots which do not detract from its appearance

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF THE FINEST-APPEARING COPIES OF THE RARE 1-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our Levi records of Scott 192 show that more than 80 percent of the estimated 30 extant copies are off center. Of the four centered copies in the Levi records, one has thins and a crease, one has corner creases, and only one is completely sound.

389

390 ★ 2c Black Brown, Special Printing (193).
Without gum as issued, deep rich color,
tiny corner margin crease not mentioned
on accompanying certificate and two tiny
thin spots

VERY FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. LESS THAN 55 EXAMPLES ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST.

Ex Lutwak. With 1998 P.F. certificate..... 6,500.00



390



391

391 ★ 3c Blue Green, Special Printing (194).
Without gum as issued, intense shade and sharp proof-like impression, centered to right as are several of the few recorded examples

VERY FINE. THE 3-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINT-ING IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL, WITH FEWER THAN THAN 20 BELIEVED TO EXIST.

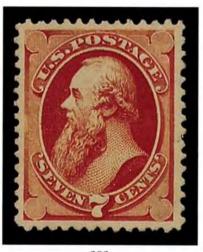
392 ★ 6c Dull Rose, Special Printing (195).
Without gum as issued, fresh color, wellcentered for this difficult stamp

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 6-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. LESS THAN 30 COPIES ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST.

Ex Lutwak. With 1971 A.P.S. and 1976 and 1998 P.F. certificates 12,500.00



392



393 * 7c Scarlet Vermilion, Special Printing (196).
Without gum as issued, rich color, wellcentered with wide and even margins all
around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST COPIES OF THE 7-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING.

393

394 * 10c Deep Brown, Special Printing (197).
Without gum as issued, intense color and proof-like impression, perfectly centered with wide and even margins all around, tiny barely noticeable thin spot at center

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. QUITE POSSIBLY THE FINEST-APPEARING OF THE FEWER THAN 30 10-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS BELIEVED TO EXIST.



394



395 ★ 12c Blackish Purple, Special Printing (198).
Without gum as issued, rich color and prooflike impression, almost perfectly centered

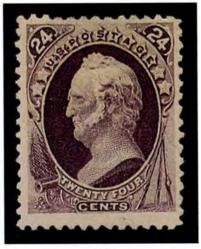
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN COPIES OF THE 12-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTINGS.

396 ★ 15c Orange, Special Printing (199).
Without gum as issued, brilliant color, fine impression

VERY FINE. A FRESH EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. PROBABLY FEWER THAN 30 EXIST.



396



397

397 ★ 24c Dark Violet, Special Printing (200).
Without gum as issued, unbelievable deep rich color, proof-like impression, wide margins

VERY FINE. PROBABLY LESS THAN 75 EXAM-PLES OF THE 24-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER EXIST.



398

398 ★ 30c Greenish Black, Special Printing (201). Without gum as issued, bright color and fine impression

VERY FINE AND RARE. LESS THAN 40 EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING ON SOFT PAPER ARE BELIEVED TO BE EXTANT.



399

399 ★ 90c Dull Carmine, Special Printing (202). Without gum as issued, straight-edge at right, bright color

VERY FINE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING ON SOFT PAPER. LESS THAN 40 EXAMPLES ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST.



400

400 ★ 2c Scarlet Vermilion, Special Printing (203). Without gum as issued, well-centered for this difficult stamp, beautiful rich color on fresh bright paper

VERY FINE. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE RARE 2-CENT SCARLET VERMILION AMERICAN BANK NOTE SPECIAL PRINTING, WHICH IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL SPECIAL PRINTINGS. OUR CENSUS RECORDS ONLY 20 EXTANT COPIES.

Our census of Scott 203 (see Appendix, p. 378) contains only 19 stamps that are available to collectors. Only nine examples are in sound condition with a centering of Very Fine or better. The stamp offered here ranks among the top three or four in our census.



401

401 ★ 5c Deep Blue, Special Printing (204). Without gum as issued, beautiful rich color and sharp proof-like impression, choice margins and centering

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE 18 RECORDED COPIES OF THE 5-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING.

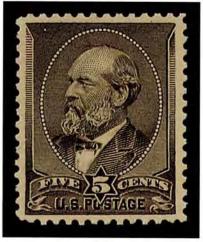
Our census of Scott 204 (see Appendix, p. 379) records only 18 copies of this stamp, including one example in the New York Public Library collection. It is the second most elusive of the Bank Note Special Printings.

402 ★ 5c Gray Brown, Special Printing (205C).
Without gum as issued, deep rich color and proof-like impression, almost perfectly centered

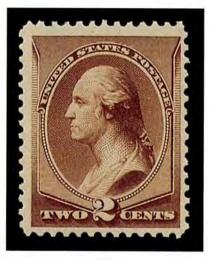
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE 22 5-CENT GARFIELD SPECIAL PRINTINGS RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

This elusive Special Printing was the subject of an informative article by William E. Mooz in the Chronicle, February 1992. His research provides strong evidence that the stamps recognized as Scott 205C are a small part of the 2,463 sold as Special Printings through the Third Asst. PMG, and that the greater portion was regular issues requisitioned to fill a backlog of orders. Our census (see Appendix, p. 380) illustrates the 22 known copies.

Census No. 205C-UNC-08. Ex West and Neinken. Originally part of the right margin block of four, this being the bottom left stamp. With copy of 1946 P.F. certificate for the block of four and with 1967 P.F. certificate.... 20,000.00



402



403 ★ 2c Pale Red Brown, Special Printing (211B).

Mint N.H., rich color, fresh and Very Fine, this stamp was printed on the new steampowered printing press, with 1970 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail for hinged ... 650.00

403

404 ★ 4c Deep Blue Green, Special Printing (211D). Without gum as issued, beautifully centered with wide even margins, deep color and sharp proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE AND VERY RARE. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE 4-CENT 1883 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY PRINTING.

Our census of the 4c 1883 Special Printing contains 27 stamps offered as No. 211D, of which 25 have been certified by The Philatelic Foundation (see Appendix, p. 381). Post Office Department records indicate that only 26 were sold.



404



- 406 ★★ 1c Gray Blue, Re-engraved (206). Mint N.H., rich color, even margins all around, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1997 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as hinged...... 55.00



413 ** 1c Ultramarine (212). Mint N.H., bright color and well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, 414 ** 2c Green (213). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, Very Fine and choice, Scott Retail for 3c Vermilion (214). Full original gum, Mint N.H. except for light gum soak affecting two 415 * 4c Carmine (215). Mint N.H., deep rich color and proof-like impression, Very Fine and 416 ** choice, with 1984 A.P.S. certificate for block of four, this being the top left stamp, Scott Retail for hinged..... 417 ** 5c Indigo (216). Mint N.H., bright color on fresh white paper, perfectly centered, 418 ** 30c Orange Brown (217). Mint N.H., deep rich color, well-centered with wide margins, 90c Purple (218). Full original gum which is Mint N.H. except for some slight glazing at 419 * top from moisture on an album page, beautiful rich color, well-centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine and choice, a huge stamp, with 1986 P.F. certificate



4	20	*	1c Dull Blue (219). Full original gum, Mint N.H. except for slight mount-glazing along few perfs at right, bright color, perfectly centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem
4	21	*	2c Lake (219D). Full original gum, lightly hinged, deep rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem
4	22	**	2c Carmine (220). Mint N.H., deep color on bright white paper, perfectly centered, tiny natural gum skip barely worth mentioning, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp 32.00
4	23	**	3c Purple (221). Mint N.H., bright color, fresh and Extremely Fine
4	24	**	4c Dark Brown (222). Mint N.H., deep rich color and proof-like impression, well-centered with even margins, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp in every respect, with 1986 P.F. certificate
4	25	*	5c Chocolate (223). Full original gum which is barely hinged, fresh color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem
4	26	**	6c Brown Red (224). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color, well-centered with even margins all around, trivial natural inclusion, Extremely Fine and choice
4	127	**	8c Lilac (225). Mint N.H., fresh color on bright white paper, well-centered, tiny natural gum skip at bottom, Extremely Fine and choice
4	28	**	10c Green (226). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color on fresh bright paper, well-centered with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp in every respect, with 1986 P.F. certificate
4	129	*	15c Indigo (227). Original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful rich color, wide even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem
4	130	*	30c Black (228). Full original gum, some slight mount-glazing along few perfs at top, sharp impression, well-centered with wide and even margins all around, Extremely Fine and choice
4	131	**	90c Orange (229). Mint N.H., fresh color on bright white paper, well-centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem stamp, superb in every respect, with 1985 P.F. certificate



1893 COLUMBIAN ISSUE

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION held in Chicago in 1893 provided the Post Office Department with its first opportunity to capitalize on the growing hobby of stamp collecting with a new issue. In late 1892 and early 1893 the Postmaster General in the Harrison administration was John Wanamaker, who was no stranger to commercial promotion. In words that sound like a true marketing executive, his Third Asst. Postmaster General reported:

"The collecting of stamps is deserving of encouragement, for it tends to the cultivation of artistic tastes and the study of history and geography... The new stamps [Columbian Issue] will be purchased in large quantities simply for the use of collections, without ever being presented in payment of postage; and the stamps sold in this way will, of course, prove a clear gain to the Department."

(Brookman Vol. III, pp. 50-51)

The sixteen Columbian stamps were issued in denominations ranging from 1c to \$5.00, for a total face value of \$16.34, a sizable sum in 1893. Fifteen of the stamps were ready for sale on January 2, 1893. The 8c was issued in March to meet the reduced registry fee. Although the lower values sold well and the high values were bought by speculators, high-value sales to the general public were a disappointment to the post office.

Aesthetically, the stamps commemorating the 400th anniversary (1492-1892) of Christopher Columbus's voyage to America were a significant departure from previous issues. Information on the issue, including the design sources, issued quantities and American Bank Note Co. engravers, is provided in the table below.

The Columbian Issue was the last produced by a private security printer before stamp production was turned over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1894. Today, it is regarded as the last issue of the classic period of American philately.

	SOURCE OF DESIGN	VIGNETTE ENGRAVER	FRAME ENGRAVER	QUANTITY ISSUED
1c	Columbus in Sight of Land, painting by W.H. Powell	A. Jones	D. S. Ronaldson	449,195,550
2c	Landing of Columbus, painting by Vanderlyn in Rotunda of Capitol Building in Washington D.C.	A. Jones	D. S. Ronaldson	1,464,588,750
3с	Uncomfirmed, possibly from a Spanish engraving	R. Savage	G. H. Seymour	11,501,250
4c	Original ABN artwork	C. Skinner	G. H. Seymour	19,181,550
5с	Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, painting by Vaczlav Van Brozik, deaccessioned from Metropolitan Museum, at Hotel Manoir Richelieu in Murray Bay, Canada	C. Skinner	D. S. Ronaldson	35,248,250
6с	Columbus' Triumphal Entry into Barcelona by Randolph Rogers, on bronze doors in Rotunda at the Capitol	R. Savage	G. H. Seymour	4,707,550
8c	Columbus Restored to Favor, painting by Francisco	C. Skinner	D. S. Ronaldson	10,656,550
10c	Return of Columbus and Reception at Court, painting by Luigi Gregori, at University of Notre Dame	R. Savage	D. S. Ronaldson	16,516,950
15c	Painting by R. Baloca, possibly lost during Spanish Civil War	C. Skinner	D. S. Ronaldson	1,576,950
30c	Columbus at La Rabida, after a painting by R. Maso	A. Jones	G. H. Seymour	617,250
50c	Recall of Columbus, painting by A.G. Heaton in the Capitol in Washington D.C.	C. Skinner	D. S. Ronaldson	243,750
\$1	Isabella Pledging Her Jewels, painting by Munoz Degrain	R. Savage	G. H. Seymour	55,050
\$2	Columbus in Chains, 1841 painting by Leutze, in private coll.	C. Skinner	D. S. Ronaldson	45,550
\$3	Columbus Describing His Third Voyage, by Francisco Jover	R. Savage	D. S. Ronaldson	27,650
\$4	Portrait of Isabella from unknown source, possibly a painting in Madrid. Portrait of Columbus from a painting by Lotto	A. Jones	G. H. Seymour	26,350
\$5	Portrait taken from medal, possibly Spanish. Also used for commemorative half-dollar issued for the Exposition	A. Jones	D. S. Ronaldson	27,350



432



433



434 ** 3c Columbian (232). Mint N.H., beautiful color, wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, a superb stamp 95.00





436 ★ 4c Columbian, Error of Color (233a). Original gum which is very slightly disturbed, lightly hinged, the more intense of the two error shades, fresh and bright paper, well-centered with enormously wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE RARE 4-CENT COLUMBIAN ERROR OF COLOR. A PHENOMENAL STAMP.

The 4c Columbian color error was caused by the use of a wrong batch of ink. It has been noted in the past that the color matches that of the 1c, but in fact the true color error is an even darker shade.



437



438







441



442

443 ★★ 50c Columbian (240). Mint N.H., intense color, very well-centered with wide and even margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY FOR THE 50-CENT COLUMBIAN. AN OUTSTANDING STAMP.

With 1984 P.F. certificate .. 875.00



443



444

444 ★ \$1.00 Columbian (241). Full original gum, barest faint trace at top right corner of what may be hinging, intense color and fine impression, extremely well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE \$1.00 COLUMBIAN IS THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE ENTIRE SET TO OBTAIN IN SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.



\$2.00 Columbian (242). Full original gum, barely hinged, rich color on bright paper, very well-centered with even margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE \$2.00 COLUMBIAN.

With 1988 P.F. certificate...... 1,550.00

446 ★★ \$3.00 Columbian (243). Mint N.H., rich color on fresh paper, sharp proof-like impression, very well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A BRILLIANT AND FRESH EXAMPLE OF THE \$3.00 COLUMBIAN.

With 1980 P.F. certificate 4,000.00



446



447

447 ★ \$4.00 Rose Carmine, Columbian (244a). Full original gum, beautiful bright shade, perfectly centered with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE \$4.00 COLUMBIAN ROSE CARMINE SHADE.

With 1991 P.F. certificate...... 3,250.00

448 ★ \$5.00 Columbian (245). Full original gum, lightly hinged, sharp proof-like impression and deep shade, fresh white paper, well-centered with huge margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 COLUMBIAN.

With 1988 P.F. certificate 3,750.00





1894-98 BUREAU ISSUES

ON JUNE 30, 1894, AMERICAN BANK NOTE Company's contract for printing United States postage stamps ended. As the expiration date approached the Post Office Department advertised for proposals for a new contract. Among the competitors, the two low bidders were the incumbent American Bank Note Company and its rival, Charles F. Steel, inventor of the grilling machine.

On page 217 we show the American Bank Note Co.'s internal memorandum of Steel's proposal to form a five-year, non-competition pact with American in consideration for \$50,000. His bid for the 1893 contract suggests that Steel's agreement was either never concluded, shortened at the outset or curtailed before five years. Steel's bid was lower than American's, which caused a round of mud-slinging as American tried to defend its position. During the course of the protests between competitors, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing made an even lower bid for the contract. Given the lower bid price and the convenience of having the stamps printed in Washington D.C., the Post Office awarded the contract to the Bureau. The next time a private printing company would print U.S. postage stamps would be in 1943, when American produced the Overrun Nations series.

The original dies, transfer rolls and plates were turned over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was decided that the basic stamp design should remain the same, but triangles were added to the corners on the dies and new plates were made. The Bureau's work became easily distinguishable from American's 1890-93 Issue.

For the 1894 Issue the 30c and 90c values were dropped and four new denominations were added—50c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. There are two types of the \$1.00, which occur on the same plate. Type I occurs on fifteen rows and Type II occurs on only five rows.

The first Bureau issue is well-printed, but the characteristic unpunched perforations and poor centering are symptoms of initial problems in production. The unwatermarked 1894 Issue is also very scarce, because soon after, in 1895, the Bureau switched to watermarked paper as an anti-counterfeiting device.

The basic designs remained the same from 1894 through 1898, and during this time the Bureau solved the production problems. In 1898 the colors were changed on 1c, 2c and 5c denominations to conform to Universal Postal Union standards (Green, Red and Blue, respectively), and to avoid confusion, the colors of certain other values were also changed.

The 1894-98 Bureau Issue ushered in a new century and a new era in stamps. The Zoellner collection presents a complete and superb set of the first Bureau regular issues.



2c Carmine, Ty. II (251). Mint N.H., rich color, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine,

2c Carmine, Ty. III (252). Full original gum, barest trace of hinging, fresh color, very

with 1993 P.S.E. certificate

454 **

455 ★



456 ★ 3c Purple (253). Full original gum, barely hinged, rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice 95.00 457 ** 4c Dark Brown (254). Mint N.H., deep rich color, jumbo margins all around, Extremely 458 * 5c Chocolate (255). Full original gum, barest faint trace of what may be hinging, beautiful deep color on fresh white paper, perfectly centered with wide and even margins all 459 ★ 6c Dull Brown (256). Original gum, lightly hinged at top, fresh color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1987 P.F. certificate for horizontal pair, this being the right 460 ** 8c Violet Brown (257). Mint N.H., deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression, well-461 ** 10c Dark Green (258). Mint N.H., intense dark color, well-centered with even margins,

462 *







463 ★★ 50c Orange (260). Mint N.H., vivid color and sharp impression, unbelievably huge margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A HUGE STAMP AND UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THE 50-CENT 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE.

Ex Hewitt. Scott Retail is far too low for a centered original-gum stamp 550.00

\$1.00 Black, Ty. I (261). Original gum, lightly hinged, deep shade and sharp proof-like impression on bright white paper, very well-centered with wide margins all around EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB \$1.00 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE.

465 ★ \$1.00 Black, Ty. II (261A). Full original gum, barely hinged, sharp proof-like impres-

sion on bright paper, well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE \$1.00 TYPE II UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE.





466 ★ \$2.00 Bright Blue (262). Original gum, lightly hinged, deep rich color on bright paper, wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. VERY RARE IN THIS SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM QUALITY.

467 ★ \$5.00 Dark Green (263). Full original gum, beautiful deep rich color and sharp prooflike impression, well-centered with wide and even margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE. A BEAUTIFUL STAMP, OF WHICH A MERE 25,000 WERE ISSUED.

1895-98 BUREAU WATERMARKED ISSUE



468 **	1c Blue, 2c Carmine, Ty. III (264, 267). Mint N.H., both have fresh color and wide margins, both are Extremely Fine and choice
469 **	2c Carmine, Ty. I (265). Mint N.H., deep rich color, perfect centering with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 1986 P.F. certificate 42.00
470 ★	2c Carmine, Ty. II (266). Full original gum, lightly hinged, fresh color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem
471 **	3c Purple (268). Mint N.H., deep rich color, perfectly centered with nice even margins, Extremely Fine Gem
472 **	4c Dark Brown (269). Mint N.H., rich color, perfectly centered, few very light natural gum skips, Extremely Fine Gem
473 **	5c Chocolate (270). Mint N.H., beautiful bright color, nearly perfect centering, Extremely Fine Gem
474 ★	6c Dull Brown (271). Full original gum, barely hinged, rich color and fine impression, perfectly centered with ample margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 1991 P.F. certificate
475 * *	8c Violet Brown (272). Mint N.H., deep color, perfect centering, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1984 P.F. certificate



- 481 ★ \$2.00 Dark Blue (277a). Original gum, deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression on fresh white paper, almost perfect centering, Extremely Fine Gem 975.00



483 ★ 1c Deep Green (279). Full original gum, barest faint trace of what may (or may not) be 2c Red, Ty. III (279B). Full original gum, lightly hinged, rich color, Extremely Fine and 484 × choice, with 1993 P.F. certificate for a block of four, this being the top right stamp 9.00 4c Rose Brown (280). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color, perfectly centered with nicely 485 ** 486 ★★ 5c Dark Blue (281). Mint N.H., deep rich color and proof-like impression, very well-487 ** 6c Lake (282). Mint N.H., deep rich color, perfectly centered with nicely proportioned 10c Brown, Ty. I (282C). Full original gum, barely hinged, rich color, well-centered, 488 * Extremely Fine and choice 489 ** 10c Orange Brown, Ty. II (283). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, almost perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a very difficult stamp to find this well-centered. 165.00 15c Olive Green (284). Mint N.H., incredibly deep and rich color, sharp proof-like 490 ** impression, perfectly centered with nicely proportioned margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a



1898 TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ISSUE

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ISSUE WAS released in 1898 to coincide with the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition in Omaha. The McKinley-appointed Postmaster General James A. Gary authorized the release of the commemorative set, which originally comprised eight stamps and was expanded to nine with the addition of the \$2.00 value. This was the second set of commemorative stamps released by the Post Office, following the 1893 Columbians.

The Trans-Mississippi set was originally intended to be printed in two colors and exists as essays in this state. Johl notes that the bicolor printing scheme was abandoned due to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The Bureau's postage stamp production was reduced to provide additional capacity for revenue stamps needed to finance the war effort.

The stamp-collecting community protested strongly against the new issue. With the Columbian issue still available at a few branches, many felt that the Post Office Dept. was taking advantage of collectors by forcing them to purchase the new issue. This sentiment was further reinforced when the \$2.00 denomination was added to the set.

The full set was placed on sale at post offices on June 17, 1898. This was almost three weeks after the start of the Exposition on June 1. At the end of 1898, deliveries to post offices of the Trans-Mississippi issue were discontinued. Post offices with remaining stocks of the issue on hand returned them for credit, and most remaining stocks were destroyed. Unfortunately, records were not kept of the quantity of each denomination destroyed, and so the number sold is not known.

The Trans-Mississippi stamps represent the pinnacle of the engraver's art. The \$1.00 Trans-Mississippi, depicting "Cattle in a Storm", has often been called the most beautiful United States stamp ever produced. Below is a listing of design sources and the names of the engravers responsible for the issue.

The Zoellner set is outstanding for its quality. Each stamp has well-balanced margins and beautiful color, appearing as if just purchased from the post office.

	SOURCE OF DESIGN	VIGNETTE ENGRAVER	FRAME ENGRAVER
1c	Marquette on the Mississippi, painting by Lamprecht	G.F.C. Smillie	
2c	Farming in the West, from photograph	M.W. Baldwin	-
4c	Indian Hunting Buffalo, reproduction of engraving in book	G.F.C. Smillie	
5c	Fremont on Rocky Mountains, modified from wood engraving	M.W. Baldwin	D. S. Ronaldson
8c	Troops Guarding Train, from drawing by F. Remington	M.W. Baldwin	D. S. Konaidson
10c	Hardships of Emigration, painting by A.G. Heaton	M.W. Baldwin	
50c	Western Mining Prospector, from drawing by F. Remington	G.F.C. Smillie	
\$1	Western Cattle in Storm, from engraving by J. MacWhirter	M.W. Baldwin	
\$2	Mississippi River Bridge, from engraving	G.F.C. Smillie	



491 ** Ic Trans-Mississippi (285). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color and sharp proof-like impression, perfectly centered with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in every respect... 42.00



492



494 ** 5c Trans-Mississippi (288). Mint N.H., deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression, almost perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a gorgeous stamp



495 ** 8c Trans-Mississippi (289). Mint N.H., unbelievably deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression, perfectly centered with nicely proportioned margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in every respect, with 1984 P.F. certificate............. 260.00



495



497 ★ 50c Trans-Mississippi (291). Full original gum which is barely hinged, fresh and bright color, perfectly centered with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb example of the 50-cent Trans-Mississippi, with 1987 P.F. certificate...... 550.00





498



499

499 ★★ \$2.00 Trans-Mississippi (293). Mint N.H., rich color and fine impression on fresh paper, perfect centering with nicely proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE \$2.00 TRANS-MISSIS-SIPPI IN THE FINEST QUALITY ATTAINABLE.



1901 PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE

THE PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE IS THE FIRST of the twentieth century. The six-value set was released for the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo from May 1 to November 1, 1901. In common with the Trans-Mississippi series, the Pan-Americans were issued during the McKinley administration.

The protests of collectors against high facevalue stamps in response to the Trans-Mississippi issue was apparently heard. The Pan-American set could be purchased for 30 cents versus \$3.80 or \$16.34 for the previous commemorative sets.

The Pan-American stamps depict images capturing new concepts and ideas for a new century—an automobile, train, fast steamship, and man-made canal. To express this high-tech era with enthusiasm, each stamp was printed in two colors. The set was the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's first attempt at bicolored postage stamps and the Post Office's first bicolored general release since the 1869 Pictorials. In common with their 1869 counterparts, the Pan-American Issue created three inverts.

The 1c and 2c Inverts were issued through post offices. The errors occurred during the two-stage printing process—center first, frame second—resulting from the pressman's mistake in turning the sheet 180 degrees from the correct orientation after the first impression. Technically speaking, the Pan-American inverts have inverted frames and not inverted centers.

Sheets of the 1c are known to have been sold at at least four different post offices. According to Johl the first copies were found by a jewelry firm in Bessimer, Alabama, who intended to use them on letters. Between 600 and 700 are likely to have been issued. Despite the relatively large number that was issued, unused blocks are surprisingly rare. Our Levi records show thirteen blocks of

four, a block of six, and a block of 20 existing at one time, but some portion of the smaller blocks were certainly divided into singles. We also show two strips of four and three pairs. The Zoellner collection contains a block of this rarity once owned by Edward H. R. Green.

The 2c Pan-American Invert is a much rarer stamp. It is likely that only 200 stamps were sold by the post office, and these quickly reached the hands of appreciative collectors. It is surprising, then, that only two blocks of four are known. The Zoellner collections contains one of the two—the reconstructed block.

The 4c Pan-American Invert was not regularly issued by post offices and is actually a special printing released to collectors through official channels. If the reported numbers are correct, a total of 203 4c Inverts was released. One sheet of 400 stamps was printed. An unknown quantity was overprinted with a small "Specimen" handstamp. Some of these, both with and without overprint, were given away by Third Asst. Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden. When postal authorities learned of the practice, they destroyed 194 of the remaining copies and put one pane of 100 into the official archives, which was stuck down on a page. At a later date, 97 of the 100 stamps in the official archives were traded with stamp dealers for rarities missing from the official archives. This accounts for the disturbed state of gum on virtually all of the 4c Pan-American Inverts without overprint. The Zoellner collection features one of the finest of the seven blocks of four contained in our records.

It was rumored that sheets of the 5c, 8c and 10c were also prepared as inverts, but that these were destroyed after officials learned of the unofficial release of the 4c stamps. No examples are known.





500EX

500 ** 1c, 2c Pan-American (294-295). Mint N.H., both are fresh and Extremely Fine... 56.00









504



505

505 ★⊞ 1c Pan-American, Center Inverted (294a). Block of four, rich color, h.r., perf separations sensibly hinge-reinforced, top right stamp small corner crease at bottom right

FINE-VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY BRIGHT AND FRESH. A VERY RARE BLOCK OF THE 1-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT.

The Pan-American Inverts were the first bicolored postage stamps produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the first invert postage errors issued by the Post Office since the 1869's. The 1c Pan-American Inverts were found in several post offices around the country. Thirteen blocks of four, a block of six and a block of 20 are recorded in our Levi records, but we must assume that some of these have been broken into singles.



506

506 ★ 2c Pan-American, Center Inverted (295a). The reconstructed block of four, fresh color, full original gum, traces of hinge removal, expertly rejoined along perforations

FINE-VERY FINE CENTERING. ONE OF TWO EXTANT BLOCKS OF THIS RARE AND FAMOUS TWENTIETH CENTURY INVERT.

A prior owner gave instructions to Raymond H. Weill, the New Orleans dealer, that this block should be broken into singles, to provide one stamp to each of his four children. The four stamps were subsequently repurchased by the Weill firm and rejoined.

The other recorded block of four, which realized \$203,500 at auction in 1989, is currently in a private collection and is unlikely to be seen on the market for some time.

With 1980 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a block is \$275,000.00.... E. 100,000-150,000



507

507 ★⊞ 4c Pan-American, Center Inverted (296a). Block of four, bright color, well-centered, slightly disturbed original gum—much better gum condition than found on most examples of this stamp—some perfs expertly reinforced or rejoined, bottom left stamp has small tear at bottom

VERY FINE TO EXTREMELY FINE. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST RECORDED BLOCKS OF FOUR OF THE 4-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT.

A review of our Levi records located seven blocks of four. Two of the blocks have perfs cutting into the design. One has not been seen since the 1944 Col. Edward H. R. Green auction and has probably been broken into singles, and another has not been seen since 1970. Of the other two well-centered blocks, one has a crease and thin spots, and the other has thins. This is one of the finest blocks of the 4c Invert in existence.

Ex Col. Edward H. R. Green, Y. Souren and Lilly. With 1968 P.F. certificate 80,000.00





1902-08 ISSUE

THE 1902 ISSUE IS THE FIRST REGULAR issue designed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it was prepared during the Roosevelt administration. The 1894 Bureau stamps were an adaptation of earlier American Bank Note Co. designs, and the Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American issues were commemoratives on sale for a relatively short period of time.

The series of fourteen denominations featured for the first time a famous American woman, Martha Washington. Previously, the \$4.00 Columbian portrayed Queen Isabella, and the newspaper stamps depicted allegorical female figures and an anonymous Indian woman. The Bureau took great pains to make the new designs elaborate and artistic in an effort to draw attention to the Post Office and use of the mails. The new series was greeted enthusiastically and remained current until 1908 when it was replaced

by the Washington-Franklin series.

The 1902 Issue produced some of the greatest rarities of twentieth century United States philately. Prior to the Post Office Department's experimentation with coils in 1908, it provided imperforate stamps to private vending- and affixing-machine companies who perforated the stamps to fit the mechanisms of their patented devices. The sale of imperforate stock to these companies resulted in the first non-error imperforate stamps to officially reach the public since 1856. However, the imperforates were not sold at post office windows. The 5c is scarce with an estimated 2,000 sold. The greatest rarity is the 4c, Scott 314A, which exists only with Schermack

Co. Ty. III perforations. Only seven unused pairs and seven unused singles are recorded in our census (see Appendix, p. 383). The Zoellner collection contains what may be the finest

recorded pair of this major rarity.

In 1908 the Post Office Department issued experimental coils of their own. The first coils, issued in rolls of either 500 or 1,000 stamps, were put together by hand from sheets of stamps. After every 20 stamps (two panes of 100), the sheets had to be pasted together in order to continue the roll. This gives us the so-called "paste-up" pairs on the earlier issues. Eventually, coils would be produced on rotary web-fed presses, eliminating the need for joining sheet stamps together.

The first government coils were assembled in a vertical format, but only small quantity of 1c, 2c and 5c vertical coils were distributed—Scott 316, 317 and 321 are three of the twentieth century's rarest stamps. Only twelve pairs and a single are recorded of the 1c Scott 316, and four pairs and two covers (one intact) are known of the 2c Scott 321 (see Appendix, pp. 384-385). The Zoellner collection contains an outstanding pair of the 1c and the only intact cover of the 2c Vertical Coil, which ranks among the most important philatelic rarities of the United States. The 1908 Horizontal Coils are also very rare, and the 1c and 2c Scott 318 and 322 pairs in the Zoellner collection are among the finest examples known.

Collectors should be aware that the 1908 coils have been extensively faked, and that all of the Zoellner examples have been certified genuine by

the Philatelic Foundation.



508 **	1c Blue Green, 2c Carmine (300-301). Mint N.H., both have rich color and are Extremely Fine
509 *	3c Bright Violet (302). Mint N.H., intense color, very well-centered, Extremely Fine
510 *	4c Brown (303). Mint N.H., deep color, very well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem 77.00
511 *·	5c Blue (304). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, well-centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem
512 *	6c Claret (305). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color, fresh and Extremely Fine 95.00
513 *	8c Violet Black (306). Mint N.H., fresh shade and proof-like impression, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp
514 ★	10c Pale Red Brown (307). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, well-centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice
515 *	13c Purple Black (308). Mint N.H., deep rich color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 1985 P.F. certificate for block of four, this being the bottom left stamp
516 ★	▶ 15c Olive Green (309). Mint N.H., intense shade, very well-centered with huge margins for this stamp, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1982 P.F. certificate

517 ★★ 50c Orange (310). Mint N.H., beautiful bright color and sharp proof-like impression on bright white paper, very well-centered with jumbo margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING STAMP IN EVERY RESPECT. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 50-CENT 1902 ISSUE.

With 1988 P.F. certificate...... 575.00



517



518 ★ \$1.00 Black (311). Barely hinged, intense shade and sharp proof-like impression, very well-centered with wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A WONDERFULLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 1902 ISSUE.

518

519 ** \$2.00 Dark Blue (312). Mint N.H., deep rich color, perfectly centered with nicely proportioned margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE \$2.00 1902 ISSUE.

With 1986 P.F. certificate 1,500.00



519



520

520 *** \$5.00 Dark Green (313).** Barest faint trace of hinging, intensely deep color on bright white paper, perfectly centered with enormous margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXTRAORDINARILY WIDE-MARGINED EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 1902 ISSUE.

With 1986 P.F. certificate 2,500.00

1906-08 IMPERFORATES



521



522



523

523 ★ 4c Brown, Imperforate, Schermack Ty. III Private Perforation (314A). Pair, left stamp Mint N.H., right stamp barely hinged, large margins all around, deep rich color

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. THIS IS THE FINEST OF THE FIVE PAIRS RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS. ONLY TWO MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLES OF THE 4-CENT 1908 IMPERFORATE EXIST, AND ONLY ONE IS SOUND—THE LEFT STAMP IN THIS PAIR. ONE OF THE GREATEST ITEMS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

Our census of **unused** Scott 314A (see Appendix, p. 383) records five pairs, two guide line pairs and seven singles, for a total of 21 unused stamps. Of these, one pair and one guide line pair are similarly centered. The pair offered here is superior to the others by virtue of its gum, which is Mint N.H. on the left stamp. Our unpublished census contains 44 used examples, including three strips of three (one on cover), three singles on separate covers, and 32 single used copies.

With the rising popularity of vending and affixing machines, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing received numerous requests from manufacturers for supplies of imperforate stamps, which could then be privately perforated to conform to each firm's machine. In May 1908 a supply of 25 sheets (400 stamps per sheet) of the 4c 1902 Issue, without perforations, was delivered to the Schermack Mailing Machine Co. in Detroit. The entire supply was cut into coils with Schermack Type III perforations designed for the firm's patented affixing machine and delivered to the Winfield Printing Co. for use on mass mailings of advertising material. Approximately 6,000 were used on a mailing for Hamilton Carhartt Manufacturer, and almost all of the 4,000 balance were used on a mailing for Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

All of the Scott 314A stamps that exist in unused condition originate from a local Detroit collector, Karl Koslowski, who was the only one able to purchase some of the 4c Imperforates-either from the Winfield Printing Company or from the Schermack firm. His earliest account of the event appeared two years later in the Philadelphia Stamp News, and it is considered to be the most reliable of several conflicting stories told by Koslowski (and interpreted by others) at later dates. In the 1910 article Koslowski explains that he purchased 50 stamps and expected to be able to buy more, but the supply was depleted when he returned. We can account for 32 of the 50 stamps Koslowski claims he acquired. There are 21 unused stamps currently in our census, all of which must have come from him, and he used at least 11 stamps on mail to friends, including the strip of three on a Koslowski cover, two used strips of three off cover (the mass mailings were all singles) and two singles on separate Koslowski covers. The earliest known cover is dated at Detroit on May 27, 1908, from Koslowski to a friend in Austria, and the latest is dated April 8, 1909, which was mailed to him using a sheet-margin single from Sicklerville, New Jersey. Apart from the stamps Koslowski used, there is one recorded commercial cover (June 2, 1908) and approximately 32 used single stamps, most of which were probably removed from the mass-mailing covers.

1908 COILS



524

524 * 1c Blue Green, Vertical Coil (316). Pair, full original gum, lightly hinged, rich color, well-centered for this difficult issue, few perf separations expertly reinforced

VERY FINE AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE. OUR CENSUS RECORDS ONLY TWELVE UNUSED PAIRS AND ONE UNUSED SINGLE. A REMARKABLY CHOICE PAIR OF ONE OF THE RAREST STAMPS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY PHILATELY.

Armstrong, in his book *United States Coil Issues 1906-38*, recorded 33 stamps in total certified by the Philatelic Foundation. Our census of Scott 316 (see Appendix, p. 384) records twelve unused pairs and an unused single, for a total of 25 stamps. Armstrong probably double-counted a few pairs that were certified more than once. In addition, the strip of four in his notes has since been broken into two pairs, and the strip of three has been broken into a pair and a single.

Of the other similarly well-centered pairs, only three others are sound (Census Nos. 316-OG-PR-03, 316-OG-PR-03 and 316-OG-LP-07).

Census No. 316-OG-PR-01. Ex Engel as part of a strip of three and ex McNall as a pair. With 1961 P.F. certificate as the strip and 1992 P.F. certificate as a pair...... 75,000.00

525 *** 5c Blue, Vertical Coil (317).** Pair, full original gum, lightly hinged, deep rich color, very well-centered with huge margins for this difficult issue

EXTREMELY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 5-CENT 1908 VERTICAL COIL IN THE FINEST QUALITY ATTAINABLE.

Armstrong notes that as of 1980 only 79 pairs had been certified by the Philatelic Foundation.

With 1961 P.F. certificate 10,000.00



525



526

526 ★ 1c Blue Green, Horizontal Coil (318). Original gum, small h.r., rich color, very well-centered side to side and with wide margins at top and bottom

FRESH AND VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 1-CENT 1908 HORIZONTAL COIL.

Armstrong notes that, as of 1980, only 80 pairs had been certified by the Philatelic Foundation.







529



530

530 ★⊞ 2c Carmine, Ty. I, Vertical Pair, San Francisco Roulette (319e var). Top margin block of four showing part of imprint at top right, top stamps Mint N.H., bottom stamps h.r., rich color

VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE POSITION PIECE. ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED MULTIPLES WITH THE RARE SAN FRANCISCO ROULETTE. AN OUTSTANDING EXHIBITION PIECE.

The so-called San Francisco roulette was applied to a number of sheets by the Postmaster in San Francisco, who had received a supply of the stamps with one vertical row imperforate between. These were then sold as normal postage.

This multiple, with its sheet margin and part imprint at top, clearly demonstrates that the imperforate error occurred between the first and second rows.



1908 2-CENT VERTICAL COIL

531 ⋈ 2c Carmine, Ty. I, Vertical Coil (321). Deep rich color, well-centered, tied across both sides by clear strike of "Indianapolis Ind. Oct. 2 3:30PM 1908" wavy-line machine cancel on light blue cover addressed to Mr. Randolph Prelate in Chicago, with original enclosure and also with sender's name "A. Griffith" printed on backflap

VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE. THIS IS THE ONLY SURVIVING INTACT COVER BEARING THE 2-CENT 1908 VERTICAL COIL. THE RAREST TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES STAMP AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

Armstrong, in his book *United States Coil Issues 1906-38*, records five pairs and one cover (to A. M. Travers) that has stamps removed. The Scott Catalogue repeats this number. Our census of Scott 321 (see Appendix, p. 385) records only four unused pairs, the Zoellner cover offered here, and the Travers cover with stamps removed (Census 321-COV-02). The Philatelic Foundation had previously certified one additional pair (PFC 15017), but their own records indicate that they withdrew support for the opinion on April 2, 1962.

In February 1908 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced a limited amount of vertical-format coils for use in private vending machines. Four rolls of 1,000, or a total of 4,000 stamps, were produced. Scott 321 can only come from Die I, as Die II was not put into service until April 1908. A supply was sent to the Parkhurst Vending Machine Company in Indianapolis, and this is the only city where Scott 321 is known to have been used.



532 * 2c Carmine, Horizontal Coil (322). Full original gum, lightly hinged, deep rich color and almost perfect centering

EXTREMELY FINE GEM PAIR OF THE 2-CENT 1908 HORIZONTAL COIL IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY. A SUPERB PAIR.

Armstrong notes that only 167 examples had been certified by the Philatelic Foundation as of 1980. Issued on July 31, 1908, and intended only to be used by private vending machine companies, Scott 322 is only known with the Die II widened line at lower left.



1908-15 WASHINGTON-FRANKLIN SERIES

During the theodore roosevelt administration, in 1908, the first issue of the Washington-Franklin series was released. Johl states that the series was an attempt by the Post Office to standardize designs, in common with many European countries. The 1c stamp was issued in green with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin. The 2c stamp was issued in carmine with a portrait of Washington. All of the higher denominations through the \$1.00 had the same Washington portrait and were issued in different colors. In 1912 the Franklin portrait was used in place of Washington on the 8c through \$1.00 stamps.

The Washington-Franklin series is a fascinating and challenging area of philately, producing some of the twentieth century's most distinctive and rarest stamps. These include paper, perforation, color, coil and type varieties.

The 1908 Washington-Franklin stamps were issued on watermarked paper currently in use by the Bureau and were perforated 12. During the early stages of production, the Bureau tried to solve problems with paper shrinkage that caused off-center perforations and resulted in a large number of unusable sheets. Armstrong notes that up to twenty percent of printed sheets had to be discarded. The Bureau experimented with the paper content, adding various components to the mix to produce paper less prone to shrinkage. The first such experiment resulted in the Bluish Paper stamps (Scott 357-366). Rag (cloth) was added to the wood pulp mixture, but this did not

have the desired effect, and the experiment was discontinued. The 1c and 2c were issued in large quantities; the other denominations are very rare, and the 4c and 8c were never intended to be released. The Zoellner collection contains a full Bluish Paper set in outstanding condition (lots 562-572).

The next experiment was to add certain minerals to the wood pulp mixture. There is some debate over what constitutes China Clay paper, but the resulting stamps can be distinguished from regular printings. The Zoellner collection contains a complete China Clay set that was purchased privately from the late Roy H. White. The spacing problem was finally solved by altering the layout of the plate to allow extra width between stamps.

In 1910 the watermarked paper was changed from double-line to single-line "USPS". The new watermark was intended to strengthen the paper, and to give it a more uniform thickness. The perf 12 gauge was still in use. Coil stamps produced on the new watermarked paper were found to be brittle, and the gauge was altered to 8½.

One of the rarest perf 12 coil stamps issued on the short-lived single-line watermarked paper is the Orangeburg Coil, Scott 389. Prepared specially for mailings by the Bell Pharmaceutical Company, these stamps escaped the notice of collectors at the time. The Zoellner collection contains one of the finest of the twelve Orangeburg covers certified by the Philatelic Foundation (lot 586).

LOUISIANA-PURCHASE AND JAMESTOWN COMMEMORATIVES



- 537 ★★ 1c-2c Jamestown (328-329). Mint N.H., both stamps are fresh and Extremely Fine Gems 90.00

1908 ISSUE



539	**	1c Green, 2c Carmine (331-332). Mint N.H., both have beautiful rich color and large well-balanced margins all around, both are Extremely Fine Gems
540	**	3c Deep Violet (333). Mint N.H., intense color, very well-centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem
541	**	4c Orange Brown (334). Mint N.H., rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice 57.00
542	**	5c Blue (335). Mint N.H., beautiful bright color and proof-like impression, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem
543	**	6c Red Orange (336). Mint N.H., beautiful bright color on fresh white paper, jumbo margins on all sides, Extremely Fine Gem, a surprisingly difficult stamp to find with such wide margins, with 1996 P.F. certificate
544	**	8c Olive Green (337). Mint N.H., deep color, large well-balanced margins, Extremely Fine and choice
545	**	10c Yellow (338). Mint N.H., bright color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice
546	**	13c Blue Green (339). Mint N.H., deep rich color and sharp impression, well-centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice
547	**	15c Pale Ultramarine (340). Mint N.H., bright color, very well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice
548	**	50c Violet (341). Mint N.H., deep rich color on bright white paper, very well-centered with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 1986 P.F. certificate
549	**	\$1.00 Violet Brown (342). Mint N.H., unbelievably intense color and sharp proof-like impression, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp, with 1989 P.F. certificate

CHINA CLAY PAPER



550

550 ★ 1c-15c 1909 China Clay Paper (331b-340a). Complete set of values from 1c-15c, 1c and 13c Mint N.H., most other values only lightly hinged, 5c and 8c showing part imprint at bottom, 13c bottom margin single, 15c top margin plate no. 4949 single, 10c barely noticeable natural paper wrinkle at top

FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. A VERY RARE COMPLETE SET OF THE ELUSIVE 1909 CHINA CLAY PAPERS.

In 1909 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing tried a number of different methods to combat paper shrinkage during the printing process, which caused uneven perforations. In one such experiment a higher mineral content was added to the paper mixture. This method was deemed unsuitable, and the experiment was discontinued. The China Clay issue is considered to be even rarer than the Bluish Paper stamps.

1908 IMPERFORATES AND COILS







551EX

553



554 ** 4c Orange Brown, Vertical Coil, Perf 12 (350). Mint N.H. guide line pair, deep rich color, jumbo well-balanced margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful guide line pair, with 1992 P.F. certificate.. 1,150.00

554







557







560 ** 10c Yellow, Horizontal Coil, Perf 12 (356). Mint N.H. guide line strip of four, intense and bright color, very well-centered with huge and even margins at top and bottom

EXTREMELY FINE GEM STRIP IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY, ARGUABLY THE BEST OF THE TEN GUIDE LINE STRIPS OF FOUR CERTIFIED BY THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.



561 ★ 10c Yellow, Horizontal Coil, Perf 12 (356). Pair, lightly hinged, fresh and bright color, mathematically perfect centering with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING PAIR OF THIS RARE EARLY COIL.

BLUISH PAPER

The 1908 WASHINGTON-FRANKLIN STAMPS WERE ISSUED on watermarked paper currently in use by the Bureau and were perforated 12. During the early stages of production, the Bureau tried to solve problems with paper shrinkage that caused off-center perforations and resulted in a large number of unusable sheets. Armstrong notes that up to twenty percent of printed sheets had to be discarded. The Bureau experimented with the paper content, adding various components to the mix to produce paper less prone to shrinkage. The first such experiment resulted in the Bluish Paper stamps (Scott 357-366). Rag (cloth) was added to the wood pulp mixture, but this did not have the desired effect, and the experiment was discontinued. The 1c and 2c were issued in large quantities; the other denominations are very rare, and the 4c and 8c were never intended to be released.



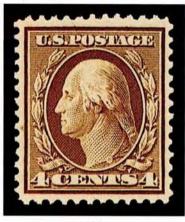
302



563



564



565 ★ 4c Orange Brown, Bluish (360). Beautiful rich color and sharp proof-like impression, nearly perfect centering which is virtually unheard-of on this rare stamp, small trivial natural fiber inclusion at left

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 4-CENT BLUISH PAPER, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT BLUISH PAPER STAMPS TO FIND IN SUCH PRISTINE CONDITION.



566 ** 5c Blue, Bluish (361). Mint N.H., rich color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 5-CENT BLUISH PAPER IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY.



567 ★★ 6c Red Orange, Bluish (362). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, very well-centered for this difficult stamp



568

568 ★ 8c Olive Green, Bluish (363). Single hinge remnant at top, intensely deep color and fine impression, very well-centered for this difficult and rare stamp with well-balanced margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE 8-CENT BLUISH PAPER IN THE FINEST QUALITY ATTAINABLE.

Ex Isleham. Owner's small red backstamp. With 1986 P.F. certificate............ 18,500.00



569 ★ 10c Yellow, Bluish (364). Barely hinged, fresh vibrant color, wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT BLUISH PAPER.

With 1986 P.F. certificate 1,600.00

309

570 ★ 13c Bluish Green, Bluish (365). Barest faint trace of hinging, intense color and sharp proof-like impression, perfectly centered with jumbo margins for this stamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM AND HUGE-MARGINED EXAMPLE OF THE 13-CENT BLUISH PAPER.

With 1988 P.F. certificate 2,800.00



570



571 ★ 15c Pale Ultramarine, Bluish (366). Single hinge mark at top, rich color, almost perfectly centered EXTREMELY FINE AND FRESH EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT BLUISH PAPER.

1909 COMMEMORATIVES, 1910-11 ISSUE



572 ★·	2c Lincoln, Bluish (369). Mint N.H., rich color and well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice
573 ★	2c 1909 Commemoratives (367-368, 370-373). Mint N.H., all have fresh color and huge margins, Extremely Fine Gems
574 * :	1c-3c 1910 Issue (374-376). Mint N.H., all have deep rich color and wide margins, all are Extremely Fine Gems
575 ±	4c Brown (377). Mint N.H., deep rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem. 42.00
576 ★	5c Blue (378). Mint N.H., intense color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem 42.00
577 ★	6c Red Orange (379). Lightly hinged, bright color, huge and even margins, Extremely Fine and choice
578 * :	8c Olive Green (380). Mint N.H., deep rich color, very well-centered with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a huge stamp
579 ★	10c Yellow (381). Mint N.H., incredibly vibrant color, fresh and Very Fine 145.00
580 ★	15c Pale Ultramarine (382). Mint N.H., fresh color, perfectly centered with nicely proportioned margins, trivial natural inclusion visible on back only, Extremely Fine and choice
581 *	1c Green, 2c Carmine, Imperforate (383-384). Mint N.H., enormous margins all around, fresh color, both are Extremely Fine Gems

1910-13 COILS





583

- 1c Green, Vertical Coil, Perf 12 (385). Mint N.H. guide line pair, deep rich color, very 582 **
- 2c Carmine, Vertical Coil, Perf 12 (386). Guide line pair, top stamp lightly hinged, 583 ★ bottom stamp Mint N.H., intensely deep color and wide margins, Extremely Fine and



584

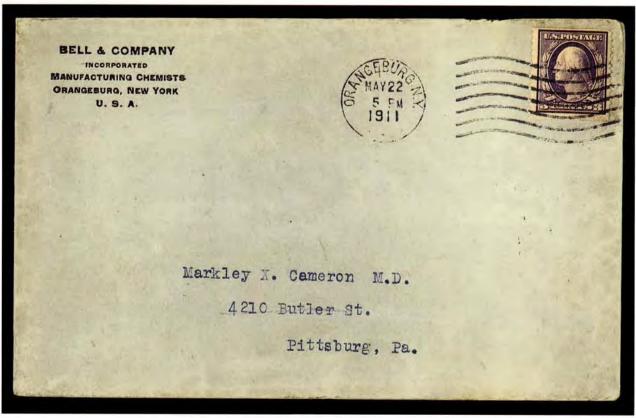
1c Green, Horizontal Coil, Perf 12 (387). 584 * Guide line pair, lightly hinged, rich color, wide margins, fresh and Very Fine, with 1977 P.F. certificate...... 425.00

585 * 2c Carmine, Horizontal Coil, Perf 12 (388). Pair with 3 mm spacing, small hinge remnants, beautiful rich color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, few small black fiber adherences on gum

> EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB JUMBO-MARGINED PAIR OF THE RARE 2-CENT SINGLE-LINE WATERMARKED PERF 12 HORIZONTAL COIL.

> Ex Klein. With 1969 and 1988 P.F. certificates as a strip of three, this being the right pair 2,200.00





3c Deep Violet, Orangeburg Coil (389). Remarkably well-centered for this difficult stamp, deep rich color, tied by "Orangeburg N.Y. May 22 5PM 1911" machine cancel on light gray cover to Pittsburg Pa., usual "Bell & Company Incorporated Manufacturing Chemists" corner card, light cover edge wrinkles as usual

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 3-CENT ORANGEBURG COIL ON COVER. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE TWELVE ORANGEBURG COIL COVERS CERTIFIED BY THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

The Orangeburg coil was made by the Post Office Department in 1911 specifically for use by the Bell Pharmaceutical Company. The 3c coil stamps were used to send samples of their products to physicians. Due to the quantity of mail, they were put through the first-class cancelling machine at Orangeburg, New York. The Orangeburg coil stamps' use on third-class mail and the fact that philatelists were generally unaware of their production account for their rarity.



- 588 ★ 1c Green, Horizontal Coil, Perf 8½ (392). Guide line pair, lightly hinged, deep rich color and jumbo margins, Extremely Fine Gem guide line pair, with 1991 P.F. certificate 150.00

- 591 ** 4c Brown, Horizontal Coil, Perf 8½ (395). Mint N.H. guide line pair, deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression, perfectly centered with large well-balanced margins, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding guide line pair, with 1986 P.F. certificate. 450.00

1913-15 PANAMA-PACIFIC ISSUE



333 XX	Extremely Fine Gem
594 ★★	2c Panama-Pacific (398). Mint N.H., beautiful vivid color, jumbo margins, Extremely Fine Gem 30.00
595 ★★	5c Panama-Pacific (399). Mint N.H., rich color, very well-centered with nicely proportioned margins, Extremely Fine and choice
596 ★★	10c Orange Yellow, Panama-Pacific (400). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 1984 P.F. certificate
597 ★	10c Orange, Panama-Pacific (400A). Lightly hinged, intense color, beautifully centered, Extremely Fine Gem
598 ★	1c-5c Panama-Pacific, Perf 10 (401-403). Each has small h.r. at top, rich colors, fresh and Very Fine-Extremely Fine
599 ★	10c Panama-Pacific, Perf 10 (404). Small h.r. at top, beautiful rich color, fresh and Very

1912-14 ISSUE



1c Green, 2c Carmine Ty. I, 1c Green Imperforate, 2c Carmine Imperforate (405-406, 600 ** 408-409). Mint N.H., all have deep color, and well-centered margins, all are fresh and 7c Black (407). Mint N.H., intense shade and sharp proof-like impression, very well-601 ** 1c Green, Vertical Coil, Perf 81/2 (410). Mint N.H. guide line pair, deep color, perfectly 602 ** centered with huge margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1992 P.F. certificate... 2c Carmine, Vertical Coil, Perf 81/2 (411). Mint N.H. guide line pair, deep rich color, 603 ** very well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1992 P.F. certificate 65.00 1c Green, Horizontal Coil, Perf 81/2 (412). Mint N.H. guide line pair, rich color, fresh 604 ** 2c Carmine, Horizontal Coil, Perf 81/2 (413). Mint N.H. guide line pair, fresh color, 605 ** perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1986 P.F. 8c-12c 1912 Issue (414-417). Mint N.H., all have very deep and rich color and are Very 606 ** Fine-Extremely Fine 15c Gray (418). Mint N.H., deep color, well-centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine 607 ★★ Gem.... 20c Ultramarine (419). Mint N.H., intense color and proof-like impression, very well-608 ** 30c Orange Red (420). Mint N.H., vibrant color on bright paper, perfectly centered, 609 **

610 ** 50c Violet (421). Mint N.H., incredibly intense color on bright white paper, strong offset on back (which is an identifying characteristic for this stamp), well-centered with wide margins

FRESH AND EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THE MOST DIFFIGULT WASHINGTON-FRANKLINS TO OBTAIN IN SUCH OUTSTANDING CONDITION.



610

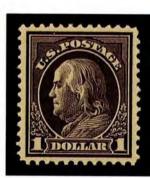


611

612 ** \$1.00 Violet Brown (423). Mint N.H., incredibly deep rich color and proof-like impression, perfectly centered with nice evenly proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 1912 WASHINGTON-FRANKLIN IN THE FINEST CONDITION ATTAINABLE. A TRUE CONDITION RARITY.

Scott value does not reflect the rarity of this grade.... 750.00



1913-15 ISSUE



613EX

613 ***** 1c-50c 1913-15 Issue (424-440). All stamps are Mint N.H. except for the 5c, 9c and 10c, each stamp has deep rich color and each is very well-centered (the 50c slightly less so)

A VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE OFFERING OF A COMPLETE 1913-15 PERF 10 SET IN CHOICE CONDITION.

Many of the stamps in this series are considered by specialists of the area to be notoriously difficult to find well-centered. This set, combining fresh colors and excellent centering, would be difficult to duplicate.

The 6c and 15c with 1985 and 1986 P.F. certificates respectively 2,184.00



614

614 (★)⊞ 1c Green, Booklet Pane of Six, Imperforate (424d var). Unused (no gum) as are all of the 60 reported booklet panes, rich color, huge margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THIS RARE IMPERFORATE PANE. THIS IS THE ONLY IMPERFORATE BOOKLET PANE IN U.S. PHILATELY.

This unusual error was first discovered in 1968 E. 3,000-4,000



1913-17 WASHINGTON-FRANKLIN SERIES

In 1914, SIX YEARS INTO PRODUCTION OF the Washington-Franklin series, the perforations were altered to gauge 10 on all sides. The change was made in response to complaints from postmasters and users that the perf 12 stamps separated too easily, a problem encountered on earlier coil stamps. The weakened and separated sheets made it difficult for local postmasters to properly account for stock, and businesses lost time putting stamps on parcels when multiples fell apart.

The Bureau had previously experimented with perf 8½ stamps for coils to resolve the same problem. These were found to be too hard to separate, so the Bureau settled on perf 10 for the new gauge. John notes that the first machine was set to gauge 10 on September 4, 1914, and that the last machine was set on November 4 of the same year. This month-long change gave philatelists some of the rarest Washington-Franklin varieties, the compound-perf 10 x 12 or

12 x 10 stamps.

In order for stamps to be perforated on all sides, they were put through the perforating machine twice—once for horizontal and once for vertical perforations. Some sheets were perforated at the different gauges during the transitional period. Three different denominations exist with compound perforations: 1c, 2c and 5c. The Zoellner collection contains one of only two covers known with the compound-perf (lot 616, a postal card), a superb 2c with plate number (lot 618), and an example of the very rare 5c.

The Scott Catalogue lists the compound-perf stamps as small-letter (a, b, c, d,) varieties of the basic Perf 10 stamps. This treatment is inconsistent with other perforation varieties, such as the 1923 Rotary Perf 11 stamps (Scott 544, 594, 596 and 613), which were created when a non-standard gauge of perforation was applied to a small quantity of sheets. In our opinion the 1914 compound-perf stamps deserve full status as major Scott numbers, in recognition of their place in the transition from gauge 12 to 10

perforations. If they were given appropriate major listings, the Scott numbers would be 424A (1c—P12 x 10). 424B (1c—P10 x 12), 425A (2c—P10 x 12), 425B (2c—P12 x 10) and 428A (5c—P12 x 10). One can imagine how much more valuable these stamps would become if collectors were not misled into thinking that they are something less significant than the 1923 Rotary Perf 11 rarities.

By 1914 demand for coil stamps had increased to the point where the Post Office Dept. began to examine alternative, less labor-intensive printing methods. Increased plate size eventually gave way to the new Stickney rotary press, named for its inventor who worked at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The rotary press was able to print using paper in long rolls, with plates wrapped around a cylinder. The machine also gummed stamps. This was ideal for coil production, as pasting sheets together was no longer necessary.

The new process worked well, except that the first rotary press coils were found to have less sharp impressions than flat plate printings. New dies were created with deeper shading lines to overcome the problem. This partly accounts for the rarity of the 2c Type I vertical coil (Scott 449). The Zoellner collection contains a joint line strip

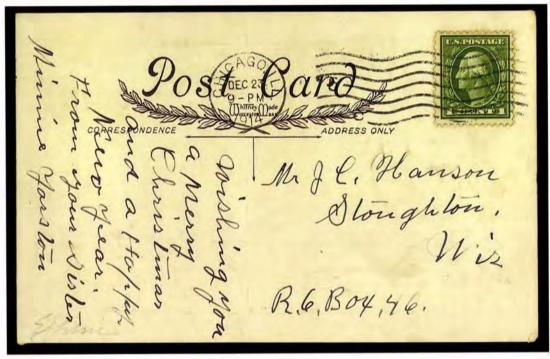
of four of this rarity (lot 626).

Some interesting errors were also printed during this time. The 5c Rose and Carmine color errors—Scott Nos. 467, 485 and 505—had nothing to do with ink colors. As plate number 7942 was produced for the 2c value and proofs were taken, it became necessary to re-enter three positions. The error was created when the 5c transfer roll was mistakenly used and three 5c subjects were entered on a plate of 2c stamps. The error was not noticed until the plate had been in use for some time. The 5c Rose and Carmine errors exist as Perf 10, Perf 11 and the extremely rare Imperforate stamps. The Zoellner collection contains outstanding examples of each, including an Imperforate Mint N.H. block containing the double 5c error positions (lot 659).



COMPOUND-PERF VARIETIES

615



616

1c Green, Perf 12 x 10 (424a). Deep rich color, tied by neat "Chicago Ill. Dec. 23 9-PM 1914" postmark on multicolored illustrated Christmas post card to Stoughton Wis., some slight gum toning around stamp which nicely accentuates the perforations, light vertical crease in card well clear of stamp

VERY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE USE OF THE COMPOUND-PERFORATION VARIETY. ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED.

The other recorded cover, dated August 7, 1915, bears a pair of Scott 424a, but the top stamp is faulty.





618 * 2c Rose Red, Ty. I, Perf 12 x 10 (425d). Top margin plate no. 7082 single, h.r., incredibly deep color and sharp impression

> VERY FINE AND RARE PERFORATION VARIETY. PROBABLY UNIQUE AS AN UNUSED PLATE NUMBER SINGLE. A GREAT POSITION PIECE.

> Ex Col. Edward H. R. Green. With 1988 P.F. certificate. Unpriced in Scott as an unused stamp E. 4,000-5,000





619 2c Rose Red, Ty. I, Perf 12 x 10 (425d). Bright color, tied by bold face-free duplex cancel on small part of 1c entire

FRESH AND VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THIS RARE COMPOUND-PERFORATION VARIETY.

620 5c Blue, Perf 12 x 10 (428a). Deep rich color, wide margins, light strike of double-circle cancel, small corner crease at top right

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTREMELY RARE COMPOUND-PERFORATION VARIETY.

1914 COILS



- 623 ** 4c Brown, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (446). Mint N.H. guide line pair, gorgeous deep color and sharp impression, perfectly centered with jumbo margins on all sides, Extremely Fine Gem, a truly outstanding guide line pair in the highest quality attainable



626 * 2c Red, Ty. I, Vertical Coil, Perf 10 (449). Joint line strip of four, center stamps (the joint line pair) Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, wide margins

VERY FINE AND CHOICE JOINT LINE STRIP OF FOUR OF THE RARE TYPE I ROTARY PRESS VERTICAL COIL.

The 2c Type I rotary plate was used very briefly to make vertical coils issued in December 1915. It was superseded in February 1916 by the Type III plate. The early printing of the 2c Rotary Vertical Coil was almost completely overlooked by contemporary collectors and dealers, who did not anticipate further production of vertical coils.



2c Carmine Rose, Ty. I, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (453). Mint N.H. joint line pair, rich 628 ** 2c Red. Tv. II. Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (454). Mint N.H. joint line pair, fresh and bright 629 ** color, very well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1981 and 1986 P.F. certificates 2c Carmine, Ty. III, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (455). Mint N.H. joint line pair, deep rich 630 ** 3c Violet, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (456). Mint N.H. pair, fresh and bright color, well-631 ** centered with huge margins, Extremely Fine Gem pair, a difficult stamp to find wellcentered 4c Brown, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (457). Mint N.H. joint line pair, fresh and bright 632 ★ color, very well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1987 P.F. certificate 200.00 5c Blue, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (458). Mint N.H. joint line pair, beautiful deep color 633 ★★ and very well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1982 P.F. certificate..... 2c Carmine, Ty. I, Horizontal Imperforate Coil (459). Mint N.H. pair, huge margins all 634 **











636

637

638

639

635 ★★ \$1.00 Violet Black (460). Mint N.H., deep rich color, very well-centered for this difficult stamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXTREMELY RARE STAMP IN THIS CHOICE QUALITY.

1916-17 ISSUE

640 ★★⊞ 5c Carmine, Error (467). Double error in block of twelve, Mint N.H., natural straight-edge at bottom showing full guide line, deep rich color, well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT CARMINE PERF 10 DOUBLE-ERROR BLOCK.

Scott Retail as hinged 1,750.00





6c Red Orange (468). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, very well-centered with huge margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a surprisingly difficult stamp to find this wellcentered, with 1989 P.F. certificate for block of four, this being the bottom left stamp 7c Black (469). Mint N.H., incredibly deep shade and sharp proof-like impression, 642 ** perfectly centered with jumbo margins, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp...... 8c Olive Green (470). Mint N.H., intense color on bright paper, very well-centered with 643 ** 9c Salmon Red (471). Mint N.H., incredibly bright color,, perfectly centered, Extremely 644 ** 10c Orange Yellow (472). Mint N.H., intense color on bright paper, very well-centered 645 ** with huge margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem 11c Dark Green (473). Mint N.H., gorgeous deep color and proof-like impression on 646 ** fresh bright paper, perfectly centered with jumbo margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp in every respect, with 1992 P.F. certificate 52.00 12c Claret Brown (474). Mint N.H., deep rich color, on bright paper, perfectly centered 647 ** 15c Gray (475). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, well-centered with wide margins all 648 ** around, Extremely Fine and choice, a difficult stamp to find in such pristine condition, 20c Light Ultramarine (476). Mint N.H., deep rich color on bright white paper, very 649 **

well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem.....



650 ★ 30c Orange Red, Perf 10 (476A). Mint N.H., very deep and intense color, sharp proof-like impression on bright white paper, very well-centered for this difficult stamp

FRESH AND VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE VERY RARE 30-CENT PERF 10 WASHINGTON-FRANKLIN ON UNWATERMARKED PAPER.

In an article in *Opinions V* published by the Philatelic Foundation, William T. Crowe, head of the Expert Committee, discusses the discovery of this rare stamp and how it might have been issued. The production of Scott 476A occurred during the period of transition from single-line watermarked paper to unwatermarked paper, and from gauge-10 perfs to gauge 11. Bureau records do not list a 30c printing on unwatermarked paper that was perforated 10, but the existence of two certified panes—one bottom-right pane from Plate 6917 and one top-right pane from Plate 6911—is evidence that the combination of new unwatermarked paper and old 10-gauge perfs occurred, even if inadvertantly. Stamps from these two panes (200 total), two left sheet-margin blocks of four and a bottom plate no. 6914 single, none of which have any trace of watermark, are the only accepted examples of Scott 476A.



651 ** 50c Light Violet (477). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, mathematically perfect centering with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB STAMP IN THE FINEST QUALITY ATTAINABLE.

With 1987 P.F. certificate 1,500.00

00

652 ** \$1.00 Violet Black (478). Mint N.H., deep rich color and proof-like impression, perfectly centered with nicely proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB STAMP.

With 1981 P.F. certificate 1,125.00



652









654

655EX

- 653 ** \$2.00 Dark Blue (479). Mint N.H., rich color, fresh and Very Fine...... 500.00

EXPERIMENTAL TYPE IA

TYPE IA WAS CREATED DURING THE EXPERIMENTAL USE of a 10-subject transfer roll to speed up production of printing plates. The rare Type Ia imperforate is known only with Schermack perforations. It was also issued to the public as a perforated stamp (Scott 500).



656

2c Deep Rose, Ty. Ia, Imperforate, Schermack Ty. III Private Perforation (482A). Horizontal pair, with Schermack Ty. III perfs as are all known examples, bold strike of "Chicago III. Apr. 20" duplex cancel, rich color, centered to left as are virtually all recorded examples, showing full Schermack perfs all around, small break in paper at the top of upper left hyphen hole, but this is outside the boundary of this pair and is not considered a flaw

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. THIS IS THE UNIQUE PAIR AND THE ONLY RECORDED MULTIPLE OF THE TYPE IA IMPERFORATE. AN OUTSTANDING RARITY AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

Scott 482A, like its more famous predecessor, Scott 314A, was issued imperforate by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and sold to the Schermack Company for use in its patented stamp-affixing machines. The Schermack "Sealer and Stamper" machine typically applied stamps one at a time, and, in most cases, the hyphen-hole perfs on one side would be cut off. Under these circumstances, the existence of a pair is truly remarkable. Unlike Scott 314A, the release of imperforate sheets printed from the experimental Type Ia plates escaped the notice of contemporary collectors and, therefore, this stamp has a very small survival rate.

Our census of Scott 482A (See Appendix, p. 386), records this pair, three covers, one unused single and 32 used singles, for a total of 38 stamps. Most examples are either cut well into the design or have the Schermack perfs trimmed away on one side.

Census No. 482A-CAN-PR-04. Ex Clifford C. Cole. With 1958 P.F. certificate 70,000.00





658

658 ★⊞ 2c Deep Rose, Ty. Ia, Imperforate at Top (500 var). Top margin plate no. 10209 block of six, showing no trace of perforations between the top row and plate number, left stamps slightly glazed original gum from mount, other stamps Mint N.H., deep rich color, bottom right stamp natural carbon speck inclusion

VERY FINE. AN IMPORTANT AND VERY RARE TWENTIETH CENTURY VARIETY. PROBABLY UNIQUE AS A PLATE BLOCK.

Unlisted in Scott E. 5,000-7,500



659

659 ** 5c Carmine, Imperforate, Error (485). Double error in block of twelve, Mint N.H., huge margins all around, bottom margin showing full guide line, fresh color

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT IMPERFORATE ERROR, OF WHICH LESS THAN 50 SHEETS WERE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

During the course of production of the normal 2c plate No. 7942, three positions were noted to be defective. The plate was sent back to the siderographer, who burnished out the three positions and mistakenly re-entered them using a transfer roll for the 5c stamp. The error passed unnoticed and the sheets were issued to the public both Perf 10, Imperforate and Perf 11 (Scott 467, 485 and 505). The imperforate is by far the rarest of the three.

1916-19 ROTARY PRESS COILS





660EX

661

- 1c-2c 1916-19 Issue, Vertical Coil, Perf 10 (486-488, 490). Mint N.H. joint line pairs, 660 ** deep rich colors and wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, No. 486 with 1988 P.F.
- 3c Violet, Ty. I, Vertical Coil, Perf 10 (489). Mint N.H. joint line pair, rich color, 661 ** perfectly centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1991 P.F. certificate..... 50.00



662

2c Carmine, Ty. II, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (491). Joint line pair, barely hinged, deep 662 * rich color, very well-centered with nicely balanced margins EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE RARE TYPE II JOINT LINE PAIR WITH

CENTERING ALMOST NEVER SEEN ON THIS ISSUE.



- 663 ** 2c Carmine, Ty. III, Horizontal Coil, Perf 10 (492). Mint N.H. joint line pair, beautiful rich color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb joint line pair 80.00

- 666 ★★ 4c Orange Brown, Coil (495). Mint N.H. joint line pair, intense color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful joint line pair .. 115.00





1917-23 WASHINGTON-FRANKLIN SERIES

A FTER A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, THE change from gauge 12 to gauge 10 perforations in 1914 was deemed to be unsatisfactory. Users found that the wide-spaced perforation holes between stamps caused tears when separated. A steady stream of complaints to the Post Office Department forced a new solution to the perforation problem.

Limited experiments were carried out in 1915 with perforation holes set at 11 per 2 centimeters. This was found to be satisfactory, but the Department was not able to change right away. World War I created an atmosphere of rationing and resource-conservation, so the change was brought about gradually. A switch was also made from single-line watermarked to unwatermarked paper in a cost-cutting effort, and perforations were changed to gauge 11 as the old 10-gauge wheels wore out.

A rare and interesting perforation exists on this series that appears related to the earlier compound-perf variety, but was caused by an entirely different set of circumstances. Twelve denominations are known Perf 10 at either top or bottom. When these were first discovered it was assumed that, like the compound perfs, these occurred during the transitional period from Perf 10 to 11. However, in the Perf 10 at Top or Bottom varieties, only part of the row is Perf 10. This is confirmed by the few known multiples where only a portion of the stamps has the perf variety. The Zoellner collection contains two such multiples (lots 678 and 679).

It was not until 1934 that philatelists solved the mystery of how these varieties were produced. In

that year a block of eight 25c 1922 stamps was discovered Perf 10 along one vertical row—the normal gauge was 11. The Perf 10 holes are vertical, because the 25c stamp is a horizontal format stamp. The Zoellner collection contains this unique discovery block (lot 708). Research based on this block revealed that the error resulted from an improperly-repaired perforating wheel. This caused the nineteenth row of wheels on the plate to perforate stamps at gauge 10.

In 1918 new bicolored \$2.00 and \$5.00 stamps superseded the old 1902 Series designs perforated 10 on unwatermarked paper. The Zoellner collection contains an impressive complete showing of position blocks for both the new \$2.00 Orange Red & Black and the \$5.00 Deep Green & Black (lots 686-689).

Due to a problem with inks, the Bureau discovered that high-volume plates were wearing out faster than they could be replaced. To meet the demand for 3c stamps created by the November 1917 rate change, the cheaper and faster offset-printing presses were used. The Ic and 3c 1918 Offset stamps are comparitively crude products, but they were necessary under the circumstances. In 1920 another ink problem arose and forced the use of offset printing for the 2c. The different types recognized by philatelists were created in the photo-lithographic process used to make the plates for offset printing. The imperforate offset-printed sheets were provided to vending- and affixing-machine companies for private perforation. Certain imperforate types were issued in extremely small quantities and are very rare.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES BOOKLET PANES

THE A.E.F. BOOKLET PANES WERE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER 1917, primarily for use by the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during World War I. Only 3,000 panes were prepared. By October they were no longer needed for the post card rate, as Congress passed a vote allowing first-class mail to be sent free of charge by active members of the Armed Forces. Many of the panes were destroyed.



669

669 ★ 1c Green, A.E.F. Booklet Pane (498f). Complete pane of 30 stamps, two stamps lightly hinged, all others Mint N.H., very deep rich color, remarkably well-centered for this difficult issue, single stamp has natural inclusion

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 1-CENT A.E.F. BOOKLET PANE.



670

670 ** 2c Rose, Ty. I, A.E.F. Booklet Pane (499f). Mint N.H. pane of 30, deep rich color, wide margins showing full guide line at left, few light natural gum skips and trivial natural inclusions

VERY FINE. AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE 2-CENT A.E.F. BOOKLET PANE. IT IS BELIEVED THAT NO MORE THAT 20 EXIST.

1917-19 ISSUE





671EX

672

- 1c-\$1.00 1917-19 Issue (498-499, 501-504, 506-518). Mint N.H., each stamp has beautiful rich color and each is very well-centered, a Very Fine-Extremely Fine set, the 20c with 1986 P.F. certificate.....
- 672 * \$1.00 Deep Brown (518b). Lightly hinged at bottom, deep rich color, fresh and Fine, a



673

673 ★★⊞ 5c Rose, Error (505). Double error in block of twelve, Mint N.H., natural straight-edge at bottom, rich color, extremely well-centered for this stamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE DOUBLE ERROR.

An explanation for the production of this unusual error can be found in lot 659.

Scott Retail as hinged.....

PERF 10 AT TOP OR BOTTOM



674

3c Dark Violet, Ty. II, Perf 10 at Bottom (502e). Block of three, both bottom stamps the variety, rich color, bold cancels, bottom left stamp single pulled perf partly masked by placement of cancel, the same stamp also has a light diagonal crease

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN EXTREMELY RARE USED MULTIPLE OF THE 3-CENT DARK VIOLET TYPE III PERFORATED $10\ \mathrm{AT}$ BOTTOM. .

This rare perforation variety is explained in the introduction on page 303.

With 1991 P.F. certificate. Listed but unpriced as used in Scott E. 4,000-5,000



675

675 ★ 6c Red Orange, Perf 10 at Top (506a). Vertical pair, the top stamp perforated 10 at top, bottom stamp normal perf 11 all around, small h.r., incredibly bright color, wide margins VERY FINE AND CHOIGE. AN INCREDIBLY RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 6-CENT 1917 ISSUE PERFORATED 10 AT TOP VARIETY, OF WHICH ONLY ONE OTHER IS BELIEVED TO EXIST.



676

676 ★⊞ 7c Black, Perf 10 at Top (507a). Block of four, both top stamps the variety, bottom stamps perf 11 all around, top stamps barely hinged, bottom stamps Mint N.H., deep shade and proof-like impression

VERY FINE, AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THIS RARE PERF VARIETY. PROBABLY UNIQUE AS A BLOCK.





- 8c Olive Bister, Perf 10 at Bottom (508c). Bold face-free cancel, rich color, fresh and Very Fine example of this rarity, ex Grunin, Schilling, grossly undercatalogued in Scott.
- 678 ★⊞ 11c Light Green, Perf 10 at Top (511a). Single error in block of four, top right stamp the error, deep rich color, wide margins

VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING POSITION PIECE SHOWING THE TRANSITION FROM PERF 10 TO PERF 11 ON THE SAME ROW. A GREAT RARITY.



679 ★★⊞ 11c Light Green, Perf 11 at Bottom (511a). Mint N.H. plate no. 13470 block of six, bottom right and bottom center stamps the variety, others Perf 11 on all sides, deep rich color and very well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE PLATE BLOCK OF THE 11-CENT PERF 10 VARIETY. ONLY TWO SUCH BLOCKS ARE KNOWN. AN OUTSTANDING EXHIBITION PIECE.

The other recorded plate block is very off-center, with perfs touching at right. With 1980 P.F. certificate..... E. 4,000-5,000



680



681

681 ★★ 30c Orange Red, Perf 10 at Bottom (516a). Right margin single, stamp Mint N.H., small hinge mark in selvage, deep rich color, nearly perfect centering

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THIS RARE PERFORATION VARIETY.

682 **50c Red Violet, Perf 10 at Bottom (517c).** Bold San Francisco precancel, rich color and well-centered, light diagonal crease

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A FEW—PERHAPS TWO OR THREE—OF THE 50-CENT ARE KNOWN WITH THIS PERFORATION VARIETY.

Ex Grunin, Schilling. With 1969 P.F. certificate. Grossly undercatalogued in Scott 950.00











All 686

686 ★⊞ \$2.00 Orange Red & Black (523). Set of four blocks of four comprising centerline block, left, right and bottom arrow blocks, bottom arrow block Mint N.H., others lightly hinged, bright color, virtually all stamps are well-centered, usual slight oxidation

VERY FINE. A RARE SET OF POSITION BLOCKS FOR THE \$2.00 FRANKLIN. EXTREMELY DIFFIGULT TO DUPLICATE.



687

687 ★★⊞ \$2.00 Orange Red & Black (523). Mint N.H. top margin arrow and double plate no. block of eight, beautiful deep color, very faint natural gum bends and tiny natural gum skip, usual slight oxidation

VERY FINE. ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST DESIRABLE OF UNITED STATES TWENTIETH CENTURY PLATE BLOCKS.

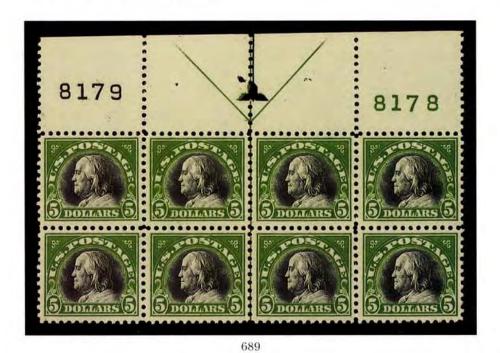
The \$2.00 and \$5.00 1918 Issue are the first bicolored dollar-denominated postage stamps issued by the United States. Both were released just three months after the famous 1918 24c Inverted Jenny, but the early printings were issued in small quantities, since stocks of the 1902 \$2.00 and \$5.00 1917 issue were still on hand.

According to Johl, the \$2.00 Orange Red & Black was a color error on the part of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The official description and order for the bicolor stamps specified "Red and Black" for the \$2.00. When subsequent printings appeared in 1920 and philatelists brought the matter to the attention of the Bureau, they were told "this stamp has always been this color" (Johl, p. 306). From studies of Bureau and Post Office Dept. records it is clear that the color originally intended was not issued until November 1920 (Scott 547) and that the earlier Orange Red stamps were mistakes. The quantity issued has been variously estimated at between 47,000 and 68,000.



\$5.00 Deep Green & Black (524). Set of four blocks of four, including centerline, bottom arrow and side arrow blocks, the bottom arrow and centerline blocks Mint N.H., side arrow blocks have very few perf separations in selvage sensibly reinforced, all have deep rich color, many are very well-centered

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE AND RARE SET OF POSITION BLOCKS.



689 ★★⊞ \$5.00 Deep Green & Black (524). Mint N.H. top margin arrow and double plate no. block of eight, beautiful intensely deep color, one stamp has small natural gum skip FRESH AND VERY FINE. A SCARCE PLATE BLOCK OF THE FIRST BICOLORED \$5.00 STAMP ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES.

1918-20 OFFSET PRINTINGS



- 692 ** 2c Carmine, Ty. VII (528B). Mint N.H., deep rich color, very well-centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1991 P.F. certificate............................... 31.00
- 693 ** 2c Carmine Rose, Ty. IV, Imperforate (532). Mint N.H. horizontal pair, fresh and bright color, enormous margins on all sides showing traces of adjacent stamps at bottom and right, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding pair, with 1981 P.F. certificate 120.00



695

695 ** 2c Carmine, Ty. VII, Imperforate (534B). Mint N.H. horizontal pair showing guideline, rich color, large and even margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE PAIR OF THE RARE 2-CENT TYPE VII IMPERFORATE.

Most Type VII stamps were used by private vending- and affixing-machine companies. However, unlike Scott 314A and 482A, a small supply of the imperforate 2c Type VII stamps did reach the public.

With 1958 P.F. certificate for block of four, this being the bottom pair 3,700.00

1919-22 ROTARY PRESS PRINTINGS



OJULI

697 * 2c Carmine Rose, Ty. II, Rotary Perf 11 x 10 (539). Lightly hinged, rich color, perfectly centered with evenly proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT TYPE II COIL-WASTE PERF 11 X 10.

Production of coil-waste stamps is explained in the introduction on page 321.

With 1973 P.F. certificate 3,000.00



697





699 ** 1c Green, Rotary Perf 11 (544). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, very well-centered for this difficult stamp with wide and nicely proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE FEW EXTANT MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLES OF THIS MAJOR RARITY. PROBABLY FEWER THAN 20 ARE KNOWN UNUSED.

A small quantity of 1c Rotary Press stamps was perforated 11 at the end of 1922, using remainder sheets from the earlier printings that were normally perforated in 10 gauge or 11/10 compound gauge. A more detailed explanation of the production of these stamps can be found on page 321. Its existence as a Perf 11 variety was discovered in 1936, and the stamp received its Scott catalogue listing in 1938.

Most of the recorded copies of Scott 544 are off-center or have been damaged—the result of poor production standards and mis-handling.





- 1c Green, 2c Carmine Rose, Ty. III, Rotary (545, 546). 1c small h.r., 2c Mint N.H., both 700 *
- \$2.00 Carmine & Black (547). Very lightly hinged, deep rich color and well-centered, 701 *



\$2.00 Carmine & Black (547). Top margin arrow and double plate no. block of eight, Mint N.H. except for few slight mount disturbances, incredibly deep color and very wellcentered, tiny natural gum skip at top, Extremely Fine and choice plate block 4,500.00



1922-29 ISSUE

In 1921 WARREN G. HARDING'S ELECTION brought about extensive personnel changes in the Post Office Department. Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was appointed Postmaster General, and a new issue of postage stamps was planned. The Washington-Franklin series, which had intentionally been produced with uniform designs since 1908, came to an end with the 1922 Issue.

On October 1, 1922, newspapers published the following official report on the new stamp designs:

"The subjects were selected with careful regard to their suitability. The portraits include Washington and Jefferson as fathers of our institutions; Franklin as first Postmaster General; Martha Washington to commemorate the pioneer womanhood of America; Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley as the 'Martyr Presidents'; Monroe to mark the foreign policy associated with his name; with Grant, Hayes, Cleveland and Roosevelt carrying on the historical line to a recent date."

Stamps in 25 denominations were eventually issued, including some depicting items of national interest such as the Golden Gate, Lincoln Memorial and the U.S. Capitol. The stamps were released over a period of time rather than all at once. Most were issued on dates of historical significance relating to their subject. The most complete reference work on these issues is *United States Stamps 1922-26* by Gary Griffith and published by Linn's.

Some of the more interesting and extremely rare varieties of twentieth century philately can be found among the 1922 Issue stamps. In 1934,

twelve years after the stamp was issued, a block of eight of the 25c was discovered with one vertical row of perforations gauge 10 and all other sides gauge 11. This item, ex Lilly, Grunin and Schilling, is lot 708 in the Zoellner sale. Prior to the discovery of this unique multiple, it was thought that Perf 10 at Top or Bottom varieties on the earlier 1917 Issue were somehow caused during the Bureau's transition from Perf 10 to 11. Hugh M. Southgate explains the significance of this block in an article in the December 1934 Bureau Specialist, as reproduced in Johl:

"When the first pair showed up it was assumed that the oddity was made about the time the change from perf 10 to perf 11 but the location of plate blocks and the 1922 series item apparently makes it certain that the perforating was done much later and that all items showing but one row perf 10's with the rest perf 11 are from sheets perforated with the same perforator and that the explanation of the oddity will only be found with the answer as to how the odd perf 10 holes come into the picture.

"The answer apparently is that in all these cases, in the set up of one flat bed perforator a perf 10 wheel was incorrectly mounted with a perf

11 wheel...

The error occurs on the side of the 25c stamp, which is produced in a horizontal format, and on either top or bottom of four additional values from the set: the 2c, 4c, 5c, and 10c. The Zoellner collection contains an outstanding showing of these issues, including the only two recorded examples of the 10c.

PERF 10 AT TOP OR BOTTOM







705





- 707 **10c Orange, Perf 10 at Bottom (562c).** Neat "Brooklyn N.Y." precancel, bright color, centered to top as is the only other recorded example of this variety, small crease at bottom right, Fine appearance, this stamp and the previous lot are the only two recorded examples of this stamp, with 1970 P.F. certificate, undercatalogued in Scott...... 750.00



708

708 ★⊞ 25c Yellow Green, Perf 10 at One Side (568c). The discovery block of eight showing the vertical perf 10 variety on four center stamps, center stamps at bottom (two errors) Mint N.H., others lightly hinged, deep rich color from the earlier printing, very well-centered EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. THE DISCOVERY BLOCK OF THIS RARE VARIETY, WHICH PROVED HOW THE VARIETY WAS PRODUCED. AN OUTSTANDING SHOWPIECE.

Prior to the discovery of this block, it was assumed that Perf 10-on-side varieties were somehow caused during the Bureau's change from perf 10 to perf 11. The discovery of this block in 1934 and the later discovery of other values of the 1922 issue with perf 10 on one side demonstrated that the variety was produced much later, all on the same perforating machine.

Ex Lilly, Grunin and Schilling. Listed but unpriced in Scott E. 10,000-15,000



709 ** 1/2c-\$5.00 1922 Issue (551-573, 622-623). Mint N.H., all have deep rich color, a Very Fine-Extremely Fine set, difficult to duplicate in such pristine condition.... 1,062.00





710





1923 ROTARY PRESS PERF 11 RARITIES

FROM 1919 THROUGH 1923 THE BUREAU for Engraving and Printing salvaged waste stamps printed on high-capacity rotary presses and prepared them for public use. Rotary-press waste that was turned into issued postage gives us some of our rarest United States stamps: Scott 544, 594, 596 and 613.

Rotary-press waste should not be thought of as scraps of paper swept up from the floor. Rotary waste was well-printed, but it was removed from the manufacturing line, because it did not conform to the regular production standards.

The rotary press, first used for printing coil stamps in 1915, was a new printing method designed for rapid production. Rather than print stamps on a flat plate one sheet at a time, the rotary press was fitted with a cylindrical plate that continuously applied impressions to long rolls of paper.

Rotary-press stamps have dimensions that differ slightly from their flat-plate counterparts, due to the curvature of the cylinder. If the plate is wrapped around the cylinder from top to bottom (endwise), then the design is slightly longer. If the plate is wrapped around the cylinder from side to side (sidewise), then the design is slightly wider. Coil stamps fed endwise through the rotary press are imperforate at the sides and perforated at top and bottom between the stamps—they are cut and rolled endwise. Coils in sidewise format are imperforate at top and bottom and perforated between stamps at the sides. Of course, sheet stamps are perforated in both directions.

At the beginning or end of a coil-stamp print run from the 170-subject plates, some leading or trailing paper was produced that was too short for rolling into 500-stamp rolls. Sheet stamps printed from 400-subject plates also produced some waste that was set aside. In 1919 the Bureau devised a plan to salvage this waste by perforating and cutting the sheets into panes. They were put through the 11-gauge flat-plate perforator in use

at the time, giving the sheets full perforations on all sides. Depending on whether they were perforated during an earlier stage of production, the sheets were put through the flat-plate perforator in either one or two directions.

The first stamps issued under the program were coil-waste sheets already perforated 10 in one direction and are listed as Scott 538-541. In 1923 coil waste from the new 1c and 2c rotary production was turned into Scott 578-579 and 594-595. These were the last of the coil-waste issues.

The first Rotary Perf 11 stamp made from sheet waste is Scott 544. Some believe that waste from the rotary printing of this stamp was perforated 11 on two separate occasions, one of which coincided with the 1923 production of Scott 596 and 613. The Zoellner collection contains a Mint Never-Hinged copy of Scott 544, one of the finest of the fewer than 20 unused examples of this rarity believed to exist (lot 699).

The 1c Green, Scott 594, is waste from a horizontal rotary printing used to make coils. The rarer Scott 596 is waste from a vertical rotary printing used to make sheet stamps—a fact proven by the existence of precancelled copies. The Zoellner collection contains one of the finest examples of both Scott 594 (lot 712) and Scott 596 (lot 713). Our census of Scott 596 records only thriteen used examples (see Appendix, page 388). There are no unused copies of Scott 596 recorded.

Scott 613, the 2c Harding Rotary Perf 11 stamp, was probably made from an extremely small quantity of rotary sheet waste, possibly from the end of a roll of paper. It would have been produced at the same time as Scott 544 and 596 (both sheet-waste stamps). Our census of Scott 613 contains only 39 singles and two pairs (see Appendix, pages 389-390). The Zoellner collection contains one of the finest recorded singles.



1c Green, Rotary Perf 11 (594). Bold strike of machine cancel, deep rich color, very well-centered with wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. CHOICE CENTERING SUCH AS THIS IS VIRTUALLY UNOBTAINABLE IN EXAMPLES OF THE RARE ROTARY COIL-WASTE ISSUES. ONE OF THE FINEST SCOTT 594's IN EXISTENCE.



713

1c Green, Rotary Perf 11 (596). Light wavy-lines machine cancel, deep shade, remarkably well-centered for this difficult stamp with perfs clear all around, insignificant corner perf crease at top right which does not detract from its appearance in any way

VERY FINE. ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE THIRTEEN RECORDED EXAMPLES OF SCOTT 596 AND ONE OF ONLY FIVE EXAMPLES WITHOUT A PRECANCEL. A GREAT RARITY OF UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

Our census of Scott 596 (see Appendix, p. 388) records thirteen used stamps. None is recorded unused. Of the non-precancelled stamps, two have major faults and one has poor centering. The stamp offered here and one other (Census No. 596-CAN-01) are the only two well-centered non-precancelled examples in existence.

Census No. 596-CAN-02. Ex Clifford C. Cole. With 1966 P.F. certificate...... 45,000.00



714

714 **2c Harding, Rotary Perf 11 (613).** Well-centered with unusually wide margins for this printing, sharp impression, bold wavy-lines machine cancel

FRESH AND EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THE TWO FINEST SINGLES OF THE 43 TWO-CENT HARDING ROTARY PERF 11 STAMPS RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census of the 2c Harding Rotary Perf 11 (see Appendix, p. 389) records 39 used singles (one faintly cancelled, if at all) and two used pairs. Of the singles, 22 are sound, but of these only five rate a grading of Very Fine or Extremely Fine. The stamp offered here is unquestionably in the finest existing condition and is rivalled only by two other singles (Census Nos. 613-CAN-06 and 613-CAN-14) and one stamp that is part of an intact pair (Census No. 613-PR-40).

The 2c Harding Rotary Perf 11 stamp was discovered in 1938 by Leslie Lewis of the New York firm, Stanley Gibbons Inc. Figure P shows a group photo—taken by Gordon Usticke—of the copies first discovered by the Gibbons firm. Added to the Gibbons find are photos of stamps found by the Weills among unsorted 2c stamps soaked off envelopes. A total of 28 of the 43 known examples of Scott 613 appears in this image.

Gary Griffith presents his hypothesis in *United States Stamps 1922-26* that rotary-printed sheets of 400 were first reduced to panes of 100 and then fed through the 11-gauge perforating machine normally used for flat plate sheets. This method distinguishes sheetwaste stamps—Scott 544, 596 and 613—from the coil-waste stamps and explains the existence of a straight edge on Scott 613.

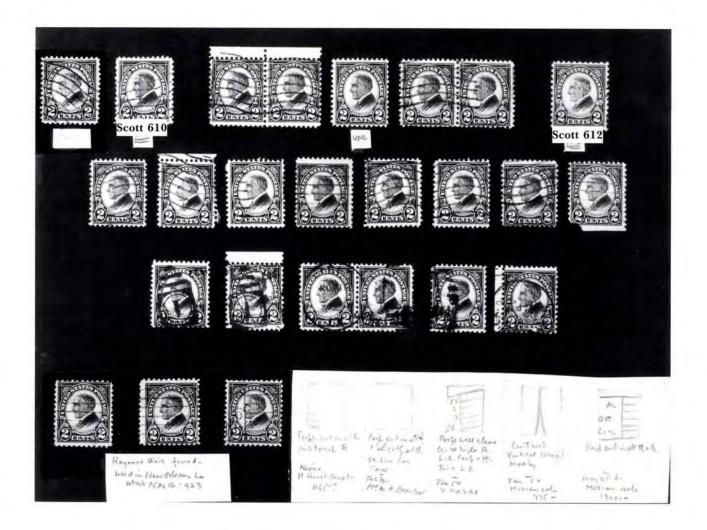


Figure P. 23 of the 43 recorded examples of Scott 613 are shown in this photo (drawings of five additional stamps appear at lower right). The first three rows comprise stamps discovered at the firm of Stanley Gibbons Inc. The three at lower left were found by the Weills of New Orleans among unsorted 2c stamps soaked from envelopes.





719EX

- 717 ** 2c White Plains Souvenir Sheet (630). Mint N.H., rich color, fresh and Fine-Very Fine..

1979 \$1.00 CANDLE HOLDER WITH BROWN INVERTED THE SO-CALLED "C.I.A. INVERT"

The last of the regular postage inverts



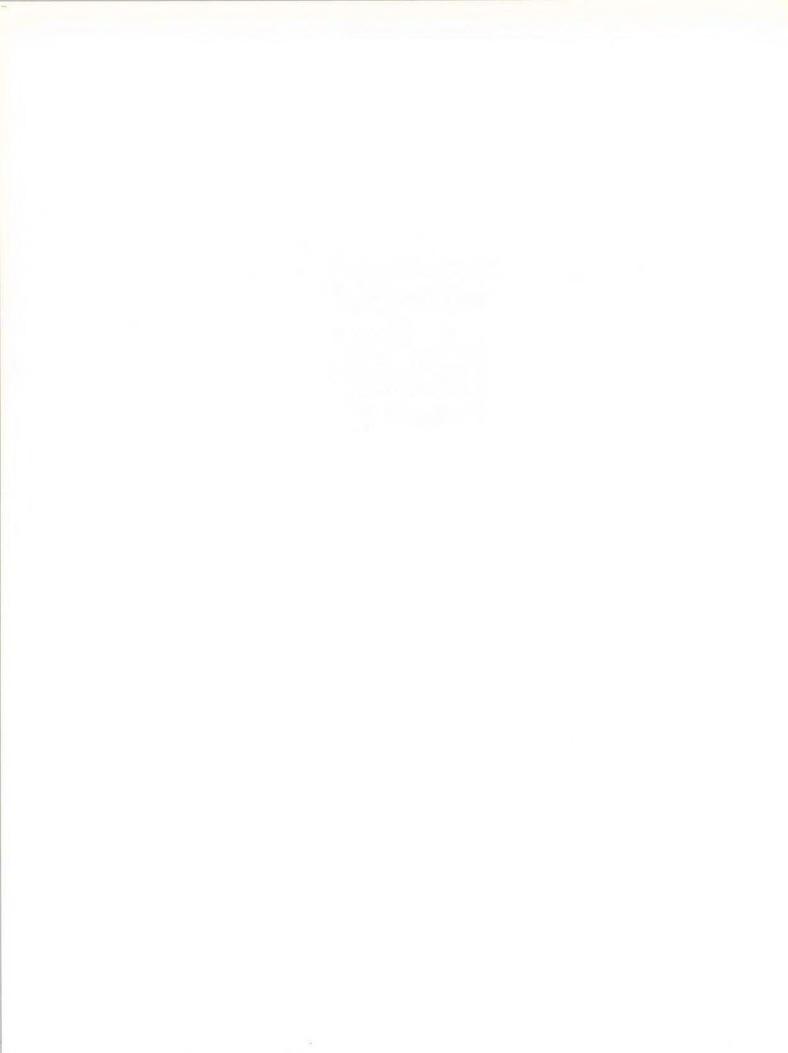
720

720 ★★ \$1.00 Candle Holder, Intaglio Brown Color Inverted (1610c). Mint N.H., fresh colors and well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. A PRISTINE EXAMPLE OF THIS POPULAR MODERN ERROR.

Popularly called the "C.I.A. Invert", a single pane of 100 of the 1979 \$1.00 Candle Holder Invert was purchased at the McLean Va. post office by employees of the C.I.A., for use on mail from the agency. They noticed the error, pooled together funds to buy a replacement sheet and kept the pane for themselves. Of the pane of 100, only 79 sound examples reached collectors.

BALANCE OF THE COLLECTION



OFFICES IN CHINA









- 801EX -

802

803



804 ★⊞ \$2.00 on \$1.00 Offices in China, Double Surcharge (K16a). Block of four, shows the doubled overprint distinctly, remarkably well-centered, rich color, full original gum, blue crayon mark on back of top left stamp

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE BLOCK OF THE \$2.00 OFFICES IN CHINA, OF WHICH ONLY 100 WERE ISSUED.

The Office in China double-overprint error was caused when the sheet was run through the overprinting machine twice. It has been reported that the sheet was one of the last to be put on sale before before the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai closed on December 31, 1922. The Deputy Postal Agent, Mr. E. H. Murray, knew of the error but allowed it to be put on sale, as he was retiring and the Agency was closing. There are at least six covers recorded.

1917 AND LATER ISSUES



793	**	¹ / ₂ c-5c 1917-25 Issue, Perf 11 (J61-J64, J68). All are Mint N.H., range of shades, all are fresh and Extremely Fine
794	**	10c Carmine Rose (J65). Mint N.H., bright color, well-centered with wide margins, slight trace of offset on back, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1992 P.F. certificate 27.00
795	**	30c Carmine Rose (J66). Mint N.H., rich color, Extremely Fine
796	**	50c Carmine Rose (J67). Mint N.H., beautiful color, wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1990 P.F. certificate
797	**	1/2c-10c 1930 Postage Due (J69-J74). Mint N.H., all have beautiful color, a Very Fine-Extremely Fine group
798	**	30c Carmine (J75). Mint N.H., bright color, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1984 and 1988 P.F. certificates
799	**	50c Carmine (J76). Mint N.H., bright color, wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice 250.00
800	**	1/2c-\$5.00 Postage Dues (J77-J87). All are Mint N.H. and Very Fine-Extremely Fine



790 ★ 50c Carmine Lake (J58). Original gum, single hinge remnant, beautiful rich color, well-centered, tiny barely noticeable natural paper inclusion at right

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE 1914 50-CENT POSTAGE DUE WITH ORIGINAL GUM IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

With 1988 P.F. certificate 8,250.00

1916 ISSUE

791 ** 1c Rose (J59). Mint N.H., sheet margin with "BUREAU, ENGRA" of imprint at top, enormous margins at sides, centered slightly to bottom.

FRESH AND VERY FINE. THE 1916 1-CENT PERF 10 UNWATERMARKED POSTAGE DUE IS ONE OF THE UNDERRATED RARITIES OF TWENTIETH CENTURY PHILATELY.

The Perf 10 stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper for a brief time. Well-centered original-gum examples are exceedingly rare.

With 1980 P.F. certificate...... 3,100.00



791



792 ★★ 2c Rose (J60). Mint N.H., brilliant color, perfectly centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp........ 200.00

1914 ISSUE







- 784 ** 1c Carmine Lake (J52). Mint N.H., vibrant color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, with copy of 1993 P.F. certificate for block of six, this being the top left stamp.... 80.00
- 785 ** 2c Vermilion (J53b). Mint N.H., bright color, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine,
- 786 ★ 3c Carmine Lake (J54). Barely hinged, extremely deep color from an overinked impression that still shows background detail, well-centered with wide margins, some offset on back as would be expected for a stamp with such deep color, Extremely Fine Gem, a







788



- 789
- 787 * 5c Carmine Lake (J55). Lightly hinged, bright color, huge and even margins all around, Extremely Fine and choice 32.00
- 788 ** 10c Carmine Lake ([56), Mint N.H., rich color, wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem
- 789 ** 30c Carmine Lake (157). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, ex Clifford C. Cole (where it realized \$475

1910-12 ISSUE





779









1895-97 BUREAU WATERMARKED ISSUE



773 **	1c, 2c Deep Claret (J38, J39). Mint N.H., 1c very deep color and 2c bright shade, both
	are well-centered and Extremely Fine, the two stamps demonstrate the wide range of
	shades on this issue, the 2c with 1990 P.F. certificate

1894-95 BUREAU UNWATERMARKED ISSUE



764	*	1c Vermilion (J29). Full original gum, small h.r., fresh and bright color, Very Fine and choice, one of the unsung rarities of Postage Due issues in this well-centered original-gum condition, with 1983 P.F. certificate
765	*	2c Vermilion (J30). Full original gum, only lightly hinged, deep color and sharp impression, very well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, an outstanding stamp, with 1994 P.F. certificate
766	**	1c Deep Claret (J31). Mint N.H., wide and even margins, crisp impression, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1993 P.F. certificate
767	**	2c Deep Claret (J32). Mint N.H., bright shade, fresh and Very Fine, difficult to find this well-centered
768	**	3c Deep Claret (J33). Rich color, Mint N.H., an Extremely Fine Gem, with 1988 P.F. certificate
769	**	5c Deep Claret (J34). Mint N.H., bright shade, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 1992 P.F. certificate
770	**	10c Deep Claret (J35). Mint N.H., rich color, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1993 P.F. certificate
771	*	30c Deep Claret (J36). Original gum, well-centered with wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1994 P.F. certificate
772	**	50c Deep Claret (J37). Mint N.H., rich color and very well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 1994 P.F. certificate

1891 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE



757	**	1c Bright Claret (J22). Mint N.H., well-centered, brilliant color on fresh white paper, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, Scott Retail for hinged
758	**	2c Bright Claret (J23). Mint N.H., beautiful color, well-centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in the finest quality attainable, Scott Retail for hinged
759	**	3c Bright Claret (J24). Mint N.H., vibrant color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine, a superb stamp, Scott Retail for hinged
760	**	5c Bright Claret (J25). Mint N.H., vibrant color, fresh and Extremely Fine, Scott Retail for hinged
761	**	10c Bright Claret (J26). Mint N.H., huge jumbo margins all around, fresh color, Extremely Fine, a superb stamp in every respect, Scott Retail for hinged 100.00
762	*	30c Bright Claret (J27). Original gum, rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, ex Clifford C. Cole, with 1988 P.F. certificate
763	*	50c Bright Claret (J28). Full original gum, small h.r., rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, ex Clifford C. Cole, with 1988 P.F. certificate 375.00

1884 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE



750	**	1c Red Brown (J15). Mint N.H., beautiful rich color, well-centered and sharp impression, Extremely Fine Gem, Scott Retail for hinged
751 7	**	2c Red Brown (J16). Mint N.H., rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine 50.00
752	*	3c Red Brown (J17). Full original gum, enormous margins for this stamp, rich color, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1991 P.F. certificate
753	*	5c Red Brown (J18). Full original gum, deep rich color, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1992 P.F. certificate
754	**	10c Red Brown (J19). Mint N.H., beautiful deep rich color, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1991 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail for hinged
755	**	30c Red Brown (J20). Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, well-centered, trivial natural inclusion, fresh and Extremely Fine, Scott Retail for hinged
756	**	50c Red Brown (J21). Mint N.H., rich color, sharp impression, Extremely Fine Gem, rare in such pristine condition, with 1982 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail for hinged 1,250.00

746 ★ 5c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J11). Full original gum, well-centered, vibrant color and proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 5-CENT POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING.

It has been estimated that only 249 of the 5c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public.

With 1994 P.F. certificate 3,500.00



746



747 * 10c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J12). Full original gum, small h.r., beautiful fresh color, well-centered EXTREMELY FINE GEM. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 10-CENT.

It has been estimated that no more than 174 examples of the 10c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public.

748 ★ 30c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J13). Original gum, fresh and vibrant color, proof-like impression EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. A MAGNIFICENT 30-CENT SPECIAL PRINTING.

It has been estimated that no more than 179 examples of the 30c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public.

With 1992 P.F. certificate 2,400.00



748



749

749 ★ 50c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J14). Full original gum, well-centered, fresh and bright color

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. POSSIBLY THE FINEST 50-CENT POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING EXTANT.

It has been estimated that no more than 179 examples of the 50c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public.

With 1979 P.F. certificate 2,500.00

1879 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. SPECIAL PRINTING



743

743 * 1c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J8). Original gum, single neat h.r. at top, beautiful intense shade and sharp proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. WONDERFULLY CHOICE CONDITION FOR RARE 1-CENT POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING.

The 1c, 2c and 3c are undoubtedly the rarest values of the American Bank Note Co. Postage Due Special Printings, although the sold quantities in the official records are relatively high. William E. Mooz, in an article on the 1c appearing in *Chronicle* No. 170, May 1996, offers evidence and analysis to support his theory that the actual number of true Special Printings sold was significantly lower than the reported figures. For the 1c, Mooz estimates 500 sold, but it is possible that as many as 400 purchased by G. B. Calman were destroyed. It is widely accepted that nearly 9,000 1c stamps sold as Special Printings were actually regular issues.



744

744 ★ 2c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J9). Full original gum, lightly hinged, well-centered, intense color and proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE AND CHOICE. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE RARE 2-CENT.

The comments made regarding the 1c (lot 743) are also believed true for the 2c.

745 ★ 3c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J10). Full original gum, hinge mark at top, beautiful color and sharp proof-like impression, small natural wood fiber inclusion in margin at bottom right

FINE AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE. THE 3-CENT IS POSSIBLY THE RAREST POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING.

Although 436 copies reached the public, it is believed that 100 were destroyed with the Calman lot. A thorough search of the marketplace, combined with conversations with dealers and collectors, has confirmed the rarity of this stamp.

With small blue owner's mark on back..... 3,750.00



745

POSTAGE DUE 1879 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE















SPECIAL DELIVERY



- 732 ** 10c Blue, Special Delivery (E4). Mint N.H., deep rich color, perfectly centered with phenomenally wide margins

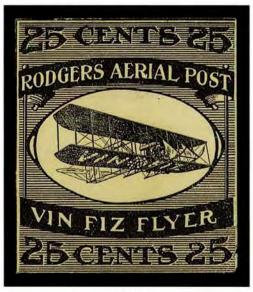
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE 10-CENT 1894 UNWATERMARKED SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN IN CHOICE CONDITION. ABSOLUTELY BREATHTAKING QUALITY.



727

727 ★ 1877, 5c Deep Blue, Buffalo Balloon Air Post (CL1). Large margins all around, full original gum, some gum skips, lightly hinged, some slight toning and light overall soiling EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF THE FINEST SINGLES IN EXISTENCE.

The Buffalo Balloon stamp, designed by John F. B. Lillard and engraved by John H. Snively, was printed by Wheeler Brothers Printers in Nashville, Tennessee. Only 300 were printed, from a tête-bêche plate of two. The stamps were intended for use on a balloon flight from Nashville to Gallatin, Tennessee, which took place on June 18, 1877. Of the 300 that were printed, only 23 were used.



728

728 * 1911, 25c Black, Rodgers "Vin Fiz" Air Post (CL2). Clear margins to just in as are almost all of the known examples, slight nick at bottom right, few small faults including small tear and corner crease

VERY FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE. ONLY FOUR OF THE TEN RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 25-CENT RODGERS "VIN FIZ" STAMP ARE UNUSED. A GREAT AIR POST RARITY.



725

AIR POST AND BACK-OF-BOOK COLLECTION BALANCE

726 * Air Post and Back-of-Book Balance Lot. 1911-57, 84 unused stamps, incl. Air Post with Nos. C1-C6 and C18, Special Delivery incl. Nos. E8-end, Special Handling, Registration, Certified Mail, many Mint N.H., all have fresh color and all are Very Fine-Extremely Fine, some are Gems and qualify as superb stamps, Scott Retail for all hinged 1,391.00



723



724

AIR POST



722

722 * 24c Carmine Rose & Blue, Center Inverted (C3a). Position 58, very well-centered, fresh and bright colors, full original gum which is only barely hinged at bottom left

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THIS STAMP IS ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS, IN TERMS OF CENTERING AND OVERALL CONDITION, THAT EXIST FROM THE ORIGINAL SHEET OF 100.

According to Jenny! by George Amick (Amos Press, 1986), the original sheet of 100 Inverted Jenny stamps was purchased by William T. Robey on May 14, 1918, one day after the stamp was placed on sale. Robey bought the sheet at the New York Avenue Post Office window in Washington, D.C. Soon after, the sheet was sold to Col. Edward H. R. Green through Eugene Klein, a Philadelphia stamp dealer. Green paid \$20,000 for the sheet, then instructed Klein to divide it into singles and blocks, and to sell all but a few key position blocks.

It is well-known among stamp specialists and professionals that examples of this stamp come in different grades of freshness and condition. Many of the original 100 stamps were mistreated by collectors during the years, despite the stamps' rarity and value. Colonel Green himself allowed moisture to affect some of the stamps he retained. Other examples have become slightly toned from improper storage and climatic conditions. Hinging has caused thins and creases in numerous stamps, and at least seven have been "lost" to philately—or nearly so as in the case of the copy swept up in a vacuum cleaner. This example is remarkable for its pristine state of preservation.

This stamp was originally part of a block of four owned by stamp dealer Eugene Klein. It was inherited by Klein's daughter who sold it to Robert A. Siegel. Mr. Siegel sold it to Raymond H. Weill, who placed it with two different anonymous collectors before being asked to break it into singles. This single was sold by Mr. Weill to a Mr. Hoover in 1975, who sold it at auction in 1985 to West Coast collector Bruce McNall. Mr. McNall partly paid for it with an exchange for Position 3.



AIR POST AND SPECIAL SERVICE STAMPS

STAMPS ISSUED FOR A SPECIAL SERVICE or exclusive function are listed in the back of the Scott Catalogue and for this reason are known as back-of-book issues. Air Post, Registry, Parcel Post, Offices in China, Postage Due and Officials are the back-of-book stamps used to pay postal fees or special-service postage. Newspaper and Periodical stamps and Revenues, which were never affixed to letters, are excluded from the Zoellner collection.

Air Post

On May 6, 1918, Congress passed a bill authorizing the first official air post service. The rate was set at 24c, and the first route authorized was between Washington D.C. and New York with a stop in Philadelphia. Postmaster General Albert Burleson, under the Wilson administration, had pushed for the new service. The airplane proved to be a useful fighting tool during the First World War, and Secretary of War Newton Baker was looking to expand the peacetime applications for flight. The Army furnished planes and pilots for the first service. The 24c Air Post stamp was prepared in less than two weeks for use on the inaugural flight on May 15, 1918. This hurried production contributed to the creation of one of philately's most famous stamps, the Inverted

Flights prior to May 15, 1918, are referred to as pioneer flights. Two stamps used in connection with semi-official mail service on these early flights are listed in the Scott Catalogue. The first is the Buffalo Balloon stamp, Scott CLI, which was used for mail carried by balloon on June 8, 1877, from Nashville to Gallatin, Tennessee. Only 300 were issued. The second is the Rodgers Vin Fiz stamp, Scott CL2, which was used in 1911 on mail carried by Calbraith Rodgers between legs of his attempted transcontinental flight. Rodgers was attempting to win the \$50,000 prize offered by publisher William Randolph Hearst to the first person to cross the United States in 30 days or less. The Zoellner collection contains one of the finest of the ten recorded examples of this stamp.

Special Delivery

In March 1885, on the last day of President Chester A. Arthur's term, a bill establishing a Special Delivery service was passed by Congress and signed into law. Postmaster General Frank Hatton, who was replaced four days later, was the guiding force behind the effort to establish this new service. Special Delivery was intended to provide speedy delivery of mail to recipients for an extra fee and was implemented to combat the many private companies that were taking away

revenue from the Post Office Department by providing such service. The first stamps issued for the Special Delivery service depicted a running messenger and were printed by the American Bank Note Company. As with regular-issue stamps, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing printed Special Delivery stamps beginning in 1894. As new, faster forms of delivering mails were implemented, the stamps came to picture bicycle and then motorcycle messengers. The major reference work on the subject is *The Speedy: A History of United States Special Delivery Service* by Henry M. Gobie.

Postage Due

Postage Due stamps were issued during the Hayes administration to systematize the collection and accountability of short-paid letters. Prior to July 1, 1879, local postmasters were responsible for the collection of unpaid postage. There was no formal system for accounting for cash collected. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) also allowed for the sending of unpaid letters, with postage to be collected by the receiving post office. Postage Due stamps in 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c denominations were provided by the American Bank Note Company, to be affixed and cancelled as normal stamps on collection of unpaid postage. The 10c, 30c and 50c stamps were issued some months later. One of the challenges collectors face is identifying the many subtle color differences between issues. The Special Printings, Scott J8 to J14, were issued concurrently with the First Issue Postage Dues and are very rare.

Office in China

The United States' economic interests and presence in China had expanded to the point that, by the beginning of 1919, the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai requested a supply of stamps that could be used at the local post office. At the time, the exchange rate between U.S. and Shanghai dollars was 2:1, and a series of Washington-Franklin stamps was overprinted with local values, equal to twice the face-value of the U.S. stamps. These officially overprinted issues, printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, were placed on sale on July 1, 1919. In 1922, due to delays in supplying new stamps, a quantity of 1-cent and 2-cent values were locally surcharged with "Cts." instead of "c". These are Scott K17 and K18. The only major variety of the Offices in China stamps is the double-surcharge error on the \$2 on \$1, Scott K16a. The Zoellner collection contains a block of four of this error, of which only 100 were sold. It is equal in rarity to the Inverted Jenny, issued during the prior year.



OFFICIALS

THE FREE-FRANKING PRIVILEGE, ALLOWing delegates of the Continental Congress to send mail free of charge, was first extended on November 8, 1775. This was almost seven months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Through subsequent enactments the privilege was expanded to include a large number of government officials. The system was open to abuse, as there was no way to distinguish between official and personal mail. Philip Ward noted that by 1869 some 31,933 people enjoyed franking privileges, which cost the Post Office Department approximately \$5 million a year.

In an effort by the Grant administration to stem the tide of postal abuse, stamps were issued in 1873 for the nine departments of the Executive branch. They include the Agriculture, Executive, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury and War Departments. Stamps were issued to the various departments by the Post Office as needed, and an accounting was kept for budgeting purposes and for reimbursement of the

Post Office Department.

In an article by Morrison Waud in the Feb. 1975 Chronicle, he quotes Third Asst. Postmaster General W. H. H. Terrell's report to Postmaster General A.J. Creswell: "The abolition of the franking privilege, to take effect July 1, 1873, renders it necessary that stamps, somewhat different in appearance from the ordinary adhesive postage stamps now in public use, should be adopted... we consulted with the officers of the "Continental" and were gratified to find them ready and willing to meet our wishes to the fullest extent. Within two or three days they submitted new designs for all of the Departments embracing the eleven denominations now in use..."

Four new, large-size bicolor stamps were added for the State Department, in \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations, all bearing William H. Seward's portrait. It has been surmised that these higher values were prepared for use on consular mail, which was often sent out in large parcels and would have been charged a high postage rate.

In 1875 a set of Officials was released as part of the Special Printings program. These were overprinted "Specimen", because, unlike the regular-issue Special Printings, the Officials were not valid for postage. Like the 1875 Bank Note Special Printings, most of the Official Special Printings were scissors-separated, often cutting into the design. The Zoellner collection contains a complete set of imperforate Official Special Printings (lot 894), many with the imprint or plate number showing in selvage.

In December 1878 Continental merged with American Bank Note Company, who assumed production for United States stamps early in 1879, including the Officials. As with the regular Bank Note issues, the Officials printed by American can be distinguished by the use of soft, porous paper. There is, however, an intermediate paper used by Continental just before American took over, and these should not be confused with

the American printings.

American Bank Note Co. printed stamps only as the available Continental supply became depleted. The American printings were few in number, because, for the most part, existing supplies of Continental stamps were sufficient to meet demand.

On July 5, 1884, the Official stamps became obsolete with the universal adoption of the Official Penalty envelope.



805 *	1c Agriculture (O1). Full original gum, bright color, trivial natural inclusion, Extremely Fine and choice
806 ★	2c Agriculture (O2). Original gum, small h.r. at top, deep color, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine
807 ★	3c Agriculture (O3). Original gum, small h.r., deep shade, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice
808 *	6c Agriculture (O4). Original gum, bright color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, ex McNall, with 1992 P.F. certificate
809 *	10c Agriculture (O5). Original gum, h.r., bright color, well-centered with huge margins, Extremely Fine and choice
810 ★	12c Agriculture (O6). Original gum, h.r., beautiful bright color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb example of the 12c Agriculture, with 1990 P.F. certificate 300.00
811 *	15c Agriculture (O7). Original gum, deep color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, difficult to find this well-centered, with 1992 P.F. certificate
812 *	24c Agriculture (O8). Full original gum, lightly hinged, fresh color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1985 P.F. certificate
813 *	30c Agriculture (O9). Original gum, h.r., deep rich color, fresh and Very Fine. 325.00







- 1c Executive (O10). Full original gum, small h.r., bright color, perfectly centered, 814 * Extremely Fine Gem, rare in such pristine condition, with 1992 P.F. certificate . 500.00
- 2c Executive (O11). Original gum, h.r., rich color on fresh bright paper, well-centered, 815 *
- 816 * 3c Executive (O12). Full original gum, small h.r. at top, bright color, perfectly centered





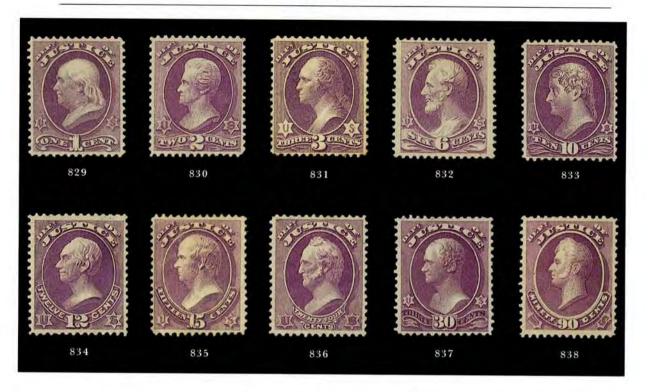
817 * 6c Executive (O13). Full original gum, bright color on fresh paper, well-centered,

818 * 10c Executive (O14). Original gum, h.r., bright color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and



819	*	1c Interior (O15). Full original gum, barely hinged, bright color, well-centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, rare in such pristine condition 30.00
820	**	2c Interior (O16). Mint N.H., vibrant color on fresh white paper, trivial natural inclusion, fresh and Extremely Fine, Scott Retail for hinged
821	*	3c Interior (O17). Full original gum, lightly hinged, vibrant color, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine
822	**	6c Interior (O18). Mint N.H., bright color on white paper, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, Scott Retail for hinged
823	**	10c Interior (O19). Mint N.H., deep rich color, wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 1990 P.F. certificate for strip of three, this being the right stamp, Scott Retail for hinged
824	*	12c Interior (O20). Original gum, intense color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, difficult to find in such choice condition
825	*	15c Interior (O21). Original gum, lightly hinged, intense color on fresh paper, Extremely Fine and choice
826	*	24c Interior (O22). Full original gum, fresh and bright color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, rarely encountered with such beautiful fresh color and choice centering
827	*	30c Interior (O23). Full original gum, tiny h.r. at top, intense color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice

828 *



829	*	1c Justice (O25). Original gum, bright color on fresh white paper, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp
830	*	2c Justice (O26). Original gum, bright white paper, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1983 P.F. certificate
831	*	3c Justice (O27). Slightly disturbed original gum, bright color, Fine
832	*	6c Justice (O28). Original gum, bright color, very well-centered with huge wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem stamp
833	*	10c Justice (O29). Original gum, small h.r. at top, pretty color on bright paper, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine, a choice stamp
834	*	12c Justice (O30). Original gum, small h.r. at top, intense color on bright paper, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp
835		15c Justice (O31). Full original gum which is slightly disturbed, fresh and bright color, Fine
836	*	24c Justice (O32). Original gum, h.r., rich color on bright paper, almost perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, rarely found this choice
837	*	30c Justice (O33). Bright color, almost mathematical centering, original gum, Extremely Fine Gem stamp, a superb example of the 30c Justice
838	*	90c Justice (O34). Original gum, h.r., bright color, well-centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, difficult to find this choice, signed and with small purple owner's backstamp



839	*	1c Navy (O35). Full original gum, bright color and wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a difficult stamp to find this choice and one of the last stamps added to the Zoellner collection, with 1996 P.F. certificate
840	*	2c Navy (O36). Full original gum, pretty color on bright white paper, almost perfect centering, Extremely Fine Gem
841	*	3c Navy (O37). Original gum, h.r., bright color, tiny thin spot, Very Fine, a very difficult stamp to find well-centered
842	*	6c Navy (O38). Original gum, h.r., bright color, huge margin at right, fresh and Extremely Fine, pencil notation on back
843	*	7c Navy (O39). Original gum, single h.r., pretty color, wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, rare with such wide margins, the 7c value was added to certain Departments to pay the single letter rate to Europe
844	*	10c Navy (O40). Full original gum, rich almost metallic color on fresh paper, Extremely Fine and choice
845	*	12c Navy (O41). Original gum, h.r., brilliant color, very well-centered, some adherence on back at top from album page, Extremely Fine, rare this well-centered 85.00
846	*	15c Navy (O42). Original gum, pretty color, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1986 P.F. certificate
847	*	24c Navy (O43). Large part original gum, small h.r., intense color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp
848	*	30c Navy (O44). Full original gum, lightly hinged, rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem stamp, a great condition rarity, with 1990 P.F. certificate 125.00
849	*	90c Navy (O45). Original gum, bright color on fresh white paper, well-centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1992 P.F. certificate . 600.00



850 *	*	1c-6c Post Office (O47-O50). All have full original gum and are well-centered, the 6c shows distinct greenish tint, all are fresh and Very Fine-Extremely Fine 38.00
851 *	*	10c Post Office (O51). Original gum, fresh color and sharp impression, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp
852 *	*	12c Post Office (O52). Original gum, bright color, Extremely Fine and choice 30.00
853 *	*	15c Post Office (O53). Full original gum except where hinged at top left, deep color and sharp impression, wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice
854 ★	*	24c Post Office (O54). Full original gum which is slightly disturbed, sharp impression and bright shade, trivial natural inclusion, Very Fine
855 ★	**	30c Post Office (O55). Mint N.H., rich color, wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, Scott Retail for hinged
856 ★	*	90c Post Office (O56). Full original gum. sharp impression, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem



857	*	1c State (O57). Original gum, rich color on fresh white paper, Extremely Fine and choice 90.00
858	*	2c State (O58). Original gum which is partly toned, deep color, Extremely Fine and choice
859	*	3c State (O59). Large part original gum, h.r., bright color, well-centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine and choice, rare with such wide margins
860	*	6c State (O60). Original gum, bright color on fresh paper, perfectly centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp
861	*	7c State (O61). Original gum, h.r., rich color and strong impression, enormous jumbo margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 1992 P.F. certificate 140.00
862	*	10c State (O62). Original gum, single paper h.r., rich color, perfectly centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in every respect, with 1994 P.F. certificate
863	*	12c State (O63). Large part original gum, small h.r. at top, rich color, perfectly centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem
864	*	15c State (O64). Full original gum, few hinge marks, rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice
865	*	24c State (O65). Large part original gum, h.r., rich color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem
866	*	30c State (O66). Original gum, single old-fashioned h.r. made from selvage, beautiful rich color, well-centered, fresh and Extremely Fine
867	*	90c State (O67). Original gum, h.r., bright color and perfectly centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp rarely found this choice, with 1992 P.F. certificate



868



869 * \$5.00 State (O69). Full original gum, beautiful rich color on fresh white paper, well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL. ONE OF THE FINEST COPIES KNOWN.

With 1988 P.F. certificate...... 5,500.00

869

870 ★ \$10.00 State (O70). Large part original gum, fresh color, almost perfectly centered

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE \$10.00 STATE OFFICIAL.

With 1989 P.F. certificate 3.750.00



870



871

871 ★ \$20.00 State (O71). Original gum, fresh color, perfectly centered with wide even margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A BRILLIANT COPY OF THE \$20.00 STATE DEPARTMENT.

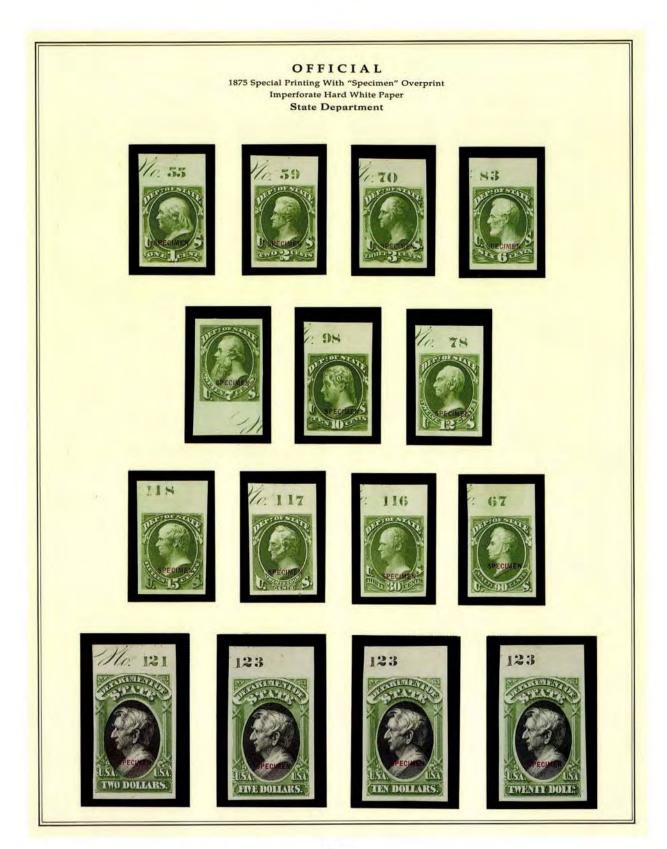
The \$20.00 State can be found with four clear margins, though usually with faults. This example, with its near-perfect centering and flawless condition, should be considered a true condition rarity.



0,2		Extremely Fine and choice
873	*	2c Treasury (O73). Full original gum, beautiful deep color, fresh and Fine 40.00
874	*	3c Treasury (O74). Original gum, h.r., bright color and light impression showing distinct lack of detail on Washington's forehead, wide margins all around including jumbo margin at right, Extremely Fine
875	*	6c Treasury (O75). Original gum, lightly hinged, bright color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice
876	**	7c Treasury (O76). Mint N.H., fresh color on bright paper, Extremely Fine and choice, with copy of 1995 P.F. certificate for block of four, this being the top right stamp, Scott Retail for hinged
877	*	10c Treasury (O77). Original gum which is slightly toned in a few spots, bright color, small ink mark at top left, otherwise Very Fine
878	*	12c Treasury (O78). Full original gum, radiant color on bright white paper, almost perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in every respect 80.00
879	*	15c Treasury (O79). Original gum, bright color and well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, with 1993 P.F. certificate
880	*	24c Treasury (O80). Original gum, h.r., deep rich color, fresh and Extremely Fine, difficult to find in this superb condition
881	**	30c Treasury (O81). Mint N.H., intense color on bright white paper, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1991 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail for hinged 125.00
882	*	90c Treasury (O82). Original gum, rich color on fresh paper, Extremely Fine and choice, ex McNall, with 1992 P.F. certificate



883	**	1c War (O83). Mint N.H., beautiful bright color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in every respect, Scott Retail for hinged
884	**	2c War (O84). Mint N.H., deep color, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, Scott Retail for hinged
885	*	3c War (O85). Pale color and printed on an intermediate paper, original gum, fresh and Extremely Fine, late in their contract the Continental Bank Note Company used an intermediate paper whose characteristics fall between the original hard paper and the soft porous paper used by the American Bank Note Company on later issues
886	(★)	6c War (O86). Unused (regummed), bright color, tiny thin spot, otherwise Very Fine 375.00
887	*	7c War (O87). Original gum, bright color, wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine
888	*	10c War (O88). Full original gum, lightly hinged, pretty pastel color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp
889	*	12c War (O89). Original gum, deep rich color, almost perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1991 P.F. certificate for a block of four, this being the top right stamp
890	**	15c War (O90). Mint N.H., bright color and crisp impression, well-centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, Scott Retail for hinged
891	*	24c War (O91). Original gum, tiny mark at bottom which may be either a natural gum skip or faint trace of a hinge mark, attractive color, perfectly centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, superb in every respect
892	*	30c War (O92). Original gum, h.r., vibrant color, well-centered, Extremely Fine and choice, rare with such choice centering
893	*	90c War (O93). Original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful bright color and fine impression, perfectly centered with even margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp in every respect



894EX

1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. SPECIAL PRINTING IMPERFORATE

894 S

1c-\$20.00 Officials, Imperforate, "Specimen" Overprint, Continental Special Printing
(O1S var-O93S var). The complete set, all have large margins and selvage at top, virtually
all show plate numbers or part of imprint, the colors are remarkably fresh and impressions are very strong, a few low denominations have trivial corner crease or thin speck

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS THE EXTREMELY RARE SPECIAL PRINTING ON IMPERFORATE HARD PAPER, ISSUED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE 1875 POSTAGE REPRINTS, RE-ISSUES AND SPECIAL PRINTINGS. ONLY ONE SET WITH PLATE NUMBERS OR IMPRINTS IS BELIEVED TO EXIST INTACT.

Many of the perforated Official Special Printings were separated by scissors when issued to the collecting public. This set, with large margins throughout and with most values showing the plate number, is in many ways more desirable than the regularly-issued Special Printings.

Ex Col. Edward H. R. Green and Dr. Serge Korff..... E. 30,000-40,000

1879 AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ISSUE





896







899



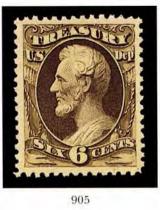


901













907



ingl

BALANCE OF THE OFFICIALS COLLECTION

POSTAL SAVINGS MAIL



910EX

PARCEL POST



911EX

APPENDIX

Census of United States Postage Stamp Rarities COMPILED BY SCOTT R. TREPEL AND JOHN ZUCKERMAN

Some of the Most Useful Philatelic Presearch undertaken in recent years has been the comprehensive census work in various subject areas. From the massive amounts of data collected by census-takers, we have been able to count the number of recorded examples, categorize them in a meaningful way, determine patterns of survival and usage, establish some enlightening facts, and create some interesting theories based on the available data. Considering the usefulness of a well-documented census, it is surprising that so few of them have been published.

Perhaps the greatest philatelic census ever assembled is the unpublished clipping compilation by Frank S. Levi, Jr., encompassing hundreds of volumes across almost every United States issue and many postal history categories. The Levi records were painstakingly assembled by clipping auction catalogue photographs and descriptions, covering sales over a forty-year period. The Levi notebooks were sold to various specialists, and we are fortunate to have acquired a large portion of the United States stamp

notebooks for our library.

Others have updated the Levi census or have created their own databases. The Hart-McDonald survey of 1847 covers has been expanded and computerized by Thomas J. Alexander. The New York provisional census was substantially augmented by Philip T. Wall and Jeremiah Farrington-these records are now in the hands of Donald Shearer, who is working on all of the provisionals. Dr. Richard M. Searing has kept up with Scott 30 and the high-value stamps issued from 1857 through the Bank Note era, and W. Wilson Hulme II recently published a census of the Chicago perforations. The 1869 Pictorial Research Associates (now part of the Classics Society) published a census of 1869 covers, and the compilers of this census have published part of their work on the 5c 1856 (Zuckerman) and 1869 Inverts (Trepel) in the Chronicle. Among the unpublished census work is a detailed survey of Scott 5 by Mal Brown, a broad survey of classics by Jerome S. Wagshal and a small but useful list of 10c 1855-57 blocks by Michael Perlman. The Crown book, which amalgamates various Confederate provisional surveys, is now outdated, but still very useful. We also have lists of earliest known usages and record-size multiples currently being published in Linn's Stamp News and the Chronicle, a direct outgrowth of census work.

With the availability of information, collectors and dealers should be much better informed about the extant population of stamps. Much of the guesswork in determining rarity and relative condition can now be eliminated by referring to the published census data. Art collectors and numismatists are far ahead of philatelists in assembling catalogues of an artist's work or detailed surveys of coins, but at least we are moving in the right direction.

On this occasion-the sale of a complete

United States stamp collection—we have used the Zoellner catalogue to present collectors with a photo survey of 23 rare United States stamps. The presentation is not perfect and, like any census, we have certainly not located every known example. However, through a diligent search of the Levi records, the Philatelic Foundation's records, our own auction catalogues and consultation with other specialists, we have compiled a large body of data that will be useful if not complete.

We have no doubt that this census will prove enlightening, if judged only by the chagrin we feel looking back at certain past descriptions. We regret every unjustified "finest known" and gross overstatement (or understatement) of rarity as a blemish on our record and hope this census partly exonerates us in the eyes of future philatelists. Our role is to sell stamps, and we believe that our credibility is enhanced by presenting accurate information. The more credibility we have, the

better we will be at selling.

In the descriptions and section introductions for the Zoellner sale catalogue, we have used the census data to establish rarity and relative quality. A few interesting observations were also drawn from the data, especially those related to the 1867-68 Grilled Issues. Publication of a photo (front and back) of the other known 1c Z Grill—the New York Public Library's stamp from the Miller collection—is a noteworthy and welcome addition to the record. It is appropriate that this photo should appear in the catalogue offering the only 1c Z Grill available to collectors.

The census is structured as follows:

Scott No. Category OG—Original Gum UNC—Unused CAN—Used PCE—On Piece COV—On Cover PR—Pair LP—Line Pair

A brief sale history, if available, is provided for each stamp. This is followed by the stamp's certification record, if any, with condition notes from the certificate in quotes after the P.F. number. It must be remembered that condition is not a static factor. Stamps once thought sound can be judged to have an existing fault or can be damaged after the certificate is issued. Likewise, certain stamps may be described with faults that are not actually present—for example, a small wrinkle that is interpreted as a sealed tear, or a small stain that comes out in water. Anyone who uses this census should be aware that the information in quotes is opinion only.

Acknowledgment of contributions to this

census appears on page 391.



Census No. Sale History: PFC:

HRH 11/19/56 Caspary RAS 2/24/88 Cole 191688 - "Genuine PH"



55-UNC-02 RAS 10/27/65 with U.R. perfs trimmed 6000 "Genuine #55" 108414 "Genuine with trace of gum"



55-OG-03 RAS 2/2/67 Lilly 1695 "Genuine"



35820 "Genuine"



RAS 1/6/72 "Serious defects...spacefiller"



Census No.

Sale History: HR 5/26/43 Green Coll. PFC: 1447 "Genuine" 240992 "Genuine,

Previously Hinged, with

tiny tear at top



RAS 3/27/74 as sound 9669 "Genuine, O.G." 259585 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, small closed tear at B.L.



DFK 8/16/73 40284 "tiny tear at top and left, no gum"



RAS 6/18/64 with s.e. at R. RAS 5/2/73 reperfed at R. (with PEC) 19600 "Genuine with



RAS 2/24/65 77000 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: RAS 11/14/73 "partly PFC: nibbed perf" 43676 "Genuine" 213811 "Genuine, Previously Hinged"



55-UNC-12 RAS 11/29/72



Zoellner lot 162 2501 "OK #55"



55-OG-14 DFK 4/79 637 "Genuine" 69311 "Genuine with a tiny thin spot in T.L. margin"



55-OG-15 RAS 4/29/81 161484 "Genuine, Previously Hinged"



Census No. Sale History: PFC: 3256 "OK but defective"



RAS 10/3/92 #? "Genuine...not an experimental cancellation"



15600 "Genuine but slight thin spot"



29674 "Genuine, no gum"



RAS 3/23/71 111390 "Genuine"



tiny thin at T."

Census No. Sale History: PFC: 115476 "Genuine with tiny thin spot" 257251 "Genuine with



RAS 5/86 Isleham 256556 "Genuine, Previously Hinged"



275254 "Genuine with small thin at center, no gum"



55-OG-24 Miller Coll., NYPL



Census No. Sale History: RAS 6/22/67 PFC: 638 "Genuine but repaired and regummed" 47668 "Genuine with tiny



57-OG-02 RAS 2/2/67 "two blunt perfs" 41465 "Genuine"



57-OG-03 RAS 3/25/69 34368 "Genuine Part O.G."



Sanabria 5/8/39 Hale 99736 "Genuine, no gum"



RAS 3/24/70 "single nibbed perf" (at L.L.) Waterhouse 5906 "Genuine"



tear and small thin spots'

Census No. Sale History: HR 5/26/43 Green Coll. PFC: RAS 2/24/88 Cole 6317 "Genuine" 190490 "Genuine"



RAS 2/27/64 "short perfs" Wm. Fox 5/15/79 "short perf... corner perf crease" 983 "Genuine" 5005 "Genuine"



RAS 11/20/70 Neinken 787 "Genuine but repaired" 213809 "Genuine, Part O.G., repaired at bottom"



RAS 6/18/64 with s.e. at R. RAS 2/24/65 reperfed R. 19601 "Genuine O.G." 214346 "Genuine, PH, small creases'



Wolffers 4/28/78 "faint horiz crease & trivial thin in UR perfs" 3039 "Genuine"



Census No. 57-UNC-11 Sale History: RAS 3/28/77 (no faults)
PFC: 257252 "tiny closed tear at B.L."



HRH 10/30/44 "thin at T. & clipped at B."



HRH 5/5/71 "part O.G." (short perfs at T.)



57-OG-14 Mozian 2/23/72 36508 "Gen. Part O.G." 278606 "Genuine, Previously Hinged with Part O.G.



57-UNC-15 RAS 3/27/74 10972 "Genuine"



Census No. RAS 3/23/72 "small thin at Sale History: PFC: top and a few short perfs" 36250 "Genuine, slightly defective at top"



RAS 4/11/78 "two very lightly toned perfs at left" 40445 "Genuine with traces of stain at left and no gum"



57-UNC-18 RAS 10/27/65 2221 "privately perf proof" 13351 "Genuine, no gum, nibbed perfs at bottom



RAS 5/86 Isleham 163931 "Genuine"



1114 "Genuine" 29675 "Genuine"



Census No. 1554 "Genuine" 200858 "Genuine, Part O.G."



9671 "Genuine, no gum" 11011 "Genuine, no gum, tiny tear at top right"



115477 "Genuine with tiny thin"



35171 "Genuine, Part O.G.



177415 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, small corner crease at T.L.



Census No. 57-UNC-26
Sale History:
PFC: 228333 "Genuine, small repair at R., slightly toned at T."



275256 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, with small closed tear at T.R."





57-UNC-29 Zoellner lot 164 53913 "Genuine"



15601 "Genuine with a thin spot"



Census No. 57-UNC-31 Sale History: E. Klein 3/8/40 "no gum" PFC: 3466 "Genuine but torn"



272517 "Genuine with a small toned spot at TL"



289315 "Genuine with two small repairs and minor sufrace scrapes"

57-OG-33 Miller Coll., NYPL



HRH 11/19/56 Caspary "tiny faults"



325082 "Genuine previously hinged with redistributed o.g., a perf tip added at T.L. and small stains removed"



Census No. Sale History: RAS 4/29/81 "light crease, PFC: small perf & margin faults



59-CAN-02 Sanabria 5/8/39 Hale Coll. 82201 "Genuine with horiz. crease and pen written 'New' marking"



HRH 1/21/58 (ex Moody) 259588 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, with a tiny thin at T.L.



HRH 11/19/56 Caspary 192327 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, with faint diagonal crease



HR 3/23/54 31935 "Genuine, defective & repaired by closing a tear and adding a piece at B."



58413 "Genuine with

vertical crease

Census No. 59-UNC-06 Sale History: PFC: RAS 4/28/81



59-UNC-07 E. Klein 3/8/40 639 "Genuine" 29677 "Geunine with light vertical crease and regummed'



RAS 10/6/64 15603 "Genuine with tiny thin spot'



RAS 3/23/72 21696 "Genuine"



RAS 2/2/67 Lilly 1696 "Genuine



Census No.

Sale History: RAS 5/19/94 Concord PFC: 35930 "Genuine"



HR 5/26/43 Green Coll. 213829 "Tiny tear at R., 270161 "Small closed tear T.R., 2 tiny tears at T."



RAS 3/23/74 "Part o.g." 11320 "Genuine" 52316 "Genuine"



RAS 5/86 Isleham "some perf faults, tiny tear at



59-OG-15 Zoellner lot 166 275258 "Genuine, Previously Hinged"



PFC:

Census No. 59-OG-16 Sale History: Miller Coll., NYPL



Census No.

Sale History: RAS 3/24/70 PFC: 33101 "Genuine"



61-OG-02 RAS 3/23/71 35931 "Genuine" 259590 "Genuine, O.G."



61-OG-03 HRH 1/21/58 9026 "Genuine"



61-UNC-04 RAS 4/11/78 254711 "Genuine, no gum"



61-OG-05 HR 5/26/43 Green Coll. (signed Luff) 47273 "corner margin creases 273786 "Genuine, PH"



Census No. 61-UNC-06 Sale History: SPB 11/20/78 "pulled perf PFC: at bottom" 2941 "Genuine" 115709 "Genuine"



Anderson Galleries 5/9/38 with s.e. at R. Reperfed and sent to PF 2867 "Genuine" 15962 "Genuine"



Zoellner lot 168 ("faint diagonal crease") 9675 "Genuine"



61-OG-09 HRH 6/28/55 Waterhouse small part o.g., one perf missing 5909 "OK #61"



61-OG-10 HRH 2/4/75 46019 "Genuine, thin spot staining thru to face"



Census No. 61-OG-11 Sale History: DFK 1/29/80 PFC: 36511 "Genuine with faint horizontal creasing"



61-UNC-12 115479 "Genuine, faint internal tear and small scrape at R." 257254 "Genuine, sealed internal tear



E. Klein 3/8/40 (sound?)



RAS 10/6/64 15605 "Genuine"



J. Fox 10/16/56 "gum stained, vert. crease breaks through" 3253 "Genuine, repaired"



Census No. 61-OG-16 RAS 2/2/67 Lilly (as pair) 213877 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, light Sale History: PFC: vertical crease



RAS 2/2/67 Lilly (as pair) 25270 "Genuine, unused, L. stamp o.g., R. stamp part o.g., each with a vertical crease" (R. stamp)



61-OG-18 Ex Lilly, Seymour, Cole, Concord" 1694 "Genuine" 190491 "Genuine, PH, light diagonal crease



RAS 2/7/68 Lilly 1123 "Genuine" 41026 "Genuine with O.G.



RAS 3/31/76 "Part o.g." 2502 "Genuine 16981 "Genuine, Part O.G.



25270 for pair (L. stamp)

Census No. Wolffers 2/25/78 "large part OG short perf at UR" Sale History: PFC: 640 "Genuine



RAS 4/29/81 "Traces of 100614 "Genuine"



61-OG-23 RAS 3/25/69 "diagonal gum crease 30744 "Genuine with crease'



61-CAN-24 25866 "Genuine, defective, piece out at left" 278432 "Genuine, small repair at L. replacing



61-OG-25 RAS 5/86 Isleham 162805 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, small thin spot, perfs as shown in photo"



4116 "Genuine"

Census No. Sale History: PFC: 29679 "Genuine"



111391 "Genuine with

light stain"



238363 "Genuine,

Previously Hinged, vertical crease ending





275260 "Genuine, regummed, tiny thin at T.R. & small corner crease at B.R."



Miller Coll., NYPL



Census No. istory: RAS 2/24/88 Cole PFC: 9676 "Genuine, no gum" 191701 "Genuine" Sale History:



Fifield 10/29/57 8256 "Genuine"



RAS 4/27/65 "slightly rounded corner perf" 5498 "Genuine, o.g."



62-UNC-04 Zoellner lot 169 163932 "Genuine"



62-OG-05 RAS 2/2/67 Lilly 1693 "Genuine" 38692 "Genuine, Previously Hinged*



Census No. Sale History: J. Fox 6/30/64 PFC: 6250 "Genuine, reperfed at L."



RAS 2/7/68 Lilly "few perfs bit blunt & negligible tiny corner creases" 24178 "Genuine, soiled, part O.G."



RAS 4/4/79 40236 "Genuine, O.G., tiny tear at left"



HRH 10/3/73 36512 "Genuine"



RAS 4/11/78 43677 "Genuine, no gum, tear, small thin spot at top"



62-UNG-11 RAS 3/23/72 "microscopic split in one perf" (considered sound in Census No. Sale History: PFC:

census)



62-UNC-12 RAS 4/29/81 257255 "Genuine, no



2040 "Genuine, trial cancellation, defects"



2105 "Genuine, cleaned"

(Photo damaged, not the



HRH 11/19/56 Caspary 37165 "Genuine, small tear and corner margin



Census No. Sale History: HRH 11/19/56 Caspary PFC: RAS 5/19/94 Concord 116325 "Genuine"



62-UNC-17 223969 "Genuine, extensively repaired with portions of design added, including identifying characteristics'



275261 "Genuine, Previously Hinged, light

diagonal crease at T.L., small hole in L.R. "90"



stamp)

62-OG-19 Miller Coll., NYPL Short perf



62-UNC-20 HR 5/26/43 Green (set signed Luff) 15606 "Not 62, but 62a privately perforated" (this is likely incorrect)



Census No. Sale History: PFC:





62-OG-25 Costales 2/18/46 Green Coll. (pulled perf at T.)



Census No.

Sale History: RAS 3/25/75 ex Schilling PFG: 30715 "Genuine, no gum, small defects' 15610 "Genuine with small defects



Census No. 80-UNC-03

Sale History: RAS 5/2/73 Milstrup PFC: 30741 "Genuine with



Census No. Sale History:

RAS 5/86 Isleham PFC: 162710 "Genuine with pulled perfs" Forms pair w/ 80-CAN-06 Zoellner lot 215



3170 "Essay" 36753 "Counterfeit grill"



Vertical crease, no PFC, American Board of Experts #133 3/6/42 "essay grill"



Christie's 9/93 Ishikawa 11321 "Genuine" Signed Colson (1959) Forms pair w/ 80-CAN-05



Digital Reconstruction of Earl of Crawford Block of 5c All-Over Grill

The four singles in this block have received inconsistent opinions over many years. The two stamps at right (01 and 03) have "Genuine" P.F. certificates, while the upper left stamp has two P.F. certificates as "Essay" and "Counterfeit grill". See pages 130-132.



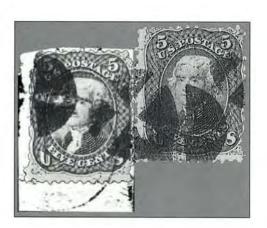
RAS 5/13/78 35342 "Genuine with a small corner margin crease at TR"



RAS 5/19/94 Concord 109416 "Genuine"

Origin of 5c A Grill Stamps with Quartered Cork Cancels

Shown at right is a very old photo of 5c and 30c A Grill stamps (the 30c is lot 216), including Census No. 80-CAN-06, the 5c tied on piece. Below is a digital reconstruction of the piece and Census No. 80-CAN-05, which were originally used together on the same cover-the cancels tie together-and were actually a pair from the same sheet (digitally rejoined in lower right photo).









Census No. 81-CAN-01 Sale History: RAS 3/23/77 PFC: 259609 "Genuine" 345 "Genuine"



81-CAN-02 RAS 3/25/75 ex Schilling 30716 "Genuine with small stains at B."



81-CAN-03 RAS 5/2/73 Milstrup 27753 "Genuine"



81-CAN-04 Worthington 162934 "Genuine with small tear and pulled perf"



81-CAN-05 Christie's 9/83 Ishikawa 49740 "Genuine with a few tiny margin defects" 276515 "Genuine with tiny tears"



Census No. 81-CAN-06 Sale History: JW Scott 3/15/1897 PFC: 29682 "Genuine with small defects and piece added at R."



81-CAN-07 Zoellner lot 216 Ex Engel, Sheriff 11322 "Genuine"



81-CAN-08 Miller Coll., NYPL No photo available, approximate appearance shown above (before ink added to face of stamp)



Census No. 82-CAN-01 Sale History: RAS 5/86 Isleham PFC: 30086 for cover Zoellner lot 217



82-CAN-02 RAS 5/2/73 Milstrup 30086 for cover

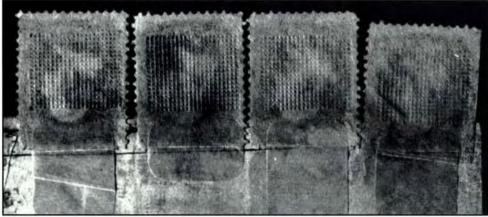


82-CAN-03 Christie's 9/93 Ishikawa 30086 for cover Ex Schilling



30086 for cover





The 3c B Grill Discovery Cover. The four recorded examples of Scott 82 originated on this Feb. 1869 cover from Mason, Texas, to Germany. The stamps were lifted and photographed together. The grill shadows left on the cover are identical to the 18×15 mm size of the grills.



Census No. 85A-CAN-01 Sale History: Zoellner lot 226 PFC: Stevenson (unconfirmed) Ex Brookman, Schilling Buss



85A-CAN-01 BACK



Census No. 82-CAN-02
Sale History: Miller Coll., NYPL
PFC: Ex Stevenson
Sold to B. K. Miller by
Elliott Perry



85A-CAN-02 BACK



Census No. 85D-CAN-01 Sale History: Laurence & Stryker 11/17/58 PFC: 9198 "Genuine"



85D-CAN-02 RAS 5/86 Isleham 24671 "Genuine" 259617 "Genuine"



85D-CAN-03 APS Certificate Illustrated in Brookman Vol. 2, p. 136



85D-CAN-04 Christies 9/93 Ishikawa 4943 "Genuine" 50292 "Genuine" 276462 "Genuine"



RAS 4/5/86 ex Herzog 41751 "Genuine w/ thin sp. & sm. corner crease" Zoellner lot 233



Census No. 85D-CAN-06 Sale History: Miller Coll., NYPL PFC: Ex Stevenson
Sold to B. K. Miller by
Elliott Perry



Census No. Sale History: PFC:

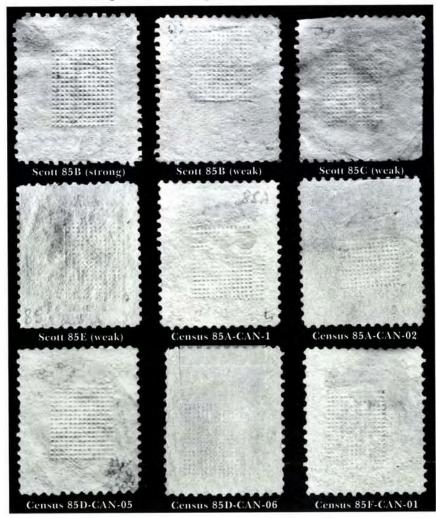


85F-CAN-01 RAS 10/24/63 Newbury RAS 5/86 Isleham Zoellner lot 235



RAS 3/25/75 ex Schilling 15401 "Genuine"

A Sample of Z Grill Impressions Viewed from Back





Census No. Sale History: RAS 3/27/74 PFC: 44870 "Genuine"



180-UNC-02 RAS 5/2/73 8992 "Genuine"



180-UNC-03 Zoellner lot 378 26422 "Genuine with a pinhole on chin" 68849 "Genuine"



180-UNC-04 Sotheby's 10/9/79 1404 "Genuine" 20955 "Genuine"



180-UNC-05 Sanabria 3/8/39 Hale 4278 "Genuine" 214601 "Genuine" 328133 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC: HRH 2/2/53 3937 "Genuine



180-UNC-07 Fox 10/26/56 "Pin hole thin' RAS 3/23/73straight-edge at top and right 3614 "Genuine"



180-UNC-08 Corinphila 5/30/75 Engel 10853 "Genuine" 50293 "Genuine with some thinning"



180-UNC-09 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 7375 "Genuine" 257326 "Genuine"



180-UNC-10 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 82000 "Genuine with slight staining and some black soiling



29436 "Genuine"

238384 "Genuine"

Census No. Sale History: PFC; RAS 4/24/82 98424 "Genuine"



364 "Genuine"



1527 "Genuine" 192324 "Genuine"



180-UNC-14 8110 "Genuine"



24786 "Genuine"



247316 "Genuine with light perf staining at T.R."

Census No. 180-UNC-16 Sale History: PFC: 48852 "Genuine"





116549 "Genuine"











273676 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC: 270404 "Genuine"



180-UNC-22 Gerber Aug. 1981 Signed W.H. Colson Never certified by P.F. Possibly same stamp as 180-UNC-23



Miller Coll., NYPL Possibly same stamp as 180-UNC-22



Census No. 181-UNC-01 Sale History: Zoellner lot 379 PFC: 5437 "Genuine" 72453 "Genuine"



181-UNC-02 RAS 4/29/81 31479 "Genuine" 134946 "Genuine" Signed "W.H.C." (Colson)



181-UNC-03 Corinphila 5/30/75 Engel 11511 "Genuine" 50294 "Genuine" Signed "W.H.C." (Colson)



48853 "Genuine" 115451 "Genuine" 220849 "Genuine"



74676 "Genuine"



Census No. Census No.
Sale History:
PFC: 259698 "Genuine with a small thin at top left and



246 "Genuine" 214602 "Genuine"



181-UNC-08



3771 "Genuine"



181-UNC-09 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 23887 "Genuine" 192323 "Genuine" 326747 "Genuine"



181-UNC-10 Miller Coll., NYPL



Census No. 203-UNC-01 RAS 3/31/76 744 "Genuine" 40446 "Genuine" Signed "W.H.C." (Colson) Sale History: PFC:



RAS 2/27/64 4050 "Genuine, cleaned



HRH 10/9/53 4577 "Genuine" 328127 "Genuine"



203-UNC-04 RAS 2/9/71 39370 "Genuine" 259713 "Genuine"



203-JINC-05 HRH 11/29/56 Caspary 7423 "Genuine" 313431 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC: 238395 "Genuine"



Zoellner lot 400 37937 "Genuine" 328995 "Genuine"



RAS 10/27/65 282 "Genuine" 9703 "Genuine" 192330 "Genuine"



203-UNC-09 RAS 2/27/67 Lilly 1351 "Genuine" 79513 "Genuine"



203-UNC-10 HRH 4/11/56 65728 "Genuine with some tiny blue spots" 220854 "Genuine, tiny blue spots"



Census No. Sale History: RAS 4/19/81 PFC: 1212 "Genuine"



203-UNC-12 Corinphila 5/30/75 Engel 11329 "Genuine" 274597 "Genuine"



203-UNC-13 RAS 4/29/81 281 "Genuine"







2187 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC:



119103 "Genuine with a tiny thin spot and natural black paper speck"



213842 "Genuine"



8371 "Genuine"



203-UNC-19 Harmer, Rooke 12/2/40 Sotheby's 2/9/82 Unknown American **Board of Experts** certificate number



203-UNC-20 Miller Coll., NYPL



Census No. 204-UNC-01 Sale History: Zoellner lot 401 PFC: 8372 "Genuine" 328996 "Genuine"



204-UNC-02 RAS 3/31/76 40447 "Genuine reperfed at right"



204-UNC-03 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 7374 "Genuine" 192331 "Genuine"



204-UNC-04 RAS 2/2/67 Lilly 1352 "Genuine"



204-UNC-05 HRH 11/9/53 4578 "Genuine" 266267 "Genuine"



Census No. 204-UNC-06 Sale History: PFC: 781 "Genuine"



204-UNC-07 6108 "Genuine" 139667 "Genuine"



204-UNC-08 Fifield 5/31/61 1212 "Genuine"



204-UNC-09 RAS 2/23/67 24075 "Genuine, thin near top"



204-UNC-10 HRH 4/11/56 "tiny thins" 1022 "Genuine"



Census No. 204-UNC-11 Sale History: RAS 3/23/77 PFC: 31481 "Genuine, small thinning at top"



204-UNC-12 Ward 4/26/47 West 282646 "Genuine"



204-UNC-13 745 "Genuine" 29449 "Genuine, toned

paper" 214613 "Genuine"



204-UNC-14 119635 "Genuine" 218667 "Genuine"



479 "Genuine" 253139 "Genuine"



Census No. 204-UNC-16 Sale History: PFC: 2188 "Genuine"



282301 "Genuine"



204-UNC-18 Miller Coll., NYPL



RAS 10/27/65 Simon

7404 as block of four

(B.L. stamp) "Genuine" 7404C single "Genuine" 248764 "Genuine"

Census No. Sale History: PFC:



RAS 5/2/73 19347 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-05 RAS 4/14/84 Rarities 7404 as block of four (T.L. stamp) "Genuine" 7404A as single"Genuine" 283149 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-04 RAS 2/2/67 Lilly 1530 "Genuine



RAS 3/27/74 31373 - "Genuine with horizontal crease'



Census No. Sale History: RAS 5/13/71 31945 "Genuine with two PFC: thin spots"

205C-UNC-06

205C-UNC-07 RAS 10/3/92 410 "Genuine" 254720 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-08 Zoellner lot 402 158 as block of four (B.L. stamp) "Genuine" 26024 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-09 RAS 4/15/89 192332 "Genuine" 297531 "Genuine"



RAS 4/24/82 "XF" 257339 "Genuine slightly toned with a tiny stain at bottom right" (not noted in 1982)



Census No. 205C-UNC-11 RAS 4/29/81 508 "Genuine" Sale History: PFC:



205C-UNC-12 325 "Genuine" 238396 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-13 366 "Genuine" 272556 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-14 RAS 4/5/80 158 as block of four (T.L. stamp) "Genuine" 265319 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-15 HR 12/15/60 Henry 13463 "Genuine"



RAS 5/25/86 - Isleham

22896 "Genuine" 259716 "Genuine"

101218 "Genuine"

Census No. 205C-UNC-16 HR, 11/23/38 Crocker Sale History: PFC:



205C-UNC-17 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 7404 as block of four (B.R. stamp) "Genuine" 7404D as single"Genuine"



205C-UNC-18 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 7404 as block of four (T.R. stamp) "Genuine" 7404B as single "Genuine"



100298 "Genuine"



205C-UNC-20 37005 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC:

205C-UNC-21 Corinphila 5/30/75 Engel 158 as block of four (B.R. stamp) "Genuine" 11330 as single "Genuine"



205C-UNC-22 8481 "Genuine



Census No. 211D-UNC-01 Sale History: RAS 4/27/66 PFC: 4853 as block of four "Genuine" (T.R. stamp) 54000 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-02 Fifield 5/31/61 2285 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-03 RAS 2/9/71 35455 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-04

262 "Genuine" 29450 "Genuine, toned paper" 214615 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-05 HRH, 11/21/56 Caspary 7405 as block of four "Genuine" (B.R, stamp) 7405D as single"Genuine" 260726 "Genuine"



 Census No.
 211D-UNC-06

 Sale History:
 Mozian 2/23/72 - Ex Luff

 PFC:
 38000 "Genuine"



211D-UNG-07 RAS 3/31/76 - "tiny pinhead thin in top margin" 862 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-08 Fifield 11/3/55 414 as block of four "Genuine" (T.L. stamp) 4853 as block of four "Genuine" (T.L. stamp)



211D-UNC-09 RAS 2/2/67 Lilly 1531 "Genuine" 326521 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-10 Ward 4/26/43 West 20906 "Genuine stained and with a thin spot" Signed Luff



Census No. 211D-UNC-11
Sale History: Sotheby's 11/20/78
PFC: 4853 as block of four
"Genuine" (B.L. stamp)
22759 as single "Genuine"



211D-UNC-12 RAS 3/23/77 259720 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-13 Kelleher 1/30/76 4149 "Genuine" 273427 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-14 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 7405 as block of four "Genuine" (T.L. stamp) 7405A as single "Genuine" 218671 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-15 Kelleher 10/7/80 4853 as block of four "Genuine" (B.R. stamp) 44443 "Genuine"



Census No. 211D-UNC-16 Sale History: RAS 4/29/81 PFC: 101219 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-17 HRH 11/21/56 Caspary 7405 as block of four "Genuine" (B.L. stamp) 7405C as single"Genuine"



211D-UNC-18 100300 "Genuine"



119425 "Genuine"



1071 "Genuine" 272577 "Genuine, small

tear at top right"



Census No. 211D-UNC-21
Sale History: 134635 "Genuine,tiny
PFC: inclusion and light stains"
217688 "Genuine with
light staining which has been mostly removed"



260727 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-23 Col. Green Coll. 132355 "Genuine" 323806 "Genuine"



211D-UNC-24 Zoellner lot 404 7405 as block of four "Genuine" (T.R. stamp) 7405B as single"Genuine"



211D-UNC-25 Heiman 2/25/60 Never certified



Census No. 211D-UNC-26 Sale History: Sanabria 5/8/39 Hale PFC: Never certified



211D-UNC-27 Kelleher 2/1/74 4853 as block of four "Genuine" (B.R. stamp) 44443 as single "Genuine"



Census No.

314A-OG-PR-01 Sale History: Ex Koslowski, Schmalzreidt, Green, Lilly
PFC: 150125 as strip of four "Genuine"
Originally stamps 4 and 5 of strip of 5 with Census Nos. 314-OG-PR-02 and 314A-OG-14



Census No. 314A-OG-PR-03

Sale History: PFC: 3524 "Genuine"



314A-OG-PR-02 Left stamp Mint N.H. Ex Koslowski, Schmalzreidt, Green, Lilly, Zoellner lot 523 150125 as strip of four "Genuine" 153564 "Genuine

Originally stamps 2 and 3 of strip of 5 with Census Nos. 314-OG-PR-01 and 314A-OG-14



314A-OG-PR-04 Heiman 11/7/57 Cromwell; Corinphila 5/25/75 Engel 8682 "Genuine" 50290 "Genuine"



Census No.

Sale History: Daniels 6/10/55 - "heavy diagonal crease"
PFC: Never certified by P.F.



314A-OG-LP-06 Christie's 9/27/95 190488 "Genuine previously hinged"



Census No. 314A-OG-LP-07 Sale History: Kelleher 10/5/77 PFC: 65342 "Genuine"



RAS 6/23/67 19643 "Genuine with tear at left"



Kelleher 5/23/80 49220 "Genuine without



259764 "Genuine"



Census No. 314A-OG-11

Sale History: RAS 4/29/81 PFC: 43666 "Genuine"



Kelleher 1/29/80 302697 "Genuine, rebacked sealing a large tear which nearly severed the stamp horizontally"



314A-OG-13 Miller Coll., NYPL



314A-OG-14 Mint N.H. Ex Koslowski, Schmalzreidt, Green, Lilly Originally stamp 1 in strip of 5 with 314-OG-PR-01 and 02



Census No. 316-OG-PR-01
Sale History: Zoellner lot 524
PFC: 14499 "Genuine coil strip of three" (top pair) 259765 "Genuine



316-OG-02 316-OG-02 14499 "Genuine coil strip of three" (bottom stamp) 178931 "Genuine, PH" 301071 "Genuine previously hinged"



316-OG-PR-03 26482 "Genuine Coil Pair" 279453 "Genuine



316-OG-PR-04

58276 "Genuine, small tear in R. margin of B. stamp, pinhole in L. margin of T. stamp"



316-OG-PR-05 Shreve 9/5/97 Agris 6289 "Genuine coil pair" 109845 "Genuine" 319574 "Genuine, previously hinged"



previously hinged"

Census No. 316-OG-PR-06 Sale History:
PFC: 8666 "Genuine coil pair"



1720 "Genuine" 81094 "Genuine"



12616 "Genuine coil pair"



316-OG-PR-09

14193 "Genuine coil pair" 148882 "Genuine, tiny thin spot at B."



14513 "Genuine" 48933 "Genuine"



Census No. 316-OG-LP-11
Sale History: RAS 3/23/77
PFC: 100616 "Genuine stamps rejoined and tiny corner crease at B.R."



53722 "Genuine paste-up pair" 224560 "Genuine pasteup pair



316-OG-PR-13 16284 "Genuine with 10284 "Genuine with second and third perfs at T. torn" 149443 "Genuine small tear at R."



Census No. 321-COV-01 Sale History: Zoellner lot 531 PFC: 280765 "Genuine"



321-COV-02

5c pair removed from cover as shown in Armstrong book 4830 "Genuine" (before removal of 5c stamps)





14194 "Genuine coil pair" 259769 "Genuine previously hinged"



6292 "Genuine coil pair"



321-OG-PR-06

12982 "Genuine coil pair" 149446 "Genuine"

- 385 -



Census No.

482A-COV-01 Sale History: Superb Auctions 4/29/89 Siskin PFC: 16186 "Genuine"



482A-COV-02

26133 "Genuine"



Census No. 482A-COV-03 Sale History: RAS 5/25/86 Isleham PFC: 26040 "Genuine" 189062 "Genuine"



Zoellner lot 656 9257 "Genuine"



482A-OG-05 54924 "Genuine with Schermack perfs missing" 250339 "Genuine previously hinged with Ty. III perfs missing"



Census No. 482A-CAN-06 Sale History: PFC: 11024 "Genuine Type Ia"

482A-CAN-07 Shreve 9/5/97 Agris 16472 "Genuine Type Ia"



482A-CAN-08 26786 "Genuine with Schermack Type 3 perforations mostly clipped off"



12588 "Genuine Type Ia"



12589 "Genuine Type Ia"



Census No. Sale History:
PFC: 23699 "Genuine Type Ia"



46886 "Genuine" 271950 "Genuine"



22195 "Genuine creased and with closed tear at bottom"



482A-CAN-14 28531 "Genuine"



29114 "Genuine"



Census No.

Sale History:
PFC: 144761 "Genuine"



255694 "Genuine"



118903 "Genuine" 258542 "Genuine"



45592 "Genuine with a light diagonal crease" 301932 "Genuine with a light diagonal crease"



215804 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC: 275526 "Genuine with a





134996 "Genuine with light shallow thins"



105329 "Genuine with small corner margin crease at top right"



482A-CAN-25

61953 "Genuine"



small thin at bottom"

Census No.

Sale History: PFC: 76039 "Genuine"



482A-CAN-22

155222 "Genuine"

66430 "Genuine with creasing at top right ending in two internal tears"



482A-CAN-28

57007 "Genuine"



57166 "Genuine with small thinning at bottom"



482A-CAN-30

44446 "Genuine"



Census No.

Sale History: PFC: 44331 "Genuine"



48307 "Genuine"



482A-CAN-33

48308 "Genuine"



482A-CAN*-34

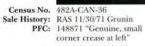
482A-CAN*-34
Possibly Unused O.G.
39011 "Genuine with
traces of cancellation
partially scraped away"
(*reported to have o.g.
and no trace of cancel)



482A-CAN-35

33599 "Genuine Type Ia"







482A-CAN-37

320483 "Genuine"



Census No. 596-CAN-01 Sale History: RAS 4/24/82 PFC: 9824 "Genuine"



596-CAN-02 Zoellner lot 713 24081 "Genuine"



596-CAN-03 RAS 11/20/71 16736 "Genuine"



596-CAN-04 45001 "Genuine, small crease, thin spot" 152791 "Genuine, two corner creases at top and small scrape



596-CAN-05 RAS 10/3/92 260518 "Genuine corner crease and tiny tear"



Census No. 596-CAN-06
Sale History: RAS 3/25/69
PFC: 10741 "Genuine" 26920 "Genuine"



596-CAN-07 HR, 6/18-21/40 Ewing 24082 "Genuine" 324490 "Genuine, tiny thin spot at B.L. and small corner crease at T.R."



596-CAN-08 Kelleher 3/27/80 50976 "Genuine, some staining at top"



a96-CAN-09 RAS 5/2/73 - "very light vertical crease" 14673 "Genuine" 25149 "Genuine"



279420 "Genuine"



Census No. 596-CAN-11 Sale History: PFC: 280012 "Genuine"



596-CAN-12





596-CAN-13 RAS 5/25/86 Isleham 19947 "Genuine" 259817 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: PFC:





613-CAN-02 RAS 4/5/80 18653 "Genuine" 296682 "Genuine"



613-CAN-03 From Usticke find



613-CAN-04 RAS 1988 Rarities 164310 "Genuine with tiny paper inclusion at



RAS 4/28/66 804 "Genuine" 164195 "Genuine with tiny corner margin crease at top right"



Sale History: RAS 2/10/71

Census No. 613-CAN-06 PFC: 35474 "Genuine" 161457 "Genuine"



RAS 1983 Rarities 61103 "Genuine"



613-CAN-08 Zoellner lot 714 23727 "Genuine" 99732 "Genuine"



RAS 4/29/81 126945 "Genuine" 301071 "Genuine"



613-CAN-10 RAS 4/5/80 43962 "Genuine"



Census No. Sale History: RAS 11/30/71 Grunin PFC: 22949 "Genuine"



RAS 11/30/71 313116 "Genuine, reperfed B., small crease and thin, B.L. corner repaired



613-CAN-13 RAS 3/31/76 Right stamp from 3rd pair in find 6283 "Genuine" 254066 "Genuine,small diagonal crease at T.R"



613-CAN-14 Kelleher 9/30/76 48941 "Genuine"



613-CAN-15 RAS 12/5/77 Unknown A.P.S. certificate number



Census No. Sale History: PFC:

613-CAN-16 Wolffers 2/21/79 70738 "Genuine" 309517 "Genuine with a small diagonal crease at



613-CAN-17 RAS 4/11/78 3295 "Genuine"



613-CAN-18 HRH 10/22/62 "negligible tear between perfs, light crease at B." 16310 "Genuine"



613-CAN-19 RAS 6/19/64 1406 "Genuine" 6013 "Genuine"



613-CAN-20 Kaufmann 12/1/80 68460 "Genuine" 151070 "Genuine"



Census No. 613-CAN-21

Sale History: RAS 9/10/75 PFC: 13744 "Genuine"



613-CAN-22 HRH 5/12/64 9435 "Genuine"



613-CAN-23 Fifield 5/31/61 3887 "Genuine" 156803 "Genuine with small crease in bottom corner"



613-CAN-24 RAS 4/4/79 280623 "Genuine with a small tear at bottom and a light horizontal crease at top right"



613-CAN-25 Fox 5/30/81 89648 "Genuine defective"



Census No. Sale History: RAS 10/7/64 PFC: 16933 "Genuine but lightly cancelled"



RAS 10/27/65 8850 "Genuine"



613-CAN-28 10041 "Genuine" 124691 "Genuine"



613-PCE-29 RAS 5/25/86 Isleham 10385 "Genuine in all respects"



3640 "Genuine" 272570 "Genuine with light diagonal crease at top right"



Census No. Sale History: Left stamp from 3rd pair PFC: of Usticke find 7849 "Genuine"



8777 "Genuine"



280058 "Genuine with a small thin and a light vertical crease"



174723 "Genuine"



225874 "Genuine"



small corner crease at bottom right"

Census No. 613-CAN-36 Sale History: PFC: 272822 "Genuine with a



259818 "Genuine"



65180 "Genuine"



613-CAN-PR-39 Shreve 6/26/98 328311 "Genuine, the left stamp with a small tear and small creases"



Census No. 613-CAN-PR-40 Sale History: RAS 3/25/69 PFC: 30392 "Genuine" 262048 "Genuine"



310910 "Genuine with creases and tears at top right"

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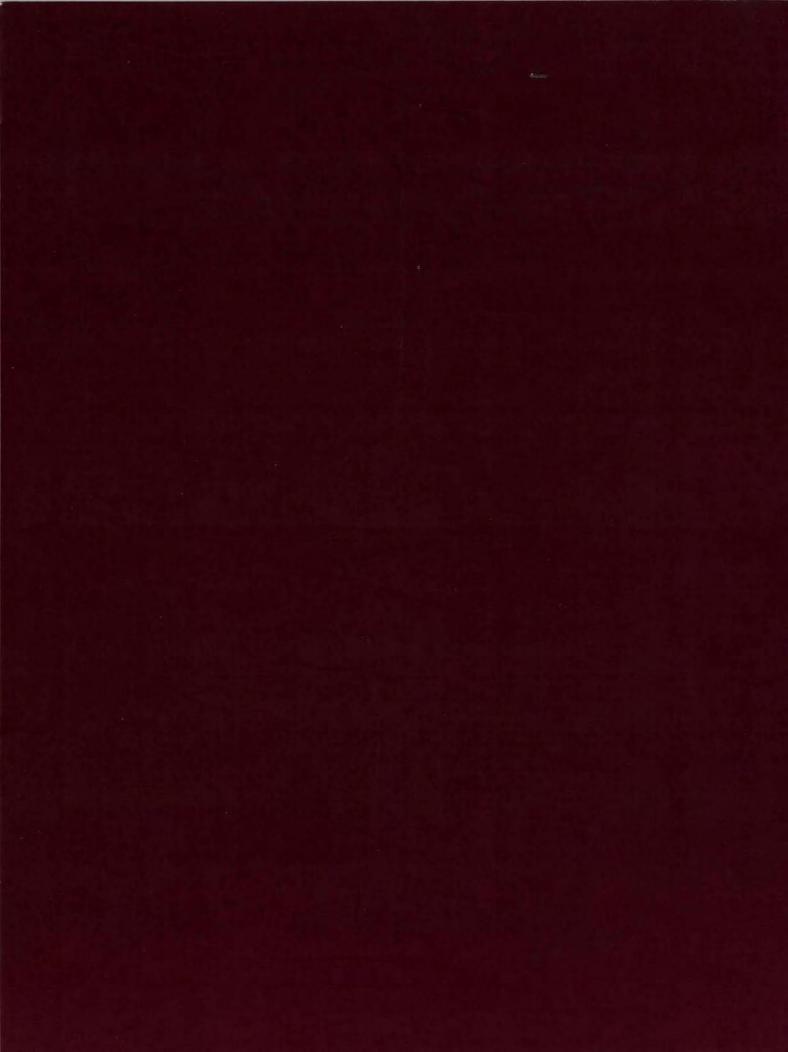
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PRICES REALIZED FOR SALE 804---10/8-10/98

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Lot#	Realized														
1	1,600	44	475	90	4,500	134	625	177	200	222	8,000	266	1,800	309	65,000
2	500	45	625	91	6,500	135	1,100	178	3,500	223	10,000	267	11,000	310	2,300
3	3,750	46	400	92	90,000	136	4,750	179	1,650	224	1,600	268	5,500	311	3,000
4	1,300	47	3,500	93	14,000	137	18,000	180	2,200	225	1,050	269	4,500	312	3,500
5	800	48	1,900	94	1,450	138	1,000	181	4,750	226	850,000	270	18,000	313	3,750
6	1,500	49	4,250	95	1,400	139	2,100	182	625	227	5,250	271	5,750	314	2,500
7	26,000	50	10,500	96	50,000	140	4,000	183	375	228	3,750	272	5,750	315	2,500
8	12,500	51	7,500	97	32,500	141	12,500	184	1,000	229	10,500	273	8,000	316	25,000
9	18,500	52	26,000	98	32,500	142	375	185	1,000	230	6,250	274	11,500	317	5,500
10	7,500	53	550	99	2,300	143	1,000	186	800	232	7,500	275	40,000	318	650
11	750	54	625	100	575	144	10,000	187	2,400	233	80,000	276	13,000	319	2,200
12	700	55	800	101	85,000	145	22,000	188	2,400	234	4,000	277	400	320	450
13	1,100	56	500	102	3,250	146	1,100	189	3,250	235	190,000	278	5,000	321	1,700
14	90,000	57	325	103	5,500	147	5,500	190	9,000	236	6,000	279	375	322	200
15	130,000	58	350	104	800	148	27,000	191	625	237	950	280	2,600	323	1,700
16	6,500	59	270	106	1,500	149	1,600	192	23,000	238	8,000	281	375	324	100
17	2,000	60	210	107	800	150	5,500	193	2,400	239	425	282	50,000	325	1,900
18	3,000	61	130	108	2,500	151	15,500	194	400	240	6,000	283	3,000	326	425
19	55,000	62	700	109	4,500	152	9,500	197	1,500	241	7,500	284	2,900	327	4,000
20	18,500	64	12,500	110	4,250	153	8,000	198	1,350	242	250	285	450	328	400
21	80,000	65	950	111	26,000	154	900	199	2,500	243	750	286	3,500	329	2,500
22	21,000	66	1,700	112	250	155	9,000	200	33,000	244	23,000	287	290	330	2,400
23	9,500	67	3,250	113	900	156	1,800	201	25,000	245	1,800	288	75,000	331	80,000
24	75,000	69	2,300	114	1,350	157	3,250	202	1,350	246	29,000	289	2,600	332	4,500
25	15,000	70	8,000	115	475	158	3,500	203	270	247	1,900	290	7,500	333	12,500
26	18,000	71	20,000	116	6,000	159	5,250	204	210	248	525	291	2,100	334	1,800
27	700	72		117	7,500	160	5,000	205	625		375	292	16,500	335	5,250
28	600	73	260	118	2,200	161	5,750	206	1,200		90	293	4,500	ł	15,500
29	850	74	1,300	119	3,250	162	25,000	207	1,000	251	2,300	294	1,300	337	5,500
30	1,400	75	3,500	ł	2,600		950	ł		252	4,750	ł	2,300	ł	28,000
31	900	ł	13,000	ł	8,000		10,000	ł		253	2,500	ł	42,500	ł	2,800
32	32,500	ł		122	4,750		13,500	l .	40,000			297	65,000	•	1,600
33	3,250	ł	1,200	t	14,500		65,000	ł	11,000		14,500	ł	28,000	•	1,600
34	1,800	ł		124	14,000		9,000	ł	7,500			299	55,000	ı	650
35	1,100			125	1,900		13,500	ł	1,400		18,500	ł	95,000	1	2,000
36	2,700	ł		126	5,250		30,000	ł	1,200		450	ł	4,250	ı	850
37	5,750		4,250	ł	2,600		1,300	ł	75,000		7,500	ł	4,000	ı	550
38	13,000	t	4,000	ł	8,500		8,500	ł	52,500			303	23,000	ł	2,500
39	6,250	ı	5,500	ı	750			217	155,000		1,700	ł	14,000	•	5,500
40	2,500	ł	90,000	ł	2,500		2,700	ł	32,500		20,000	ł	20,000	t	4,000
41	3,000	ł	3,750	ı	2,500		5,250	ł	9,500		2,300	ł	20,000	ı	3,250
42	4,250	ł		132	3,500		27,000	ł	1,700		4,250	ł	1,400	ł	4,500
43	2,000	88	1,050	133	5,250	176	8,000	221	1,900	265	17,000	308	850	351	950

PRICES REALIZED FOR SALE 804---10/8-10/98

The Robert Zoellner Collection of United States

Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. 60 East 56th Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10022 Tel (212) 753-6421 Fax (212) 753-6429

Lot#	Realized														
352	1,000	397	5,000	440	625	484	325	527	75	571	2,100	617	525	661	220
353	700	398	10,500	441	800	485	375	528	100	572	325	618	6,500	662	13,000
354	2,000	399	4,500	442	1,700	486	280	529	400	573	70	619	1,900	663	280
355	2,100	400	30,000	443	4,500	487	400	530	6,000	575	105	620	3,500	664	210
356	4,250	401	45,000	444	1,500	488	325	531	155,000	576	105	621	650	665	200
357	6,750	402	25,000	445	3,000	489	800	532	17,000	577	110	622	1,400	666	270
358	6,750	403	450	446	7,500	490	1,000	533	280	578	850	623	3,500	667	120
359	4,250	404	37,000	447	4,750	491	400	534	110	579	400	624	1,150	668	350
360	5,250	405	375	448	6,500	492	200	535	240	581	80	625	700	669	1,250
361	1,050	406	210	449	210	493	750	536	500	582	1,300	626	26,500	670	28,000
362	1,100	407	200	450	350	494	650	537	115	583	1,350	627	80	671	1,700
363	500	408	230	451	325	495	1,250	538	250	584	1,050	628	1,500	672	1,000
364	1,600	409	800	452	600	496	900	539	105	585	5,000	629	650	673	2,500
365	1,800	410	150	453	210	497	2,000	540	190	586	25,000	630	150	674	6,250
366	2,000	411	60	454	800	498	6,250	541	160	587	350	631	2,100	675	3,250
367	20,000	412	425	455	100	499	11,000	542	300	588	250	632	425	676	5,500
369	18,000	413	240	456	210	500	150	543	400	589	500	633	180	677	2,600
370	5,750	414	70	457	900	501	350	544	270	590	450	634	700	678	1,600
371	1,800	415	90	458	260	502	200	545	470	591	1,500	635	2,300	679	10,500
372	8,500	416	450	459	250	503	200	546	130	592	950	636	500	680	2,100
373	3,250	417	1,700	460	900	504	550	547	260	593	110	637	150	681	4,500
374	10,000	418	2,100	461	1,300	505	30,000	548	2,900	594	80	638	375	682	3,750
375	2,500	419	1,500	462	800	506	135,000	549	2,400	595	120	639	450	683	675
376	8,750	420	200	463	5,500	507	95,000	550	7,500	596	325	640	3,750	684	400
377	6,250	421	475	464	2,500	508	160	551	130	597	230	641	800	685	450
378	10,000	422	280	465	3,000	509	90	552	500	598	250	642	450	686	6,000
379	25,000	423	150	466	6,000	510	260	554	4,000	599	850	643	290	687	14,500
381	280	424	650	467	7,500	511	105	555	1,250	600	55	644	375	688	2,600
382	525	425	230	468	110	512	425	556	3,250	601	190	646	450	689	6,250
383	1,000	426	190	469	310	513	260	557	900	602	210	647	500	690	350
384	2,000	ļ	350	470	350	514	220	558	1,350	603	95	648	1,250	l .	325
385	6,750	428	1,600	471	240	515	350	559	2,000	604	210	649	1,150	692	210
386	425	429	500	473	210	516	675	560	35,000	605	625	650	10,500	693	160
387	3,500	430	550	474	450	517	4,500	561	6,250	606	1,150	651	6,000	694	450
388	12,000	431	2,300	475	400	518	1,400	562	900	607	375	652	1,800	695	5,500
389	14,000	432	200	476	475	519	4,500	563	400	608	1,300	653	400	696	115
390	5,000	433	85	477	1,400	520	7,000	564	2,900	610	2,300	654	500	697	5,500
391	27,000	434	180	478	750	521	100	565	22,000	611	350	655	350	698	150
392	20,000	435	130	479	1,000	522	800	566	21,000	612	2,400	656	90,000	699	38,750
393	10,500	436	22,000	480	2,200	523	105,000	567	6,750	613	2,500	657	575	700	550
394	8,500	437	450	481	1,300	524	80,000	568	27,000	614	3,000	ł	3,250	701	230
395	7,000	438		482	3,750		17,500	ł	2,700	615	2,000	ł	28,000	702	3,250
396	27,000	439	160	483	35	526	8,500	570	5,750	616	3,750	660	850	703	1,150

PRICES REALIZED FOR SALE 804---10/8-10/98 The Robert Zoellner Collection of United States

Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. 60 East 56th Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10022

Tel (212) 753-6421 Fax (212) 753-6429

Lot#	Realized								
704	1,600	747	6,000	790	11,000	834	270	881	700
705	2,600	748	10,000	791	7,000	835	75	882	525
706	900	749	6,750	792	1,600	836	1,150	883	750
707	1,600	750	220	793	140	837	1,150	884	800
708	13,000	751	160	794	325	838	1,700	885	210
709	1,250	752	1,200	795	180	839	350	886	50
710	550	753	900	796	375	840	220	887	260
711	1,050	754	800	797	375	841	100	888	130
712	13,500	755	95	798	325	842	105	889	350
713	80,000	756	3,200	799	600	843	1,050	890	105
714	57,500	757	150	800	325	844	190	891	105
715	1,600	758	300	801	2,200	845	200	892	160
716	750	759	160	802	1,100	846	400	893	260
717	500	760	200	803	1,350	847	260	894	55,000
718	850	761	1,050	804	25,000	848	600	895	3,750
719	1,000	762	900	805	350	849	950	896	850
720	14,500	763	700	806	200	850	160	897	625
721	2,500	764	1,500	807	210	851	280	898	525
722	175,000	765	1,050	808	375	852	100	899	500
723	2,100	766	525	809	525	853	120	900	2,400
724	4,250	767	300	810	475	854	100	901	3,750
725	2,000	768	700	811	550	855	625	902	750
726	1,800	769	1,400	812	500	857	280	903	550
727	6,000	770	1,500	813	160	858	300	904	375
728	30,000	771	450	814	1,000	859	150	905	800
729	550	772	4,750	815	800	860	150	906	300
730	1,400	773	130	816	950	861	525	907	4,000
731	95	774	200	817	1,050	862	400	908	350
732	4,250	775	230	818	1,200	863	220	909	375
733	850	776	170	819	160	864	525	910	550
734	210	777	950	820	60	865	325	911	1,900
735	100	778	2,700	821	150	866	525		•
736	230	779	300	822	325	867	1,700		
737	425	780	1,900	823	300	869	6,250		
738	240	781	210	824	230	870	3,250		
739	950	782	290	825	170	871	5,250		
740	1,400	783	1,450	826	150	872	190		
741	350	784	525	827	300	873	50		
742	1,000	785	325	828	600	874	80		
743	12,500	786	1,700	829	240	875	200		
744	12,500	787	140	830	260	877	100		
745	12,500	788	300	831	50	878	375		
746	12,500	789	900	833	170	879	325		