

THE FRELINGHUYSEN COLLECTION



PART ONE: UNITED STATES POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS
SALE 1020 — MARCH 28, 2012

Robert A. Siegel

THE FRELINGHUYSEN COLLECTION

Robert A. Siegel
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.
siegelauctions.com

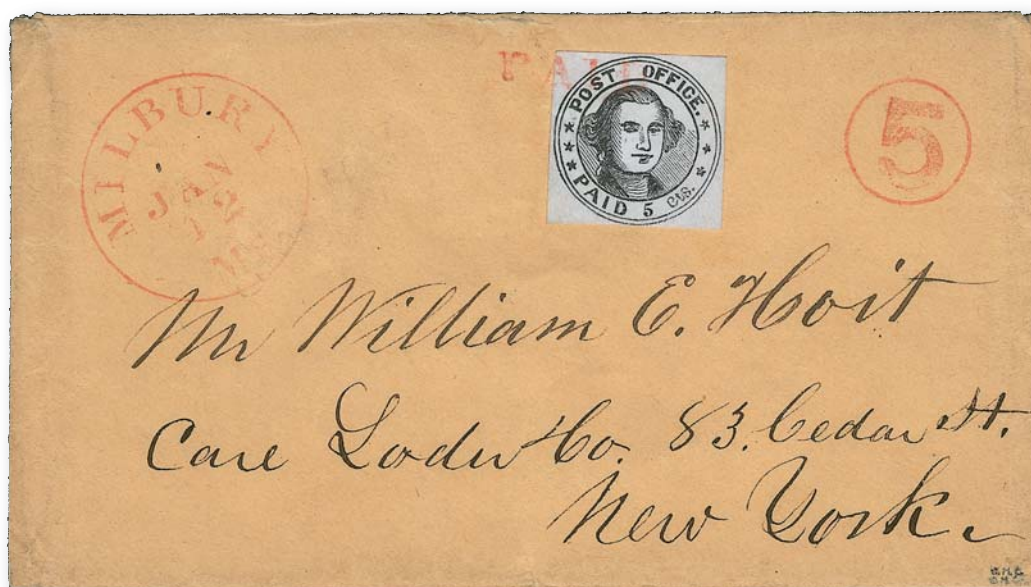
1845

Reconstructed Plate in Horizontal Overlapping Pairs of the "5th New York"



Lot 38

THE FRELINGHUYSEN COLLECTION



Part One—Sale 1020

United States Postmasters' Provisionals

Wednesday, March 28, 2012, at 1:30 p.m.

Lots 1-96

A 15% buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price of each lot sold.

*Lots will be available for viewing on Monday and Tuesday, March 26-27, from 10-4
and by appointment (please call 212-753-6421).*

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Information for Bidders

Bidding

The following means are available for placing bids:

- 1) Attending the Live Auction in Person:** All bidders must register for a paddle, and new bidders must provide references at least three business days in advance of the sale.
- 2) Live Internet Bidding:** Instructions for participating as a Live Internet Bidder are provided on the page opposite.
- 3) Phone Bidding:** Bidders can be connected to the sale by phone and bid through a member of staff. Requests for phone bidding are subject to approval (please contact our office at least 24 hours before the sale). A signed Bid Form is required.
- 4) Absentee Bids.** All bids received in advance of the sale, either by mail, fax, phone, e-mail or internet, are Absentee Bids, which instruct the auctioneer to bid up to a specific amount on one or more lots in the sale. Absentee Bids sent by phone, fax or e-mail should arrive at least one hour prior to the start of the sale session. Bids entered through Live Internet Bidding will be visible to the auctioneer during the sale. Written bids should be entered legibly on the Bid Form in the sale catalogue. E-mail and internet bids should be carefully typed and double-checked. All new bidders must provide references. We recommend calling or e-mailing to confirm that Absentee Bids sent by mail, fax or e-mail have been received and entered.

Pre-Sale Viewing

Subject to availability, certain lots (except group lots) can be sent to known clients for examination. Requests must be made no later than 7 days prior to the sale. Lots must be returned on the day received. Postage/insurance costs will be invoiced.

In addition to regular viewing, clients may view lots by appointment. Our staff will be pleased to answer questions or provide additional information about lots.

Expert Certification

Individual items offered without a PF or PSE certificate dated within the past five years may be purchased subject to independent certification of genuineness and our description. **Please refer to the Conditions of Sale and Grading Terms for policies governing certification.**

Shipping and Delivery

Procedures and charges for shipping lots are printed on the back of the Bid Form. **Bidders are responsible for all prescribed shipping charges and any applicable sales tax or customs duties.**

Price Realized

Prices realized are sent with each invoice. Bidders with e-mail will receive a Bid Results report after the sale. Session results are posted immediately to siegelauctions.com

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BIDDING FROM YOUR COMPUTER LETS YOU BE PART OF THE LIVE AUCTION FROM ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD!

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And it's easy.

This step-by-step guide will instruct you how to register, set your browser and use the bidding interface.

Start by following the simple steps to become a registered Live Internet Bidder.

Once you've been approved for bidding, you can listen to the auction and place bids with the click of a mouse.

Registering with **STAMP AUCTION NETWORK & SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES**

Live Internet Bidding is managed by Stamp Auction Network (SAN).

To bid, you must be registered and approved by *both* SAN and Siegel.

To decide what you need to do, choose the description below that best fits you.



I've already registered with SAN and have been approved by Siegel for internet bidding.

Live Internet Bidding works by allowing registered bidders to observe and place bids.

Live Internet Bidding will work with any browser on both PC and Mac operating systems.

Before bidding by internet for the first time, we recommend finding a sale in progress and listening to the public broadcast or logging in as a registered bidder. This will help you develop a feel for the sale tempo and bidding interface.

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not registered with SAN.

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I've bid through SAN before, but this is the first time I've bid in a Siegel sale.

Then you just need to be approved by Siegel. Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on "Update Registration" at the top. Your SAN account information will be sent to us for approval (you might be asked for other trade references). Once approved by Siegel for bidding, you're ready for internet bidding.

I've never bid with Siegel, nor registered with SAN.

Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on "Register" at the top. Check the box for Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (under "R") and submit the form **with your trade references** (please, no family members or credit card companies as references). Once registered at SAN and approved by Siegel for bidding, you're ready for internet bidding.

Log on to the auction at stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel.

You can also log on at siegelauctions.com

When you're logged on as a Live Internet Bidder, the bidding interface shows a photo and description of the lot, the current bid (and your bidding status), options for placing competitive bids and buttons with bid increments.

- After you click on a bid amount, the auctioneer is immediately notified of your bid.
- Retracting a bid is usually not acceptable, so please bid carefully.
- If you bid and then decide to stop, the "Pass" button will tell the auctioneer you are no longer bidding.
- You can send messages to the auctioneer (for example, a request for extension).
- You can track prior realizations from the bidding screen.



"System Down" or "Lost Connection" events do occasionally happen.

If you have any problems with Live Internet Bidding please call **212-753-6421** for immediate assistance.

Conditions of Sale (please read carefully before bidding)

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 15% of the final bid ("buyer's premium"), together with any sales tax, use tax or customs duties 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 the failure to execute such bids or for any errors in the execution of such bids.

4. **Lots with numbers followed by the symbol ° are offered subject to a confidential minimum bid ("reserve"), below which the lot will not be sold. The absence of the symbol ° means that the lot is offered without a reserve. If there is no reserve, the auctioneer has sole discretion to establish a minimum opening bid and may refuse an offer of less than half of the published estimate. Any lot that does not reach its reserve or opening bid requested by the auctioneer will be announced as "passed" and excluded from the prices realized lists after the sale. The Galleries may have a direct or indirect ownership interest in any or all lots in the sale resulting from an advance of monies or goods-in-trade or a guarantee of minimum net proceeds made by the Galleries to the seller.**

5. Subject to the exclusions listed in 5(A), the Galleries will accept the return of lots which have been misidentified or which have obvious faults that were present when the lot was in the Galleries' custody, but not so noted in the lot description. **All disputed lots must be received by the Galleries intact with the original packing material within 5 days of delivery to the buyer but no later than 30 days from the sale date. (5A) EXCLUSIONS:** The following lots may not be returned for any reason: lots containing 10 or more items; lots from buyers who 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," "defects" or a specific fault may not be returned because of any secondary fault. Photographed lots may not be returned because of centering, margins, short/nibbed perforations or other factors shown in the illustrations. Lots may not be returned for any of the following reasons: the color of the item does not match the color reproduction in the sale catalogue or website listing; the description contains inaccurate information about the quantity known or reported; or a certification service grades a stamp lower than the grade stated in the description.

6. Successful bidders, unless they have established credit with the Galleries prior to the sale, must make payment in full before the lots will be delivered. Buyers not known to the Galleries must make payment in full within 3 days from the date of sale. **The Galleries retains the right to demand a cash deposit from anyone prior to bidder registration and/or to demand payment at the time the lot is knocked down to the highest bidder, for any reason whatsoever.** In the event that any buyer refuses or fails to make payment in cash

for any lot at the time it is knocked down to him, the auctioneer reserves the right to reoffer the lot immediately for sale to the highest bidder. **Credit cards are not accepted as payment.**

7. If the purchase price has not been paid within the time limit specified above, nor lots taken up within 7 days from the date of sale, the lots will be resold by whatever means deemed appropriate by the Galleries, and any loss incurred from resale will be charged to the defaulting buyer. Any account more than 30 days in arrears will be subject to a late payment charge of 1½% per month as long as the account remains in arrears. Any expenses incurred in securing payment from delinquent accounts will be charged to the defaulter. A fee of \$250.00 per check will be charged for each check returned for insufficient funds.

8. All lots are sold as genuine. **Any lot accompanied by a certificate issued by The Philatelic Foundation or by Professional Stamp Experts within 5 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.** Buyers who wish to obtain a certificate for any item that does not have a P.F. or P.S.E. certificate (dated as above) 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 \$600.00 unless otherwise agreed.

9. Until paid for in full, all lots remain the property of the Galleries on behalf of the seller.

10. Agents executing bids on behalf of clients will be held responsible for all purchases made on behalf of clients unless otherwise arranged prior to the sale.

11. The buyer assumes all risk for delivery of purchased lots and agrees to pay for prescribed shipping costs. Buyers outside the U.S. are responsible for all customs duties.

12. **The bidder consents that any action or proceeding against it may be commenced and maintained in any court within the State of New York or in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, that the courts of the State of New York and United States District Court for the Southern District of New York shall have jurisdiction with respect to the subject matter hereof and the person of the bidder. The bidder agrees not to assert any defense to any action or proceeding initiated by Galleries based upon improper venue or inconvenient forum. The bidder agrees that any action brought by the bidder shall be commenced and maintained only in a Federal Court in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York or the State Court in the county in which Galleries has its principal place of business in New York. These Terms and Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of New York.**

SCOTT R. TREPEL, Principal Auctioneer

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Revised 1/2012

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Grades, Abbreviations and Values Used in Descriptions

Grades and Centering

Our descriptions contain detailed information and observations about each item's condition. We have also assigned grades to stamps and covers, which reflect our subjective assessment. For stamps, the margin width, centering and gum are described and graded according to generally-accepted standards (an approximate correlation to numeric grades is provided at right). Although we believe our grades are accurate, they are not always exactly aligned with third-party grading terms or standards for all issues. **A lot may not be returned because a certification service grades a stamp lower than the grade stated in the description. Information from the P.S.E. Stamp Market Quarterly and P.S.E. Population ReportSM is the most current available, but lots may not be returned due to errors or changes in statistics or data.**

Extremely Fine Gem (90-100): The term "Gem" describes condition that is the finest possible for the issue. This term is equivalent to "Superb" used by grading services.







Extremely Fine (80-90): Exceptionally large/wide margins or near perfect centering.

Very Fine (70-85): Normal-size margins for the issue and well-centered with the design a bit closer to one side. "Very Fine and choice" applies to stamps that have desirable traits such as rich color, sharp impression, freshness or clarity of cancel.

Fine (60-70): Smaller than usual margins or noticeably off center. Pre-1890 issues may have the design touched in places.

Very Good (below 60): Attractive appearance, but margins or perforations cut into the design.

Guide to Gum Condition

Gum Categories:	MINT N.H.	ORIGINAL GUM (O.G.)				NO GUM
	 Mint Never Hinged <i>Free from any disturbance</i>	 Lightly Hinged <i>Faint impression of a removed hinge over a small area</i>	 Hinge Mark or Remnant <i>Prominent hinged spot with part or all of the hinge remaining</i>	 Part o.g. <i>Approximately half or more of the gum intact</i>	 Small part o.g. <i>Approximately less than half of the gum intact</i>	 No gum <i>Only if issued with gum</i>
Catalogue Symbol:	★ ★	★	★	★	★	(★)
PRE-1890 ISSUES	<i>Pre-1890 stamps in these categories trade at a premium over Scott value</i>			Scott Value for “O.G.”		Scott “No Gum” Values thru No. 218
1890-1935 ISSUES	Scott “Never Hinged” Values for Nos. 219-771	Scott Value for “O.G.” (Actual value will be affected by the degree of hinging)		Disturbed Original Gum: Gum showing noticeable effects of humidity, climate or hinging over more than half of the gum. The significance of gum disturbance in valuing a stamp in any of the Original Gum categories depends on the degree of disturbance, the rarity and normal gum condition of the issue and other variables affecting quality. For example, stamps issued in tropical climates are expected to have some		
1935 TO DATE	Scott Value for “Unused”					

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 above for gum symbols)

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



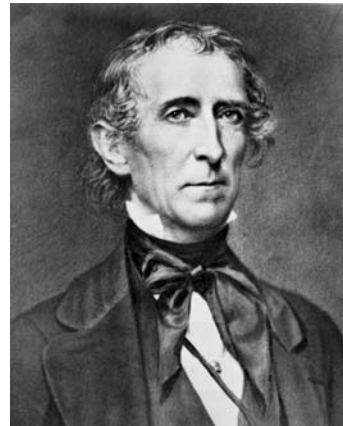
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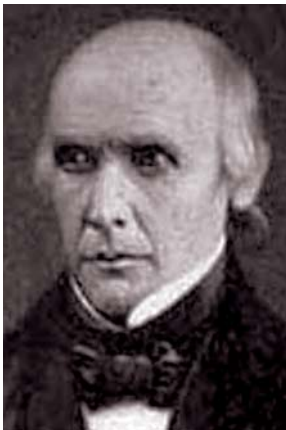
THE FRELINGHUYSEN COLLECTION

Introduction to United States Postmasters' Provisionals: The Path to Postal Reform

One day before James K. Polk's inauguration as the nation's eleventh President, Congress passed the Post Office Reform Act of March 3, 1845, which greatly simplified and reduced postal rates, effective July 1, 1845. The Act was signed by President John Tyler on his last day in office, which left the task of implementing the reform measures in the hands of Polk's new Postmaster General, Cave Johnson (1793-1866). Johnson, a Democratic congressman from Tennessee since 1829, had been among the opponents of the Cheap Postage movement, arguing that such a drastic reduction in postage rates would financially cripple the postal system and increase the risk of privatization. Now, as Postmaster General in President Polk's cabinet, Johnson was responsible for making sure the nation's postal system provided the same level of service, despite the reduction of rates and the significant curtailment of franking privileges and transportation subsidies.



President John Tyler (1790-1862)



Cave Johnson (1793-1866)
Postmaster General
1845-1849

The profound changes in the nation's postal system effected by the 1845 Post Office Reform Act set the stage for the introduction of adhesive stamps to prepay postage, a concept initiated in Great Britain in 1840 and proposed in Congress by Senator Daniel Webster in the same year, but not authorized until 1847. In the two years between July 1, 1845, when the 5-cent and 10-cent rates took effect, and July 1, 1847, when the first United States General Issue stamps were issued, adhesive stamps and specially-marked envelopes valid for government postage were provided by postmasters. These stamps and envelopes are known as Postmasters' Provisionals — *postmasters*, because they are the people who issued them, and *provisionals*, because the stamps filled a need until the government's first general issue became available.

Eleven post offices are known to have issued provisionals: Alexandria, D.C. (or Virginia); Annapolis, Maryland; Baltimore, Maryland; Boscawen, New Hampshire; Brattleboro, Vermont; Lockport, New York; Millbury, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; New York, New York; Providence, Rhode Island; and St. Louis, Missouri.

The provisionals were valid only at the issuing post office, and they were as novel and convenient to the public in 1845 as plastic debit cards are to us today. The use of provisional stamps in New York was carefully observed by Postmaster General Johnson and paved the way for the 1847 General Issue. Even now, 167 years after the first Postmasters' Provisionals were placed on sale, affixing a stamp to an envelope is the most convenient and practical way to send a letter by mail.

Exploring the Causes of Postal Reform

The postal historian's mantra is that, before the electronic age, the letter-mail system was society's only means to achieve inter-connectedness. For this reason, the subject of the postal system is really a study in communications and mass media.

The greater appreciation of letter communication has spurred a more comprehensive and integrated analysis of the various factors affecting postal systems. Researchers such as Dr. Richard R. John and Kelly B. Olds have incorporated traditional postal history into their study of communications, resulting in a fresh analysis of data and new insights into dynamic periods of postal development. This scholarly activity has helped the 19th century Postal Reform movement emerge as a separate area of concentrated study, reflecting the multiple influences of social, political, geographic, economic and technological factors.

Postmasters' Provisional stamps are of the utmost importance to philatelists, admired for their primitive character and great rarity, but they are just one practical element in the history of the Postal Reform movement. To better appreciate the stamps, it is useful to follow the steps of Postal Reform, from its roots in religious and political activism, through the rise of competitive enterprises that precipitated legislative change, and finally to the creation of a system that was cheaper and easier to use and manage.

Religion and Politics

The roots of American Postal Reform are found in religious and political movements of the early 19th century. The Second Great Awakening, starting in the United States around 1800, brought a strong sense of community and purpose among Christians. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was chartered in 1812 and immediately began a series of missionary journeys to convert non-Christian populations. Church groups were strong advocates of social reform, including the abolition of slavery and the promotion of peace, suffrage, temperance, Sabbatarianism and charity for the poor. The Christian missionaries believed that the Gospel of Christ and their social causes could be better propagated through written communication. Therefore, education in reading and writing became a primary function of traveling missionaries, and cheap postage to encourage letter writing and strengthen the ties among Christians was eventually promoted as one of their causes.



Reverend Joshua Leavitt (1794-1873)
Advocate for Cheap Postage

The relationship between religion, social activism and postal reform is embodied by the Reverend Joshua Leavitt (1794-1873). On the virtues of reduced postage rates, Reverend Leavitt wrote:

The usefulness of cheap postage, in aiding the various enterprises of benevolence and reform, should not be lost sight of, in this recital... Cheap postage, by making these efforts direct and personal, carrying their message from an individual to an individual, will open a new surface to the influence of truth; will awaken to activity new and deeper issues of sensibility; and, by combining as well as arousing, by union as well as action, will reduplicate, to a thousand fold, the benevolent and moral energies thus produced.

Changes in the American political landscape worked in tandem with Christian social activism to move the country toward postal reform. By the 1820's voting rights were extended to almost all white men, regardless of land ownership. With the rise of Jacksonian Democracy and the Second Party system came a tremendous increase in voter participation (the popular vote more than doubled from 1828 to 1840). There was a corresponding increase in the volume of letters, printed circulars and newspapers intended to inform and influence the voting public.



Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879)
The Father of Postal Reform

Sir Rowland Hill's Uniform Penny Post

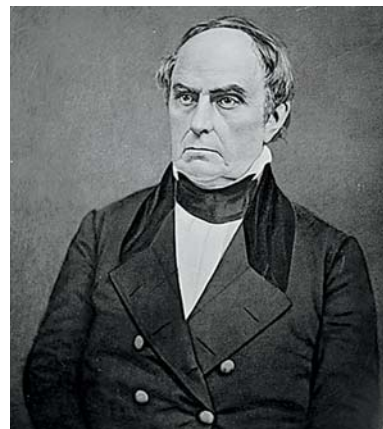
While religion and politics were shaping the American public's desire and need for postal reform, events across the Atlantic provided the test case upon which proponents (and opponents) would make their case.

Rowland Hill (who was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1860) first became interested in the British postal system in the mid-1830's. In 1837 he circulated his famous treatise, *Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability*, and gained the attention of the British government, not all of which was positive. In 1839 Hill's recommendations were put into effect. By February 1840 the basic letter rate was reduced to one penny (two cents) and franking privileges were curtailed. Lettersheets (the "Mulready") and adhesive stamps (the Penny Black and Two-Pence Blue) were issued in May 1840 and met with immediate success (the stamps more so than the lettersheets, which were rejected for aesthetic reasons). The increase in mail volume and postage revenues completely vindicated Hill's reforms. The British Uniform Penny Post became the shining example of the Postal Reform movement.

In June 1840 the spirit of Great Britain's postal reforms inspired the veteran senator and soon-to-be Secretary of State, Daniel Webster (1782-1852), to propose a resolution to reduce postage rates and to effect "the use of stamps, or stamped covers." Webster showed his colleagues examples of Great Britain's new issues, and a facsimile of the Mulready lettersheet and Penny Black was published in the *Resolutions*. However, Webster's resolution never gained traction.



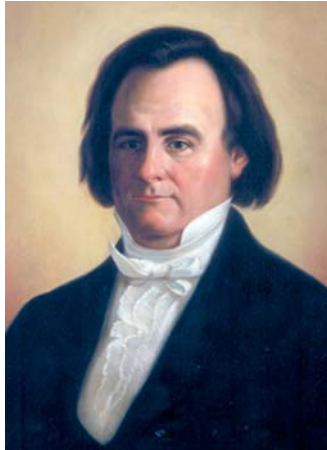
This facsimile Mulready lettersheet and Penny Black was published in the the *Resolutions* of the 26th Congress, in which Daniel Webster introduced a bill to reform postage rates



Senator Daniel Webster
(1782-1852)

The Rise of the Independent Mails

Private express companies began to exert increasing competitive pressure on the Post Office Department in the 1830's, especially as railroad and steamboat routes provided fast and inexpensive transportation, allowing the expresses to charge a fraction of government postage rates. The Post Office 1836-39 Southern Express Mail was launched by Postmaster General Amos Kendall to improve communication speed between major commercial centers and to undermine the influence of northern newspaper publishers. The 1842 Express Mail between Boston, New York and Albany was Postmaster General Charles A. Wickliffe's direct response to the carriage of mail by private expresses on railroad and steamboat routes.



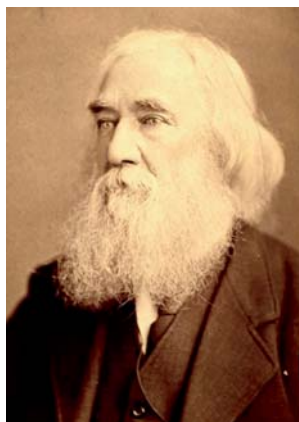
Charles A. Wickliffe (1788-1869)
Postmaster General 1841-1845

Postal officials knew that the more flexible schedules and cheaper rates offered by private expresses were siphoning off letter-mail business, especially along the lucrative northeast routes. Wickliffe attempted to suppress private transmission of mail by investigating and prosecuting express companies for violating the Post Office's constitutional monopoly of postal roads, but in November 1843 the courts ruled in favor of the defendant, Adams & Company, on the basis that the postal laws did not specifically forbid transport of mail by passengers on railroad trains and steamboats (the outmoded language referred only to foot messengers and horse riders). This decision paved the way for the emergence of the "Independents" in late 1843 and early 1844.

The earliest and largest of the Independent Mail operations, which openly advertised letter-mail service in competition with the government post office, was Hale & Company. The firm was founded by James W. Hale (1801-1892), an experienced expressman who had offered a variety of mail-forwarding services before starting his letter express in December 1843. Hale quickly emerged as the leader, with a vast network of offices and agents, and a reported 60% share of the Independent Mails.

The other major Independent Mail operator was the American Letter Mail Company, founded in January 1844 by Lysander Spooner (1808-1887), a vocal Cheap Postage advocate and one of Postmaster General Wickliffe's chief antagonists. In defense of his mail-carrying service, Spooner published *The Unconstitutionality of the Laws of Congress Prohibiting Private Mails*.

The Independent Mail companies carried mail until the Act of March 3, 1845, banned letter-mail services on inter-city postal routes, including steamboat and railroad lines. The last day of the Independent Mails was June 30, 1845, but their impact on the system was everlasting.



Lysander Spooner (1808-1887)
Cheap Postage advocate and founder
of the American Letter Mail Co.—
the "20 for a Dollar" adhesive stamp
issued by Spooner in 1844

High Costs of Carrying the Mail

In 1845 there were 14,183 post offices and an estimated 143,940 miles of postal routes. More than three-quarters of non-military federal employees worked for the Post Office Department.

A thorough analysis of Post Office income and expenses is provided by Kelly B. Olds in “The Challenge to the U.S. Postal Monopoly, 1839-1851” (*The Cato Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 1, available at www.cato.org). Olds’ basic premise is that there were two fundamental reasons for the high cost of postal service:

First, high sorting costs and the obligation to run fixed routes at fixed times carrying non-optimal loads raised the cost of all formal mail services. The greatest expense of regularity came in rural regions where a sulky or horseman was often dispatched with a handful of letters. [A “sulky” is a horse-drawn two-wheel cart with a seat for the driver]

[Second] postage served as a tax... Six groups gained financially from the Post Office: (1) coach contractors, (2) rail and steamboat companies, (3) postmasters, (4) publishers of printed matter, (5) officials with the franking privilege, and (6) rural voters.

In round numbers, the Post Office Department’s net revenue for 1845 — the year rates were reduced on July 1 — was \$2.9 million against expenses of \$4.3 million, producing a net deficit of \$1.4 million (*Report of the Postmaster General*, 1845).

Transportation costs made up more than two-thirds of the Post Office budget. Olds estimates that in 1845 coach contractors received prices that were 90% above market, and that the railroad and steamboat companies charged *one thousand percent* over market for comparable transportation based on weight and distance. The overcharging was even more egregious before the Act of 1845 specified that contracts should be awarded to the lowest bidder for what “may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation” (those three requirements were shortened to three stars, and the routes became known as “Star Routes”).

The cost of distributing the enormous volume of printed matter and free-franked mail was subsidized by letter-mail postage. The relationship between newspapers and letter mail in 1843 is summarized by Olds:

Letters that weighed about one-eighth the average newspaper weight cost up to 16 times as much to mail. In 1843, more than twice as many newspapers were sent through the mails as were letters, and those were almost 97 percent of the paying mail by weight (Post Office Department, 1844). Newspapers, however, paid less than 15 percent of the total postage (\$536,547 out of \$4,249,333).

Before July 1845, higher postage rates placed much of the burden of the operating loss on Post Office patrons who mailed regular letters. Therefore, the inflated postage charges, apart from covering the cost of servicing rural routes (arguably an obligation of democratic society), contributed to subsidizing 1) over-market prices charged by contractors for their services, 2) the loss of revenue due to abuse of the franking privilege, and 3) the politically-motivated policy of carrying newspapers and printed matter at heavily discounted rates. When postage rates were reduced in 1845, the operating losses had to be covered by the treasury, effectively creating a taxpayer subsidy of powerful interest groups. One of the principal purposes of the Act of 1845 was to introduce measures to bring revenue and expenses in line.

Reduced Rates and Simplified Postage (But No Stamps)

The Act of March 3, 1845 (28th Congress, 2nd Session), is titled “An Act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department.” The new rates are stated in Chapter 43, Section 1:

For every single letter, in manuscript, or paper of any kind by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance under 300 miles, five cents; and for any distance over 300 miles, ten cents: and for a double letter there shall be charged double these rates; and for a treble letter, treble these rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage.

In simple terms, the Act created two letter rates: 5c per half ounce for distances up to 300 miles (and 5c for each additional half ounce); and 10c per half ounce for any distance over 300 miles within the United States. By comparison, the old rates were based on five distance parameters and multiplied by the number of pages in a letter.

The under-300 and over-300 miles distance provision was considered essential, because of the country’s size and the costs of transporting mail. The 5c under-300 miles rate would pay to send a half-ounce letter from New York City to the major East Coast cities of Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore (but not between Boston and Philadelphia or Baltimore). The distance between post offices was calculated by postal route, not “as the crow flies.” For this reason, a letter might require the higher over-300 miles rate, even though the origin and destination were less than 300 miles apart. For example, someone in New York City sending a letter to Rochester in upstate New York — 250 miles by direct line — had to pay the 10c over-300 miles rate, because the standard railroad maps listed the distance by rail as 413 miles.

The original Senate bill (S. 46, December 19, 1844) and subsequent versions debated in the House and Senate contained different rate calculations, including multi-tiered distance parameters and rate progressions per sheet of paper or quarter-ounce weight increments. The bill was amended on January 16, 1845, to set the distance limit to 100 miles. Finally, on March 1, 1845, the Senate voted 37 to 7 in favor of changing the distance limit to 300 miles. (The various bills and Senate reports can be found on-line at memory.loc.gov).

Unlike the British Uniform Penny Post system, the U.S. Post Office Reform Act did not create an incentive to prepay postage. In other words, the 1845 rates for prepaid and collect mail were the same. Mail was marked “Paid” at the post office of origin if prepaid, or simply rated for postage to be collected from the addressee. The old problems arising from unpaid mail were not remedied by the 1845 reforms, and the introduction of a prepayment incentive (or non-payment penalty) was delayed until 1851.

The absence of a prepayment incentive and reliance on a distance calculation were relatively minor shortfalls compared to the Act’s most glaring omission — the absence of language authorizing the Postmaster General to issue *postage stamps*. This was really an inexplicable failure on the part of Congress to embrace one of the essential elements of Great Britain’s postal reforms.

George Plitt, who was sent to Great Britain and Europe in 1839 to survey and report on the British postal system, recommended adopting postage stamps in his 1840 report to Postmaster General Kendall. Senator Webster stood before Congress in June 1840 with British stamps in hand, proposing that the Post Office issue its own stamps as part of a postal reform measure. Stamps had been issued by the government carrier department in New York City since 1842 and by private local posts in the intervening years. Several of the rival Independent Mail firms issued stamps in 1844 and 1845, which were enthusiastically used by patrons. Yet, despite the proven success of postage stamps in the private and public sectors over a five-year period, Congress did not have the vision to authorize stamps in 1845.

Ironically, an earlier version of the Senate bill authorized the Postmaster General to issue “free stamps or envelopes” to members of Congress and territorial delegates as a substitute for the franking privilege. This provision was dropped in a Senate vote on January 30, 1845, and on February 6 the terms were changed to “franks or free envelopes.” Ultimately, the Act modified the franking procedure and dropped any reference to stamps, except for this enigmatic anti-counterfeiting provision in Chapter 69, Section 5:

That if any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit, or shall utter or use knowingly, any counterfeit stamp of the Post Office Department of the United States issued by authority of this act, or by any other act of Congress, within the United States, or the post office stamp of any foreign Government, he shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction of the same, shall undergo a confinement at hard labor for any length of time not less than two years, nor more than ten, at the discretion of the court.

This part of the Act of 1845 relates to foreign mails. The anti-counterfeiting provision hints at the possibility adhesive stamps were contemplated, but it is difficult to reconcile that interpretation with the omission of language authorizing stamps from any other act of Congress until 1847.

Indeed, Congress would eventually authorize postage stamps for general use, but in 1845 it would be left to the postmasters to innovate.

Postmasters Fill the Void

The eleven post offices that issued provisional stamps range from the major (New York City) to the minor (Boscawen). New York, Baltimore and New Haven issued provisionals around the same time in 1845. The smaller offices followed. It is surprising that postmasters in other large cities — for example, George Lehman in Philadelphia and Nathaniel Greene in Boston — did not choose to issue provisional stamps.

Among the benefits attributed to postage stamps was that they allowed customers to prepay postage on a letter and drop it into a mail box at any hour. This convenience was emphasized in some of the announcements; for example, the St. Louis newspapers carried notices that explained:

They are so prepared that they may be stuck upon a letter like a wafer and will prove a great convenience to merchants and all those having many letters to send post paid, as it saves all trouble of paying at the post-office.

Each postmaster chose his own form of provisional and method of production. The table below summarizes the information for all eleven issuing post offices.

<i>Postmasters' Provisionals 1845-1847</i>			
Post Office	Postmaster	Adhesive/Envelope	Production Method (Scott Numbers)
Alexandria D.C. (Va.)	Daniel Bryan	5c Adhesive	Typeset (1X1, 1X1a, 1X2)
Annapolis Md.	Martin F. Revell	5c Envelope	Handstamped (2XU1)
Baltimore Md.	James M. Buchanan	5c/10c Adhesive 5c/10c Envelope	Engraved (3X1-3X4) Handstamped (3XU1-3XU4)
Boscawen N.H.	Worcester Webster	5c Adhesive	Handstamped (4X1, one known)
Brattleboro Vt.	Frederick N. Palmer	5c Adhesive	Engraved (5X1)
Lockport N.Y.	Hezekiah W. Scovell	5c Adhesive	Handstamped (6X1, one known)
Millbury Mass.	Asa H. Waters	5c Adhesive	Typographed Woodcut (7X1)
New Haven Conn.	Edward A. Mitchell	5c Envelope	Handstamped (8XU1-8XU4)
New York N.Y.	Robert H. Morris	5c Adhesive	Engraved (9X1-9X3 and varieties)
Providence R.I.	Welcome B. Sayles	5c/10c Adhesive	Engraved single plate (10X1-10X2)
St. Louis Mo.	John M. Wimer	5c/10c/20c Adhesive	Engraved single plate (11X1-11X8)

The First General Issue

The Act of March 3, 1847 (29th Congress, 2nd Session) authorized the Postmaster General to issue stamps (Chapter 63, Section 11):

That, to facilitate the transportation of letters in the mail, the Postmaster-General be authorized to prepare postage stamps, which, when attached to any letter or packet, shall be evidence of the payment of the postage chargeable on such letter; which said stamps the Postmaster-General may deliver to any deputy postmaster who may apply for the same, the deputy postmaster paying or becoming accountable for the amount of the stamps so received by him; and if any of said stamps shall not be used, but be returned to the General Post-Office, the amount so returned shall be credited to such deputy postmaster; and such deputy postmaster may sell or dispose of any stamps so received by him, to any person who may wish to use the same; but it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to prepare, use, or dispose of any postage stamps not authorized by and received from the Postmaster-General...

Designs for 5c Franklin and 10c Washington stamps were submitted on March 20, 1847, by the New York firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson to the Assistant Postmaster General. The letters accompanying the hand-drawn essays were recently reproduced in an article by Thomas Lera ("In the National Postal Museum: Cave Johnson, Postmaster General 1845-1849", *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 90, No. 3, May-June 2011). They are also available at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum website (www.arago.si.edu).

The RWH&E March 20th letter indicates that, at an earlier point of the design process, Postmaster General Cave Johnson had suggested the 5c stamp should portray fellow Tennessean and Democrat, the late President Andrew Jackson, who had died two years earlier in June 1845. When RWH&E sent the essays, they wrote:

In accordance with your [Assistant PMG's] suggestion, we have substituted the Head of Franklin for that of Gen. Jackson, which our Mr. Rawdon was requested to use by the Postmaster General; should the P.M.G. still desire the Head of Jackson, it can be used.

Once the designs were approved, RWH&E made the dies and two steel plates of 200 subjects each. The first supply of 600,000 5c and 200,000 10c stamps was delivered to the Third Assistant Postmaster General John Marron in New York City on June 29, 1847. On July 1 Marron turned over 60,000 5c and 20,000 10c stamps to the New York City post office, and they were placed on sale that day.



Single-rate folded letter mailed from Buffalo to Albany at 10c over-300 miles rate and forwarded from Albany to Albion at 5c under-300 miles rate — both 1845 rates on one cover (Harvey Mirsky collection)

Epilogue

The availability of General Issue stamps brought the two-year era of Postmasters' Provisionals to an end and, it may be argued, contributed to an increase in postal revenues and operating efficiency. By 1849 the Post Office showed a surplus of \$426,127. Contemporary opinion was that the Postal Reforms had succeeded in making the postal system easier to use and more cost-effective. In his State of the Union address on December 4, 1849, President Zachary Taylor commented on the 1845 Postal Reforms:

The act of 1845 reducing postage has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post-Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the Treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of 5 cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the Treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the Treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to 5 cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Clearly the trend was moving in the direction of Cheap Postage and the use of stamps. Postmasters' Provisionals, by demonstrating the stamps' public acceptance and practical benefits, helped to accelerate that trend.

THE FRELINGHUYSEN COLLECTION

Introduction to The Frelinghuysen Collection

The collection presented in this catalogue will be offered at unreserved auction on March 28, 2012. The collection was started more than three-quarters of a century ago, and for much of that time the collecting community was unaware of its existence. With the passing of the Honorable Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (1916-2011), a former United States congressman, the stamp collection he started as a child and formed with the help of the legendary stamp dealer, Warren H. Colson, will be unveiled.

The emergence of the Frelinghuysen collection answers many questions about the whereabouts of important philatelic rarities, which were known from old photographs, but had seemingly vanished. The collection of Postmasters' Provisionals contains many of these "phantom" rarities, most of which were acquired from the Lapham family during the years following the death of Henry G. Lapham in 1939.

These spectacular provisional rarities were exhibited by Henry Lapham's son, Raymond, at the Third International Philatelic Exhibition (TIPEX) in New York City in 1936. The Lapham collection of Postmasters' Provisionals won the Grand Award at TIPEX, the first time a United States collection won an international grand award. After Henry's death, items from the Lapham collection were slowly sold into the market by Colson. The youthful Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. was a major buyer of provisionals from the Lapham dispersal.

The period from 1940 to 1955 was an opportune time to collect this challenging area, because many of the giants of philately had stopped competing, and others had not yet started. Ferrary, Hind, Worthington, Gibson, the Earl of Crawford and, of course, Lapham, had died or sold their collections. Alfred H. Caspary already owned the major provisional rarities. When Caspary died, and his collection entered the market in 1955, the Weills of New Orleans represented their secret client, B. D. Phillips.

The Weills bought most of Caspary's provisionals and dominated that market for the next 35 years, buying for their clients or for inventory. During the same period, important provisional collections were formed by John R. Boker Jr., T. Cullen Davis, Josiah K. Lilly Jr. and A. T. Seymour. And, of course, more specialized collections of specific post office issues were formed by other collectors, such as John and Elizabeth Pope (St. Louis) and Dr. and Mrs. Hayes (Baltimore).

Shortly before the Weills sold their inventory in 1989, they acquired the "E.G." collection, which they had helped form over many years. The 1989 Weill Stock sale of Postmasters' Provisionals is essentially the "E.G." collection.

When the Boker collection was dispersed privately, many of his covers were acquired by Rolf-Dieter Jaretzky of Germany, who still maintains and, on rare occasions, exhibits his collection. The Alexandria "Blue Boy" cover and several important covers from the 1989 Weill sale are in the collection of another collector in Germany. Finally, the Annapolis and Millbury covers from the 1989 Weill sale, along with several other rare provisional covers, are in the collection of another anonymous private collector.

This sale is an opportunity to delve into one of the truly American areas of philately: the innovative, primitive and elusive Postmasters' Provisionals.

Arrangement of Sale and Information Sources

The Frelinghuysen collection of Postmasters' Provisionals is offered in 96 lots, arranged in alphabetical order by post office. In the case of important items, the basic description is followed by extensive background information about the postmaster, post office and sale history of the item.

In many of the descriptions we have included biographical information about past collectors who have owned these items and other provisional rarities. Some of this information about famous philatelists has never been published. Much has been gleaned from Dr. Stanley M. Bierman's published biographies and Charles J. Phillips' series of profiles published in *Stamps* magazine in the 1930's.

Philip T. Wall's articles on Postmasters' Provisionals in the *Chronicle* and more recently in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* are a valuable source of information. Wall's articles in the *Chronicle* can be downloaded for free by members of the U.S. Classics Society with access to the Member's Domain of the website.

On pages 139-160 we have provided a photo census of all known examples of the Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore 10c, Millbury and New Haven provisionals.

Particular attention should be paid to the story of the Alexandria stamp offered in this sale (lot 1). The September 9th letter from which the stamp originated was lost after 1879, found in 1960, sold in 2006, and now apparently has been lost again, but we hold out hope that it will be found in response to this catalogue.

Because a number of lot descriptions are separated by several pages of text, the following page index will be helpful to bidders who need to locate lot descriptions.

<i>Lot and Page Reference to Postmasters' Provisionals</i>		
Post Office	Lot(s)	Description Pages
Alexandria D.C. (Va.)	lot 1	20-29
Annapolis Md.	lot 2	30-37
Baltimore Md.	lot 3 (10c cover)	38-43
	lot 4 (5c pair on cover)	44-46
	lots 5-12	47-53
Brattleboro Vt.	lot 13 (cover)	54-56
	lot 14 (stamp)	57
Millbury Mass.	lot 15	58-61
New Haven Conn.	lot 16	62-67
New York N.Y.	Introduction	68-72
	lots 17-89	73-123
Providence R.I.	lot 90 (cover)	124-129
	lots 91-93	130-131
St. Louis Mo.	lot 94 (11X2)	132-135
	lots 95-96 (11X1)	136-137



Lot 1
Front and Back

Alexandria, District of Columbia (or Virginia)

Lot 1

5c Black on Buff, Type II with 39 Ornaments (1X1a). Uncancelled (no gum), cut to circular shape as are all recorded examples of the Alexandria provisional stamp, rosette ornaments are complete or mostly complete, signed on back “*L. W. Durbin/ July 1879*” by Leonidas W. Durbin, the Philadelphia stamp dealer who bought this stamp from the discoverer in July 1879, small “W.H.C.” handstamp applied on back by Warren H. Colson, completely sound

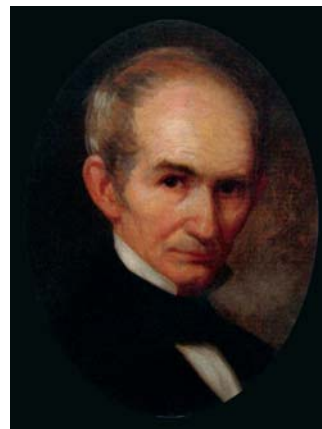
VERY FINE. ONE OF SIX RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE ALEXANDRIA POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON BUFF PAPER, OF WHICH THREE ARE TYPE I (SCOTT 1X1) AND THREE ARE TYPE II (SCOTT 1X1a). THIS UNCANCELLED STAMP IS THE BASIS OF THE SCOTT CATALOGUE LISTING FOR AN UNUSED ALEXANDRIA PROVISIONAL. ONE OF THE GREAT RARITIES OF UNITED STATES PHILATELY AND OFFERED AT AUCTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE 1922 FERRARY SALE.

Census No. 1X1a-COV(UNC)-01. Ex Pickett, Durbin (signed on back “*L.W. Durbin/ July 1879*”), Ferrary and Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” backstamp (Warren H. Colson). With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott values are \$100,000.00 for an unused Type II and \$200,000.00 for Type I or II on cover. Estimate \$75,000-100,000

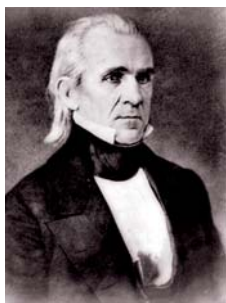
History of Alexandria and Its Postmaster

Alexandria postmaster Daniel Bryan was born in Virginia around 1789 (reports vary) and died on December 22, 1866. Bryan served briefly in the Virginia Senate and was subsequently appointed postmaster by President James Monroe, commencing his term on April 1, 1821. He served as Alexandria's postmaster for 33 years under seven administrations and nine presidents. Bryan was re-appointed in 1853, but resigned his position in April to become Librarian of the Treasury Department.

The major Potomac River port city of Alexandria was originally part of Virginia, but became part of the District of Columbia in 1791. During the period when Postmaster Bryan's provisional stamps were in use, Alexandria was ceded back to Virginia. Retrocession took effect in three steps between July 1846 and March 1847. The first step occurred when the legislative campaign by retrocession advocates resulted in a favorable vote by the U.S. Congress on July 9, 1846. According to Post Office Department records, Alexandria technically became a Virginia post office on this date, although Bryan continued to use the “D.C.” postmark, and two further steps were required to complete the retrocession. On September 1 and 2, 1846, retrocession was voted upon by the white male citizens of Alexandria County (insane persons and paupers excluded), and they voted 763 to 222 in favor. On September 7, 1846, President



Daniel Bryan (c.1789-1866)
Alexandria Postmaster 1821-1853
Courtesy The Lyceum, Alexandria, Virginia,
Gift of Peter Lawrence and Family



President James K. Polk

James K. Polk proclaimed the retrocession in full force and effect. However, it was not until March 13, 1847, that the Virginia General Assembly formally accepted the territory of Alexandria (<http://alexandriava.gov> and May Day Taylor, “The Alexandria Blue Boy,” *The American Philatelist*, May 2006). Examples of the Alexandria provisional are dated from May 1846 to November 1847, during the three-step process of Alexandria’s retrocession from the District of Columbia to Virginia.

The Alexandria Provisional Stamps

The Alexandria provisional stamps were printed from a two-subject typeset form on Buff and Blue papers. The two settings differ slightly and are catalogued as two types: Type I has 40 ornaments (called rosettes or stars) arranged in a circle, and Type II has 39 ornaments. Type I (40 rosettes) shows gaps between the asterisks and the two letter A’s at the beginning and end of “Alexandria.” Type II (39 rosettes) does not have these gaps. The six recorded stamps printed on Buff paper are evenly divided into Type I (Scott 1X1) and Type II (Scott 1X1a). Only one example on Blue paper has been recorded — the famous Alexandria “Blue Boy” provisional on cover — and it is Type I (40 rosettes).



Type I at left has 40 ornaments in circle and gaps between the asterisks and two letter A’s

Type II at right has 39 ornaments in circle and no space between asterisks and letters



Edgar Snowden (1810-1875)
Publisher of *The Alexandria Gazette* and believed to be the printer of the Alexandria provisional stamps

The identity of the Alexandria stamps’ printer has not been documented, but is presumed to be Edgar Snowden (1810-1875), publisher of *The Alexandria Gazette*, whose office at 310 Prince Street was just a short distance from Bryan’s post office at 400 Prince Street. The *Gazette* was founded by his father, Samuel Snowden, a native of New Jersey who moved to Alexandria in 1800. Samuel published the paper until his death in 1831, when his sons took over, but Edgar eventually assumed control. Trained as a lawyer, Edgar was a Whig and an advocate for an industrialized South. In 1836, while still editor of the newspaper, he was elected to the City Council.

He was elected mayor of Alexandria on March 6, 1840, and served until 1843. Edgar used the family newspaper to advocate many causes, especially retrocession of Alexandria back to Virginia in 1846. After retrocession Edgar was elected as a Whig to represent the city in the Virginia House of Delegates (Michael Lee Pope, October 17, 2005, at <http://www.connectionnewspapers.com>).



The Alexandria Gazette

Discovery of Frelinghuysen's Alexandria Provisional Stamp

The Alexandria in this sale is the second example of an Alexandria provisional to be discovered. In 1872, while searching through family papers, John K. Tiffany (1843-1897) found the first Alexandria (Type I on Buff) on the cover-front addressed to Bartholomew Cranston (Census No. 1X1-COVF[UNC]-01). Seven years after Tiffany's discovery, the stamp offered here was found by Theodore J. Pickett and



John K. Tiffany (1843-1897)
First to discover an
Alexandria provisional

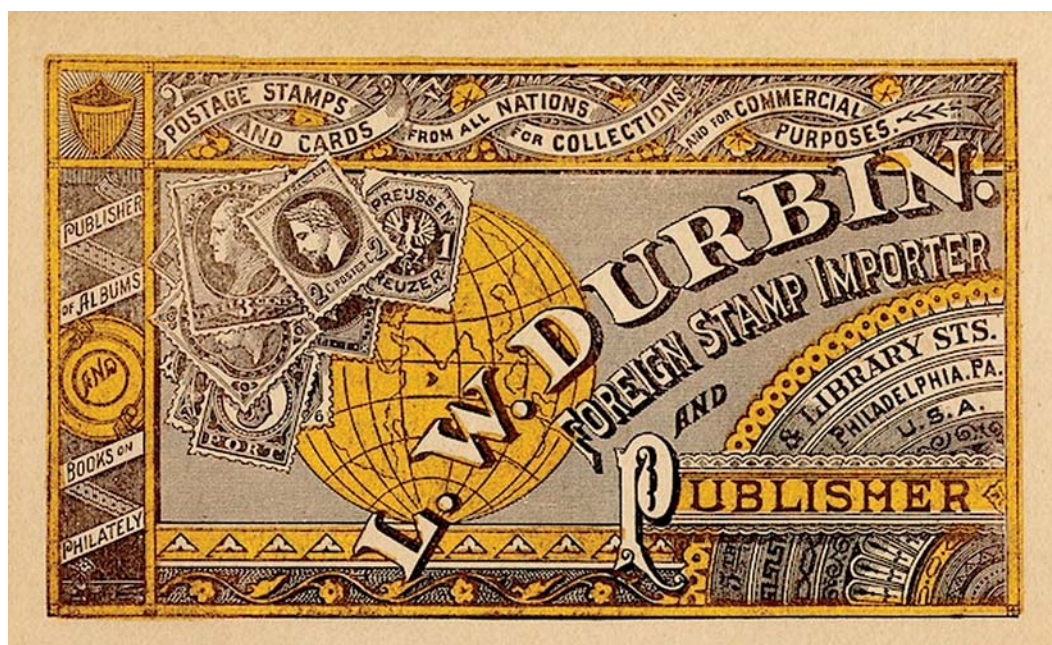


Leonidas W. Durbin
(1849-1887)

Courtesy Herbert A. Trenchard

reported by him in a letter to the editor in the August 1879 edition of *The Philatelic Monthly*. This journal was published in Philadelphia by Leonidas W. Durbin (1849-1887), an early dealer in stamps and postal stationery. He was partnered with Rudolphus R. Bogert (1842-1907) in the firm of Bogert & Durbin, but Durbin died young at age 38. A glowing contemporary description of Durbin's business was published in the 1886 *Pennsylvania Historical Review Gazetteer, Post-Office, Express and Telegraph Guide: City of Philadelphia: Leading Merchants and Manufacturers*:

To the admirer of the unique, to the antiquary, the student and the historian, no place in Philadelphia possesses more interest than the admirably-conducted establishment of Mr. L. W. Durbin, importer of foreign stamps and publisher of albums, books, etc., Fifth and Library streets. Here the collector of stamps, and the student of works on philately, can find stamps gathered from the four quarters of the planet, among which are the rarest and most varied selections to be found in one collection, perhaps, anywhere. Mr. Durbin also publishes books relating to stamps, and albums to mount them, besides importing postage stamps and cards from all nations, for collections and commercial purposes. This



Advertising card for L. W. Durbin, "Foreign Stamp Importer and Publisher" in Philadelphia

keen intelligence, close discrimination and tremendous energy which have always characterized the management of the business being among the chief elements contributing to his well-deserved and unequivocal success. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious and very tastefully fitted up, and an exceedingly fine and admirably assorted stock is carried. Personally, Mr. Durbin, who is a native of Indiana, is a man of courteous and pleasing manners, of wide and extensive knowledge of men and things, and of the highest integrity, and all who can fully appreciate the patience, assiduity, foresight and intelligence essential to produce such results will heartily congratulate him on the eminent success that has attended his ability and enterprise.

Pickett's August 1879 letter describes his discovery of two rare provisionals. The first was a Baltimore 5c, which he found in a "dusty pigeon hole in an old desk." The second was the Alexandria, about which Pickett wrote:

It, too, was permitted to lie hidden in dust and cobwebs until brought to light by accident. It was on a document similar, in respect to size and color, to the Baltimore one. The letter is dated 'Near Alexandria, Sept. 9th, 1846.' It is post marked in red ink 'Alexandria, Va.,' but the date of the post mark cannot be made out. The stamp was affixed to the letter on the upper right hand corner within an inch and a quarter of the edge. Between the stamp and the edge is printed in red ink the word 'Paid,' and is a large figure 5 enclosed in a rectangular frame. The stamp is black on brown paper. T.J.P.

Pickett mis-read the postmark as "Va."; in fact, it is "D.C." Also, the article creates some confusion by showing a facsimile image of the Type I Alexandria, but this reproduction was not made from Pickett's stamp, which is a Type II. It is an image made from the only other Alexandria known at the time, the Tiffany Type I stamp.



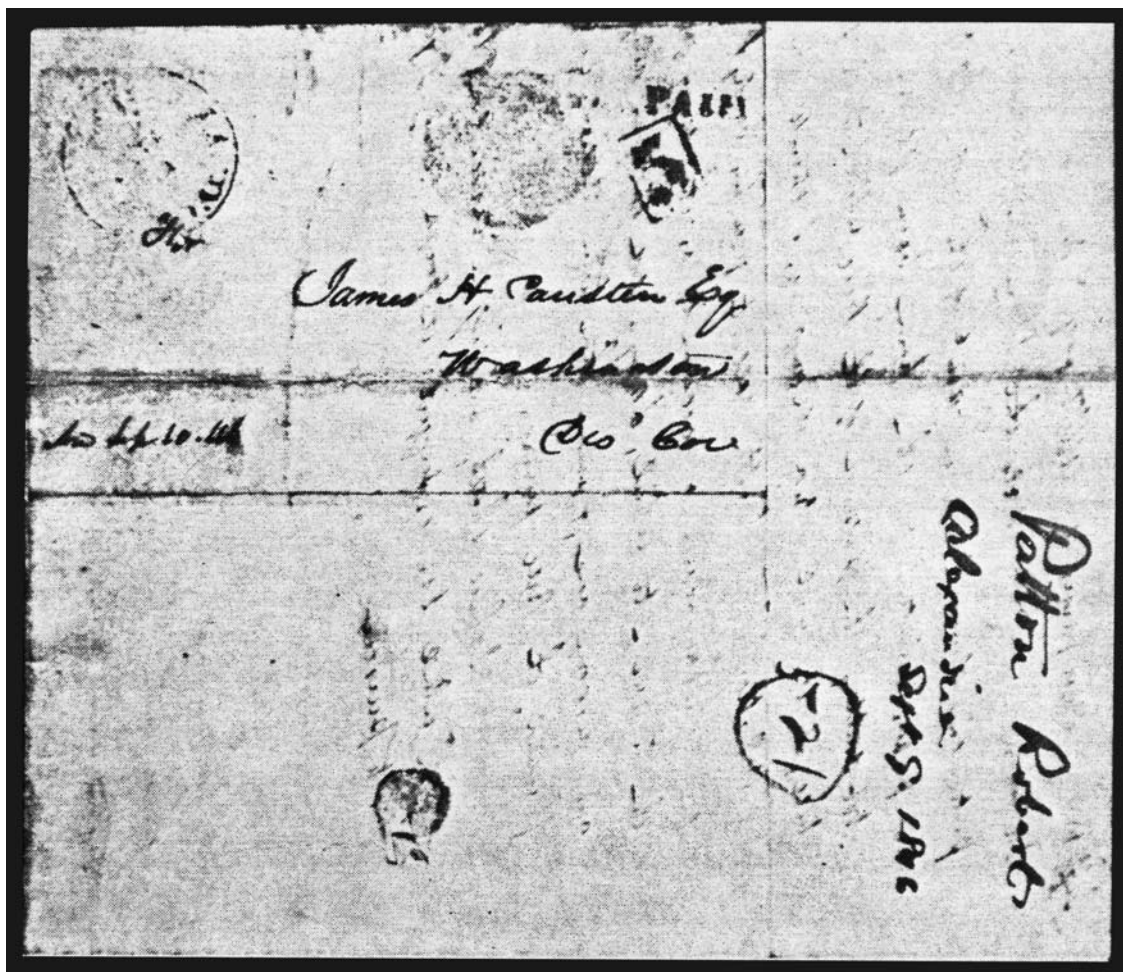
Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary
(1850-1917)

Pickett's account of his Alexandria discovery identifies neither the writer's nor the addressee's name. He does not say exactly where he found the two provisional stamps, other than "it became necessary to look through the old desk in search of some legal documents." The Alexandria provisional stamp discovered by Pickett was removed from the letter and purchased by Durbin, who signed and dated the back of the stamp. Durbin and Bogert sold numerous rarities to the famed French collector, Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary (1850-1917), and it is quite probable that the uncanceled Alexandria went directly to Ferrary. No mention of its whereabouts between 1879 and its appearance in the 1922 Ferrary sale has been found.

Discovery of the Long-Lost September 9th Letter

Since Ferrary preferred stamps to covers, the September 9th letter was left behind by Pickett and Durbin. Quite remarkably, in 1960 — 81 years later — the letter was found "during the course of cleaning the basement of a home in Alexandria... among dust-covered papers..." Its discovery and possible connection to the unused Alexandria stamp was reported by Charles B. Tebbs in an article titled "Who Has the Stamp?" published in the *S.P.A. Journal* (May 1964). Tebbs did not disclose who owned the letter, but he reached out to locate the stamp's owner. Nothing ever came of this effort.

Herbert A. Trenchard, an authority on the history of philately, has been kind enough to provide information about the former owner and fate of the September 9th letter with his usual razor-sharp memory. At the time Tebbs published his article, the letter was owned by George T. Turner (1906-1979). Turner's collection of District of Columbia postal history was donated to the Washington Philatelic Society, and it remained in the group's possession for years until the collection was sold at auction in 2006. The letter with a circular shadow of the removed Alexandria stamp was apparently not recognized for what it is, and it was grouped with other lesser-value stampless items. Efforts to locate the September 9th letter and reunite it with the stamp have not succeeded.



September 9, 1846, letter from Robert Patton to James H. Causten, from which the uncanceled Alexandria provisional stamp was removed in 1879 (the letter was rediscovered in 1960)

Reproduced from *S.P.A. Journal*, May 1964

The September 9th letter from which the uncanceled Alexandria stamp was removed is shown above. It was written and signed by Robert Patton, and it is addressed to "James H. Causten Esq., Washington, Dis. Col." The side panel shows Causten's receipt docketing. The circular shadow of the removed stamp is in the exact position described by Pickett and precisely matches the Ferrary-Lapham-Frelinghuysen stamp. The "L.W. Durbin/July 1879" notation on the back of the stamp eliminates any doubt that it originated on the Patton-Causten September 9, 1846, letter.

Near Alexandria
Sept. 9th 1846.

Sir,

I wrote you some days ago acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 4th of August, (printed) directed to Mr James Patton, Mer^y. The letter was handed to me by the Postmaster, being the only relative of the late James Patton, at present in this part of the country. I have now to acknowledge John A Clayton's speech, with my thanks, for the same, & will you be kind enough to write me the amt of Mr Patton's claim, and what steps you think are necessary to ensure the adjustment of the same. I shall immediately upon the receipt of it communicate with the heirs who reside in different States, to not confu with their representations.

I am very Resp^t
Yours Obedt Serv^t
Robert Patton
Alexandria

Don't forget

September 9, 1846, letter written by Robert Patton
Reproduced from S.P.A. Journal, May 1964

The writer of the September 9th letter, Robert Patton, is probably a member of the Fairfax County family, whose descendants include General George S. Patton. The addressee, James H. Causten (1788-1874), was a member of a prominent Baltimore merchant family that traded in flour, coffee, tobacco, rice, logwood, cigars and spices. James enlisted in the U.S. Navy in the War of 1812 and served on the U.S.S. *Constellation*. After his service he became an attorney, practicing in Baltimore and then in Washington D.C. His obituary in the *Evening Star*, October 29, 1874, reads:

He was consul for the republics of Chili and Equador for a considerable period, and has been widely known for many years as the agent for the French Spoliation Claims, the payment of which he urged with eloquence and indefatigable energy, but which, just as they undoubtedly are, the country never found it convenient to pay, and he died without seeing the fruition of his long labor. Mr. Causten served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and he was one of the staunchest Union men in feeling during the late rebellion. His memory will be held in respect by all who knew him.

One of Causten's legal partners was John T. Pickett, whose son Theodore also worked for the firm. Theodore had access to its correspondence and sold the stamp to Durbin. The Causten-Pickett papers are held today by the Library of Congress.

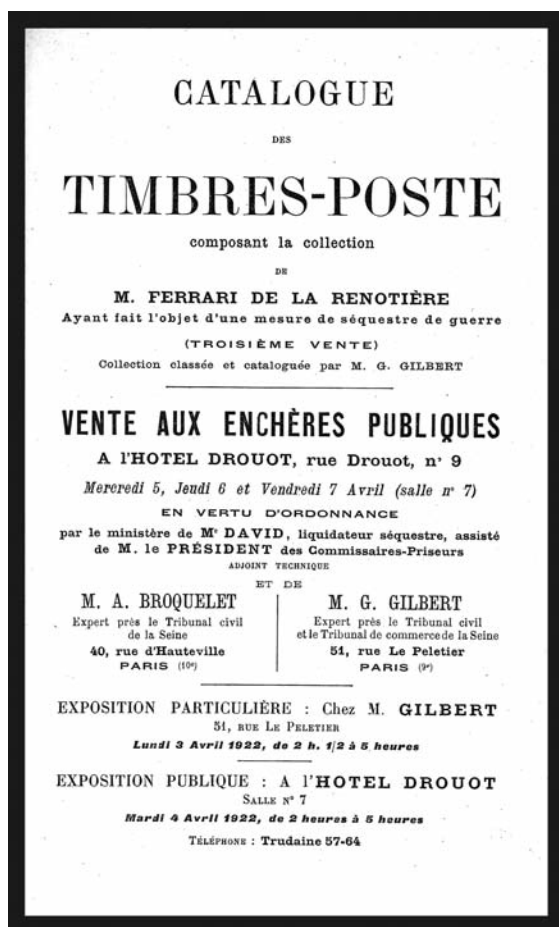


Digitally enhanced image of September 9th Patton-Causten letter with Alexandria stamp dropped into position and postal markings colored red—the current whereabouts of this letter is not known

In a remarkable case of six degrees of separation, this Alexandria provisional and one of the New Haven provisionals are both connected to James H. Causten. The New Haven entire dated October 21, 1845 (Census No. 8XU2-COV-02), addressed to Francis Markoe Jr. in Washington D.C., was contained in a group of eight letters written by Benjamin Silliman, a prominent 19th century Yale professor of science (see page 65). This group was offered and sold for ten cents to the New Jersey dealer, E. B. Sterling, in an auction held by Thos. Burch in Philadelphia on May 11-12, 1892 (lot 1435). Sterling reported his good fortune in the July 1892 edition of *The Metropolitan Philatelist*. As reported by Sterling, the Burch auction contained the autograph collection belonging to the estate of Dr. James H. Causten, Jr., the son of James H. Causten. The younger James Causten, who predeceased his father in 1856 at age 38, was a collector and translator of manuscripts. Therefore, by pure coincidence, James H. Causten Sr. received a letter in 1846 bearing a rare Alexandria provisional, which was found among the firm's legal papers by Theodore J. Pickett in 1879. At another point in time, his son James Jr. (or someone in his family) obtained a rare New Haven provisional entire during the course of collecting manuscripts. However, apparently none of the Caustens recognized the significance of their philatelic possessions.

Sale History of the Alexandria Stamp

The Alexandria stamp discovered by Pickett and sold to Durbin did not appear in public again until it was offered in the April 7, 1922, auction of Ferrary's collection (Gilbert sale 3, lot 536). In that sale it realized FFr 60,000 plus 17.5% government surtax, for a total of \$6,430 in U.S. dollars at the quoted exchange rate (one franc = 9.12 cents). This was the auction in which the unique British Guiana One-Cent Magenta sold for FFr 300,000 (\$32,148 with surtax). The Pickett-Durbin discovery stamp, Ferrary's only example of an Alexandria provisional, sold to Warren H. Colson, who acted as agent for Alfred H. Caspary and Henry G. Lapham in the third Ferrary



Title page from Gilbert auction catalogue for Sale 3 of the Ferrary collection, held in Paris on April 5-7, 1922

sale. Arthur Hind, the other major American buyer in the sale (and the buyer of the British Guiana One-Cent), was represented by Hugo Griebert.

In February 1922, just two months before the third Ferrary sale, the other titan of American philately, Henry C. Gibson (1885-1987), sold his Postmasters' Provisionals collection privately (Philip H. Ward, *Mekeel's*, March 11, 1922), which explains why he was not a contender for Ferrary's provisionals. The majority of Gibson's provisional items went to Lapham and Caspary (it was Caspary who acquired the "Blue Boy" cover at this point). The Pickett-Durbin-Ferrary Alexandria stamp in the Gilbert auction was bought by Lapham, who exhibited the stamp at the Collectors Club of New York on April 4, 1928, in his display of United States Postmasters' Provisionals. Henry Lapham later transferred ownership of his collection to his son, Raymond W. Lapham, who was the exhibitor of record at the 1936 Third International Philatelic Exhibition

(TIPEX) in New York City. Lapham's five frames of Postmasters' Provisionals, including the ex-Ferrary Alexandria, won the Grand Award at TIPEX, the first time a United States collection won an international grand award.

Sometime after Henry G. Lapham died on December 13, 1939, Colson started selling items from the Lapham collection. When Colson died in 1963 he still had Lapham items on consignment under the code name "Benson." The Alexandria and other Postmasters' Provisional rarities from the Lapham collection were sold to Frelinghuysen, but the identity of the buyer was kept secret, even from Colson's close friend and eventual philatelic executor, John R. Boker Jr. The fascinating history of Colson's career and Lapham's collecting legacy was told by Boker in his article, "Warren H. Colson of Boston — His Stamps; With Extensive Notes on the Henry G. Lapham Collections and 'Asides' About Alfred H. Caspary" (1989 *Congress Book*). However,



Henry G. Lapham (1875-1939)

Colson and his estate attorney took measures to protect the identity of Colson's past clients and what they sold or purchased. Even Boker was not privy to that information. Regarding the portions of Lapham's Postmasters' Provisionals sold by Colson to Frelinghuysen, Boker wrote (in 1989): "I do not know if this lot [New York provisionals] had been sold to one or two collectors, nor do I know if it contained the block of six on cover mentioned in an article I read [lot 86 in this sale]. I have no knowledge of the whereabouts of this block or the major portion of the collection." Colson, even after death, had successfully protected Frelinghuysen's identity. As Boker wrote, Colson "could keep confidences."



Warren H. Colson (1882-1963)

Another well-respected authority on Postmasters' Provisionals, Philip T. Wall, was also unaware that the Ferrary-Lapham stamp had been sold to Frelinghuysen after Henry Lapham's death ("The Alexandria Postmaster's Provisional Stamps," *Chronicle* 117, February 1983). Wall also disputed Tebbs' claim that the Ferrary-Lapham Alexandria originated on the Patton-Causten September 9th letter discovered by Pickett in 1879, on the basis that the August 1879 *Philatelic Monthly* article pictured a Type I Alexandria, while the Ferrary-Lapham stamp was a Type II ("The Alexandria Cover with the Missing Provisional," *Chronicle* 118, May 1983). At the time of writing, Wall could not have known that the Ferrary-Lapham stamp is signed and dated 1879 on the back by Durbin. Had he known this fact, Wall would have realized that the *Philatelic Monthly* facsimile was made from the only other Alexandria stamp known at the time, the Type I stamp discovered seven years earlier by Tiffany.

To clear up one last bit of confusion and misinformation about this example of the Alexandria provisional, the L. N. Williams census published in the *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps: The Biographies* pictures the wrong stamp under the Williams No. II listing for the Ferrary-Lapham copy. The stamp pictured is actually the one on the cover listed as Williams No. IV. Williams was also unaware that the uncanceled Ferrary-Lapham stamp originated on the Patton-Causten September 9th letter, and he reported incorrect information about its ownership history, since he did not know about the Frelinghuysen collection. Williams' 1968 and 1970 entries attributing ownership to Raymond H. Weill should be deleted.



Lot 2

Annapolis, Maryland

Lot 2

5c Carmine Red on White entire (2XU1). Complete and sharp impression of “POST OFFICE/ANNAPOLIS MD.” Eagle and Shield negative circular handstamp with equally clear “5” and “PAID” handstamps impressed separately in same shade of Carmine Red ink, sharp strike of blue “Annapolis Md. 20 Mar.” (1846 or 1847) circular datestamp on white envelope (120 x 71 mm) addressed to “*Chas. S. Carstairs, Care of John Latour & Co., No. 261 South Front St., Phila. Penna.*”, manuscript check mark at center of envelope

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL. ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL UNITED STATES POSTAGE ISSUES AND OFFERED AT AUCTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE ITS DISCOVERY 117 YEARS AGO.

Census No. 2XU1-COV-01. Ex Burger, Castle, Earl of Crawford, Caspary and (possibly) Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” handstamp at lower right (Warren H. Colson). With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott value \$300,000.00. Estimate \$200,000-300,000

The Annapolis Postmaster

Martin F. Revell received his postmaster’s appointment from President John Tyler on November 28, 1844 (original commission is located in the Maryland State Archives). This was the month of the 1844 election, which voted into office the Democratic Party’s presidential candidate, James K. Polk. Tyler, who succeeded William Henry Harrison as President after Harrison’s unexpected death in 1841, realized he had no hope of being elected in 1844. To defeat Whig opposition and help his cause for Texas annexation, Tyler withdrew from the race and backed a third party, the Democratic-Republicans. Under pressure from Tyler’s constituents, the Democratic Party nominated Polk as its pro-annexation candidate. In March 1845 members of the Democratic Party of Anne Arundel County sent a letter to Polk, urging him to retain Revell as postmaster (Maryland State Archives). On March 15, 1845, Polk signed Revell’s second appointment (shown here). Revell served until 1849, when the Whig Party’s candidate Zachary Taylor won the presidency and entered office.



Martin F. Revell free frank (above) and
Revell’s 1845 appointment signed by President
Polk and Secretary of State Buchanan (right)
Appointment courtesy of Profiles in History



Annapolis Provisional Handstamp

Revell used a negative-image circular Eagle and Shield seal as a postmark on letters, struck in blue or red, usually in conjunction with a “2” or “5” cents due rate handstamp. Letters with these markings applied *after mailing* were not purchased from the post office as a form of prepaid postage; therefore, they are not the true Annapolis postmaster’s provisional, but are often placed into collections as an affordable substitute.

The two recorded Annapolis provisional envelopes have red impressions of the Eagle and Shield seal, “5” and “Paid” applied *in advance of sale and use*. Looking at the back of each envelope, it is obvious that the red markings were heavily impressed into the paper before a letter was placed inside the envelope. The blue circular datestamp was applied after the envelope was put into the mail.

Past writers have made some incorrect statements about the method by which the Annapolis provisional envelopes were produced. Contrary to Luff’s statement that he



The two recorded examples of the Annapolis provisional envelope: 2XU1-COV-01 and 2XU1-COV-02

April 8 cover at bottom reproduced from Christie's Robson Lowe catalogue of the Weill Brothers Stock

believed “the device and ‘5’ ‘PAID’ to have been printed on a press, rather than handstamped, and all at one impression,” the three separate markings were not fixed into one immovable position on a printing press. Using Photoshop overlays, it is obvious that the seal, “5” and “Paid” are in slightly different relative positions, and the circular seal impressions are slightly rotated relative to the envelope and other markings. They were most likely applied in separate operations.

Another disproved observation was made by Philip T. Wall (“The Annapolis Postmaster’s Provisional Envelopes,” *Chronicle* 119, August 1983). Working from photographs of the two Annapolis envelopes, Wall claimed that the “O” of “Annapolis” was tilted on the March 20 impression, and it was upright on the April 8 impression. Wall concluded that “two distinctly different dies were used to emboss the envelopes.” Again, using Photoshop it is possible to overlay one impression on the other, and from that direct comparison it is obvious that only one die was used for both impressions. The so-called “tilted O” is an optical illusion created by the slight rotation of one impression relative to the other.

Discovery of the Two Annapolis Provisional Envelopes

The discovery of the two Annapolis provisional envelopes is well-documented in a letter written by Burger & Co. and published in various editions of the Luff book. The entire letter, as quoted by Luff, reads as follows:

New York, Sept. 3, 1895

To Whom it may Concern:

Sometime in January 1895, during our Mr. G. A. Burger’s stay in the city of Philadelphia, he received permission to look through the old correspondence of the firm of Carstairs.

Among other rare envelopes and stamps he found a small white envelope stamped ‘Post-Office, Annapolis, Md.’ with Eagle in center and ‘5’ ‘Paid,’ on the upper right hand of the envelope in red, and the regular Annapolis post mark on the left side of the envelope in blue.

From information which we received in Annapolis from Jas. Revell, son of the Postmaster there from 1844-49, we are convinced that this is a post-master’s provisional stamped envelope, like the New Haven. We guarantee it to be a genuine original stamped envelope.

Burger & Co.

Burger obtained a statement from Postmaster Martin F. Revell’s son, James, which is also quoted in Luff:

Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1895.

[A pen and ink sketch of the Annapolis Envelope]

An envelope with the above address and stamp has been presented to me for identification. I have quite a distinct recollection of the stamp ‘Annapolis, Md., 20 Mar.’ as having been used by my father (now dec’d) in the Annapolis P.O., of which he was Postmaster some time prior to 1849. The stamp with eagle center has also a very familiar appearance and carries me back many years, when I was quite a lad, going to college (St. John’s, Annapolis), often assisting my father, Martin F. Revell, in the office. I am decidedly of the opinion and such is my strong impression that these stamped envelopes, with eagle center in stamp and marked ‘paid,’ were sold by my father for the convenience of the public.

Jas. Revell,

Associate Judge of 5th Judicial Court of Maryland



Burger & Co. advertising card (front and back) soliciting offers of Confederate postmasters' provisionals



The addressee, Charles S. Carstairs, and his descendants were part of a large Philadelphia family involved in importing and liquor-dealing.

In 1865 Charles S. Carstairs is listed as an importer at 126 Walnut & 21 Granite. However, Burger's statement that he was given the opportunity to examine the business correspondence of the "firm of Carstairs" in January 1895 suggests that he visited the liquor-selling firm of Carstairs & McCall, which was the family's principal business from 1870 to 1909.

The two Annapolis provisionals are directed to the care of John Latour & Co. at 261 Front Street. Latour (1798-1850) was a Southwark district merchant who imported goods, including cocoa, brandy and salad oil. Latour also owned the brig *Pacific*, captained by his son, Amedée. From 1813 to 1847 Latour's warehouse was located at 261 Front Street (later re-numbered 509). A history and picture of the Latour warehouse at 261 Front Street can be downloaded at www.qvna.org/wordpress.

Sale Histories of the Two Annapolis Provisionals

Following the discovery of the two Annapolis provisional envelopes by Gus A. Burger, they traveled separate paths until they were briefly reunited by Alfred H. Caspary in 1933. For the purpose of giving the ownership history of each envelope, we will refer to them by their postmark dates, March 20 (this lot) and April 8.

A letter written by Burger & Co. to Hugh Clark, dated March 17, 1937, and published in the Luff 1941 reprint, states that one of the envelopes was sold to "Mr. W. A. Castle of this city" (New York) and the other to "Mr. Ferrari of Paris, France."

The March 20 envelope is the one sold to William A. Castle, a wealthy businessman from Springfield, Massachusetts, who had offices in New York City. Castle purchased the March 20 envelope from Burger & Co. when he was actively collecting stamps in the 1890's. His collection of United States Revenue stamps was sold by B. L. Drew on April 22, 1903. Around this time Castle's March 20 envelope was sold to James Ludovic Lindsay, the 26th Earl of Crawford and one of the great collectors of stamps, essays, proofs and philatelic literature. Lord Crawford showed his United States collection, including the Annapolis provisional, in special exhibitions held in the

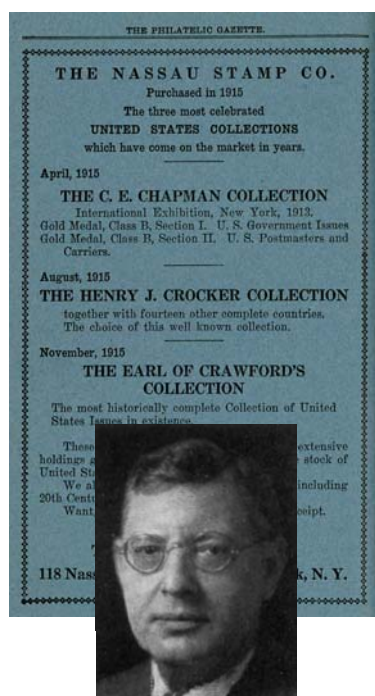
United States in 1905. According to Robson Lowe, the Annapolis was also exhibited at the 1906 International Philatelic Exhibition in London. Lord Crawford died on January 31, 1914, and his estate executors eventually agreed to sell the entire United States collection for \$60,000 to John A. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Company.

Klemann reported his acquisition of the Earl of Crawford's collection in the November 1915 edition of *The Philatelic Gazette*. The Nassau Stamp Company scored a hat-trick of major stamp purchases in the year 1915: the C. E. Chapman U.S. collection in April, the Henry J. Crocker U.S. collection in August, and the Earl of Crawford's U.S. collection in November.

Klemann's announcement of the Earl of Crawford acquisition specifically mentioned the "only known copy of the Annapolis." At the time it was generally believed that only one Annapolis provisional envelope existed, because the April 8 envelope was hidden in Ferrary's collection (the Luff book pictures the March 20 envelope). Klemann also noted that the collection had still not reached America. It must be remembered that ocean transportation was the only means available to convey the collection between continents, and the German U-boat campaign in 1915 threatened merchant vessels, even those flying neutral flags.



James Ludovic Lindsay (1847-1914)
The 26th Earl of Crawford



John A. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Co. and the announcement of three major acquisitions in 1915, including Lord Crawford's collection

Despite the dangers lurking in the North Atlantic waters, the 47 albums and seven portfolios were carried back to America, where eager collectors were waiting to be offered gems from the famous Earl of Crawford collection. Klemann sold the March 20 envelope to Alfred H. Caspary, who was busy building what would become one of the greatest worldwide classic collections ever formed.

If Caspary had no more information than Klemann, he was probably surprised when the catalogue for the third Ferrary sale in April 1922 revealed the second Annapolis envelope dated April 8 (Gilbert sale 3, lot 537). With Warren H. Colson bidding for Lapham and Caspary in the sale, and Hugo Griebert bidding for the other philatelic colossus, Arthur Hind, the Annapolis April 8 envelope realized FFr 26,000 plus 17.5% government surtax, for a total of \$2,786 in U.S. dollars at the quoted exchange rate (one franc = 9.12 cents). This was the auction in which the unique British Guiana One-Cent Magenta sold for FFr 300,000 (\$32,148 with surtax).



Arthur Hind (1856-1933)
Owner of the Annapolis April 8
envelope from 1922 to 1933

The buyer of the Annapolis provisional and British Guiana One-Cent was Arthur Hind (1856-1933), a British-born textile manufacturer who emigrated to the United States in 1890 and, while running his business from Utica, New York, formed a worldwide collection of staggering proportions, commensurate with his estimated wealth of \$7 to \$10 million (about \$100 million in today's money). Following the 1922 Ferrary sale, the March 20 envelope remained with Caspary, and the April 8 envelope was owned by Hind until his death in 1933.

In 1928 and 1929, with the stock market and society roaring, Hind had attempted to sell his United States and Confederate States collection through Charles J. Phillips for \$535,000. Offers of \$450,000 and \$480,000 were made, but Hind rejected them. With the stock market crash of October 1929, the hope of selling the collection intact faded, and Hind's financial position weakened. Following Hind's death in Miami on March 1, 1933, the estate executors authorized Charles J. Phillips and William C. Kennett Jr. (Hind's philatelic secretary) to sell the collection at unreserved public auction, which was held on November 20-24, 1933. The first sale catalogue listed 1,653 lots of United States and Confederate States stamps and covers. Since photographs of regular United States postage stamps were still banned by law, only the provisionals, carriers, locals and Confederate States items were photographed. Following the Phillips-Kennett auction, which realized \$244,810 (as



Charles J. Phillips (left) and William C. Kennett Jr. (right), who held the auction of the Hind collection of United States and Confederate States in November 1933



Alfred H. Caspary (1868-1955)
Owner of both Annapolis
provisional envelopes in 1933

reported by Phillips), the balance of the Hind collection, comprising stamps of foreign countries, was acquired by Hind's nephew in England and sold through H. R. Harmer in London in eleven sales held in 1934 and 1935, which realized a total of more than \$675,000.

The Annapolis April 8 envelope, which Hind had acquired in the Ferrary sale, sold in the Phillips-Kennett auction for \$2,600. For whatever reason, Colson bought it as agent for Caspary, who became the possessor of the two extant Annapolis provisional envelopes. He did not own both for long. According to John R. Boker Jr. ("Warren H. Colson of Boston — His Stamps; With Extensive Notes on the Henry G. Lapham Collections and 'Asides' About Alfred H. Caspary," 1989 *Congress Book*), around this time

Caspary had first pick of an extraordinary collection of unused German States stamps in Colson's stock. According to Boker's account, Caspary "did not feel like spending money at the time, so Colson took part cash and the second known copy of the Annapolis Postmaster's Provisional envelope. (Caspary had both known envelopes which were of slightly different sizes and he retained the smaller one which was sold in his first sale in 1955. I never learned from Colson what he had done with the one he received. He could keep confidences.)"

A reasonable assumption is that Colson sold the March 20 envelope to Henry G. Lapham, but the 1936 TIPEX exhibition catalogue entry for Lapham's Postmasters' Provisionals does not mention the Annapolis in the description of notable items. Colson did, in fact, sell the March 20 envelope to Frelinghuysen in 1957. A note accompanying the item states "...Caspary, who now having both copies traded the Crawford copy to Colson about 1943. It was sold about 1945 to an unknown collector. In 1957 it was sold to its present owner." The conflicting accounts make it difficult to determine who owned the March 20 Annapolis between 1933 and 1957. We list Henry and Raymond Lapham as a possibility.

The April 8 envelope sold as lot 5 in the H. R. Harmer, November 15, 1955, sale of the Caspary collection. It realized \$11,000, selling to Raymond H. Weill, who was

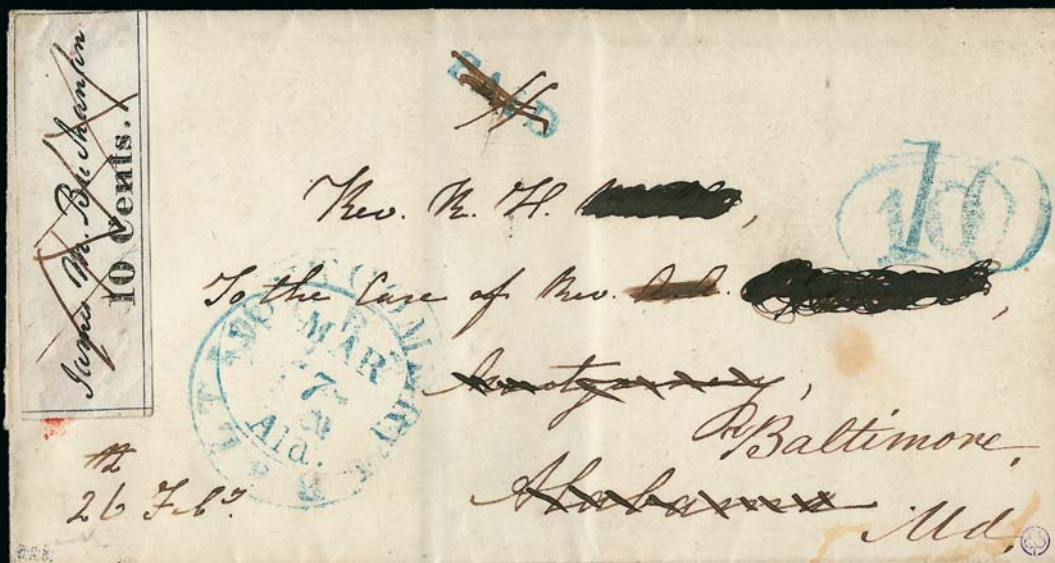


The Annapolis April 8 envelope is on the page just above Raymond Weill's forehead in this photo of the Weills' 1956 FIPEX exhibit

acting as agent for B. D. Phillips, the reclusive collector whose identity was a well-guarded Weill secret until the last few years of Raymond Weill's life. In 1961 Phillips agreed to sell the Annapolis and several other provisional rarities to Weill, who had Josiah K. Lilly Jr. lined up as a buyer. According to the Phillips inventory, the Annapolis was valued at \$15,000 in the transaction. When the Lilly collection of Postmasters' Provisionals was sold through Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries on February 2, 1967, the Annapolis was sold as lot 4 for \$25,000. The buyer of record was Weill, but once again he was representing Phillips, whose inventory shows the reacquisition for \$25,000 plus 5% commission to Weill. In 1968 the Weills purchased the entire Phillips collection for \$4.07 million.

It is interesting to note that at both the 1955 Caspary and 1967 Lilly sales, the Annapolis April 8 envelope realized more than the Alexandria "Blue Boy" cover.

The Annapolis April 8 envelope and other major provisional rarities in the Phillips collection were subsequently sold to "E.G.," whose collection of Postmasters' Provisionals formed the basis of the October 1989 Weill Brothers Stock sale held by Christie's Robson Lowe (the Weills had acquired the E.G. collection about one year before selling their stock). The Annapolis realized \$260,000 plus the 10% buyer's premium as lot 604 in the Weill sale, selling to an anonymous collector bidding by telephone. The same collector offered the Annapolis two years later as lot 61 in the Christie's Robson Lowe sale of Important United States Stamps and Covers held on September 25, 1991. With an estimate of \$300,000 to \$400,000, the April 8 envelope did not reach the reserve. Subsequently it was sold privately to a collector of United States covers, with whom it remains today.



Lot 3



Lot 3
 Detail of Stamp

Baltimore, Maryland

Lot 3

10c Black on White (3X2). Position 11 from the bottom left corner of the sheet (according to Hayes plating) with complete framelines at left and bottom, intense impression on bright white paper, cancelled by criss-crossing pen strokes, affixed with two small red wax seals at each end causing slight wrinkling and two tiny internal tears to the left of “10”, corner crease at lower left, blue “Baltimore Md. Feb. 27” circular datestamp (no year date, but believed to be 1846), matching “Paid” and “10” in oval handstamps on folded cover to Reverend R. H. Ball, in care of another Reverend (“A. A.”, which we believe to be Reverend A. A. Lipscomb) in Montgomery Ala., evidently Reverend Ball had returned to Baltimore, original Montgomery address and “Paid” crossed out, redirected to Baltimore, blue “Montgomery Ala. Mar. 7” circular datestamp and matching “10” due handstamp, addressees’ last names obliterated in 19th century ink to create anonymity

VERY FINE. ONE OF FIVE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 10-CENT BLACK PROVISIONAL STAMP ON WHITE PAPER, EACH USED ON COVER (TWO OTHERS ON BLUISH PAPER ARE KNOWN). AN IMPORTANT CLASSIC UNITED STATES RARITY.

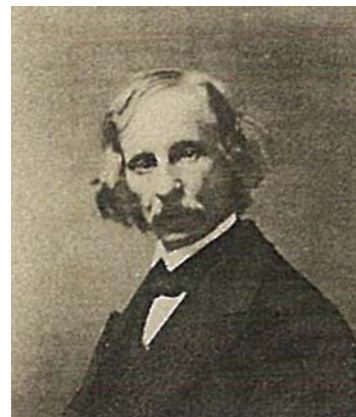
Census No. 3X2-COV-02. Ex Townsend, Ferrary (with his purple trefoil handstamp at lower right) and Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower left. With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott value for 10c on White, No. 3X2 (on cover only), is \$70,000.00. Estimate \$30,000-40,000

The Baltimore Postmaster

James Madison Buchanan (1803-1876) was a relative of President James Buchanan and a Baltimore lawyer with strong political ties. He received his postmaster’s appointment on April 8, 1845, from President James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate elected in 1844. Buchanan served four years under the Polk administration, but was replaced when the successful Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, entered office in 1849. Buchanan later served as U.S. Minister to Denmark (1858-1861).

As Baltimore’s postmaster, Buchanan was one of the first to issue provisional stamps after the Act of 1845 postal reforms took effect on July 1, 1845. The July 15, 1845, edition of *The Baltimore American* published the first announcement of Buchanan’s new issue:

Post Office Stamped Envelopes, — We learn that the Postmaster of this city, with laudable desire to promote the convenience of businessmen and others, has caused to be prepared five and ten cent envelopes, with which letters may be mailed at any hour of the day or night



James M. Buchanan (1803-1876)
Baltimore Postmaster 1845-1849

Courtesy Herbert A. Trenchard

without the trouble attendant upon paying postage at the window, waiting until office is opened, etc. These envelopes may be procured at the office from the clerks; sixteen of the five cent sheets are furnished for a dollar. We observe that this system has been adopted in some of the Eastern States.

Similar notices were published in *The Baltimore Patriot* and *The Baltimore Sun* (Muriel B. Hayes, *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 49, No. 1, January 1970). The earliest recorded date of use of a Baltimore provisional envelope is September 7, 1845 (offered in lot 7).

The Baltimore adhesive stamps on Bluish paper (Scott 3X3 and 3X4) were issued at the same time or shortly after the handstamped envelopes. The earliest recorded date of use is August 3, 1845 (5c on Bluish, Scott 3X3). The subsequent printing on White paper (Scott 3X1 and 3X2) must have been made at the end of 1845 or very early in 1846, because the earliest recorded date of use for any Baltimore stamp on White paper is January 15, 1846.

The Baltimore Adhesive Stamp Plate Layout

The identity of the engraver and printer of the Baltimore adhesive stamps is not known. According to the Muriel B. Hayes plating study (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 49, No. 2, March 1970), the Baltimore provisional stamps were printed from an engraved plate of twelve subjects, arranged in two vertical columns of six, comprising nine 5-cent and three 10-cent denominations. The bottom three positions of the left column in a printed sheet — Positions 7/9/11 — were “10 Cents” denominated stamps. The other seven positions — 1-2/3-4/5-6 and 8/10/12 — were “5 Cents” denominated stamps. Ruled lines were engraved between the subjects and around the perimeter, creating framelines, but these lines were shared. Therefore, when two adjoining stamps were separated, the line between them could not appear complete on both stamps.

The Earliest Discoveries of the Baltimore 10-cent Provisional

The earliest discoveries of the Baltimore 10c provisional adhesive stamp were made in 1895 and 1896-97. Based on reports published by various writers, it appears that the damaged 10c on Bluish paper, which is tied on piece and repaired (3X4-PCE-02),



This repaired example of the 10c on Bluish paper is the first Baltimore 10c adhesive discovered

was the first 10c denominated Baltimore adhesive found. It was discovered in 1895 by Dr. Arlo Bates and sold to W. Elliot Woodward, an early dealer in coins and stamps. Woodward offered the stamp at auction on March 11, 1896, but it failed to reach the reserve price of \$1,500 (L. N. Williams, *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps: The Biographies*, page 174).

Sometime after the 1896 auction, the piece was sold to the New England Stamp Company, and it was presumably sold by them to Henry J. Duveen. After Duveen died in December 1919, the estate consigned the United States collection to Charles J. Phillips for private sale in 1922. The Baltimore 10c piece was listed by Phillips as one of the rarities in the Duveen collection. The Williams book reports that Arthur Hind acquired all of the Duveen United States material, but this piece was not in the 1933

Hind sale (the 10c on White and on Bluish were each represented by full covers in the Hind collection). Based on the year of sale (1922), it is far more likely that the piece was acquired by Henry G. Lapham, who displayed it at the Collectors Club of New York on April 4, 1928, along with the Baltimore 10c cover offered here.

When Lapham's collection was sold privately by Warren H. Colson, after Lapham's death in 1939, the 10c on Bluish was not sold to Frelinghuysen, but neither was it in the Colson stock when he died in 1963, as reported by John R. Boker Jr. ("Warren H. Colson of Boston — His Stamps; With Extensive Notes on the Henry G. Lapham Collections and 'Asides' About Alfred H. Caspary," 1989 *Congress Book*). It does not appear again until the sale of the T. Cullen Davis collection of Postmasters' Provisionals (Part II, Siegel Sale 278, November 19, 1964, lot 8). The census appended to this catalogue provides the complete sale history of Lapham's 10c piece (3X4-PCE-02).

Two more Baltimore 10c provisional stamps, including the one on this cover, were discovered soon after the appearance of the 10c on Bluish paper on piece (Census Nos. 3X2-COV-01 and 3X2-COV-02). The two stamps were printed on White paper, not Bluish, and were found on separate covers from different correspondences. The cover offered here was discovered in 1896 (or possibly 1897). According to J. Murray Bartels ("The Baltimore 10c Issued by Postmaster James M. Buchanan in 1846 (or 1845?)," *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. VII, No. 3, July 1928), it was the first copy of the 10c on White to be discovered, and it was found by the daughter of the addressee, Reverend R. H. Ball. Bartels' article states:

It was found in Washington by Capt. Addison C. Townsend, now Sec'y of the Package Medicine Ass., Chicago, then a partner of H. F. Colman with an office in the Loan & Trust Building in Washington, D.C. It was addressed to the Rev. R. H. Ball and found by his daughter, a private school teacher in need of funds. Townsend offered her \$1500 cash or would sell it for her on commission. She accepted the selling plan as she had been told much more might be realized when he could find a customer. Townsend came elated to show his great acquisition to the writer, then located about two blocks away in the same city. This was in 1896 or early in 1897. It so happened that the New York dealer R. F. Albrecht was about to start for Europe and he agreed to submit it personally to Ferrari in Paris who for many years was known as the best prospect for a high price when a new rarity was discovered. A sale was made at \$3000 and each of the two dealers deducted their 10% commission while Miss Ball received the balance.

The two last names in the address on this cover have been obliterated in ink — probably at the time of discovery — but the addressee was Reverend R. H. Ball, and the letter was addressed in care of a reverend in Montgomery with the initials "A. A." Living in Montgomery at this time was a prominent Methodist Protestant Church pastor named Reverend Andrew A. Lipscomb, and he is almost certainly the person to whom Reverend Ball's letter was directed. Both were members of the same church organization, and from 1842 to 1849 Reverend Lipscomb was pastor of the Bibb Street Methodist Protestant Church. Reverend Ball was probably visiting Montgomery when this was mailed to him. In 1851 Reverend Ball became president of Madison College in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, but he resigned in 1852 due to health reasons.

This cover has no year date. An article by Delf Norona was published in the *American Philatelist* as a follow-up to Bartels' July 1928 article and census of the Baltimore 10c

provisional. Norona attempted to determine the year dates of undated Baltimore provisional covers by analyzing the Baltimore postmarks found on 200 stampless covers during the 1843-49 period. In the case of the “10” oval handstamp, he identified three different types: Types 3 and 3-A have a downward sloping serif on the “1,” while Type 4 has a horizontal serif. Norona determined that the cover offered here, listed as the “Lapham” cover, was a February 27 date in 1846, because the latest stampless use of the Type 3 “10” oval (with sloping serif) was February 26, 1846. We cannot be certain that Norona’s analysis is correct, but it is presented here for further study and verification.



Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary
(1850-1917)

Sale History of the Baltimore 10c Cover to Reverend Ball

Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary’s only Baltimore 10c provisional was the stamp on this cover. It was sold in the April 7, 1922, auction of Ferrary’s collection (Gilbert sale 3, lot 542). In that sale it realized FFr 60,000 plus 17.5% government surtax, for a total of \$6,430 in U.S. dollars at the quoted exchange rate (one franc = 9.12 cents). This was the auction in which the unique British Guiana One-Cent Magenta sold for FFr 300,000 (\$32,148 with surtax). The Baltimore 10c cover sold to Warren H. Colson, who acted as agent for Alfred H. Caspary and Henry G. Lapham in the third Ferrary sale. Arthur Hind, the other major American buyer in the sale (and the buyer of the British Guiana One-Cent), was represented by Hugo Griebert.

In February 1922, just two months before the third Ferrary sale, another titan of American philately, Henry C. Gibson, sold his Postmasters’ Provisionals collection privately (Philip H. Ward, *Mekeel’s*, March 11, 1922), which explains why he was not a contender for Ferrary’s provisionals. The majority of Gibson’s provisional items went to Lapham and Caspary (it was Caspary who acquired the “Blue Boy” cover at this point). The Baltimore 10c cover to Reverend Ball was bought by Lapham in the Ferrary auction. He exhibited the cover and the 10c on Bluish on piece (purchased from the Duveen collection) in his display of United States Postmasters’ Provisionals at the Collectors Club of New York on April 4, 1928. Henry Lapham later transferred ownership of his collection to his son, Raymond W. Lapham, who was the exhibitor of record at the 1936 Third International Philatelic Exhibition (TIPEX) in New York City. Lapham’s five frames of Postmasters’ Provisionals, including the ex-Ferrary Baltimore cover, won the Grand Award at TIPEX, the first time a United States collection won an international grand award.



Henry G. Lapham (1875-1939)

GROUP 5. POSTMASTERS

61. Section I, Group 5, Class A.

RAYMOND W. LAPHAM, Boston, Mass.

United States. Postmasters. Alexandria; Baltimore, 5c on white, one of two known pairs on cover, 10c white on cover, 10c bluish on piece; Brattleboro, reconstructed plate of ten, all but No. 5; Millbury; New Haven; Providence; St. Louis, all four reconstructed plates with pairs and strips. A most extensive collection and study of this stamp; reconstructed plate of uncanceled copies; reconstructed plate of horizontal and vertical pairs tying together horizontal and vertical rows proving the plate to consist of forty stamps beyond doubt; reconstructed plate in overlapping horizontal pairs; reconstructed plate of red cancellations only; examples of all papers, signatures, cancellations and varieties; unique block of six on cover. This is a repaired item, but the block of four is the only one known unbroken and is almost untouched by repairs. 5 frames (223-227).

1936 TIPEX listing for the Postmasters' Provisional collection formed by Henry G. Lapham and exhibited in his son's name—the Baltimore "10c white on cover" is the cover to Reverend Ball offered here

Sometime after Henry G. Lapham died on December 13, 1939, Colson started selling items from the Lapham collection. When Colson died in 1963 he still had Lapham items on consignment under the code name "Benson." The Baltimore cover and other Postmasters' Provisional rarities from the Lapham collection were sold to Frelinghuysen, but the identity of the buyer was kept secret, even from Colson's close friend and eventual philatelic executor, John R. Boker Jr. Regarding the portions of Lapham's Postmasters' Provisionals sold by Colson to Frelinghuysen, Boker wrote (in 1989): "I do not know if this lot [New York provisionals] had been sold to one or two collectors, nor do I know if it contained the block of six on cover mentioned in an article I read [lot 86 in this sale]. I have no knowledge of the whereabouts of this block or the major portion of the collection." Colson, even after death, had successfully protected Frelinghuysen's identity. As Boker wrote, Colson "could keep confidences."



Lot 4



Lot 4
Detail of Stamps

Baltimore, Maryland

Lot 4

5c Black on White (3X1). Positions 3/5, vertical pair, trace of frameline at bottom left, tied by cross-hatched pen strokes, matching manuscript “10” rate, clear strike of blue “Baltimore Md. Mar. 21” (1847) circular datestamp and matching “Paid” handstamp on cover to Miss Mary Floyd in Port Tobacco Md., the pair has a pre-use horizontal crease mostly along the frameline between stamps

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF TWO RECORDED PAIRS OF THE 5-CENT PROVISIONAL ISSUED BY BALTIMORE’S POSTMASTER, JAMES M. BUCHANAN. BOTH PAIRS ARE ON WHITE PAPER, AND THEY ARE THE ONLY MULTIPLES OF A BALTIMORE PROVISIONAL KNOWN ON OR OFF COVER.

Illustrated in the Luff book. Ex Ayer, Worthington, Gibson and Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right. With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott value for a pair on cover is \$35,000.00, which does not correspond to the \$40,000 1989 auction realization for the other pair on cover. Estimate \$15,000-20,000

The Baltimore Adhesive Stamp Plate Layout

According to the Muriel B. Hayes plating study (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 49, No. 2), the Baltimore provisional stamps were printed from an engraved plate of twelve subjects, arranged in two vertical columns of six, comprising nine 5-cent and three 10-cent denominations. The bottom three positions of the left column in a printed sheet — Positions 7/9/11 — were “10 Cents” denominated stamps. The other seven positions — 1-2/3-4/5-6 and 8/10/12 — were “5 Cents” denominated stamps. Ruled lines were engraved between the subjects and around the perimeter, creating framelines, but these lines were shared. Therefore, when two adjoining stamps were separated, the line between them could not appear complete on both stamps.

The Two Recorded Multiples of Baltimore Adhesive Provisional Stamps

When Muriel B. Hayes published her census of Baltimore provisional covers in January 1970 (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 49, No. 1), she listed 26 covers with the 5c on Bluish (3X3) and 30 covers with the 5c on White (3X1). The only multiples of any Baltimore provisional stamp known to Hayes at the time were the two 5c on White pairs, and the current record of multiples remains the same. In J. Murray Bartels’ article on the Baltimore 10c adhesive provisional, published in July 1928 (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. VII, No. 3), he mentions “Two known [5c] pairs on white.”

One pair comes from Positions 4/6 and is used (cancelled by pen but not tied) on an 1846 folded letter to Abraham Richards in New York City with a blue Baltimore November 12 datestamp, “Paid” and “10” in oval handstamps. This must be one of the two covers noted by Bartels in his July 1928 article. The November 12 cover was offered as lot 19 in the November 15, 1955, Caspary sale and was purchased by the Weills for \$3,800. Although most of the Postmasters’ Provisional lots purchased by the Weills in the Caspary sale were bought for B. D. Phillips, this cover does not appear in

the Phillips inventory. Nonetheless, it does not appear at auction again until the Weill Brothers Stock sale held by Christie's Robson Lowe in October 1989. Shortly before selling their stock, the Weills acquired the "E.G." collection of Postmasters' Provisionals, including the November 12 Baltimore cover. It realized \$40,000 plus 10%



Henry C. Gibson (1885-1987)

buyer's premium as lot 625 in the Weill sale, selling to John R. Boker Jr. as representative for another collector.

The other pair, Positions 3/5, is on the March 21 cover offered here. Although the November 12 cover (ex Caspary and Weill) was described in the 1989 sale catalogue as having been owned by Henry C. Gibson and Henry G. Lapham, it is certain that the March 21 cover offered here is the same one which Gibson owned when he sold his Postmasters' Provisionals in February 1922 (specifically noted by Philip H. Ward in an article announcing the private sale), and which Henry G. Lapham (and his son) displayed at the Collectors Club of New York in 1928 and at TIPEX in 1936. Gibson

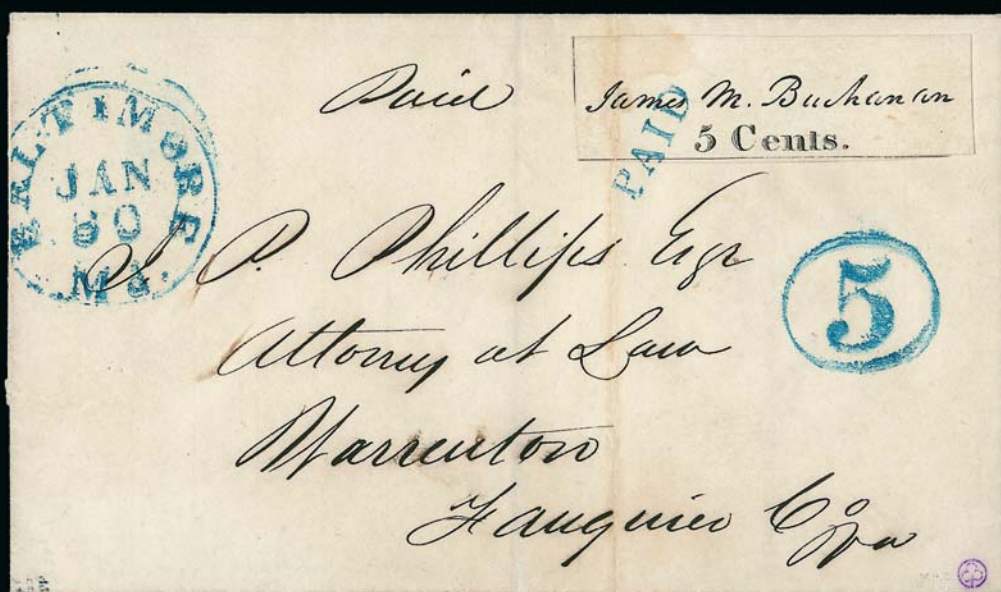
acquired the March 21 cover when portions of the George H. Worthington collection were sold privately by Warren H. Colson in 1915, at a time when Worthington's financial position was beginning to falter. Gibson sold his Postmasters' Provisionals shortly before the April 1922 Ferrary sale (Gilbert sale 3), with Caspary and Lapham buying most of the items (it was Caspary's good fortune to acquire the Alexandria "Blue Boy" from the Gibson collection).

Worthington's 1903 purchase of the March 21 cover from the Ayer collection is described by his philatelic assistant, Alvin Good, in his book, *The Life and Adventures of a Philatelist* (page 65): "Among the big lot of stamps Mr. Worthington purchased out of the Ayer collection were quite a few United States Postmaster's Provisionals, a number of Baltimore Envelopes and a pair of the 5c Baltimore stamps on cover, but no 10c stamp." The back of this cover has Worthington's source information written in pencil with his "BULFINCHES" cost code: "11/20/03 New Eng S. Co. ESS.SS" (New England Stamp Company, \$900.00).



George H. Worthington
(1850-1924)

The Ayer collection belonged to Frederick Wellington Ayer (1855-1936), who was president of the Eastern Manufacturing Company of Brewer, Maine, and a noted antique collector and authority. Between 1892 and 1897 Ayer embarked on a philatelic buying spree, spending (by some reports) as much as \$750,000 on his collection, some of it with borrowed money (Bierman, *The World's Greatest Stamp Collectors*, page 95). When Fred's conservative banker-father learned of his son's extravagant philatelic spending, he presented Fred with a choice between liquidation or disinheritance. Fred chose the former. Beginning in 1897 portions of the Ayer collection were sold through various dealers, including Charles J. Phillips, Warren H. Colson and Colson's former employer, the New England Stamp Company. Years later, when the Lapham collection was sold privately by Colson, the March 21 cover was purchased by Frelinghuysen.



5

Lot 5

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Black on White (3X1). Position 5, bottom frameline nearly complete, part also showing at left, **without pen cancellation and tied by blue “Paid” handstamp**, matching “Baltimore Md. Jan. 30” (1847) circular datestamp and “5” in oval handstamp on folded cover to J. P. Phillips (attorney at law) in Warrenton Va., sender’s notation “Paid”, receipt docketing “Norris & Bro 1847” on inside panel, pressed-out vertical file fold passes thru stamp, lightened stain spots on stamp

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 5-CENT ON WHITE PAPER WITHOUT PEN CANCELLATION AND TIED BY A HANDSTAMPED MARKING.

Ex Ferrary (with his purple trefoil handstamp at lower right) and probably ex Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp and illustrated in his Colson of Boston promotional booklet (page 20). Scott value \$13,500.00 (footnote states “Stamps on cover tied by handstamps command premium”). Estimate \$4,000-5,000



6

Lot 6

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Black on Bluish (3X3). Position 2, large parts of left and bottom framelines, trace at top left, **without pen cancellation and tied by blue "Baltimore Md. Jul. 26" (1846) circular datestamp**, two strikes of matching "Paid" handstamp and manuscript "5" rate on light blue folded cover to H. M. Brent (cashier) in Winchester Va., sender's notation "*paid*", receipt docketing "*C. C. Jameson, Cash., July 25, 1846*" on inside panel, file folds have been pressed to become nearly invisible, one vertical fold passes thru stamp but is barely noticeable, faint corner crease in stamp at top right

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE COVER BEARING THE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 5-CENT ON BLUISH PAPER. EXAMPLES WITHOUT PEN CANCELLATION AND TIED BY A HANDSTAMPED MARKING ARE VERY RARE.

Small "W.H.C." (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower left and illustrated in his Colson of Boston promotional booklet (page 21). Probably ex Lapham. Scott value \$13,500.00 (footnote states "Stamps on cover tied by handstamps command premium").

Estimate \$4,000-5,000



7

Lot 7

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Blue on Buff entire, Black Signature Handstamp (3XU1 var). Clearly struck provisional markings with "James M. Buchanan" struck in brownish black, "Paid" and double-struck "5" in oval handstamps in blue, matching "Baltimore Md. Sep. 7" (1845) circular datestamp on cover to Miss Delia M. Black, care of Captain F. Black in Washington D.C., blue manuscript check mark, pencil receipt docketing "Sep. 7th, 1845", very faint waterstaining and wax seal mark at center

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE EARLIEST EXAMPLE OF A BALTIMORE POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL HANDSTAMPED ENVELOPE. A RARE COLOR COMBINATION WITH THE "JAMES M. BUCHANAN" SIGNATURE HANDSTAMP STRUCK IN BLACK.

The Baltimore provisional envelopes with the signature handstamp in black and other markings in blue were evidently the earliest of Postmaster Buchanan's issues. This September 7, 1845, envelope is addressed to Miss Delia M. Black, who married Gilbert Roger Jr. on October 6, 1845, after which point letters were addressed to her married name. Both the Hayes published census and the Shearer unpublished census list this envelope as number 1 in the handstamped envelope section. Twelve examples of the 5c Blue/Black combination envelope were recorded by Shearer as of June 1996 (plus the unlisted 5c envelope offered in lot 8 and two 10c Blue/Black envelopes).

Small "W.H.C." (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right. Ex Col. Green. The Scott U.S. Specialized mentions that entires with the black signature handstamp were issued first and "sell for more," but this handstamp color combination is not given its own major listing. Scott value for blue signature handstamp is \$6,500.00. Estimate \$5,000-7,500



8

Lot 8

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Blue on Yellowish White entire, Black Signature Handstamp (3XU1 var). Clearly struck provisional markings with “James M. Buchanan” struck in brownish black, “Paid” and “5” in oval handstamps in blue, matching “Baltimore Md. Jan. 2” (1846) circular datestamp on cover to Mrs. Delia M. Rogers, care of Captain F. Black in Washington D.C., blue manuscript check mark, pencil receipt docketing “Jan 1st, 1846”, very light soiling

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT BALTIMORE PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE WITH THE “JAMES M. BUCHANAN” SIGNATURE HANDSTAMP STRUCK IN BLACK.

The Baltimore provisional envelopes with the signature handstamp in black and other markings in blue were evidently the earliest of Postmaster Buchanan’s issues. Twelve examples of the 5c Blue/Black combination envelope were recorded by Don Shearer as of June 1996 (plus two 10c Blue/Black envelopes). This entire is missing from the Hayes published census and Shearer unpublished census. It is postmarked one day earlier than Hayes No. 11, and both are addressed to Delia M. Rogers. The January 3 envelope was sold in our 2010 Rarities sale (Siegel Sale 989, lot 32) for \$11,000 hammer.

Ex Worthington (Worthington’s source information written in pencil on back “9/29/09 New Eng UDN”) and probably ex Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right. The Scott U.S. Specialized mentions that entires with the black signature handstamp were issued first and “sell for more,” but this handstamp color combination is not given its own major listing. Scott value for blue signature handstamp is \$6,500.00. Estimate \$5,000-7,500



9

Lot 9

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Blue on Salmon entire (3XU1). Clear strikes of signature, "Paid" and "5" in oval provisional handstamps, blue "Baltimore Md. Sep. 16" (1846) circular datestamp on cover to Messrs. N. Trotter & Co. in Philadelphia, receipt docketing "Baltimore Sept. 16, 1846, Wm. Spear 9/17/46"

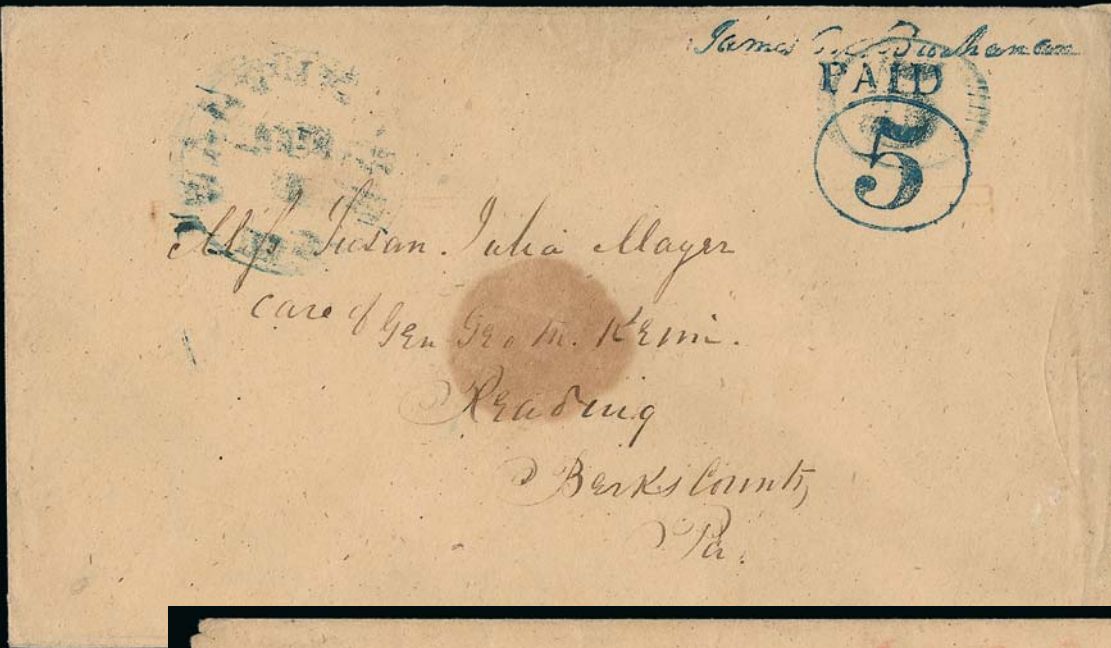
EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THREE OR FOUR KNOWN BALTIMORE PROVISIONAL ENVELOPES ON SALMON-COLORED PAPER.

The published census by Hayes (1970) and later unpublished census by Shearer (1996) do not list this 5c Salmon-colored provisional envelope dated September 16. They do list one 5c and one 10c on Salmon, both dated October 10, 1846. The H. R. Harmer April 24-26, 1950, sale, containing 14 provisional envelopes from the Mayer correspondence, listed another 5c on Salmon (lot 13, dated January 24), but that envelope is described by Hayes and Shearer as Buff paper.

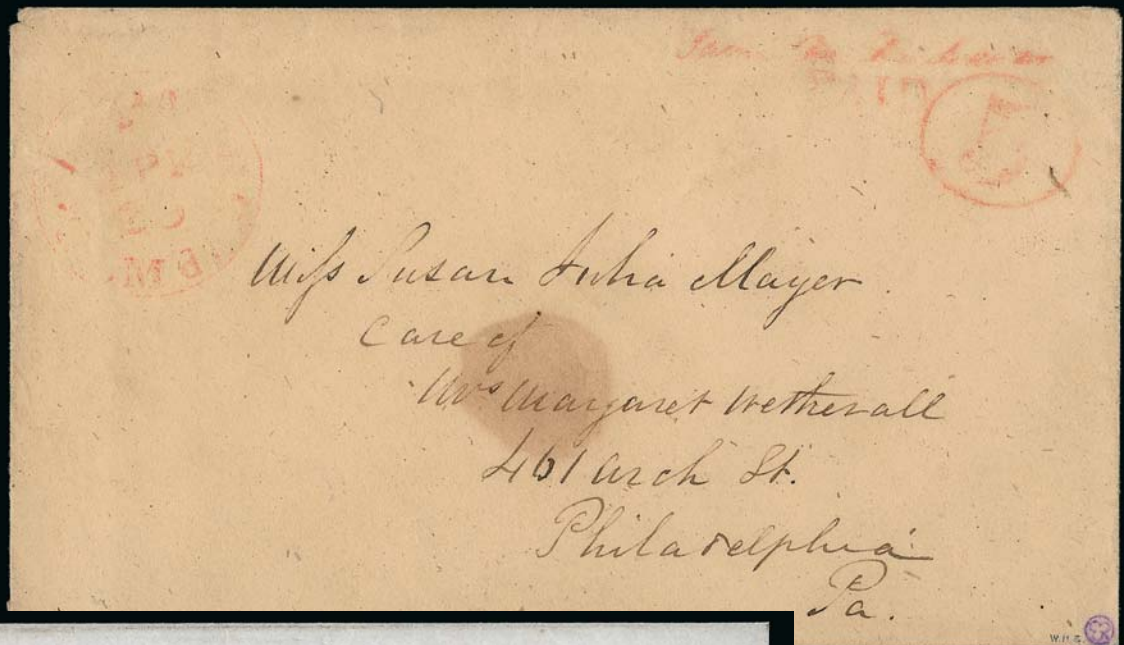
Prior to 1972 the Scott Catalogue assigned major numbers to the different colored Baltimore handstamped envelopes, but John R. Boker Jr. successfully argued that such a distinction between paper colors was confusing and irrelevant, and the listings were consolidated into four numbers. Specialists who regard envelope colors as distinctive varieties assign a premium to the rare salmon-colored Baltimore provisional envelopes.

Unlisted in either the Hayes published census or the Shearer unpublished census. Small "W.H.C." (Warren H. Colson) handstamp. Probably ex Lapham. Scott value \$6,500.00 for the more common Manila or Buff envelopes. Estimate \$4,000-5,000

10



11



12EX



Lot 10

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Blue on Manila entire (3XU1). Clear strikes of signature, “Paid” and “5” in oval provisional handstamps, lightly struck “Baltimore Md. (Jul. ?)” (1846) circular datestamp and “5” in oval handstamp on cover to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim in Reading Pa., wax seal mark at center

A FINE AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIMORE 5-CENT HANDSTAMPED PROVISIONAL ENTIRE.

Hayes Census No. 35. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp and illustrated in his Colson of Boston promotional booklet (page 23). Ex Ferrary (with his purple trefoil handstamp at lower right) and probably ex Lapham. Scott value \$6,500.00.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

Lot 11

Baltimore, Maryland, 5c Red on Manila entire (3XU2). Better than usual strikes of signature, “Paid” and “5” in oval provisional handstamps, which are usually very faint when struck in red, light matching “Baltimore Md. Apr. 29” (1846) circular datestamp on cover to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, care of Mrs. Margaret Wetherall, 461 Arch St., Philadelphia, light wax seal mark at center

VERY FINE. ONE OF NINE EXAMPLES OF THE BALTIMORE 5-CENT PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE IN RED RECORDED IN THE SHEARER CENSUS.

The unpublished census by Don Shearer (1996) lists nine 5c envelopes struck in red ink, dated from March to May 1846, plus four 10c red-handstamp envelopes with dates from June to September 1846. The quality of the red strikes is generally poor. The envelope offered here has relatively clear strikes.

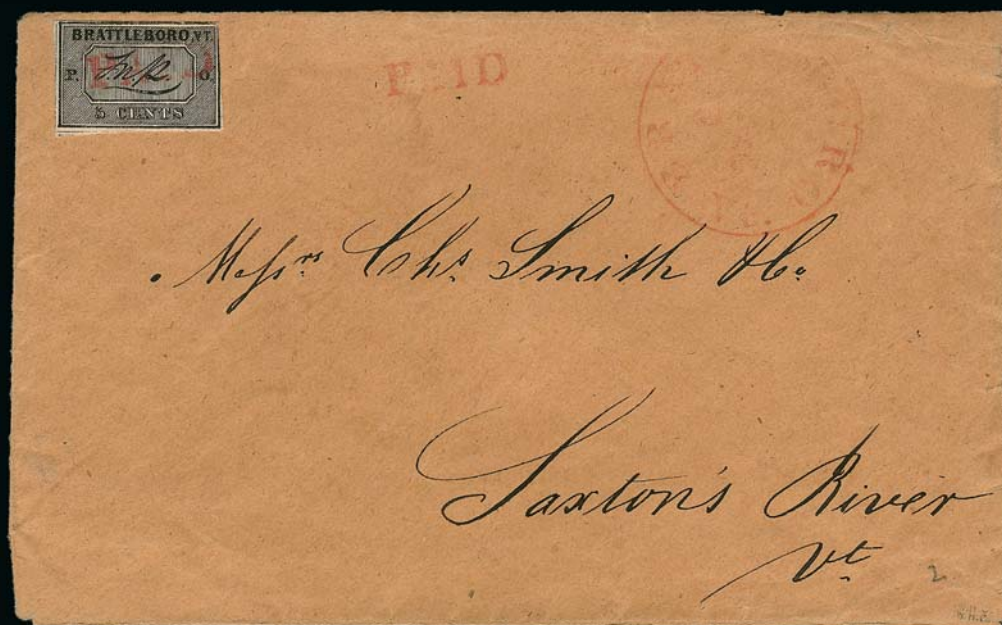
Hayes Census No. 13. Ex Ferrary (with his purple trefoil handstamp at lower right). Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right and illustrated in his Colson of Boston promotional booklet (page 22). Probably ex Lapham.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000

Lot 12

James M. Buchanan. Free frank “*James M. Buchanan*” almost exactly as it appears on the provisionals, “*On P. Office Business*” and address in another hand on folded cover to postmaster of Sandy Spring Md., blue “Baltimore Md. Oct. 19” circular datestamp and “Free” handstamp, small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right, accompanied by folded letter from the Beatty correspondence with large red “Paid” in double-line frame handstamp, blue “Baltimore Md. Feb. 2” (1846) circular datestamp, “Paid” and “5” in oval, both Extremely Fine, these stampless covers fall within the Buchanan provisional period and make excellent collateral items in a provisional display.

(Photo Ex) Estimate \$400-500



Lot 13



Lot 13
Detail of Stamp

Brattleboro, Vermont

Lot 13

5c Black on Buff (5X1). Position 2, cancelled by red “Paid” handstamp, “Brattleboro Vt. Feb. 17” (184?) circular datestamp on buff cover to Messrs. Chas. Smith & Co. in Saxton’s River, Vermont, very slight edge wear

VERY FINE. A REMARKABLY FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE BRATTLEBORO PROVISIONAL ON COVER. ONLY NINETEEN COVERS ARE RECORDED.

The unpublished Brattleboro census by Philip T. Wall lists a total of 52 stamps, including 20 stamps on 19 covers.

With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott value \$32,500.00.

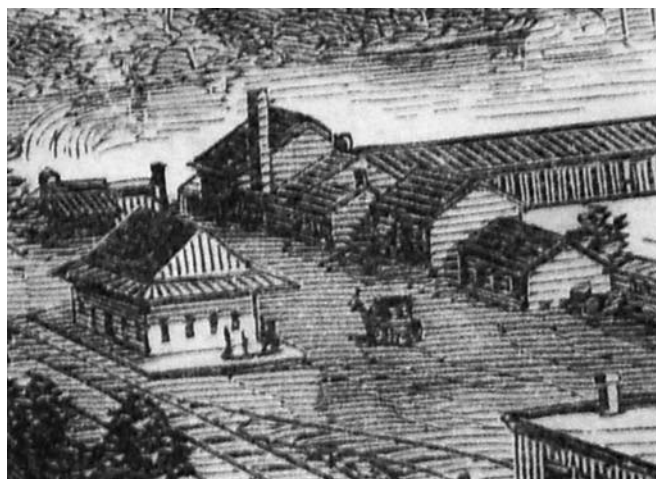
Estimate \$15,000-20,000

The Brattleboro Postmaster

The Brattleboro postmaster responsible for issuing the engraved adhesive provisional stamp is Dr. Frederick N. Palmer, whose autograph initials “F.N.P.” are the stamp’s central design element. Born in Belfast, Maine, in 1815, Palmer came to Brattleboro as a 21-year old piano and music teacher in 1836. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841. Dr. Palmer received his postmaster’s appointment on July 3, 1845, from President James K. Polk, the Democrat elected in 1844. Dr. Palmer served nearly four years under the Polk administration, but was replaced by Henry Smith on November 22, 1848, after the election of the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor. Soon after leaving the post office Dr. Palmer and his family moved to Bangor, Maine, where he studied dentistry and homeopathy (*Annals of Brattleboro, 1681-1895*, Volume 1).

The Brattleboro Provisional Stamp

The Brattleboro provisional’s history is known from interviews with the postmaster, Dr. Palmer (two separate interviews in 1868 and 1884), and with the engraver/printer, Thomas Chubbuck, also of Brattleboro (interviewed in 1870). The information was published in contemporary philatelic journals and reprinted in Luff’s book. These accounts were given many years after the events and contain some inaccurate or conflicting information. For example, Chubbuck recollected that the copper plate and sheets each comprised eight stamps, but there is no question that the plate comprised ten subjects. Neither one could remember exactly



First railroad station in Brattleboro, built in Winter 1849—
detail from an engraving by Thomas Chubbuck

Source: www.brattleborohistory.com



The reconstruction above shows the ten different engraved positions in their respective positions—all but Position 4 come from the sheet retained by the engraver and printer, Thomas Chubbuck, whose imprint appears below Position 8

when the stamps were issued, but it seems likely they were released during the summer of 1846. This issue date is supported by a folded letter dated August 27, 1846, bearing a Brattleboro stamp and the comment “I pay this just to shew you the stamp. It is against my principles, you know.” (Siegel Sale 824, lot 15).

The stamp itself is small and rectangular in shape. The central design element is Palmer’s autograph initials “F.N.P.” At top is the post office name, at sides the letters “P.O.”, and at bottom the denomination “5 Cents.” The plate of ten subjects was arranged in two horizontal rows of five. Directly below the center stamp of the bottom row is the imprint “Engd. by Thos. Chubbuck, Bratto.” The stamps were printed in black on a thick buff paper. The soft, porous quality of this paper makes it extremely susceptible to thinning, and almost every Brattleboro copy known shows surface scuffs or thins of varying severity.

Dr. Palmer went to considerable expense to produce his provisional stamp. Considering that this small Vermont post office had revenues of \$1,748 in 1847, the \$9 paid by Dr. Palmer for engraving and printing his stamps was a relatively large expense. There are conflicting reports regarding the quantity of stamps printed. Dr. Palmer was interviewed twice, and both times he said it was 500 *stamps*. Chubbuck offered corroborating testimony that he was paid \$1.50 for printing 500 stamps (about 3¢ per sheet of ten). However, shortly after the Chubbuck interview was published, the accuracy of these statements was challenged in a letter written by Dr. J. A. Petrie, an early provisional-stamp hunter (and forger). Dr. Petrie claimed that the print quantity must have been 500 *impressions* from the so-called “eight-subject” plate, for a total of 4,000 stamps.

The plate of ten subjects was probably impressed multiple times on a sheet of standard folio-size paper (about 14 by 17 inches). A quantity of 500 stamps would require a total of 50 impressions on two or three sheets of paper. The \$1.50 printing charge by Chubbuck for 50 impressions (500 stamps) is appropriate, and the 500-stamp quantity is certainly enough to have met the needs of the Brattleboro post office at this early stage of adhesive postage use (see Calvet M. Hahn, “The Plating of the Brattleboro,” *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 67, No. 1, January-February 1988).

The 52 stamps recorded by Philip T. Wall reflect an unusually high survival rate. By comparison, for the 1847 Issue, of which the Brattleboro post office received 3,600 5c and 300 10c stamps, there are only twelve 5c 1847 covers and no 10c 1847 covers recorded in the Alexander census.



14

Lot 14

Brattleboro, Vermont, 5c Black on Buff (5X1). Position 4, two large margins at left and bottom, ample at top and mostly clear at right, cancelled by red “Paid”, slight thinning as usual for this soft porous paper

FINE APPEARANCE. A LIGHTLY-CANCELLED AND VERY ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT, 5-CENT POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

11,000.00



Lot 15



Lot 15
Detail of Stamp

Millbury, Massachusetts

Lot 15

5c Black on Bluish (7X1). Large margins to ample at bottom, sharp impression, tied by red “Paid” handstamp, matching “Millbury Ms. Jan. 12” (1847) circular datestamp and “5” sans-serif numeral in circle handstamp (the latest of four different numeral handstamps used on Millbury provisional covers) on brown cover to “*Mr. William E. Hoit, Care Loder & Co., 83 Cedar St., New York*”, opening tear in flap barely shows at top edge

EXTREMELY FINE. A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF THE MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL STAMP TIED ON COVER. THIS IS AMONG THE FINEST OF THE EIGHT RECORDED COVERS BEARING THE DISTINCTIVE MILLBURY PROVISIONAL DEPICTING GEORGE WASHINGTON. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THIS COVER HAS BEEN OFFERED AT AUCTION SINCE ITS DISCOVERY IN 1896.

Census No. 7X1-COV-19. Ex Dutcher and Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right. With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott value on cover is \$125,000.00. Estimate \$100,000-150,000

The Millbury Postmaster

Colonel Asa Holman Waters II (1808-1887) was a wealthy and well-educated resident of Millbury, Massachusetts, a mill town near Worcester with a population of 3,000 in the 1850’s. Holman was graduated from Yale in 1829 and earned his law degree from Harvard. His considerable family wealth came from manufacturing guns, including the 1836 Army Flintlock Pistol made by Waters and Johnson from 1836 to 1844 (www.gunandswordcollector.com/Templates/articles/10_asa_waters.html). The mansion he built in 1832 still stands as a historical site.



Asa H. Waters (1808-1887)
Millbury Postmaster 1836-1848

Waters received his postmaster’s appointment from Andrew Jackson on January 18, 1836, and he served as nominal postmaster through the administrations of Jackson,



Waters and Johnson 1836 Army Flintlock pistol

Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler and Polk. Most of the functions of postmaster were performed by Waters’ deputy, Henry Waterman, a local jeweler, who was directly responsible for issuing the adhesive provisional stamp in 1846. Waterman succeeded Colonel Waters as postmaster on November 10, 1848.

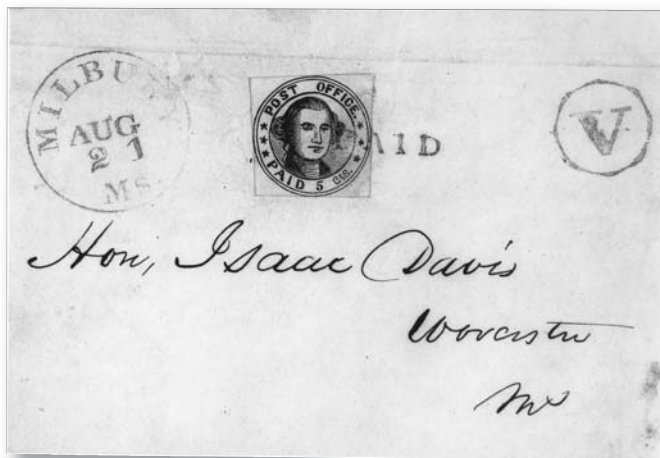
The Millbury Stamp

The distinctive Millbury provisional stamp is one of two postmasters' 1845-47 issues with portraits, both of which depict George Washington (the other is the New York City adhesive). The Millbury was printed by typography from a single woodcut die. The cartoon-like portrait is a three-quarter portrait of Washington, with the words "Post Office" above and "Paid 5 Cts." below, but the post office name is entirely absent. All known examples are printed in black on a bluish white paper. The town postmark used on mail spells the name "Milbury" with one L, but the official spelling is with two L's.

Nineteen examples of the Millbury provisional are recorded in the census appended to this catalogue, including one with original gum, seven cancelled off cover (all have faults), three cancelled on pieces (one sound, the others with faults) and eight on covers (six sound, two with faults).

Discovery of the First Millbury Provisional Stamps

The first examples of the Millbury provisional were found on two letters contained in bound volumes of correspondence donated in 1884 to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts (www.americanantiquarian.org/Findingaids/isaac_davis.pdf). Both letters are addressed to Isaac Davis, one dated August 21, 1846



The first Millburys discovered were found on two letters addressed to Isaac Davis, donated to the American Antiquarian Society in 1884

(Census No. 7X1-COV-12) and the other dated December 16, 1846 (Census No. 7X1-COV-18). The discovery of the two Millbury provisional stamps in 1884 inspired Hiram Deats to write a letter of inquiry to retired postmaster Asa H. Waters, who replied on January 24, 1885, crediting his deputy, Henry Waterman, with issuing the stamp. The full text of Waters' reply is quoted in the Luff book.

The December 16 Davis cover was sold or exchanged by the American Antiquarian Society in 1895, and it entered the collection of a British collector, Sir William B. Avery, who was active in the 1890's and a contemporary of Thomas K. Tapling. The August 21 Davis cover remained in the Society's collection until shortly after the 1989 Weill Brothers sale. John R. Boker Jr., acting as agent for a German collector, was outbid for the December 16 Davis cover in the Weill sale. Within the next year or two, Boker approached the Society about deaccessioning the August 21 cover, and they accepted his offer. The cover is now in Germany.

Sale History of the Millbury Cover to William E. Hoit

The cover offered here was another early discovery. It is reported that the niece of the addressee, William E. Hoit, found the cover in papers at the family home in Worcester. We have been unable to obtain more information about this member of the

Hoit family (also spelled Hoyt). The cover is addressed to William Hoit in care of Loder & Company at 83 Cedar Street. This firm produced merchant tokens during the 1850's and advertised itself as "Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods."

Hoit's niece sold the cover to the New England Stamp Company, who in turn sold it to Frank J. Dutcher (1850-



Frank J. Dutcher (1850-1930)

1930), a wealthy member of the Hopedale Community in Massachusetts. Dutcher was the first president of the Draper Corporation, which later became a division of the Rockwell Corporation (www.hope1842.com/dutcherbyhackett.html). The Draper loom, patented in 1895, was the cutting-edge technology in textile weaving until after World War II (www.jstor.org/pss/3115965). Little has been written about Dutcher's stamp-collecting activity, but he was a collector of substantial means in the 1890's and a member of the Collectors Club of New York.



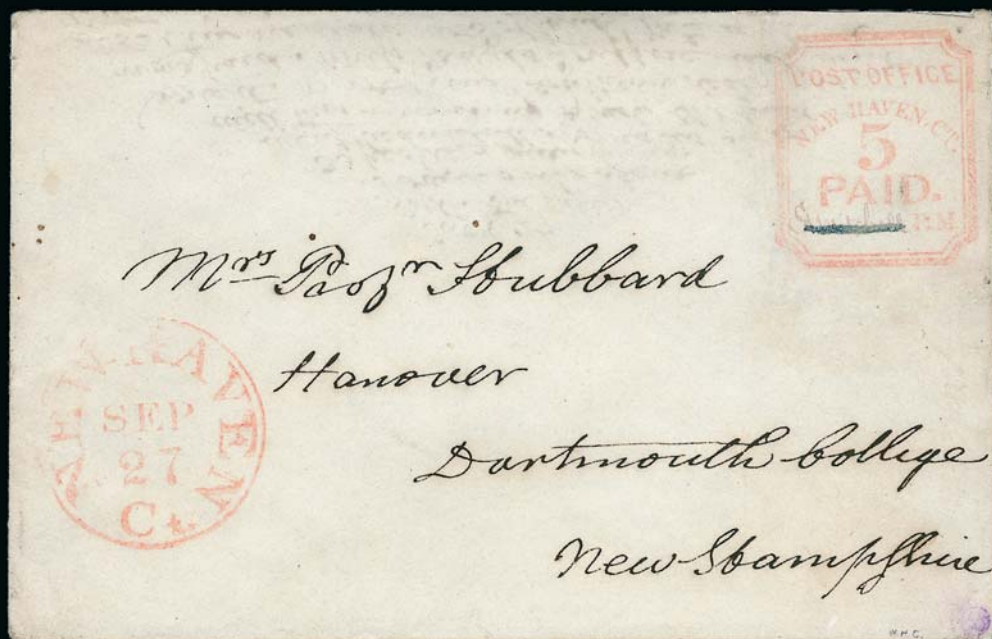
Loder & Co. merchant's token

The New England Stamp Company pictured this Millbury cover on a holiday greeting card with the inscription "Compliments of the Season 1906-1907." There is no other information about its ownership history between the time it was owned by Frank J. Dutcher and its display by Henry G. Lapham at the Collectors Club of New York on April 4, 1928. Lapham owned both this cover and the original-gum example from the Ferrary collection (Census No. 7X1-OG-01). The cover was one of the items acquired by Frelinghuysen when the Lapham collection was dispersed privately by Warren H. Colson, after Henry Lapham's death in 1939.



Henry G. Lapham (1875-1939)

The ex-Ferrary stamp with original gum owned by Lapham at the time of his death was not acquired by Frelinghuysen. It is reported that the Weills acquired the stamp from Colson and sold it to Josiah K. Lilly Jr. (the Weills did not sell it to B. D. Phillips). When the Lilly collection of Postmasters' Provisionals was offered by the Siegel firm (February 2, 1967, lot 19), the stamp sold for \$34,000 to A. T. Seymour, a Texas collector who topped the bid Weill was carrying for B. D. Phillips. Seymour's collection was later sold privately (including the Millbury) and at auction (Siegel Sale 373, April 23, 1970), at which point the Weills reacquired the stamp. They sold it to "E.G." for his collection of Postmasters' Provisionals, which the Weills bought shortly before selling their stock in 1989. The stamp sold to a dealer for \$110,000 plus 10% buyer's premium as lot 631 in the 1989 Christie's Robson Lowe sale of the Weill Brothers Stock, and it remained in dealer hands until it was acquired by William H. Gross, the current owner.



Lot 16



Lot 16
Detail of Handstamp

New Haven, Connecticut

Lot 16

5c Red on Light Bluish White entire, Black Signature (8XU2). Full clear impression of provisional handstamped marking with “*E A Mitchell*” signature in brownish-black and crossed out with blue pen line applied at the post office, mostly clear strike of red “New Haven Ct. Sep. 27” (1845) circular datestamp on cover addressed by Professor Benjamin Silliman to “*Mrs. Profr Hubbard, Hanover, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire*” (Silliman’s daughter and the wife of Professor Oliver P. Hubbard), a note on the inside of the envelope (on the flap and open area) reads:

“Saty. 27 Septr. The party is over — only about 30 people — everything went beautifully & ma is quite well this morning & glad she has done it. Most of my Southern debts are now paid. Miss Harrahs I suppose will visit us — they are now at Portland Me. with a sister. Mr. Jones has arrived and he and Mary and perhaps other of the family may come up. Next friday the lectures begin again. Students are coming in to be examined but nobody as yet to go to work. Mrs. Thacher was with us last evening — is improved & appears very happy to get home again.” The Saturday, September 27, dateline in the notation confirms the 1845 year date.

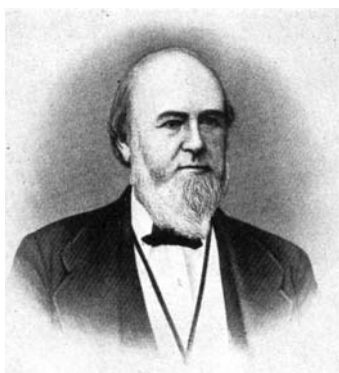
The corner with the provisional marking was previously cut from the envelope and hinged in place (five of the eleven recorded New Haven provisionals are cut-outs). However, it has recently been skillfully restored with the cuts invisibly sealed. The accompanying photograph of the envelope before this work was done will confirm that the paper and markings are entirely original and nothing was added.

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF TWO RECORDED ENVELOPES WITH THE NEW HAVEN PROVISIONAL HANDSTAMP STRUCK IN RED ON WHITE WITH BLACK SIGNATURE (SCOTT 8XU2). ONLY ELEVEN EXAMPLES OF THE NEW HAVEN PROVISIONAL ARE RECORDED, INCLUDING SEVEN IN RED AND FOUR IN BLUE, BUT ONLY THREE EXAMPLES OF THE RED ARE COMPLETE ENVELOPES. THIS BEAUTIFUL NEW HAVEN PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE HAS NOT BEEN OFFERED AT AUCTION SINCE THE 1922 FERRARY SALE.

Census No. 8XU2-COV-01. Ex Ferrary (with his small purple trefoil handstamp at lower right) and Lapham. Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) handstamp at lower right. Scott value of \$125,000.00 is based on the 1989 sale of the entire addressed to Francis Markoe Jr. (Census No. 8XU2-COV-02). Estimate \$30,000-40,000

The New Haven Postmaster

The New Haven provisional envelopes were issued in 1845 and 1846 by Postmaster Edward A. Mitchell (1815-1876). Mitchell received his postmaster’s appointment from President John Tyler on September 12, 1844. This followed Tyler’s decision not to run for election and, instead, to endorse James K. Polk, the Democratic Party candidate and a strong advocate for Tyler’s cause of Texas annexation. Mitchell took over as New



Edward A. Mitchell (1815-1876)
New Haven Postmaster
1844-1849

Haven's postmaster on October 24 and served four years under the Polk administration. He was replaced on July 2, 1849, by John B. Robertson, a Whig Party follower appointed by President Zachary Taylor.

The New Haven Provisional Handstamp

The origin of the device used to make the New Haven provisional stamped impressions has been well-documented in a book published in 1932 by Carroll Alton Means (*The New Haven Provisional Envelope*). The hand-held brass die still exists and is located at the Whitney Library in the New Haven Museum (previously known as the New Haven Colony Historical Society). Also located at the library is a drawing of the New Haven provisional design, which is unsigned, but was donated by the foster son of Augustus E. Lines, a prominent engraver and jeweler in New Haven during the years Postmaster Mitchell issued his provisional envelopes.



The original New Haven handstamp device and the disfigured envelope to Horace Clark, both of which are part of the New Haven Museum collection
Courtesy of the Whitney Library at the New Haven Museum

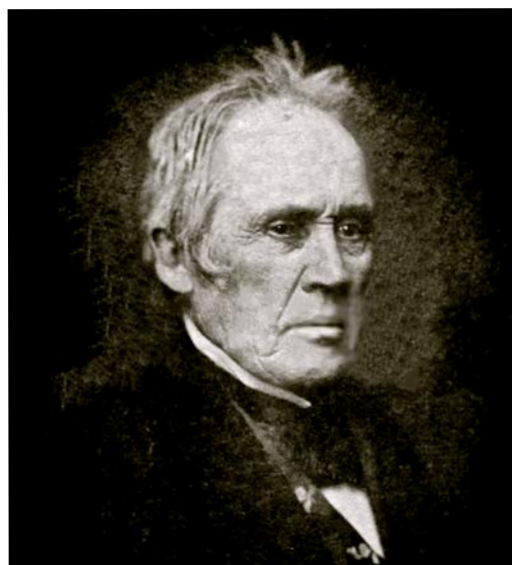
Means obtained a copy of Lines' account book for this period, in which the following entry appears: "July 14, 1845, E. A. Mitchell To Engraving Post Office Stamp \$6.00." Lines was born in New Haven on November 4, 1822, and died in the city 80 years later, almost to the day, on November 8, 1902. He learned the metal-engraving trade in downtown New York City and worked there until 1844, when he returned to New Haven to establish himself in business (www.connecticutgenealogy.blogspot.com/2011_04_01_archive.html).



Augustus E. Lines (1822-1902)
New Haven Engraver

The Silliman Correspondence

The sender of this New Haven provisional envelope was Professor Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864) of Yale University. Yale's biography of Professor Silliman calls him "the father of modern scientific education in America." In 1805 Silliman was the first science professor in the United States to be sent abroad on a scientific mission. He created the first modern science course in the United States and traveled to Europe to study and to purchase books for the library and apparatus for the laboratories (www.yale.edu).



Professor Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864)

Professor Silliman embraced the use of envelopes and prepaid postage soon after the July 1845 postal reforms went into effect. Four of the six recorded New Haven envelopes were addressed by Silliman himself, and a fifth was addressed by his son, Benjamin Jr.

Professor Silliman mailed this envelope to his daughter, Faith Wadsworth Silliman (1812-1887), giving her name as "Mrs. Profr. Hubbard." Silliman's daughter was married to Dr. Oliver Payson Hubbard (1809-1900), a Yale graduate in the class of 1828. From 1831 to 1836 Dr. Hubbard was Professor Silliman's assistant in Yale's chemical laboratory, where they aided Charles Goodyear in early experiments which led to the discovery of the vulcanization process for rubber. In February 1836 Dr. Hubbard was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at Dartmouth College. A year later he married Faith Silliman (1812-1887), and, in 1840 she gave birth to their first child, a son whom they named Grosvenor Silliman Hubbard.

Faith Silliman Hubbard died in 1887. Her surviving husband, Oliver, died in 1900, and their son, Grosvenor, died in 1918. It is probable that the New Haven provisional



Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary
(1850-1917)

envelopes addressed to Faith and Oliver Hubbard by her father came from Oliver's estate in 1900 and were sold to Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary. Ferrary's collection contained five New Haven provisional envelopes: the disfigured 8XU3 envelope addressed to Clark (lot 564 in Gilbert sale 3), the envelope from Professor Silliman to Francis Markoe Jr. (lot 566), which was found by E. B. Sterling in 1892, and all three envelopes addressed to Faith and Oliver Hubbard (lots 565, 567 and 568; lot 568 is the cover offered here). Although it is possible that Ferrary bought the three Hubbard envelopes from Faith Hubbard's estate after she died in 1887, it seems more likely that the envelopes reached the market after her husband's death in 1900. Ferrary predeceased their son.

New Haven Provisionals' Classification and Quantities Known

The New Haven provisional envelopes and cut-outs are rare as a group. Beginning with the discovery of the first cut square by William P. Brown in 1871 (shown at left), a total of only eleven examples have been recorded — seven in Red and four in Blue.



The first New Haven provisional discovered—reported by William P. Brown in 1871

Of the seven impressions in Red, there are just three complete envelopes, two cut squares, and two cut to shape. One of the cut-to-shape examples — with brownish-black signature — is part of the Tapling collection at the British Library and will never be available to collectors.

The four Blue impressions are found on one cut-to-shape piece and three envelopes. One of the Blue-handstamp envelopes was ruined a year after its discovery, in 1889, when C. H. Mekeel tried to enhance the faded blue ink by applying a solution of sulfate of iron (this envelope was donated to the Whitney Library at the New Haven Museum in 1993). The blue handstamp ink on the two other envelopes has faded, leaving the cut-to-shape example as the clearest representative example of the Blue.

The Scott Catalogue listings for the New Haven provisionals (8XU1 to 8XU4) specifically identify the colors of the handstamp, signature and paper. The footnote states that each New Haven envelope is unique, but the second 8XU2 envelope offered here was not known to census-takers. To help clear up the confusion for philatelists trying to determine how many of each Scott number exist, the chart on the opposite page shows the color variations in hierarchy by handstamp, signature and envelope paper, with each type identified by Scott number and quantity recorded (envelope, cut square or cut to shape). The census quantities correspond to the photo census appended in this catalogue.

Philip T. Wall recently published his own census of the New Haven provisional (*Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. 90, No. 6, November-December 2011), but he did not list the September 27 envelope (8XU2) in the Frelinghuysen collection, because a photograph was unavailable until now (it was not illustrated as lot 568 in the 1922 Ferrary sale catalogue). The chart presented here and the census in this catalogue correct all of the past errors and omissions, especially with regard to the ex-Ferrary (lot 568) envelope offered in this sale.

This offering of a New Haven provisional is a good opportunity to express our views about the Scott Catalogue listings, 8XU1 through 8XU4. The Red impressions are listed in the Scott Catalogue under 8XU1 (magenta signature) and 8XU2 (black signature). The envelope color for 8XU1 is white, while the envelope color for 8XU2 is described as “light bluish.” We have examined all of the known envelopes, and the paper appears to us to be plain white, possibly with some very slight variation. The “light bluish” term was probably picked up from the Ferrary sale catalogue, which described three of the envelopes (lots 566-568) as “papier légèrement azuré.” Further, the difference between a signature in magenta and black (which is really brownish-black) should not warrant separate major listings, and the editors seem to agree by listing the blue handstamp with blue or black signatures under one number, 8XU3.

Scott Classification of New Haven Provisionals and Quantities Recorded



Red Handstamp
Envelope=3
Cut square=2
Cut to shape=2
Total=7

E. Mitchell
Magenta Signature



White Envelope (8XU1)
Envelope=1 Cut square=2 Cut to shape=1
Total=4

E. Mitchell
Black Signature (actually Brownish)



"Bluish White" Envelope (8XU2)
Envelope=2 Cut to shape=1 (Tapling collection)
Total=3



Blue Handstamp
Envelope=3*
Cut to shape=1
Total=4
*includes disfigured envelope

E. Mitchell
Blue Signature



Buff Envelope (8XU3)
Envelope=1
Total=1

E. Mitchell
Black Signature (actually Brownish)



White Envelope (8XU4)
Envelope=2*
*One is disfigured envelope (New Haven Museum)
Total=2



Buff Envelope (8XU3 variety*)
Cut to shape=1
Total=1
*Unlisted with black signature

The major numbers assigned to envelope colors for 8XU3 (Blue on Buff) and 8XU4 (Blue on White) are also inconsistent with the catalogue's treatment of the Baltimore handstamped envelopes. Prior to 1972, the Baltimore envelope colors were accorded individual major numbers. John R. Boker Jr. successfully argued that the envelope colors were confusing and too unimportant to be listed separately, and the Baltimore listings were consolidated without regard to color. The benefit of the current Scott Catalogue listings, even if inconsistent and possibly inaccurate, is that the value differences due to condition are reflected in the seven separately-priced variations.

Sale History of the September 27 Envelope

Henry G. Lapham displayed his Postmasters' Provisionals at the Collectors Club of New York on April 4, 1928, and Charles J. Phillips reported that the collection included two New Haven "Envelopes," one described as "blue on buff" and the other as "red on white." Phillips must have erred in reporting both items as envelopes. At the time, only two examples of the Blue-handstamp provisional were known: the envelope sold in the 1922 Ferrary auction (lot 565) and the cut-to-shape example found by C. H. Mekeel in 1894 (ex Hunter and Chapman). Since Arthur Hind bought the complete envelope in the Ferrary sale and owned it in 1928, the example shown by Lapham must have been the cut-to-shape piece (8XU3-CTS-02), which was displayed in C. E. Chapman's exhibit in the 1913 International Philatelic Exhibition in New York (the catalogue entry notes "5c blue on buff, the only copy known"). Chapman's collection was bought by the Nassau Stamp Company in April 1915 and dispersed privately to various collectors, including Lapham. As for Lapham's "red on white" envelope reported by Phillips, it had to be the envelope in the Frelinghuysen collection, because the other New Haven Red-handstamp on white paper examples can be traced to other collections during this period. Since this envelope was neither photographed in the Ferrary sale catalogue nor sold at auction after Lapham's ownership, it has eluded census-takers for the past 80 years, including Carroll Alton Means and Philip T. Wall.



New York, New York

New York City's Postmaster Robert H. Morris

New York City's former mayor and progressive new postmaster, Robert H. Morris (1802-1855), took office on May 21, 1845, and quickly organized his staff. Morris hired his brothers-in-law, Marcena Monson Jr. and Alonzo Castle Monson (1822-1902), to help manage the enormous post office operations, which had recently been relocated to the "New Post Office" inside the Dutch Reformed Church building on Nassau Street. Morris served as New York's postmaster for the next four years, a period of great change in the nation's postal system. He was replaced by William V. Brady on May 19, 1849, after Whig candidate Zachary Taylor assumed the presidency. Morris was later elected Justice to the Supreme Court of the First District of New York. He died suddenly from a heart attack on October 24, 1855, at age 53.



Robert Hunter Morris (1802-1855)



Alonzo Castle Monson (1822-1902)
Source: www.shvillagereview.blogspot.com

Morris' brother-in-law, Marcena Monson Jr., served as Assistant Deputy Postmaster. Marcena's brother, Alonzo, was a 23-year old Yale and Columbia Law School graduate in 1845. Calvet M. Hahn reported that Alonzo went off the *Official Register* in July 1846 and, therefore, must have left his post office job, but the uninterrupted supply of ACM-initialed stamps through 1847 strongly indicates he did not leave in 1846.

After the end of Morris' postmaster term, Alonzo departed for California in 1849 and became a judge. He did not return for his brother-in-law Robert's funeral in 1855, but headed home in 1857 after losing his house and money in a poker game.

Alonzo sailed from San Francisco on August 20, 1857, aboard the S.S. *Sonora* and transferred at Panama to the S.S. *Central*

America on its ill-fated journey. Caught in a hurricane, the ship went down. Alonzo was among the 153 passengers and crew rescued, while approximately 425 lost their lives. Also lost were hundreds of bags of mail and \$1.2 million in gold, which contributed to the Panic of 1857 (the gold was salvaged in 1987). In 1899 Alonzo built a home in Southampton, New York, which he called *Mons Repos* ("my place of rest" in French).

The New York Provisional Stamp

The Act of March 1845 postal reforms went into effect on July 1, 1845. Postmaster Morris embraced the idea of using stamps for prepayment, and he is on record stating that he issued envelopes with his name and rate stamped on them (Morris claimed that \$2 worth of envelopes were sold, but no example has been found). Morris decided to issue adhesive stamps sometime prior to July 12, 1845. His letter book contains the following announcement to postmasters in four cities:

Post Office, New York, July 12, 1845

My dear Sir:

I have adopted a stamp which I sell at 5 cents each. The accompanying is one. I prefer losing the cost of making them to having it insinuated that I am speculating out of the public. Your office of course will not officially notice my stamp, but will be governed only by the post office stamp of prepayment. Should there by any accident be deposited in your office a letter directed to the City of New York with one of my stamps upon it, you will mark the letter unpaid the same as though no stamp was upon it, though when reaches my office I shall deliver it as a paid letter. In this manner the accounts of the offices will be kept as now, there can be no confusion, and as each office is the judge of its own stamps there will be no danger from counterfeits.

Robt. H. Morris, P.M.

To Postmasters Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Washington

The July 14, 1845, edition of the *New York Express* carried the following advertisement:

The public is respectfully informed that the undersigned has caused to be prepared stamps for the prepayment of postage, made for five cents each, which will be sold in parcels of five and upwards. To prevent counterfeits they will be sold only at this office and at the branch office. The public may therefore be assured that any stamps which may be offered for sale at any other than the two post offices are spurious and will not be considered as prepayment.

From Morris' letters and announcements it seems certain that the new 5c stamps were in his hands by Saturday, July 12, and placed on sale the following Monday, July 14, 1845. The earliest documented use is July 15. Therefore, the New York and Baltimore issues (announced on July 15) were the first of the Postmasters' Provisionals, followed shortly after by the New Haven provisional (based on the engraver's July 14 bookkeeping entry for making the die).

The New York provisional is the most elegantly executed and widely used among the group of provisionals issued by eleven different offices between 1845 and 1847. It is the only stamp among the 1845-47 provisionals known to have been distributed to other cities.

The stamp, printed in black from an engraved plate of 40 subjects, bears George Washington's portrait, based on an oil painting by Gilbert Stuart. The Rawdon, Wright and Hatch firm's success 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 it demonstrated the efficacy of adhesive postage stamps to the public and to Congress, paving the way for the Post Office Department's General Issue.

~~R. H. Morris Post Master
 Printing 590 imp. P.O. Stamps } 25 90
 from up to Jan 7/47 }
 431 Sheet paper & gumming 35 12 93
 38 83~~

~~R. H. Morris Post Master
 Engraving Steel Plate for Post } 40
 Office Stamps }
 Printing 1000 imp. P.O. 10
 167 Sheet paper & gumming do 36 501 55 c1~~

New York
 Post Office

1845

Deliveries
 1846 Oct 1 100 Imp. Stamps
 19 400 " "
 Dec 22 103 " "

1847 Jan 7 - 100 Imp. Stamps

1845

July 12 30 Imp. Stamps 4/15
 14 54 " "
 15 120 " "
 16 270 " "
 August 28 200 " "
 Sept 17 200 " "
 Oct 3 126 " "
 Nov 25 400 " "
 1846 Jan 28 500 " "
 Apr 3 500 " "
 July 3 30 " "
 15 187 " "
 August 21 150 " "
 June 30 100 " "

Page 8 New Book

Rawdon, Wright & Hatch production records for the New York provisional plate and stamps










Rawdon, Wright & Hatch Production

The original RW&H records of the delivery dates and quantities (total 3,590 panes of 40), as well as separate billing entries for the engraved plate, 598 sheets of paper and gumming, are shown above. The charge for engraving the plate was \$40.00. Paper and gumming were billed at the rate of 3c per folio sheet. "Impression" is the term used for printing each pane of 40 stamps (six panes to a sheet of paper). The quantities listed by date are "impressions," or panes, billed at the rate of one cent per pane.

Beginning on July 12, 1845, and ending on January 7, 1847, RW&H made eighteen deliveries to the New York post office, for a total of 3,590 panes of 40, or 143,600 stamps. The total cost for printing was \$35.90, which is shown in two separate entries of \$10.00 and \$25.90. In addition, 598 sheets of gummed paper were furnished for a total cost of \$17.94, which is shown in two separate entries of \$5.01 (167 sheets) and \$12.93 (431 sheets). The invoiced quantities are 10 panes and 2 sheets short of round numbers of 3,600 panes, 144,000 stamps and 600 sheets of paper. This difference probably represents printer's waste or defective sheets that were returned. Production rates varied over the 95-week period the New York provisional stamps were current (July 12, 1845, to June 30, 1847), but the average was 1,500 per week.

Control Initial Varieties

The initials of Postmaster Morris and his in-law employees, Marcena Monson Jr. and Alonzo C. Monson, are written on almost all of the stamps seen today. The initials were applied in different shades of magenta ink before the stamps were sold and evidently served as a control or authentication device. During the eighteen-month period of production there were changes in the paper used and in the manuscript application of control initials to each stamp. The major and minor Scott Catalogue listings for the New York provisional reflect the specialized classification of paper colors and initial types. The Scott Catalogue lists the different varieties according to the chart below.

<i>Scott Classification of New York Control Initials</i>				
 Without Signature Bluish Paper (9X1e) Blue Paper (9X2d) Gray Paper (9X3b)	 RHM Top to bottom Bluish Paper (9X1d) Blue Paper (9X2a) Gray Paper (9X3a)	 RHM Bottom to top Gray Paper (9X3a)	 Small RHM Level Bluish Paper (9X1d variety) P.F. certificate	 MMJr Bottom to top Bluish Paper (9X1c)
 ACM All letters connected Bluish Paper (9X1) Blue Paper (9X2) Gray Paper (9X3)	 AC M AC connected Bluish Paper (9X1a) Blue Paper (9X2b)	 A C M No letters connected Bluish Paper (unlisted sub-variety) See lot 80	 A.C.M. With periods (two styles of "C") Bluish Paper (9X1b)	

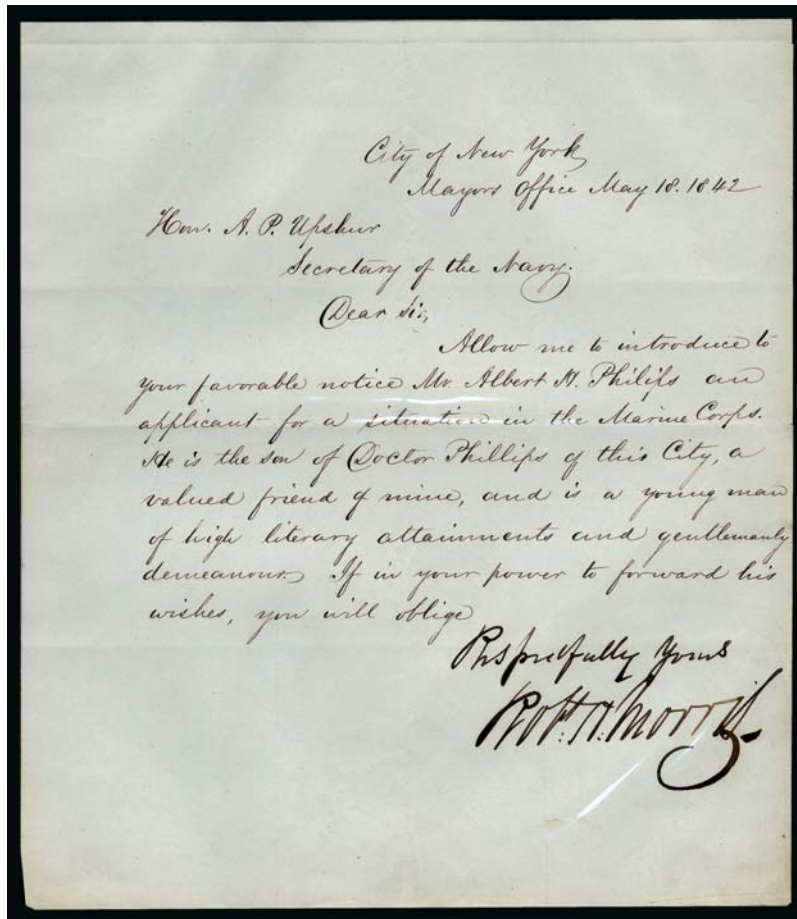
Paper and Gum Varieties

The RW&H records shown on page 71 list eighteen deliveries of stamps between July 12, 1845, and January 7, 1847. Assuming that each delivery represents a separate printing, it is obvious that much of the variation in paper and gum seen in the surviving stamps occurred as a result of changes in paper selection and gum formulation over the course of eighteen months. Only the more pronounced paper color varieties — the Blue and Gray — are classified in the Scott Catalogue. The gum found on stamps ranges from a thick, yellowish gum to a thin, whitish gum, which is very similar to the gum used for the 1847 Issue.

Multiples

Postmaster Morris' announcement of his new provisional issue states that the stamps "will be sold in parcels of five and upwards." The sheet format was probably intentionally created in eight horizontal rows of five to facilitate cutting the stamps into strips of five. Further supporting this contention is the relative rarity of vertical-format multiples and blocks. Specialists have estimated that verticals pairs are seven to eight times scarcer than horizontal pairs.

Robert H. Morris Signature



17

- 17 **Robert H. Morris.** Bold signature "Robt. H. Morris" at bottom of May 1842 letter from Morris as Mayor of New York City to Secretary of the Navy Abel P. Upshur, contents an introduction for Mr. Albert Phillips, fresh and Very Fine, Morris served as Mayor from 1841-1843 prior to his appointment as Postmaster of New York, the scarce "RHM" signatures on the 5c New York Postmaster's Provisional (Scott 9X1d) are by Morris Estimate \$200-300

New York Provisional Essays and Proofs



18EX

- 18 E **New York N.Y., 5c Washington, Large Die Essays with Vignette on India (9X1-E1a).** Five different, in Scarlet, Orange, Green, Blue and Brown, each die sunk on approximately 94 x 143mm card with full die sinkage, detailed impressions and rich colors, some card edge thinning from mounting removal, Green with light crease thru India paper

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GROUP OF THE 1879 LARGE DIE COMBINATION ESSAYS FOR THE 1845 NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

The top full design portion of these fascinating combination essays is a proof from the 1879 state of the die, which shows the dot in "P" and the scar on Washington's neck, which were acquired after the stamps were printed from 1845 to 1847. The bottom vignette essay does not have the scar on the neck, but does show the dot on the chin. (Photo Ex) 2,250.00



19EX



20EX



21EX



22EX



23EX

- 19 E **New York N.Y., Washington Vignette Only, Large Die Essays on Bond (9X1-E1b).** Three in Black, Scarlet and Blue, without scar on Washington's lip and with dot on chin, approximately 50 x 40mm, Very Fine trio (Photo Ex) 600.00
- 20 E **New York N.Y., Washington, Rawdon, Wright & Hatch Vignette Proofs.** Six engravings in black featuring the bust of Washington, each similar to the 1845 New York Provisional but executed from stock dies of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, one is a cut down die proof off card, rest are cut from portions of obsolete banknote proofs or other security printing samples, few small flaws, Very Fine appearing set and nice collateral for a New York collection, three with pencil notation on back as originating from "Earl of C(rawford)", this group was almost certainly lot 1 in the 1924 Waterhouse sale (Photo Ex) Estimate \$200-300
- 21 TC **New York N.Y., 5c Washington, Small Die Trial Color Proofs on Bond (9X1TC2, 9X1P1c).** Five, in Deep Blue, Deep Green, Dull Dark Brown, Orange-Vermilion and Black, from the 1879 fourth state of the die with the scar on the neck and dot in "P", all with large margins averaging 40 x 40mm, bright colors, fresh and Very Fine, attractive set (Photo Ex) 1,550.00
- 22 P **New York N.Y., 5c Washington, Proof and Trial Color Proof Balance (9X1P, 9X1TC).** Six items, four trial colors and two in Black, states of the die incl. 1845 and 1879, nice colors incl. Dull Dark Violet, margins range from close to large, couple small flaws but overall Very Fine (Photo Ex) Estimate \$500-750
- 23 P **New York N.Y., 5c Washington, Plate Proofs on Bluish and White Bond (9X1P).** Six from the plate of 9, incl. four on Bluish and two on scarcer White Bond, several are plated, large margins, Very Fine (Photo Ex) 1,200.00



Lot 24

Earliest Documented Use—July 15, 1845

Lot 24

New York, N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e). Position 17, full even margins, tied by red “Paid” arc handstamp, matching second strike at center and light strike of “**New-York 5 cts. 15 Jul.**” (1845) integral-rate circular datestamp on 1845 folded letter and shipping notice **to Augsburg, Germany**, red framed “COLONIES/&c ART. 12” Anglo-French accountancy handstamp, manuscript debit markings, red British transit and receiving backstamps, manuscript “*p. Steamer Acadia*” ship-name directive and “*via Calais*” route notation, cover had a central stain well away from the stamp as well as cross-out of addressee’s name in blue pen, both of which have been expertly removed

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A GORGEOUS AND OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL USED TO GERMANY AND POSTMARKED ON THE EARLIEST RECORDED DATE OF USE.

The first delivery of the New York Provisionals was on Saturday, July 12, 1845. The post office was open for only a short time on Sunday, and so it is believed that the stamps were not placed on sale until Monday, July 14. However, there are no covers recorded from July 14. All of the July 15 covers have stamps without the control initials. The earliest recorded cover with the control initials is postmarked on July 17.

The Piller book records ten covers used on Tuesday, July 15, including three to France, two to Germany, three to England (we sold a fourth to England in our Sale 999) and two addressed to other U.S. post offices. The cover offered here increases to three the total known to Germany postmarked on July 15. One of the other July 15 covers to Germany is seriously defective. The third, ex Grunin and Weill, is from the same sender as the cover offered here. It realized \$40,000 hammer in our 2002 Rarities of the World sale.

Ex Lapham.

Estimate \$30,000-40,000



Lot 25

Previously Unrecorded Se-Tenant Pair With and Without Initials

Lot 25

New York, N.Y., 5c Black, Se-Tenant Pair, With “ACM” Initials and Without Initials (9X1/9X1e). Positions 35/40, vertical pair, bottom stamp without signature, unused (no gum), full margins to touched at bottom left, top stamp with natural horizontal pre-printing crease at top, bottom stamp with two tiny tears and tiny trace of extraneous ink in Washington’s cravat

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE UNIQUE VERTICAL PAIR OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL CONTAINING ONE STAMP WITH INITIALS AND ONE STAMP WITHOUT INITIALS. AN IMPORTANT AND PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED VARIETY OF THE NEW YORK PROVISIONAL.

Despite the existence of abundant literature on this, the most studied and collected United States Postmaster’s Provisional, we have found no mention anywhere of a se-tenant with-and-without-initials variety. It is easy to envision how it occurred — the last position on the sheet (the bottom stamp, Position 40), or perhaps the entire bottom row, was left unsigned. Yet this is the only example we have encountered, and we failed to find another expert in the field, dead or alive, who reported the existence of this variety.

Ex Lapham. With 2011 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$10,000-15,000



26

Without Signature (9X1e)

- 26 ★ **New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e).** Position 12, part original gum, h.r., ample even margins all around, crisp impression

VERY FINE. A RARE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK PROVISIONAL WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

A Power Search review failed to find another unused example of a Without Signature stamp with original gum. Scott Retail as no gum. 3,750.00

- 27 New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e). Position 39, large margins to clear at bottom left, clear impression, tied by red "Paid" arc hand-stamp without pen cancel on small piece, Very Fine 1,050.00



27



28

- 28 New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e). Position 20, huge margins to ample at bottom left corner, cancelled solely by red "Paid" arc hand-stamp without pen cancel, faint diagonal crease evident when dipping, otherwise Very Fine 1,050.00

- 29 New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e). Position 3, even margins, mounted in the Frelinghuysen collection as the stitch watermark variety, if it is present it is very faint (see lot 59 for an example with clear stitch watermark), cancelled solely by New York red grid without pen cancel, few small flaws incl. small thins and light horizontal crease, slightly toned, appears Very Fine, Scott Retail as normal 9X1e 1,050.00



29



30

- 30 New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e). Position 7, full margins to touching at right, blue pen cancel as well as part of red circular datestamp, tiny tear at lower left, otherwise Fine, Scott Retail with no premium for the circular datestamp 950.00



31

Blue Paper Without Signature (9X2d)

31 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black on Blue, Without Signature (9X2d).** Position 25, unused (no gum), ample to large margins, proof-like impression on deeply blued paper

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN EXTREMELY RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON BLUE PAPER WITHOUT SIGNATURE. ONLY THREE EXAMPLES ARE KNOWN.

The last printing of the New York provisional took place on January 7, 1847, when 100 sheets were delivered. Philip T. Wall believes that the stamps on Blue paper (Scott 9X2) and Gray paper (Scott 9X3) come from this last printing, because the recorded covers are used after that date. Most of the known Without Signature stamps originate from the early days following the initial sale date of July 14, 1845. However, a few examples of both the Blue and Gray paper stamps are known without signature, so if Wall is correct that these stamps come from the last printing, then clearly the signing standards were not strictly followed.

The Piller book illustrates an unsigned, unused stamp on Blue paper (p. 46), which is described as unique. Wall illustrates a different unsigned, unused Blue paper stamp he cites as ex Boker (*Chronicle* 115, p. 161). Of course, the Frelinghuysen collection was unknown to either writer at the time. The Philatelic Foundation has certified as genuine a small handful of used unsigned stamps on Blue paper and unused stamps on Blue paper. However, this the first Blue paper stamp to be certified as both unsigned and unused. The fact that it is completely sound and with four margins adds to its desirability. As such it is a key component to a superb New York Postmaster's Provisional or an unused classic collection.

Ex Lapham. With 2012 P.F. certificate.

11,000.00

“RHM” (Robert H. Morris) Initials (9X1d)

- 32 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “RHM” Initials (9X1d). Position 22, initials top to bottom, margins clear to just in at lower right, two neat blue pen strokes, fresh color and paper, Fine, an attractive example of this scarce New York Postmaster’s Provisional, small “WHC” (Warren H. Colson) backstamp 3,500.00



32



33

- 33 ☒ New York N.Y., 5c Black, “RHM” Initials (9X1d). Position 36, initials top to bottom, large margins to just clear at top left, sheet margin at bottom, **cancelled solely by two strikes of red “Paid” arc handstamp**, without pen cancel, one “Paid” ties stamp at bottom and thru cover, third strike at top of cover, matching red “New-York 5 cts. 5 Mar.” integral-rate circular datestamp on blue folded cover to J. B. Congdon in New Bedford Mass., central file fold well clear of stamp

VERY FINE. A RARE USE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL WITH “RHM” INITIALS ON COVER FROM NEW YORK — ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE TIED BY THE RED “PAID” HANDSTAMP.

The “RHM” initialed stamp is extremely rare on cover. Because of the New Hamburg find, it is as rare used *from* New York City as used *to* New York City. Philip T. Wall recorded only six “RHM” covers used from New York in his *Chronicle* series, though he was not aware of this cover. Two of the covers recorded by Wall are addressed to the same recipient as this cover. They are dated March 13 (ex Caspary and Weill) and March 19 (ex Col. Green and Weill).

Ex Lapham and Ackerman.

5,500.00



Lot 34



Lot 34
Detail of Stamps

The Only Recorded Cover with Two “RHM” Stamps

Lot 34

New York N.Y., 5c Black, “RHM” Initials (9X1d). Two singles, initials top to bottom, right stamp Position 33, large margins three sides, close at left which is not evident since the left stamp slightly overlaps, completely sound, left stamp Position 25, neatly pressed vertical filing crease ties stamp to cover, both cancelled by single pen stroke, red “New-York 10 cts. 25 Jul.” (1845) integral-rate circular datestamp with two matching strikes of “Paid” arc handstamp on folded letter datelined July 24, 1845, from A. Edmonds & Co. to Pease & Riley Esq. in Constantine Mich.

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THIS IS THE UNIQUE COVER WITH TWO COPIES OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK WITH “RHM” INITIALS. ONE OF THE GREAT RARITIES OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ISSUE AND NOT SEEN PUBLICLY SINCE 1936.

Shortly after the first day of issue, Postmaster Robert H. Morris decided to begin initialing the provisional stamps. July 17, 1845, is the earliest recorded date of use for a New York Postmaster’s Provisional with validating initials (see Piller book, p. 61). The “RHM” initialed stamp is rare on cover, with fewer than 20 known, including the group from New Hamburg. This is the only cover known bearing more than one stamp. There are no off-cover intact multiples known with the “RHM” signature, though there are two rejoined pairs, including one on Gray paper with “RHM” reading up.

In his outstanding series of *Chronicle* articles on the New York Postmaster’s Provisional, Philip T. Wall discussed three ex Lapham rarities, wondering if they still existed. Unknown to him at the time, they were residing in the Frelinghuysen collection. One of the items discussed in *Chronicle* 111 (pp. 152-154) is the cover offered here. It was owned by Henry C. Gibson prior to 1922 and was discussed by Philip H. Ward in the March 11, 1923, issue of *Mekeel’s*. Most of Gibson’s world-class Postmasters’ Provisionals collection was sold privately in February 1922, and this cover went to Henry G. Lapham. Lapham exhibited the cover at the 1926 New York International Exhibition and again at the Collector’s Club of New York in April 1928. Frelinghuysen acquired the cover through Warren H. Colson with the other ex-Lapham New York Provisionals.

Ex Gibson and Lapham.

Estimate \$10,000-15,000



35

Gray Paper With “RHM” Initials (9X3a)

- 35 New York N.Y., 5c Black on Gray, “RHM” Initials Reading Up (9X3a var). Position 30, initials bottom to top, full to huge margins, detailed impression, **cancelled solely by light strike of red “Paid” arc handstamp without pen cancel**

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ON GRAY PAPER WITH “RHM” INITIALS READING UP.

Philip T. Wall recorded only two examples of the “RHM” initials reading in an upward direction, both from the early 1847 delivery on Gray paper (the two originally formed a pair). This and the example offered in the following lot were unknown to Wall when he compiled his census.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail as normal 9X3a with “PAID” cancel. 7,100.00



36

Gray Paper With “RHM” Initials (9X3a)

- 36 New York N.Y., 5c Black on Gray, “RHM” Initials Reading Up (9X3a var). Position 31 with **double transfer of bottom frameline**, clear initials reading from bottom to top, full to large margins, bright shade, **cancelled solely by red “Paid” arc handstamp without pen cancel**, tiny tear at top

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A DESIRABLE AND EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ON GRAY PAPER WITH “RHM” INITIALS READING UP.

Philip T. Wall recorded only two examples of the “RHM” initials reading in an upward direction, both from the early 1847 delivery on Gray paper (the two originally formed a pair). This and the example offered in previous lot were unknown to Wall when he compiled his census.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail as normal 9X3a with no premium for the plate position. 7,100.00

"5th New York"

1845

Uncancelled Plate

Shifts
No. 2
No. 4
No. 7
No. 20
No. 23
No. 28
No. 29



Lot 37

Plate Reconstruction with Unused Stamps

Lot 37

New York N.Y., 5c Black, Complete Unused Plate Reconstruction (9X1, 9X1a, 9X1e).

Complete reconstruction of all 40 positions with unused stamps (no gum), mounted on an album page annotated in the hand of A. Nicholas Reggio, philatelic secretary to Henry G. Lapham, including 29 No. 9X1 (one pair with an extra single below), 10 No. 9X1a (one pair) and two No. 9X1e, most with full to large margins with just a few touching or barely in, we cannot eliminate the possibility of a cleaned cancel or two, and one we believe is cleaned of its signature (counted as 9X1), but all stamps were clearly chosen for choice appearance

ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN NEW YORK PROVISIONAL PLATE RECONSTRUCTIONS COMPRISING ALL UNUSED STAMPS.

All of the issued New York provisional stamps come from the single engraved plate of 40, made up of eight horizontal rows of five. Over the two-year period that the stamps were valid, 143,600 were delivered, including the stamps on Blue and Gray papers from the last printing in 1847. Complete reconstructions of the plate with used stamps are rare, but forming one exclusively with unused stamps is exponentially more difficult. We are aware of only one other, which was in the John R. Boker Jr. collection and described by him as unique, as he was unaware of this reconstruction. Outside of this sale, we have offered only one other complete used reconstruction since 1989.

This reconstruction was specifically noted in the 1936 TIPEX exhibition catalogue entry for the Raymond W. Lapham collection of Postmaster's Provisionals, which won the Grand Award, the first international grand award ever earned by a United States collection. After Henry G. Lapham's death in 1939, Frelinghuysen acquired many New Yorks and other provisional rarities from the Lapham collection through Warren H. Colson.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail with no premium for the double transfers. 73,500.00

1845

Reconstructed Plate in Horizontal Overlapping Pairs of the "5th New York"



Lot 38

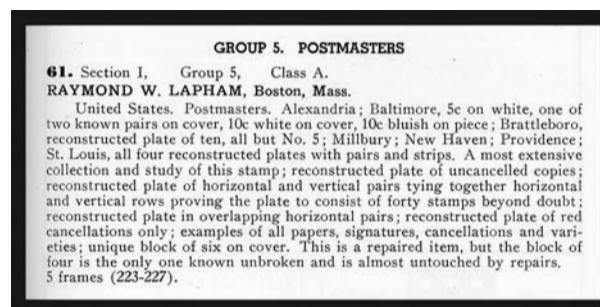
Plate Reconstruction with Overlapping Horizontal Pairs

Lot 38

New York N.Y., 5c Black, Complete Plate Reconstruction in Horizontal Pairs (9X1, 9X1a, 9X1b, 9X1e). 32 horizontal pairs, arranged side by side in a “Plate of 64” format, fully reconstructing the 40 positions on the plate and duplicating each of the non side-margin positions (for example the first row shows Positions 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 and 4-5), mounted on an album page annotated in the hand of A. Nicholas Reggio, philatelic secretary to Henry G. Lapham, including 18 used pairs of No. 9X1, 9 used and one unused pairs of No. 9X1a, one used pair of No. 9X1b and three used pairs of No. 9X1e, the vast majority with full to large margins, perhaps five or so with a side just in, largely blue pen cancels but also red grid and “Paid”, some flaws to be found but all stamps were obviously chosen for choice appearance

THIS IS THE UNIQUE LAPHAM RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL PLATE OF 40, COMPRISING OVERLAPPING HORIZONTAL PAIRS. A SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENT IN CLASSIC UNITED STATES PHILATELY AND ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FRELINGHUYSEN POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS COLLECTION.

All of the issued New York provisional stamps come from the single engraved plate of 40, made up of eight horizontal rows of five. Over the two-year period that the stamps were valid, 143,600 were delivered, including the stamps on Blue and Gray papers from the last printing in 1847. Complete reconstructions of the plate with used stamps are rare, but forming one exclusively with overlapping pairs is exponentially more difficult. To offer a sense of the difficulty of this task if were it to be attempted again, we refer to Philip T. Wall's comments in his serialized *Chronicle* study of the New York Postmaster's Provisional stamps. He estimated that a total of only 175 pairs, both horizontal and vertical exist today (he was of course unaware of the Frelinghuysen collection). This and the following lot each contain 30 or more pairs. One would have to acquire nearly all of the available pairs in the entire marketplace, in order to find 30 that perfectly fit the positions on the plate — not to mention locating 30 that exactly overlap horizontally as they do in this reconstruction. We have a record of a complete reconstruction in horizontal pairs in the famous Henry C. Gibson collection of Postmasters' Provisionals prior to its dispersal in February 1922, but we do not believe that reconstruction survives today. This reconstruction was specifically noted in the 1936 TIPEX exhibition catalogue entry for the Raymond W. Lapham collection of Postmaster's Provisionals, which won the Grand Award, the first international grand award ever earned by a United States collection. After Henry G. Lapham's death in 1939, Frelinghuysen acquired many New Yorks and other provisional rarities from the Lapham collection through Warren H. Colson.



1936 TIPEX listing for the Postmasters' Provisional collection formed by Henry G. Lapham and exhibited in his son's name

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail without premium for better cancels or double transfers. 58,700.00

1845

A Reconstructed Plate tied together horizontally & vertically in pairs.

Shifts
No. 2
No. 4
No. 7
No. 20
No. 23
No. 28
No. 29

No. 1

No. 6

No. 11

No. 16

No. 21

No. 26

Recut
Bottom.

No. 31

Recut
Top.

No. 36

No. 5

No. 10

No. 15

No. 20

No. 25

No. 30

No. 35

No. 40

No. 36

No. 37

No. 38

No. 39

No. 40

Lot 39

Plate Reconstruction with Overlapping Pairs

Lot 39

New York N.Y., 5c Black, Complete Plate Reconstruction in Overlapping Pairs (9X1, 9X1a). 30 horizontal and vertical pairs, overlapping to reconstruct all 40 positions, mounted on an album page annotated in the hand of A. Nicholas Reggio, philatelic secretary to Henry G. Lapham, including 17 used pairs of No. 9X1 and 13 used pairs of No. 9X1a, assembled in such a way that each position is represented by either one, two, or three stamps, mostly full to large margins with some touching or just in, largely blue pen cancels but also red grid, "Paid" and one pair with a non-New York red circular datestamp, some flaws to be found but most are sound

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN INCREDIBLY RARE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FORMED FROM OVERLAPPING PAIRS.

All of the issued New York provisional stamps come from the single engraved plate of 40, made up of eight horizontal rows of five. Over the two-year period that the stamps were valid, 143,600 were delivered, including the stamps on Blue and Gray papers from the last printing in 1847. Complete reconstructions of the plate with used stamps are rare, but forming one exclusively with overlapping pairs is exponentially more difficult. To offer a sense of the difficulty of this task were it to be attempted today, we refer to Philip T. Wall's comments in his serialized *Chronicle* study of the New York Postmaster's Provisional stamps. He estimated that a total of only 175 pairs, including only 25 vertical pairs, exist today (he was of course unaware of the Frelinghuysen collection). This and the previous lot each contain 30 or more pairs. One would have to acquire nearly all the available pairs in the entire marketplace in order to find 30 that perfectly fit the positions on the plate.

We have a record of a complete reconstruction in horizontal pairs in the famous Henry C. Gibson collection of Postmasters' Provisionals prior to its dispersal in February 1922, but we do not believe that reconstruction survives today. This reconstruction was specifically noted in the 1936 TIPEX exhibition catalogue entry for the Raymond W. Lapham collection of Postmaster's Provisionals, which won the Grand Award, the first international grand award ever earned by a United States collection. After Henry G. Lapham's death in 1939, Frelinghuysen acquired many New Yorks and other provisional rarities from the Lapham collection through Warren H. Colson.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail without premium for better cancels or double transfers.

48,250.00

1845

5th New York - Reconstructed Plate.

"Red
Post
Marks"

Shifts
No. 2
No. 4
No. 7
No. 20
No. 23
No. 28
No. 29

No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

No. 5



No. 6



No. 10



No. 15



No. 20



No. 25



No. 30



No. 35



No. 40

No. 36

No. 37

No. 38

No. 39

No. 40

Recut
Bottom.

Recut
Top.

Plate Reconstruction with Handstamp-Cancelled Stamps

Lot 40

New York N.Y., 5c Black, Complete Plate Reconstruction, Handstamp Cancels (9X1, 9X1a, 9X1b, 9X1e). All 40 positions mounted on an album page, notations in the hand of A. Nicholas Reggio, philatelic secretary to Henry G. Lapham, all stamps with New York red handstamped "Paid" arc or grid cancels, including 25 No. 9X1 (one pair), seven No. 9X1a, four No. 9X1b and two No. 9X1e, most with full to large margins, a small number touching on one side, a few flaws may be found but all stamps were selected for choice appearance

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PLATE OF 40 OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL WITH HANDSTAMPED CANCELS. ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN.

All of the issued New York provisional stamps come from the single engraved plate of 40, made up of eight horizontal rows of five. Over the two-year period that the stamps were valid, 143,600 were delivered, including the stamps on Blue and Gray papers from the last printing in 1847. Complete reconstructions of the plate with used stamps are rare, but forming one exclusively with handstamped cancels is exponentially more difficult.

We are aware of only one other reconstruction with all handstamp cancels (ex Boker, Wall and Farrington). Outside of this sale, we have offered only one other complete reconstruction since 1989. This reconstruction might be the one owned by Henry C. Gibson. It was specifically noted in the 1936 TIPEX exhibition catalogue entry for the Raymond W. Lapham collection of Postmaster's Provisionals, which won the Grand Award, the first international grand award ever earned by a United States collection. After Henry G. Lapham's death in 1939, Frelinghuysen acquired many New Yorks and other provisional rarities from the Lapham collection through Warren H. Colson.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail with premiums for the cancels but no premiums for the double transfers. 24,725.00

1845

"5 NEW YORK"

RECONSTRUCTED PLATE

UPPER HALF

<p>1</p> <p>1-2 outside guide line 3 Unshaded ornament 4 Broken frame</p>	<p>2 The Big Shift</p> <p>Whole lower label shifted 1-2-3 three dashes as in No. 4 & No. 29</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1 Not lower part of "P" 2 Not over "TS" of "CENTS" in white part of oval 3 Not in downstroke of "N"</p>	<p>4 Shift</p> <p>Lower label shifted 1-2-3 dashes as in 2-29 4 No dash in circle as 29 5 Two dashes lower "P"</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1 Line leaning to left 2 Not on frame line 3 Vertical pair line between Nos 5 & 10</p>
<p>6</p> <p>1-2 Guide line outside 3. 3 faint dots in margin 4. Hair lines in margin Hard Stamp to locate</p>	<p>7 Shift</p> <p>1. Upper label shifted 2. Outer line shift 3. Color dot on frame 4. Lower label shifted</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1. Dash in "I" of FIVE 2. Not in downstroke of "N" 3. Not of broken frame 4. Hair lines outside</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1. Guide line dots 2. Broken frame 3. Hair lines outside</p>	<p>10</p> <p>1. Line between 5 & 10 2. Line in oval as in 8-13 3-4. Vert. pair lines 5. Dash in margin</p>
<p>11</p> <p>1-2. Guide line dots 3. Not in top margin 4. 2 Vertical lines 5. Hair lines bet. 11-12</p>	<p>12</p> <p>1 Color dot as in 7 2 Plain color dot 3. Dash in E 4. Hair lines see 11</p>	<p>13</p> <p>1. Hair line in oval 2. Color dots in "I" 3. Spot in "N" 4. Dash across oval.</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1. Guide line dots 2. Dot in stock 3. 2 dashes in oval. 4. Faint dot in "N"</p>	<p>15</p> <p>1 Not in margin 2 Note position of dot on cheek also found in other stamps.</p>
<p>16</p> <p>1. Dot in margin 2 Broken frame 3 Not on frame line 4-5 Guide line</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1 Color speck as in 7-12 2 Speck fainter as 12 3. Strong horiz. dash 4. Note dot on cheek</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1-2. Dot in "I" & "N" 3-4 Smudges 5-6 Guide line 7. Note dot on cheek</p>	<p>19</p> <p>1-2 Guide line dots 3. Unshaded ornament 4. Weakened frame 5. Frame not broken</p>	<p>20 Shift</p> <p>1. Shift dots 2. Shift dots 3. Spot in "N" & "O" 4-5. Dots in margin</p>

BRITISH HAND MADE PAPER

Lot 41EX

Plate Reconstruction with Reggio's Plating Notes

Lot 41

New York N.Y., 5c Black, Complete Plate Reconstruction (9X1, 9X1a, 9X1e). All 40 positions beautifully mounted on two album pages, each in its own framed box with detailed descriptions and arrows for each position in the hand of A. Nicholas Reggio, philatelic secretary to Henry G. Lapham, including 26 used No. 9X1, one unused No. 9X1, 11 used No. 9X1a, one unused No. 9X1a and one used No. 9X1e, every stamp with at least clear margins and many with choice large margins including a couple with sheet margins, mostly blue pen cancels but also red "Paid" arc handstamp and magenta pen, some flaws to be expected in such a reconstruction but all stamps were obviously chosen for choice appearance

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE HIGH-QUALITY RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL PLATE WITH LARGE-MARGINED STAMPS THROUGHOUT.

All of the issued New York provisional stamps come from the single engraved plate of 40, made up of eight horizontal rows of five. Over the two-year period that the stamps were valid, 143,600 were delivered, including the stamps on Blue and Gray papers from the last printing in 1847. Complete plate reconstructions are rare, and many positions in a typical reconstruction will be filled with stamps which are cut in or very faulty. Outside of this sale, we have offered only one other complete reconstruction since 1989.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail with no premium for the better cancels or double transfers.

(Photo Ex) 23,525.00



Plate Reconstruction of On-Cover Stamps

Lot 42

New York N.Y., 5c Black, Complete Plate Reconstruction on Covers (9X1, 9X1a, 9X1b, 9X1e). All 40 positions on covers, mostly folded letters mounted two to an album page with notations in the hand of A. Nicholas Reggio, philatelic secretary to Henry G. Lapham, including 22 covers with No. 9X1, six with No. 9X1a including one with two stamps (one the “Big Shift” Position 2 double transfer) used to pay the over-300 miles rate to Jackson, Tennessee, eight with No. 9X1b including two with “A C M” initials separated but without periods, four with No. 9X1e, mostly full to large margins with some touched on a side, all used from New York and with the range of red handstamps seen during the 1845-47 period, most with blue pen cancels, a few stamp or cover flaws to be found but overall fresh, if this were not a reconstruction most of these would be individual lots

VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING AND EXCEPTIONALLY RARE COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ON 40 SEPARATE COVERS.

All of the issued New York provisional stamps come from the single engraved plate of 40, made up of eight horizontal rows of five. Over the two-year period that the stamps were valid, 143,600 were delivered, including the stamps on Blue and Gray papers from the last printing in 1847. Complete reconstructions of the plate with used stamps are rare, but forming one made up of on-cover stamps is unimaginably difficult. The amount of material available to Reggio and Lapham to create all the plate reconstructions that went into the Frelinghuysen collection must have been enormous.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail with no premium for the double transfers.

(Photo Ex) 31,575.00

Unused Stamps With “ACM” (Alonzo C. Monson) Initials (9X1, 9X1a)



43

- 43 ★ New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 2 with **major double transfer of the bottom label**, large part **original gum**, clear margins with **sheet margin** at top, small tear at right, Very Fine appearance, a very scarce original-gum example of the “Big Shift” double transfer, Scott Retail as no gum 1,700.00



44

- 44 (★) New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 32, unused (no gum), deep shade, large to clear margins, Very Fine 1,500.00



45

- 45 (★) New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 30, unused (no gum), large margins to clear incl. **sheet margin** at right, minor edge wrinkle, otherwise Very Fine 1,500.00



46

- 46 (★) New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 14, unused (no gum), large margins to clear at bottom left, deep shade and clear impression, fresh and Very Fine, a pretty stamp 1,500.00

- 47 ★ **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 29, showing double transfer in letters of “Post Office”, part original gum, full margins to ample at upper left, Very Fine, a rare original-gum example of the New York Postmaster’s Provisional from a better position, Scott Retail as no gum 1,500.00



47



48

- 48 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 35, unused (no gum), large even margins, slightly toned, blue back-stamp barely shows thru at bottom right, otherwise Extremely Fine 1,500.00

- 49 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 8, unused (no gum), large to clear margins, small thin spot at left, Fine appearance 1,500.00



49



50

- 50 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 2 with **major double transfer of the bottom label**, unused (no gum), ample to large margins, tiny edge tear at top left, Very Fine appearing and scarce unused example of the “Big Shift” double transfer 1,700.00



51
Front and Back

Watermarked Paper

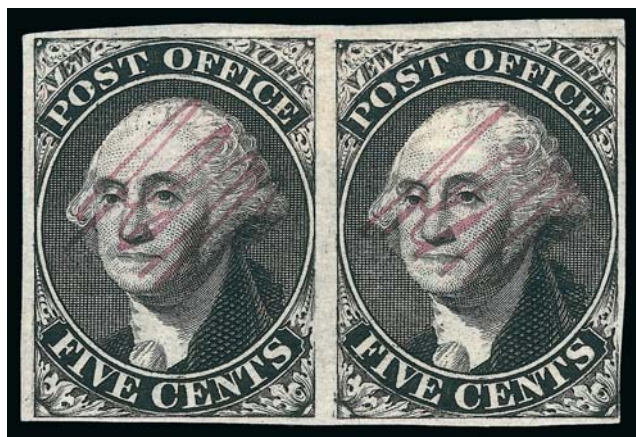
- 51 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials, Double-Line Watermark (9X1 var).** Position 1, unused (no gum), clear large portions of two letters along left side of the stamp, large margins to ample at upper left

VERY FINE. A RARE AND DESIRABLE EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON PAPER SHOWING PART OF THE PAPERMAKER'S WATERMARK.

In his *Chronicle* series Philip T. Wall recorded watermarks with portions of an “E” or an “F”. In the 1936 MacGuffin article in the *American Philatelist*, it was reported that of 2,000 stamps examined six copies were found to have a watermark, with the letter “J” identified. The stamp offered here clearly has an “E”, and the second letter could certainly be a “J”.

Ex Lapham. Scott Retail as normal unused No. 9X1 \$1,500.00.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



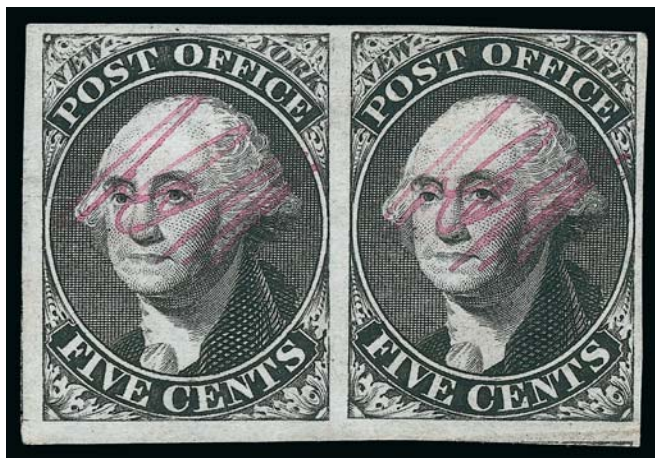
52

- 52 ★ **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 27-28, horizontal pair, part original gum, large margins at top and left, touching at lower right, clear impression on fresh paper

FINE. A RARE PAIR OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL WITH PART ORIGINAL GUM.

Scott retail as unused pair without gum.

5,750.00



53

- 53 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 32-33, horizontal pair, unused (no gum), large margins to just clear at top right, light horizontal crease in left stamp, otherwise Fine-Very Fine appearance, scarce unused pair

5,750.00



54

- 54 ★ New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a). Position 4 with **double transfer** of the bottom label, part original gum, huge margins to full at bottom

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL SHOWING A DOUBLE TRANSFER.

Small “W.H.C.” (Warren H. Colson) back-stamp. Scott Retail as no gum and with no premium for the double transfer. 1,750.00

- 55 ★ New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a). Position 7 with **major double transfer** of both top and bottom labels, part original gum, large to full margins, small corner crease in margin at top left, Very Fine appearance, Scott Retail as no gum 1,800.00



55

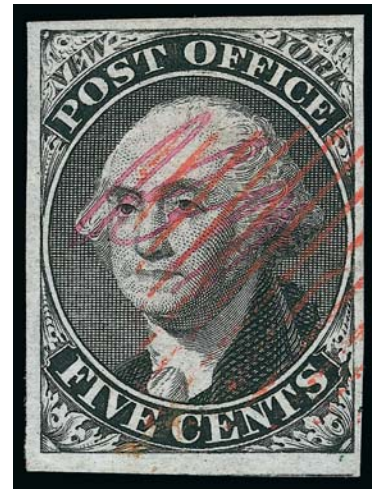
Handstamp-Cancelled Stamps With “ACM” Initials (9X1, 9X1a)



56

- 56 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 7, ample margins to clear, cancelled by bold **red “5” large numeral handstamp**, tiny tear at right, otherwise Fine, an unusual cancel on the New York provisional, the origin of which is unknown to us, we searched the Levi records for a comparable example and found another apparently identical strike on a No. 9X1 from a 1955 Heiman auction Estimate \$400-500

- 57 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 19, large to huge margins, fresh paper, cancelled solely by neat strike of red square grid without pen cancel, Extremely Fine 550.00

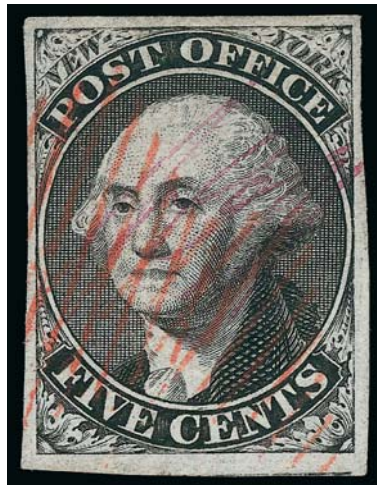


57



58

- 58 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Position 24, large to huge margins, cancelled solely by light strike of red “Paid” arc handstamp without pen cancel, Extremely Fine 550.00



59

- 59 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials, Stitch Watermark (9X1 var). Four full to large margins, clear **stitch watermark** along left side can be seen without the aid of fluid, neat red New York grid cancel, tiny pinhole above Washington’s eyes, Extremely Fine appearance, while stitch watermarks are occasionally seen on the U.S. 1847 Issue, they are extremely rare on the New York Postmaster’s Provisional, Philip T. Wall discussed stitch watermarks on the New York provisionals in *Chronicle* 112 (p. 227), citing Philip H. Ward’s 1926 article in *Mekeel’s* about a stitch watermark example that was the first Ward had ever encountered, Wall stated that this is the only reference he had ever read about the variety and had never encountered one himself Estimate \$1,000-1,500



60



61



62

- 60 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 18, large to clear margins, cancelled by two strikes of red “U.S.” in octagon used by the United States City Despatch Post in 1844-46 and later by the regular post office, small thin spot at upper right, Very Fine appearing and rare example of this handstamp on the New York Postmaster’s Provisional, fewer than 12 are recorded 1,700.00
- 61 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a).** Position 33, ample to full margins, deep shade, cancelled solely by light strike of red New York datestamp without pen cancel, Very Fine and choice 550.00
- 62 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a).** Position 31, full to huge margins incl. sheet margin at left, cancelled solely by part strike of red “Paid” arc handstamp without pen cancel, small corner crease and tear, Very Fine appearance 625.00

- 63 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 17/22, vertical pair, large even margins, cancelled solely by neat strikes of New York red square grid without pen cancel, top stamp light horizontal crease, bottom stamp tiny edge tear, still Extremely Fine appearance, vertical pairs are much scarcer than horizontal pairs, Philip T. Wall estimated that only 25 exist, though this collection adds considerably to that total 1,600.00



63

- 64 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 1-2, horizontal pair, right stamp **major double transfer**, large margins to just clear at bottom right, with small portion of Position 3 at right, **cancelled solely by two strikes of red New York “Paid” arc handstamp without pen cancel**, light vertical crease in Position 2, Very Fine appearing pair with the “Big Shift” double transfer, Scott Retail for normal pair 1,550.00



64



65

- 65 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 18-19, horizontal pair, large margins to clear at top, faintly cancelled in red at bottom of left stamp, without pen cancel, right stamp appears unused, Very Fine and choice, Scott Retail as used pair 1,500.00

- 66 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 11-12, horizontal pair, beautiful large margins frame the design, **cancelled solely by strikes of New York red square grid** which is struck strongly enough to slightly break the paper, thin specks at bottom of left stamp and in margin between, still Extremely Fine appearance 1,550.00



66



67



68



69



70



71



72EX

Pen-Cancelled Stamps with “ACM” Initials (9X1, 9X1a)

- 67 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 1, huge margins all around, blue pen cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb 5c New York 500.00
- 68 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 1, large to huge margins incl. **sheet margin** at top, blue pen cancel, Extremely Fine Gem 500.00
- 69 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 3, large margins to full at bottom left with portions of adjoining stamps at left and bottom, neat blue pen strokes, Very Fine and choice 500.00
- 70 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 1, full margins three sides with part of **top sheet margin**, cancelled by blue pen squiggle, Very Fine 500.00
- 71 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 28, margins full at left and clear other sides, faint magenta pen cancel, ink offset on back, Fine 500.00
- 72 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM”, “A.C.M.” Initials (9X1, 9X1b).** Balance of 15 stamps, incl. nine used and two unused 9X1, three used 9X1b, one which appears to be 9X1e but pen cancel is removed so we assume the signature also removed (counted as 9X1), range of positions mostly noted on back, most with blue pen cancels, a couple with New York red handstamps, nearly all with a small flaw but also with full margins nearly throughout, Very Fine appearing group (Photo Ex) 10,100.00



73

- 73 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 11-13, horizontal strip of three, full margins to just in or touching, neat blue pen cancels, small scissors-cut at lower right edge of middle stamp

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE STRIP OF THREE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL.

While pairs of the New York provisional were commonly used to pay the double or over-300 miles rate, any multiple of three or larger is extremely rare.

Ex Earl of Crawford and Waterhouse.

5,000.00



75



74

- 74 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 9-10, horizontal pair, full even margins except touching at top right, light blue pen cancel, Very Fine pair, the left stamp particularly nice 1,500.00
- 75 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Positions 31/36, vertical pair, large margins to just clear at bottom, appears unused but cleaned which slightly smudges initials and we assume also removes a cancel, top stamp small tear, Very Fine appearance and scarce as a vertical pair, Scott Retail as used pair 1,500.00

“A.C.M.” Initials With Periods (9X1b)



76



77

- 76 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “A.C.M.” Initials (9X1b). Position 22, large margins, clear impression, cancelled solely by strike of red “Paid” arc handstamp without pen cancel, Extremely Fine 750.00
- 77 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “A.C.M.” Initials (9X1b). Position 29, tight but clear margins, red New York circular datestamp without pen cancel, Very Fine, the circular datestamp is much scarcer on this stamp than the red “Paid” or grid, it was used exclusively on foreign-bound mail 800.00



78

- 78 New York N.Y., 5c Black, “A.C.M.” Initials (9X1b). Positions 35/40, vertical pair, large margins all around, neat black pen stroke cancels

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE VERTICAL PAIR OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL WITH SMALL “A.C.M” INITIALS WITH PERIODS.

A number of factors makes this item rare. Vertical pairs are much scarcer than horizontal. Philip T. Wall estimated that only 25 of the former exist versus 150 of the latter (he was of course unaware of the Frelinghuysen collection). The black pen cancel is also scarcer than the blue pen normally seen. Combining these factors with the scarcer “A.C.M.” initials and choice condition makes this a very desirable pair. 2,450.00

- 79 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, "A.C.M." Initials (9X1b).** Positions 8-9, horizontal pair, full to large margins all around, blue pen cancels, small scissors-cut between stamps at bottom, Extremely Fine appearance, a scarce pair with the "A.C.M." initials 2,400.00



79

Small "A C M" Initials Without Periods (9X1b Variety)



80

- 80 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, Small "A C M" Initials Without Periods (9X1b var).** Positions 29-30, horizontal pair, clear smaller initials which are completely separated but with no apparent trace of periods, full margins to just clear at upper right, two neat strokes of blue pen cancel

VERY FINE. AN ATTRACTIVE AND UNUSUAL VARIETY WITH SEPARATED "A C M" INITIALS — RARE AS A PAIR.

This style of initials does not fit exactly with any of the types listed in Scott or described by Philip T. Wall in *Chronicle* 98 (pp. 80-82). It is closest to a combination of 9X1a and 9X1b. Wall states that sometimes the "A.C.M." initials of 9X1b have faint periods, but the periods appear to be completely absent here. The introduction to the Farrington collection mentions the existence of this variety and estimates that 50-100 exist, though as a pair they are no doubt far scarcer. The plate reconstruction with covers offered in this sale (lot 42) contains two similar examples.

Scott Retail as normal 9X1b pair.

2,400.00



81

Blue Paper with “ACM” Initials (9X2)

- 81 **New York N.Y., 5c Black on Blue, “ACM” Initials (9X2).** Position 40, enormous **bottom right corner sheet margins**, large top margin with portion of Position 35, just clear at left, proof-like impression, neat strike New York red square grid cancel, small thin spot above Washington’s tie

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A STRIKING CORNER-MARGIN EXAMPLE OF THE RARE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ON BLUE WOVE.

The last printing of the New York provisional was furnished on January 7, 1847, when 100 sheets were delivered (see Rawdon, Wright & Hatch record book entry on page 71 of this catalogue). Philip T. Wall believes that most if not all of the stamps on Gray paper (Scott 9X3) and Blue paper (Scott 9X2) come from this last printing, as all of the known covers are postmarked after that date.

Ex Lapham. With 2012 P.F. certificate.

3,500.00



82

Blue Paper with “ACM” Initials (9X2)

- 82 ✉ **New York N.Y., 5c Black on Blue, “ACM” Initials (9X2).** Position 9, large margins to just touching at upper left, crisp impression on deeply blued paper, tied by red “Paid” arc handstamp with second strike above, matching “New-York 5cts. 2 Apr.” integral-rate circular datestamp on 1847 folded letter to Boston, stamp with small amount of gum soak toning at top

VERY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE COVER WITH THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ON BLUE PAPER.

The last printing of the New York provisional was furnished on January 7, 1847, when 100 sheets were delivered (see Rawdon, Wright & Hatch record book entry on page 71 of this catalogue). Philip T. Wall believes that most if not all of the stamps on Gray paper (Scott 9X3) and Blue paper (Scott 9X2) come from this last printing, as all of the known covers are postmarked after that date.

Ex Lapham.

5,750.00



Lot 83

Used with Boyd's City Express Stamp

Lot 83

New York N.Y., 5c Black, "ACM" Initials (9X1). Position 8, tied by red "Paid" arc handstamp without pen cancel, matching "New-York 5cts. 10 Jun." (likely 1847) circular datestamp, used with **Boyd's City Express, New York N.Y., 2c Black on Green (20L4)**, small black cancel, paying the Boyd's charge to the mails on small cover to Washington D.C., 5c stamp with small toned spot at upper right, the Boyd's stamp with small flaws, minor cover soiling

VERY FINE. ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN COMBINATIONS OF A POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ISSUE WITH A PRIVATE LOCAL-POST STAMP, THIS BEING THE ONLY COMPLETE COVER. AN IMPORTANT POSTAL HISTORY RARITY.

The use of the New York Postmaster's Provisional with any carrier or local stamp is extremely rare. There are two recorded combination covers with the 3c U.S. City Despatch Post carrier stamp (6LB4). One is from the famous Lenox correspondence from New Hamburg with the 5c "RHM" (ex Lapham, Chaffee and Weill). The second is a combination with the 3c U.S. City Despatch Post carrier stamp on a rebacked cover front to Holland. The other New York Postmaster's Provisional and local-post stamp combination is on a rebacked cover front with the Boyd's No. 20L4, addressed to Albany with a March 16 (1847) New York circular datestamp (Mazza collection). Both stamps on the cover front are creased. The March 16 piece is described in both the Piller book (p. 123) and the Scott Catalogue as unique, because people were unaware of the Frelinghuysen collection. The cover offered here now becomes the unique full New York Postmaster's Provisional and local-post combination cover, and one of only two complete covers used with any carrier or local stamp.

Ex Lapham. With 2012 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$10,000-15,000



Lot 84

Used from Boston, Massachusetts

Lot 84

New York N.Y., 5c Black, “A CM” Initials (9X1a var). Position 10, unusual configuration of signature with “A” separated from “CM” (the reverse of the normal 9X1a), large margins to touching at right, tied by magenta manuscript “5” applied at Boston with red **“Boston 5 cts. Sep. 30”** integral-rate circular datestamp, stamp cancelled on arrival by red “Paid” arc handstamp, second strike at center, on folded cover to E. D. Morgan & Co. in New York

VERY FINE. A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND RARE EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL STAMP USED ON INBOUND MAIL FROM BOSTON.

New York Postmaster Robert H. Morris arranged to distribute stamps to cities outside of New York and instructed the postmasters to treat the letters as unpaid at origin, but New York would accept them as prepaid on arrival. This cover originated in Boston, and the stamp has the unusual initials configuration with the letters “ACM” almost completely separated (without periods), except the “C” and “M” are faintly attached.

Ex Lapham.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



Lot 85



Lot 85
Detail of Strip

Strip of Four on Cover

Lot 85

New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a). Positions 32-35, horizontal strip of four, margins completely clear all around, file fold thru right stamp, second stamp from left has small scrape touched up with pencil, tied by blue pen cancel with matching “20” for double 10c over-300 miles rate, red “New-York Jun. 2 (1846)” circular datestamp with matching “Paid” arc handstamp on blue folded cover to Marietta O., sender’s manuscript “Paid” notation at top left, docketing on side flap

VERY FINE. ONE OF FOUR RECORDED COVERS BEARING A STRIP OF FOUR OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL. THIS OUTSTANDING COVER HAS NOT BEEN SEEN PUBLICLY SINCE 1936.

In his outstanding series of *Chronicle* articles on the New York Postmaster’s Provisional, Philip T. Wall offered his opinion on the five most outstanding New York covers (*Chronicle* 107, pp. 153-155). In addition to the famous Hasbrouck cover with a block of nine and a strip of three, and the cover front with a pair of stamps initialed “MMJr”, Wall selected the three covers with strips of four that were known to him to still exist. This cover, the fourth known with a strip of four, was pictured in another Wall article (*Chronicle* 111, p. 153), but its whereabouts was unknown at the time. It is one of three ex-Lapham rarities described by Wall as “phantoms,” which, unbeknownst to him, were residing in the Frelinghuysen collection.

Henry G. Lapham displayed this cover in his exhibit of New York provisionals at the 1926 New York exhibition and at the Collectors Club of New York in April 1928. Henry’s son Raymond included this cover in his Grand Award exhibit at the 1936 TIPEX exhibition. After Henry’s death in 1939, Frelinghuysen acquired the cover, along with other rare provisionals, when Warren H. Colson sold portions of the Lapham collection privately.

There are four known New York Postmaster’s Provisional covers with strips of four, as follows in order of use:

- 1) Positions 31-34, New York Oct. (1845) circular datestamp, used to Cincinnati O., double 10c rate, ex Hart, Klep, Chafee and Jaretsky
- 2) Positions 6-9, New York March 17 (1846) circular datestamp, used to Geneva N.Y., double 10c rate, ex Grunin and Zoellner
- 3) Positions 32-35, New York Jun. 2 (1846) circular datestamp, used to Marietta O., double 10c rate, ex Lapham, the cover offered here
- 4) Positions 37-40, New York Sep. 13 (1846) circular datestamp, used to Fort Wayne Ind., double 10c rate, ex Seybold, Hart and Gibson.

Ex Lapham.

Estimate \$20,000-30,000



Lot 86



Lot 86
Detail of Block

Block of Six on Cover

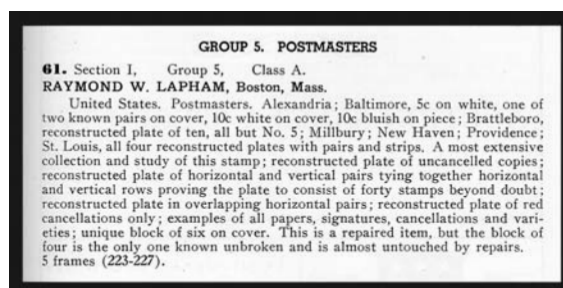
Lot 86

New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1). Positions 1/6-8/11-12, irregular block of six, Positions 1 and 7-8 expertly repaired with portions of design replaced at right of top stamp and at top of the 7-8 pair, tied by blue pen cancels with matching manuscript “30” for triple 10c over-300 miles rate, red “New-York Apl. 3” (1846) circular datestamp with matching “Paid” arc handstamp on folded letter to Buffalo N.Y., some cover edge wear or tears, internal tear closed with hinges

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THIS IS THE SECOND LARGEST MULTIPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL ISSUE. AN OUTSTANDING ARTIFACT OF CLASSIC PHILATELY AND OFFERED AT AUCTION FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1924. ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FRELINGHUYSEN COLLECTION.

The largest known multiple of the New York Postmaster’s Provisional is the famous Hasbrouck cover with the block of nine and strip of three. The Benjamin K. Miller collection, owned by the New York Public Library, contained a block of ten from the bottom two rows of the plate, but the block was broken after the 1977 theft of items from the collection. This cover bears the second largest recorded multiple. There is one used block of four known as well as four covers with strips of four (one offered in lot 85) and a few off-cover strips of four. Any multiple larger than a pair is rare.

In his outstanding series of *Chronicle* articles on the New York Postmaster’s Provisional, Philip T. Wall discussed three ex-Lapham rarities, wondering if they still existed. Unknown to him at the time is the fact that they were residing in the Frelinghuysen collection. One of the items discussed in *Chronicle* 111 (pp. 152-154) is the cover offered here. It first appeared and was last auctioned at the American Philatelic Society convention in August 1924, selling for \$476. Shortly thereafter it was acquired by John A. Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Company and placed with George W. Armitage of England.



1936 TIPEX listing for the Postmasters’ Provisional collection formed by Henry G. Lapham and exhibited in his son’s name

Henry G. Lapham acquired the entire Armitage collection of United States in a private sale through Frank Godden sometime in 1930. Therefore, this cover with the block of six was not part of Lapham’s 1926 New York provisional exhibit or his 1928 Collectors Club of New York presentation. However, it is specifically noted in the 1936 TIPEX exhibition catalogue entry for the Raymond W. Lapham collection of Postmaster’s Provisionals, which won the Grand Award, the first international grand award ever earned by a United States collection. After Henry G. Lapham’s death in 1939, Frelinghuysen acquired the block on cover and other provisional rarities from the Lapham collection through Warren H. Colson.

Ex Armitage and Lapham.

Estimate \$30,000-40,000



Used to Foreign Countries

- 87 ☒ **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a).** Position 16, ample to large margins, tied by red “New-York 5 Paid Nov. 29” foreign-mail integral-rate circular datestamp on 1845 folded letter **to Trieste, care of London, England**, endorsed “*p. Str. Britannia via Boston*” at lower left, London receiving backstamp, manuscript “1/-” British due rate, stamp with minor wrinkle at left center

VERY FINE. A SCARCE USE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL TO TRIESTE VIA LONDON.

As usual for this correspondence, this cover was sent to James Lang in England and forwarded to Trieste outside the mails. Ex Lapham. Estimate \$2,000-3,000

- 88 ☒ **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 33, full attractive margins all around, tied by red “New-York 5 Paid Jul. 15” foreign-mail integral-rate circular datestamp on 1846 folded letter **to Trieste, care of London, England**, London address crossed out, endorsed “*p. Str. Britannia via Boston & Halifax*” at lower left, London receiving backstamp, manuscript “1/-” British due rate also crossed out

VERY FINE AND SCARCE USE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL TO TRIESTE VIA LONDON.

As usual for this correspondence, this cover was sent to James Lang in England and forwarded to Trieste outside the mails. Ex Lapham. Estimate \$2,000-3,000



89

- 89 ☒ **New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e).** Position 39, large margins to clear at top, tied by red New York “Paid” arc handstamp and also by French transit, second strike of “Paid” at center, on blue folded cover docketed Dec. 14, 1846 **to La Chaux-de-Fond, Switzerland**, sender’s ship-name directive “*Caledonia*” and “*Via Paris*”, red “COLONIES/&c. ART. 13” framed Anglo-French accountancy handstamp, red “T.F.” transit and bold manuscript “46” decimes due rate, British transit (Dec. 31) and Swiss back-stamps, addressee’s name has been erased resulting in thinning of the cover and small hole below the stamp, area backed with additional paper, also some soiling extending to bottom of stamp

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED COVERS TO SWITZERLAND WITH THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER’S PROVISIONAL STAMP AND THE ONLY COVER BEARING THE UNSIGNED VARIETY. AN EXTRAORDINARY USE.

Philip T. Wall records only three covers used to Switzerland, with this now the fourth. The finest known is the ex Grunin and Zoellner cover franked with an “A CM” stamp (9X1a). The cover offered here and one other cover have the addresses obliterated.

Ex Lapham.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500



Lot 90



Lot 90
Detail of Stamp

Providence, Rhode Island

Lot 90

5c Gray Black (10X1). Position 9 (the only position with just two pearls above the oval), full to large margins, cancelled by usual manuscript check mark, **tied by red “Paid” handstamp**, matching “Providence R.I. Sep. 4” circular datestamp and “5” rate handstamp on folded letter datelined September 3, 1846, from H. L. Kendall, agent for the New England Iron Company, to Thomas J. Coggeshall in Wareham Mass., light file folds clear of stamp

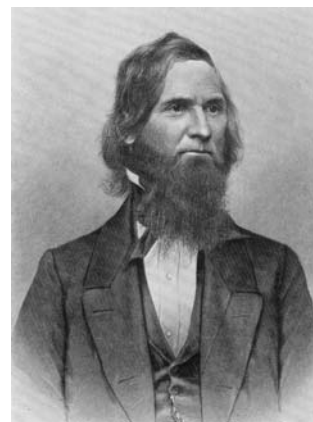
EXTREMELY FINE. A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF THE PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, POSTMASTER’S 5-CENT PROVISIONAL TIED BY A HANDSTAMPED MARKING ON COVER. VERY FEW ARE KNOWN TIED IN THIS MANNER. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THIS COVER HAS BEEN OFFERED AT AUCTION SINCE ITS DISCOVERY IN 1926.

Ex Slater (No. 6 in his book) and Lapham. With 2011 P.F. certificate. Scott value for 10X1 tied by handstamp on cover is \$21,500.00. Estimate \$15,000-20,000

The Providence Postmaster

The history of the Providence postmaster’s provisional issue is extensively documented in *The Stamps of the Providence, R.I. Postmaster 1846-47*, published in 1930 by Alpheus B. Slater Jr. (1860-1936). Very little new information has come to light since Slater published his book.

Welcome B. Sayles (1812-1862) was appointed postmaster of Providence in December 1845 by President James K. Polk, the successful Democratic candidate in the election of 1844. Before Polk made the appointment, he received a cautionary letter from Edward J. Mallett, the Providence postmaster from 1831 to November 1845. Mallett expressed concerns over Sayles’ strong ties to the Dorr Rebellion in 1842. The armed rebellion on May 19, 1842, was the climax to a longstanding conflict in Rhode Island between the Dorrites, led by Thomas Dorr, and the Charterites. The Dorrites wanted voting rights in Rhode Island for all men, including those who were not landowners. The Charterites did not want the original Rhode Island charter amended to eliminate the voting requirement of land ownership. After the legislative conflict escalated into armed conflict, the Dorrite militia tried without success to take control of the Providence arsenal. In the aftermath, Thomas Dorr was arrested, and Sayles left the state for two years, returning in 1845 (*Correspondence of James K. Polk: January-June 1845*, James Knox Polk, Robert G. Hall, available from Google Books).



Welcome B. Sayles (1812-1862)
Providence Postmaster



The Union Buildings, in which the Providence post office was located

Despite his role in the Rhode Island suffrage movement, Sayles received his commission and served four years under the Polk administration. He was succeeded by Henry L. Bowen, who served from 1849 to 1853. Sayles was reappointed by President Franklin Pierce and served another four years until 1857. He went on to publish the *Providence Daily Post* newspaper and later served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Civil War. Lieutenant-Colonel Sayles was killed on December 13, 1862, in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

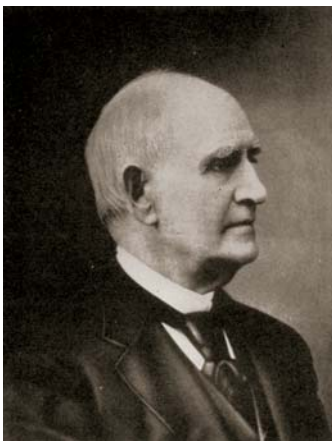
The Providence Provisional Stamps

Postmaster Sayles was aware of the success of Great Britain's postal reforms, including the use of postage stamps. In the summer of 1846, Sayles secured permission from the Postmaster General to issue stamps for local use. He ordered an engraved copper plate from a local engraver named George W. Babcock. The plate was originally intended to comprise sixteen subjects, arranged four by four, including twelve 5c and four 10c denominations. The total face value of a sheet printed from the plate in this original format would have been one dollar. After the layout lines were etched into the copper surface, the decision was made to reduce the number of subjects to twelve, comprising eleven 5c denominations and one 10c subject at the top right of the printed sheet. The engraving was accomplished entirely by hand, and no two subjects are exactly alike,



George W. Babcock
Providence engraver

although the similarity between the 5c and 10c denominated stamps caused confusion. The differences in engraving between one 5c subject and another can best be observed in the pearls above the oval and detail of the acanthus leaves along the bottom.



Henry A. Hidden
Providence printer

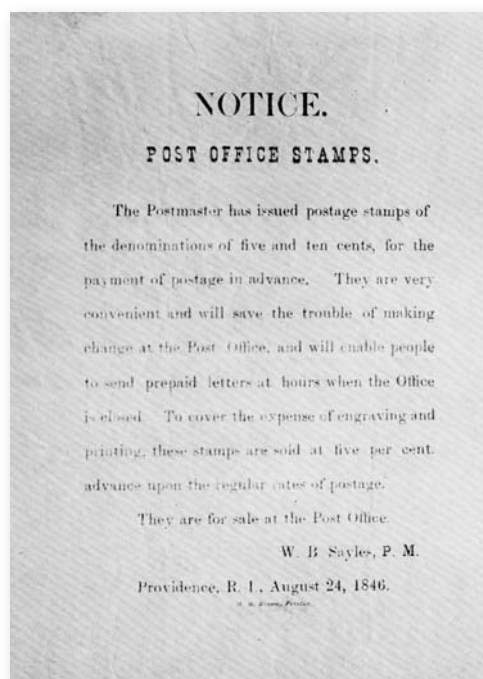
The finished plate and order for printing was given to Henry A. Hidden & Company, a large commercial printer of bank notes, located in the Turks Head building in Providence. The stamps were printed in grayish black on a crisp grayish white paper used in bank note production. It is reported that five bundles of 100 sheets, for a total of 500 sheets (5,500 5c stamps and 500 10c stamps), together with the copper plate, were delivered to the post office on Friday, August 21, 1846.

The sheets furnished by the printer were not gummed, so the assistant postmaster, Robert H. Barton, spent Sunday applying gum to the backs of the sheets from two bundles (200 sheets). Two more bundles were subsequently gummed in a similar manner. Thus, 400 of the 500 sheets were gummed at the post office, and the balance of 100 sheets were left ungummed.

A postmaster's handbill announcing the availability of the new stamps is dated August 24, 1846. On the same day, Monday, August 24, this announcement was published in the *Providence Daily Journal*, and the stamps were placed on sale at the post office. Sales were discontinued when the first General Issue stamps (Scott 1 and 2) were received on July 31, 1847. The cashier, F. C. Gardiner, reported that the demand for the provisional stamps tapered off significantly after the first day, and sales were generally weak during the year that the provisional stamps were available.



The Turks Head Building, where the Hidden & Co. printing firm was located



Post office announcement of provisional stamps dated August 24, 1846

The information and testimony gathered by Slater led him to surmise that most of the four bundles of gummed sheets were sold to the public (his estimate was 3,973 5c and 347 10c stamps). The remainders of post-office gummed sheets, along with the copper plate, were in the possession of Postmaster Sayles until he gifted them to his nephew, Lycurges Sayles, sometime around 1857.

The fifth bundle of 100 ungummed sheets was left in the cellar of the old Post Office building until the time the office was relocated to the What Cheer Building. In the process of cleaning out the basement, a janitor put the bundle in the pile for incineration, but a letter carrier, John Hagan, noticed the stamps and asked if he could have them, since they no longer had postal value. Over years the sheets in Hagan's possession — the quantity reported by different sources ranges from 60 to 100 — were dispersed in various ways, and many of them were gummed by Hagan to make them more desirable to collectors. The gum Hagan used was thick, lumpy and brown, unlike the smoother, lighter-colored gum applied at the

post office. Today, unused Providence stamps can be found with original post-office gum, with Hagan's brown "collector" gum, without gum but stained from Hagan's gum, and without gum but relatively free of staining.

In 1893 the copper plate and Postmaster Sayles' remainders were sold for \$2,500 by Lycurges Sayles to E. B. Hanes, a partner in the Philadelphia stamp firm of Bogert & Durbin. The new owners sold the original stamps, and they also used the plate over the next 20 years to make proof impressions on cards (so-called "trial colors") and reprints on paper similar to the original issue. The reprint sheets on stamp paper were made with and without the Bogert & Durbin name printed on the back. In 1917 the plate was acquired by Slater, who donated it to the Rhode Island Historical Society (www.rihs.org).

The Slater book has a photographic census of 50 Providence covers. A few of the covers listed by Slater are stampless covers with Providence provisional stamps fraudulently added, thus reducing the count of genuine covers. However, the count must also be increased by adding genuine covers that were not in the Slater census. We have not conducted a thorough census, but our estimate of covers known is 50 to 60 of the 5c, and one certified 10c cover (last sold in the Weills Brothers Stock auction by Christie's Robson Lowe in October 1989). Another 10c is known, but it has not been certified due to inconclusive physical evidence. We estimate that no more than six covers exist with the Providence stamp tied by a handstamped marking (either the datestamp, "Paid" or "5" numeral).



Alpheus B. Slater Jr. (1860-1936)

The Mystery of the Slater Collection

The collection formed by Slater and donated to the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1930 has a tangled history which is virtually impossible to unravel 80 years after the events. Slater's biography and the story of the "missing" Providence covers were told by Dr. Stanley M. Bierman in a two-part article published in the *Chronicle* ("Alpheus B. Slater, Jr. and Stamps of the Providence, R.I., Postmaster," No. 136, November 1987, and "The Slater Providence Collection and the Writ of Replevin," No. 137, February 1988).

To briefly summarize, Slater built his collection with several acquisitions. Among them was his discovery of five stamped covers addressed to Thomas J. Coggeshall in correspondence that was in the files of the Tremont Nail Company (see page 65 of the Slater book). Slater's company, the Eastern Nail Company, bought the Tremont Nail Company and its plant in 1926. According to his own account, he "found in the attic of the office all the old correspondence of 1846-58" and "the stamped covers and many of the stampless went directly into the Providence collection." Slater identified the stamped covers as "Nos. 6, 9, 15, 20 and 42" in his book. Slater No. 6 is the cover offered here.

In July 1930 Slater acquired the George Anthony collection of Providence provisional stamps on covers, then reputed to be largest holding of its kind. A few months later, in October 1930, Slater made his generous bequest to the Rhode Island Historical Society, endowing them with his entire collection, with the provision that "he shall retain full control of the said collection and may personally take it from the Society's custody temporarily for purpose of study, exhibition or its improvement." Slater died from pneumonia on September 9, 1936.

When Dr. Bierman visited the RIHS after publishing his first article in 1987, he examined the two leatherbound albums in which the "Slater Postal History Collection" is contained. In the second volume he was surprised to find that many of the pages displayed photographs, rather than the actual covers. Inside the album were documents and published articles referring to a legal action brought against RIHS in October 1931 to recover valuable stamps worth \$12,000 that were found in an attic of a house in Massachusetts and sold to Slater by owners who were ignorant of their true value. The

lawsuit was brought on behalf of the Tremont Nail Company, the same company Slater had purchased in 1926. The writ of replevin was apparently awarded to the plaintiffs, and the Coggeshall covers were returned to them in 1931. They subsequently reached the marketplace, and the cover offered here (No. 6 in the Slater book) was acquired by Henry G. Lapham and then sold to Frelinghuysen when the Lapham collection was sold privately by Warren H. Colson after Lapham's death in 1939.

The story of the Slater bequest does not end with the removal of the five Coggeshall covers. Seventeen other covers in the album were represented by photographs, not the original covers. None of these other "missing" covers involved the Coggeshall correspondence or Tremont Nail Company. Therefore, the reason for their removal was not evident in any of the papers accompanying the album. Dr. Bierman was unsuccessful in locating any further information in court records or newspapers. At least one of the "missing" covers listed by Dr. Bierman was, by Slater's own account, sold to Alfred H. Caspary and was never owned by Slater (No. 17 in the Slater book, lot 121 in the Caspary sale). Why Slater would mount a photograph in the album is not known.

The Coggeshall Correspondence

Thomas J. Coggeshall, to whom this letter is addressed, was the treasurer of the Parker Mill in Wareham, Massachusetts. The letter is related to an accounting discrepancy involving the iron casting business, and it is signed "*N. E. Iron Co., H. L. Kendall Agt., pr. Wm. H. Henderson.*" H. L. Kendall is listed as the owner of a soap manufactory in Providence in 1844, and William H. Henderson was the treasurer of the New England Iron Company (he later served as treasurer of the American Screw Company). The Coggeshall family was well-known throughout New England.



91

Lot 91

Providence, Rhode Island, 5c & 10c Gray Black, Se-Tenant (10X1, 10X2). Complete sheet of twelve with 10c Position 3, unused (no gum), vertical and horizontal creases mostly between stamps, three 5c stamps slightly affected by wrinkles, otherwise Very Fine, complete sheets of the Providence provisional are scarce, small "W.H.C." (Warren H. Colson) backstamp, Scott value for sheet without gum 3,500.00



92EX



93EX

Lot 92

Providence, Rhode Island, 5c, 10c Gray Black (10X1, 10X2). Unused (no gum), 5c ample to large margins, 10c corner margins at top and right, clear at bottom, 5c horizontal crease, otherwise Very Fine (Photo Ex) 950.00

Lot 93

Providence, Rhode Island, 5c & 10c Gray Black, Se-Tenant, Bogert & Durbin Reprint (10X1R-10X2R). Two complete sheets of twelve with 10c Position 3, one with "BOGERTDURBIN" letters on back, other without, some surface scuffs in latter, otherwise Very Fine, Scott value for two Reprint sheets without premium for blank back (Photo Ex) 2,000.00



Lot 94

St. Louis, Missouri

Lot 94

St. Louis, Missouri, 10c Black on Greenish (11X2). Type III, Position 6, large part original gum, enormous **bottom right corner sheet margins** and large margins on other two sides, sharp impression on bright greenish paper, faint diagonal crease at lower right in sheet margin (4mm clear of printed design), small translucent spot touches bottom frameline, these trivial imperfections are mentioned only to emphasize the sound and superb condition of this stamp

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A REMARKABLE ORIGINAL-GUM CORNER SHEET-MARGIN EXAMPLE OF THE ST. LOUIS 10-CENT "BEARS" POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL. WITHOUT QUESTION THE FINEST EXAMPLE OF THIS RARITY IN EXISTENCE, AND COMPLETELY ABSENT FROM THE RECORDS OF ST. LOUIS "BEARS" MAINTAINED BY SPECIALISTS OVER THE YEARS. THIS IS THE FIRST ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF ANY ST. LOUIS PROVISIONAL EVER ENCOUNTERED OR NOTED IN THE RECORDS.

With 2011 P.F. certificate which states "It is genuine, unused, with part O.G. and a tiny translucent spot at bottom" (the margin crease is not mentioned on certificate, because it lies so far from the printed stamp).
Estimate \$30,000-40,000

The St. Louis Postmaster

John M. Wimer was born in Virginia in 1810 and settled in St. Louis in 1828. He served two terms as mayor (1843-1844 and 1857-1858). Between terms he received his postmaster's appointment on June 14, 1845, after President James K. Polk entered office and just 17 days before the effective date of the 1845 postal reforms, which paved the way for adhesive stamp use by simplifying the rate structure. Wimer was replaced as postmaster in 1850.

When the Civil War began, Wimer joined the Confederate army in defense of his native state of Virginia. In 1862 he was arrested and held at Gratiot Street Military Prison and Alton Penitentiary, but Wimer escaped in December 1862 and reached southwest Missouri where he joined the command of General Emmet McDonald. Colonel Wimer and General McDonald were killed at Hartsville, Missouri, on January 11, 1863. It is reported that Wimer was shot through the eye, and after he died that "the yankee Provost Marshall (Franklin Dick) managed to steal his body during the wake, and buried him in an unknown potters field as a final act of desecration. After the war his body was moved to Bellefontaine Cemetery."



John M. Wimer (1810-1863)
Str. Louis Postmaster 1845-1850



Free frank of St. Louis Postmaster John M. Wimer

The St. Louis “Bears” Provisional Issue

The basic design of the St. Louis provisional stamps — two bears holding the state coat of arms — was chosen to symbolize Missourians’ rugged durability. The “Bears” engraving is one of the most elaborate of all United States Postmasters’ Provisionals.

The *Missouri Republican*, November 5, 1845, contained the following notice:

LETTER STAMPS. Mr. Wimer, the postmaster, has prepared a set of letter stamps, or rather marks, to be put upon letters, indicating that the postage has been paid. In this he has copied after the plan adopted by the postmaster of New York and other cities. These stamps are engraved to represent the Missouri Coat of Arms, and are five and ten cents. They are so prepared that they may be stuck upon a letter like a wafer and will prove a great convenience to merchants and all those having many letters to send post paid, as it saves all trouble of paying at the post-office. They will be sold as they are sold in the East, viz.: Sixteen five-cent stamps and eight ten-cent stamps for a dollar. We would recommend merchants and others to give them a trial.

In the same paper one week later (November 12, 1845) a follow-up announcement appeared:

POST-OFFICE STAMPS. Mr. Wimer, the postmaster, requests us to say that he will furnish nine ten-cent stamps and eighteen five-cent stamps for one dollar, the difference being required to pay for the printing of the stamps.

It seems likely that the second, more abbreviated announcement was published to amend the number of stamps sold for a dollar from “sixteen” to “eighteen” for the 5c and “eight” to “nine” for the 10c, which corresponds to 90 cents in stamps for one dollar in money. The earlier 80 cents for a dollar exchange rate might have been too high for the public to bear. The ambiguous wording of the announcements does not tell us if the stamps were available when the first announcement was made (November 5) or at the time of the second announcement (November 12). However, the earliest documented use of any St. Louis “Bears” stamp is the cover postmarked November 13 (1845) on a letter dated November 12 (Siegel Sale 993, lot 6).

The “Bears” Printing Plate

The “Bears” were printed from an engraved copper plate comprising six subjects arranged in two vertical rows of three. The original plate was made by a local engraver, J. M. Kershaw, and it was altered twice. The states of the plate (1, 2 and 3) roughly correspond to the papers used (Greenish, Gray Lilac and Bluish Pelure), so philatelists say there were three printings (First, Second and Third). The three states of the plate are shown and described below.

Three States of the St. Louis “Bears” Plate



State 1 (Original State)

Pos. 1: 5c Ty. I Pos. 2: 10c Ty. I
Pos. 3: 5c Ty. II Pos. 4: 10c Ty. II
Pos. 5: 5c Ty. III Pos. 6: 10c Ty. III

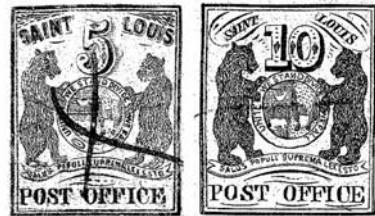
The types are assigned to each position of the same value. They can be identified by the bears' positions and other minor differences.



State 2 (First Alteration)

Pos. 1: 20c Ty. I Pos. 2: 10c Ty. I
Pos. 3: 20c Ty. II Pos. 4: 10c Ty. II
Pos. 5: 5c Ty. III* Pos. 6: 10c Ty. III

* On this state of the plate, there is no large dot in the bottom ball of “5”



State 3 (Second Alteration)

Pos. 1: 5c Ty. IV* Pos. 2: 10c Ty. I
Pos. 3: 5c Ty. V* Pos. 4: 10c Ty. II
Pos. 5: 5c Ty. III** Pos. 6: 10c Ty. III

* The two “5” numerals are re-engraved

** On this state of the plate, a dot has been engraved in the bottom ball of “5”



95

Lot 95

St. Louis, Missouri, 5c Black on Greenish (11X1). Type I, Position 1, full to large margins on three sides, touched along top frameline, cancelled by light manuscript horizontal line, intense shade and impression on deep green paper, faint vertical crease

A FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ST. LOUIS "BEARS" PROVISIONAL ON GREENISH PAPER.

Small "W.H.C." (Warren H. Colson) backstamp.

8,000.00



96

Lot 96

St. Louis, Missouri, 5c Black on Greenish (11X1). Type I, Position 1, large margins to clear at upper left corner, cancelled by red “Paid”, lightened pen cancel, tiny thin specks, small tear in bottom margin

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ST. LOUIS “BEARS” PROVISIONAL ON GREENISH PAPER.

Scott value for a normal pen-cancelled stamp.

8,000.00

End of Part One

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- Williams, L. N., *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps: 1. The Stories, 2. The Biographies*, D. Feldman, 1997

Exhibition Catalogues

- 1913, October 27-November 1, First International Philatelic Exhibition, New York N.Y.
- 1926, October 16-23, Second International Philatelic Exhibition, New York N.Y.
- 1936, May 9-17, Third International Philatelic Exhibition (TIPEX), New York N.Y.

Catalogues of Major Name Sales of Postmasters' Provisionals

- Caspary, Alfred H., H. R. Harmer, Nov. 15, 1955
- Davis, T. Cullen ("A Texas Collector"), Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Sale 278, Nov. 19, 1964
- Faiman, Margie (and Robert), St. Louis "Bears" Provisionals, Matthew Bennett International, Oct. 31, 2003
- Farrington, Jeremiah A., New York Postmaster's Provisionals, Ivy, Shreve & Mader, Sep. 17, 1992
- Ferrary, Philippe la Rénotière (von), M. G. Gilbert, 1921-25
- Green, Col. Edward H. R., series of auctions 1942-1945
- Hind, Arthur, United States and Confederate States portion, Charles J. Phillips & William C. Kennett Jr., Nov. 20-24, 1933
- Lilly, Josiah K. Jr., Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Feb. 2, 1967
- Rarities of the World, Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, 1964-2011
- Weill Brothers Stock: U.S. Postmasters' Provisionals, Christie's Robson Lowe, Oct. 12, 1989

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| http://arago.si.edu | The Smithsonian National Postal Museum |
| http://memory.loc.gov | Library of Congress, U.S. government documents |
| http://pfsearch.org | The Philatelic Foundation certificates |
| http://siegelauctions.com | Power Search and Rarities sale archives |
| http://uspcs.org | U.S. Philatelic Classics Society |

Other image and information sources are cited throughout this catalogue

Census of United States Postmasters' Provisionals

The following census is restricted to the major Postmasters' Provisional rarities represented in the Frelinghuysen collection: Alexandria (the "Blue Boy" 1X2 is included for completeness), Annapolis, Baltimore 10c, Millbury and New Haven. For other provisionals, including Brattleboro and St. Louis, we have not updated the census work by others. It is appropriate to start by acknowledging our predecessors' work.

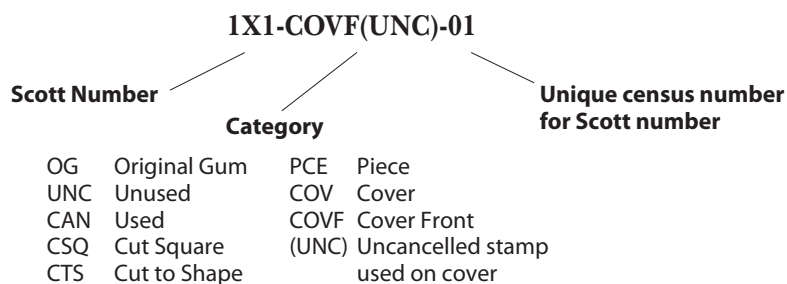
J. Murray Bartels published articles in 1923 and 1928 in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, documenting the Alexandria and Baltimore 10c provisionals and laying the groundwork for future Postmasters' Provisionals census-takers. In 1930 Alpheus B. Slater documented and showed photographs of all Providence covers known to him. Carroll Alton Means followed in 1932 with his diminutive booklet on the elusive New Haven provisional (his census is unfortunately flawed by inaccurate information about several of the items).

In the years following the legendary 1955 Caspary sale of Postmasters' Provisionals, specialists began tackling the more abundant provisional issues. In 1970, in two articles published in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Mrs. Muriel B. Hayes provided a detailed list of all Baltimore provisional covers known to her and her husband. During the 1980's Philip T. Wall published a series of *Chronicle* articles on some of the rarest provisionals, and more recently in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* he showed images and described all of the New Havens known to him (by pure coincidence, the Frelinghuysen collection came to light around the same time). In 1988 Calvet M. Hahn published a detailed census of Brattleboro covers in a *Collectors Club Philatelist* series.

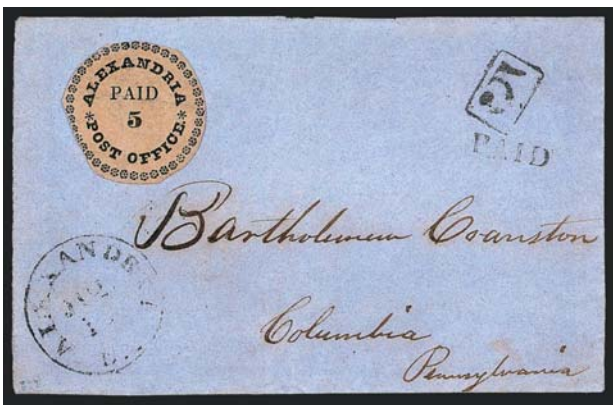
The 1989 Weill Brothers Stock auction of Postmasters' Provisionals (essentially the E.G. collection, which the Weills had purchased months before selling their inventory) provided an opportunity to document the sale histories of many important items. As individual items or collections have reached the market during the past two decades, the Siegel firm and others have presented far more detailed information about sale history and recorded examples than has been published at any previous time.

Outside the realm of auction catalogues and philatelic journals, several fascinating books were written by the late Norman and Maurice Williams. Their stories of the world's "Rare and Famous Stamps" featured several United States Postmasters' Provisionals. And, of course, the biographical work by Dr. Stanley M. Bierman, which tells the personal stories of the "World's Greatest Stamp Collectors," frequently points to provisionals as the outstanding items in each great collection.

The following census lists each example with a reference number. The first part is the Scott Catalogue number. The second part is the category of item, using the codes listed below. The last part is a unique identification number assigned to each Scott-numbered provisional. The Notes give information about condition and certification. The Ownership History provides a chronology of owners and transactions.



Census of Alexandria D.C. (or Va.) Postmaster's Provisional (1X1)



Census No. 1X1-COVF(UNC)-01

Notes:

- The "Tiffany" Copy (Bartels #1)
- Stamp uncanceled, lifted and repositioned
- Front address panel only, addressed to Bartholomew Cranston, Columbia, Pa.
- "Alexandria D.C. Jul. 10" (1846) cds, "Paid" and boxed "5" rate hs in black
- PFC 216457

Ownership History:

- 1872 Discovered by J. K. Tiffany in family papers, announced in *Le Timbre Post* Feb. 1873
- 1910? To Dudley L. Pickman (from Tiffany estate) through F. P. Brown
- 1913 Exhibited by Pickman at International Philatelic Exhibition in NYC
- 1923 J. M. Bartels articles states that Pickman still owned the Alexandria
- 19(?) To Warren H. Colson; Colson died in 1963, then to Raymond H. Weill Co.
- 1976 To an anonymous collector from Weill
- 19(7?) To Emory Coolidge from Weill
- 198(?) To collector E.G. from Weill
- 1989 To Weill from E.G.
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 603, \$77,000, to collector M
- 1991 Sep. 25 Important U.S. Stamps & Covers sale, Christie's RL, lot 60, \$49,500



Census No. 1X1-COV(UNC)-02

Notes:

- The "Leadbeater" Copy (Bartels #6)
- Stamp uncanceled, affixed with wafer
- Letter dated Aug. 25, 1846, addressed to Edward S. Leadbeater, c/o Nathan Parkins, Parkin's Mills, Winchester Va.
- "Alexandria D.C. Aug. 25" (1846) cds, "Paid" and boxed "5" rate hs in red
- PFC 286118

Ownership History:

- 1926 (Apr.) Discovered by son of Edward S. Leadbeater in old correspondence, then to Perry W. Fuller for approximately \$7,000
- 192(?) To Henry G. Lapham (?)
- 194(?) To N. Klep van Velthoven (Consul Klep), probably through Colson
- 1956 Mar. 27 Consul Klep sale, W. Balasse, lot 86, sold for \$5,250 to Harry Keffer
- 1960 (July) Displayed by Raymond H. Weill Co. at London International exhibition
- 196(?) To T. Cullen Davis from Weill
- 1964 Nov. 19 Davis sale, Siegel Sale 278, lot 1, \$9,000, to Bernard D. Peyton (Isleham)
- 1986 May 25 Isleham sale, Siegel Sale 662, lot 1012, \$70,000, to Stanley J. Richmond
- 1988 Jan. 20 Kelleher sale, lot 46, \$99,000, to Stanley Piller for Dr. Leonard Kapiloff
- 1992 Oct. 3, Siegel 1992 Rarities, Sale 745, lot 279, unsold (private sale after auction)
- 2000 May 13, Siegel 2000 Rarities, Sale 824, lot 3, \$130,000, to anonymous buyer

Census of Alexandria D.C. (or Va.) Postmaster's Provisional (1X1, 1X1a)



Census No. 1X1-CAN-03

Notes:

- The "Lambert" Copy (Bartels #3)
- Stamp cancelled by ms. "No. 45" and rim of red cds
- "Minor natural paper fold at left" (RAS)

Ownership History:

- 1894 Discovered by W. F. Lambert, a partner of J. M. Bartels
 1894 To Thomas J. Shryock from Lambert/Bartels for \$800
 1908 To George H. Worthington from Shryock thru Percival Parrish for approx. \$2,200
 1915 To Alfred H. Caspary from Worthington, private sale thru Warren H. Colson
 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 1, \$3,900, to R. H. Weill for B. D. Phillips
 1961 (Jan. 17) to Josiah K. Lilly Jr. from B. D. Phillips, private sale thru Weill for \$6,000
 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 1, \$6,000, to Weill for B. D. Phillips (repurchased)
 1968 To Weill from Phillips
 1971 Mar. 23, Siegel 1971 Rarities, lot 7, \$10,000 to Irwin R. Weinberg
 197(?) To anonymous collector from Weinberg



Census No. 1X1a-COV(UNC)-01

Lot 1 in Frelinghuysen sale

Notes:

- The "Ferrary" Copy (Bartels #2)
- Uncancelled
- Signed "L. W. Durbin/July 1879"
- Basis of Scott unused value
- PFC 501325

Ownership History:

- 1879 (Jul.) Discovered by Theodore J. Pickett on Sep. 9, 1846 letter from Patton to Causten and reported in *Philatelic Monthly* Jul. 1879; removed from letter
 1879 To L. W. Durbin (who signed the back)
 c1879 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary
 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 536, \$6,430, to Warren H. Colson for Henry G. Lapham
 1928 Apr. 4 Collectors Club of New York, exhibited by Henry G. Lapham
 1936 TIPEX, exhibited by Raymond W. Lapham (Grand Award)
 1939 Henry G. Lapham dies, collection sold over years thru Colson
 194(?) To Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr.
 1960 Original Sep. 9 letter with stamp missing reported by George B. Tebbs (*S.P.A. Journal*, May 1964)
 2006 Sep. 9 letter sold at auction, current whereabouts unknown



Digitally enhanced image of September 9th Patton-Causten letter with Alexandria stamp dropped into position and postal markings colored red

Census of Alexandria D.C. (or Va.) Postmaster's Provisional (1X1a)



Census No. 1X1a-COV(UNC)-02

Notes:

- The "Harrison" Copy (Bartels #4)
- Stamp uncanceled
- 1846 letter addressed to Burr W. Harrison, Leesburg Va.
- "Alexandria D.C. Sep. 10" (1846) cds, "Paid" and boxed "5" rate hs in red

Ownership History:

- 1908 Discovered by addressee's son and offered to dealers for a reported \$3,500
 c1908 To George H. Worthington for \$2,500
 1915 To Henry C. Gibson from Worthington, private sale thru Warren H. Colson
 1922 (Feb.) To Arthur Hind thru Colson
 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 16, \$4,000, to Colson for Alfred H. Caspary
 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 3, \$9,250, to Ezra Cole (possibly for Josiah K. Lilly Jr.)
 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 2, \$11,500, to Weill for B. D. Phillips
 1968 To Weill from Phillips
 c1969 To John R. Boker Jr. from Weill
 1975? To Rolf-Dieter Jaretsky of Germany from Boker



Census No. 1X1a-COV-03

Notes:

- Not in Bartels census
- Stamp die cut and cancelled by ms. "No. 70", crease thru stamp
- Tied by cds on folded cover with address erased, "Alexandria D.C. May 9" (c1846) cds, "Paid" and boxed "5" rate hs in red
- PFC 216456

Ownership History:

- c1933 Discovered and sold to John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co.
 c1933 To Alfred H. Caspary from Klemann
 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 2, \$7,400, to Raymond H. Weill Co. for B. D. Phillips
 1968 To Weill from Phillips
 1969 Mar. 25, Siegel 1969 Rarities, Sale 350, lot 1, \$28,000 (to collector E.G.?)
 1989 To Weill from collector E.G.
 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 602, \$210,000, to John Salomon for anonymous collector

Census of Alexandria D.C. (or Va.) Postmaster's Provisional (1X2)



Census No. 1X2-COV-01

The Alexandria "Blue Boy" — only recorded example on Blue paper

Notes:

- The "Blue Alexandria" (Bartels #5)
- Stamp cancelled by black "Paid", second strike and "Alexandria D.C. Nov. 25" (1847) cds on brown cover to Miss Jannett H. Brown, care of Mr. Washington Gretter, Richmond Va.
- Envelope has some faults and mended tears
- Letter dated Nov. 24, 1847, from James Wallace Hoof to his second cousin, Jannett, who married on Feb. 17, 1853 (see May Day Taylor, "The Alexandria Blue Boy: The Postmaster, the Letter, & the Legend," *The American Philatelist*, May 2006)

Ownership History:

- 1907 (around Nov. 10) Discovered by Mrs. Jannett B. Fawcett, daughter of addressee and widow of Dr. Fawcett
- 1907 Offered to J. M. Bartels by Mrs. Fawcett; before Bartels could reply she sent it to her cousin, a Philadelphia attorney named Mr. Brown
- 1907 (shortly before Christmas) To George H. Worthington thru Bartels for \$3,000
- 1915 To Henry C. Gibson from Worthington, private sale thru Warren H. Colson
- 1922 (Feb.) To Alfred H. Caspary thru Colson
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 4, \$10,000, to Raymond H. Weill Co. for B. D. Phillips
- 1961 (Jan. 17) to Josiah K. Lilly Jr. from B. D. Phillips, private sale thru Weill
- 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 3, \$18,500, to Weill for John R. Boker Jr.
- 1971 Traded by Boker (along with Baltimore 10c on Bluish cover) for some important German States items [1]
- 1973 Bought by a group of international dealers and then to David Feldman [1]
- 1975 To an anonymous European collector from Feldman for SFr 350,000 [1]
- 1981 (May 8) to a German collector for \$1,000,000 [2]

[1] L. N. Williams, *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, 2. *The Biographies*, page 171

[2] As advertised by David Feldman

Census of Annapolis Md. Postmaster's Provisional (2XU1)



Census No. 2XU1-COV-01

Lot 2 in Frelinghuysen sale

Notes:

- The "Castle" Copy
- Envelope 120 x 71 mm to Charles S. Carstairs, care of Latour & Co., 261 South Front St., Philadelphia
- "Annapolis Md. 20 Mar." (1846 or 1847) cds in blue
- PFC 501326

Ownership History:

- 1895 (Jan.) Discovered by Gus A. Burger of Burger & Co. in the Carstairs business correspondence in Philadelphia (probably Carstairs & McCall)
- c1895 To William A. Castle, 41 Park Row, NYC, from Burger & Co.
- c1903 To the Earl of Crawford (from Castle thru unknown dealer)
- 1915 To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co. from Lord Crawford estate (U.S. collection)
- 1915 To Alfred H. Caspary from Klemann
- 19(?) Sold privately by Caspary, possibly to Henry G. Lapham
- 1957 To Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr.



Census No. 2XU1-COV-02

Notes:

- The "Ferrary" Copy
- Envelope 112 x 71 mm to Charles S. Carstairs, care of Latour & Co., 261 South Front St., Philadelphia
- "Annapolis Md. Apr. 8" (1846 or 1847) cds in blue
- PFC 216458

Ownership History:

- 1895 (Jan.) Discovered by Gus A. Burger of Burger & Co. in the Carstairs business correspondence in Philadelphia (probably Carstairs & McCall)
- c1895 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 537, \$2,786, to Hugo Griebert for Arthur Hind
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 17, \$2,600, to Warren H. Colson for Alfred H. Caspary (who owned both Annapolis envelopes at this point)
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 5, \$11,000, to Raymond H. Weill Co. for B. D. Phillips
- 1961 (Jan. 17) to Josiah K. Lilly Jr. from B. D. Phillips, private sale thru Weill for \$15,000
- 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 4, \$25,000, to Weill for B. D. Phillips (repurchased)
- 1968 To Weill from Phillips
- 198(?) To collector E.G. from Weill
- 1989 To Weill from E.G.
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 604, \$260,000, to collector M
- 1991 Sep. 25 Important U.S. Stamps & Covers sale, Christie's RL, lot 61, unsold
- 199(?) Sold privately to anonymous collector

Census of Baltimore Md. 10c Postmaster's Provisional (3X2)



Census No. 3X2-COV-01

Notes:

- The "Castle" Copy (Bartels #2)
- Hayes #2 (Ty. II, Position 9)
- Stamp creased, lifted and replaced
- "Baltimore Md. Oct. 12" (1846) cds, "Paid" and "10" in oval in blue (ties stamp), to Kentucky but most of address erased
- PFC 445577

Ownership History:

- c1896 Discovered by a collector named C. Underwood (as reported by Bartels)
- c1896 To C. H. Mekeel for approximately \$3,600
- c1896 To William A. Castle, 41 Park Row, NYC, from Mekeel for \$4,400
- c1903 To the Earl of Crawford for £1,000 (from Castle thru unknown dealer)
- 1915 To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co. from Lord Crawford estate (U.S. collection)
- 1915 To Alfred H. Caspary from Klemann for \$4,500
- 19(?) Sold privately by Caspary
- 1977 Mar. 23, Siegel 1977 Rarities, Sale 510, lot 8, \$19,000
- 1981 Apr. 29, Siegel 1981 Rarities, Sale 579, lot 4, \$24,000, to Kurt Gronowski
- 2006 To Behr Philately from Gronowski



Census No. 3X2-COV-02

Lot 3 in Frelinghuysen sale

Notes:

- The "Ferrary" Copy (Bartels #1)
- Hayes #1 (Ty. III, Position 11)
- "Stamp with a corner crease at bottom left and two internal tears on the left side of '10'" (PFC)
- Stamp pen-cancelled, "Baltimore Md. Feb. 27" (1846) cds, "Paid" and "10" in oval in blue on cover to Rev. R. H. Ball, care of Rev. A. A. (Lipscomb), Montgomery Ala., forwarded back to Baltimore, blue "Montgomery Ala. Mar. 7" cds and large "10" number
- PFC 501328

Ownership History:

- c1896 (possibly 1897) Discovered by A. C. Townsend, partner of H. F. Colman in stamp dealership
- c1897 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary for \$3,000 thru R. F. Albrecht
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 542, \$6,430, to Warren H. Colson for Henry G. Lapham
- 1928 Apr. 4 Collectors Club of New York, exhibited by Henry G. Lapham
- 1936 TIPEX, exhibited by Raymond W. Lapham (Grand Award)
- 1939 Henry G. Lapham dies, collection sold over years thru Colson
- 1940? To Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr.

Census of Baltimore Md. 10c Postmaster's Provisional (3X2)



Census No. 3X2-COV-03

Notes:

- The "Worthington" Copy (Bartels #2)
- Hayes #3 (Ty. I, Position 7)
- Stamp pen-cancelled and tied by ms. "10", "Baltimore Md. Mar. 13" (c1847) cds and "Paid" on Barnum's Hotel illustrated lettersheet to Rev. William Kaler(?) in Boston

Ownership History:

- c1906 Discovered by a woman in Boston and sold to Warren H. Colson
- 1907 (Feb. 2) To George H. Worthington for either \$3,000 or \$4,000 (conflicting accounts)
- 1915 To Henry C. Gibson from Worthington, private sale thru Warren H. Colson
- 1922 (Feb.) To Arthur Hind from Gibson thru Colson
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 25, \$4,000, to Colson for Alfred H. Caspary
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 21, \$7,000, to Colson
- 19(?) To John R. Boker Jr. (probably from Colson stock or as agent in Caspary sale)
- 197(?) To Rolf-Dieter Jaretsky of Germany



Census No. 3X2-COV-04

Notes:

- The "Bartels" Copy (Bartels #4)
- Hayes #4 (Ty. III, Position 11)
- Stamp uncanceled, two small tears and vertical crease
- "Baltimore Md. Mar. 28" (1847) cds, "Paid and "10" on cover to B. Webster, Theatre Royal, London, England, endorsed per Cunarder *Hibernia*
- PFC 163509

Ownership History:

- 1926 Contained in a scrapbook left to Albany Troughton by his father, Bishop William Troughton of England
- 1928 (Mar. 28) Purchased by J. M. Bartels from Albany Troughton's mother-in-law, Mrs. Erskine, for \$200
- 1928 (May 1) To Philip H. Ward Jr. for \$7,500 (photo of cancelled check shown at right)
- 1928 Ward claims it was sold to Henry C. Gibson for \$8,500, but Gibson sold his Postmasters' Provisionals in 1922
- 1928 Troughton wins court judgment against Bartels for \$9,443, in precedent-setting legal case
- 1929 (Mar. 12) To George F. Tyler from Ward for \$10,000
- 1938 Dec. 6 Mr. X sale, Ward sale, lot 5, \$3,750, to Ward
- 1962? To T. Cullen Davis from Weill
- 1964 Nov. 19 Davis sale, Siegel Sale 278, lot 5, \$9,000, to Bernard D. Peyton (Isleham)
- 1986 May 25 Isleham sale, Siegel Sale 662, lot 1012, \$30,000, to Stanley J. Richmond
- 1988 Jan. 20 Kelleher Sale 577, lot 49, \$42,750, to Patricia Stillwell Walker



New York Times story about discovery and Ward's cancelled check to J. M. Bartels

Census of Baltimore Md. 10c Postmaster's Provisional (3X2)



Census No. 3X2-COV-05

Notes:

- The "Lincoln" Copy (Bartels #5)
- Hayes #5 (Ty. III, Position 11)
- Stamp sound and tied by blue "Paid", "Baltimore Md. May 5" (1847) cds on cover to Mr. Nathan Smith Lincoln, Member of College (Dartmouth), Hanover N.H.
- PFC 216465



Nathan Smith Lincoln
(1827-1898)

Ownership History:

- 1930 (Mar. 30) Discovered by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, granddaughter of addressee (news of the discovery was reported in the *New York Times*, Apr. 17, 1930)
- 1930 (Apr. 19) To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co. for \$10,000 thru Miss Lincoln's banker
- c1930 To Alfred H. Caspary from Klemann (price unknown)
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 20, \$9,000, to Raymond H. Weill Co., possibly for B. D. Phillips, but not shown in his inventory until 1967
- 196(?) To Josiah K. Lilly Jr. (from Weill?)
- 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 6, \$19,000, to Weill for B. D. Phillips
- 1968 To Weill from Phillips
- 198(?) To collector E.G. from Weill
- 1989 To Weill from E.G.
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 626, \$110,000, to John R. Boker Jr. for collector in Germany

Census of Baltimore Md. 10c Postmaster's Provisional (3X4)



Census No. 3X4-COV-01

Notes:

- The "Hind" Copy (Bartels #2)
- Hayes #1 (Ty. II, Position 9)
- Stamp slightly affected by fold (RAS)
- Tied by two strikes of blue "Paid" and "10" in oval, "Baltimore Md. Jan. 5 (1846) cds on cover to Cornelius McLane, Annapolis Md., red Barnum's Hotel oval handstamp

Ownership History:

- 1923 Discovered and sold to Scott Stamp & Coin Co.
- 1923 To C. E. Severn [1]
- 192(?) To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co. [1]
- 192(?) To Arthur Hind from Klemann for \$7,500
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 26, \$10,500, to Colson for Alfred H. Caspary
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 21, \$14,000, to Raymond H. Weill Co., possibly for B. D. Phillips, but not shown in his inventory until 1967
- 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 8, \$29,000, to Weill for John R. Boker Jr.
- 1971 Traded by Boker (along with Alexandria "Blue Boy") for some important German States items [1]
- 1973 Bought by a group of international dealers [1]
- 1975 May 1, Robson Lowe Geneva sale, lot 6, SFr 250,000
- 1975 To David Feldman [1]
- 1976 To a collector in Germany for SFr 300,000 [1]

[1] L. N. Williams, *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, 2. *The Biographies*, page 179



Census No. 3X4-PCE-02

Notes:

- The "Duveen" Copy (Bartels #1)
- Hayes #2 (Ty. I, Position 7)
- Stamp with large repair at left
- Tied on piece by blue "10" in oval and smudge cancel

Ownership History:

- 1895 First 10c Baltimore discovered; found by Dr. Arlo Bates
- 1895 To W. Elliot Woodward (an early dealer in coins and stamps) from Bates
- 1896 Mar. 11, Woodward auction, lot 1, unsold with \$1,500 reserve
- 1896? To Henry J. Duveen (died December 1919)
- 1922 Duveen collection consigned to Charles J. Phillips
- c1922 To Henry G. Lapham (displayed April 1928 at Collectors Club of New York)
- 1939 Henry G. Lapham dies, collection sold thru Warren H. Colson over period of years
- 1963 To T. Cullen Davis, probably from Weill
- 1964 Nov. 19 Davis sale, Siegel Sale 278, lot 8, \$5,750
- 1967 To Dr. Laurence and Muriel B. Hayes
- 1977 Mar. 23, Siegel 1977 Rarities, Sale 510, lot 11, \$14,500

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



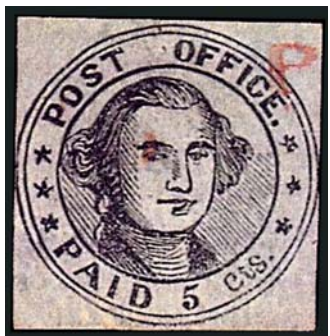
Census No. 7X1-OG-01

Notes:

- Original gum, papermarker's watermark, sound
- PFC 216469

Ownership History:

- ? To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 563, \$1,930, to Warren H. Colson for Henry G. Lapham
- ? To Colson after Henry G. Lapham's death in 1939
- 196(?) To Josiah K. Lilly Jr. from Colson thru Weill
- 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 19, \$34,000, to A. T. Seymour for \$34,000
- 1970? To Weill from Seymour (private sale)
- 197(?) To E.G. from Weill
- 1989 From E.G. to Weill
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 631, \$110,000, to a dealer
- 199(?) To William H. Gross thru Charles and Tracy Shreve



Census No. 7X1-CAN-02

Notes:

- Red "P" of "Paid" cancel
- PFC 277713 "faint diagonal crease at bottom left"

Ownership History:

- ? To Henry J. Duveen (died December 1919)
- 1922 Duveen collection consigned to Charles J. Phillips
- 1922 To Arthur Hind thru Phillips
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 31, \$1,000, to Elliott Perry (as agent for William J. Moody?)
- 1950 Oct. 23 Moody sale, H.R. Harmer, lot 3, \$2,100, to B. D. Phillips
- 1968 To Raymond H. Weill Co. from Phillips
- 1969 Nov. 25 Siegel Sale 362, lot 4, \$8,000
- 1971 Mar. 23, Siegel 1971 Rarities, Sale 391, lot 9, \$9,250, to Irwin R. Weinberg
- 1993 To Rupp Brothers



Census No. 7X1-CAN-03

Notes:

- Red "PA" of "Paid" cancel
- Small thin and faint corner creases

Ownership History:

- ? To Sidney A. Hessel
- 1975 Oct. 21 Hessel sale, H.R. Harmer, lot 4, \$9,500, to Stanley J. Richmond
- 1983 Jun. 14 Kelleher Sale 561, lot 81, \$10,000

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



Census No. 7X1-CAN-04

Notes:

- Red "PA" of "Paid" cancel
- Scissors-cut at bottom into vignette

Ownership History:

- 1938 May 9 Cortlandt F. Bishop sale, American Art Association/Anderson Galleries, lot 3
- 1972 Nov. 29 "Country Gentleman" Siegel Sale 422, lot 8, \$8,500



Census No. 7X1-CAN-05

Notes:

- Red cancel
- PFC 322438 "horizontal crease and small repairing"

Ownership History:

- 190(?) To George H. Worthington
- 1915 Possibly to Henry C. Gibson from Worthington, private sale thru Warren H. Colson
- 1922 To Colson, possibly from Gibson
- 1982 Jun. 21 Stolow sale, lot 4



Census No. 7X1-CAN-06

Notes:

- PFC 450318 "Cut to shape, mounted on small piece, with parts of the outer frameline and cancellation drawn in on the mounting"

Ownership History:

- 1980 Dec. 1 J.W. Kaufmann sale, lot 4, \$3,750
- 2007 Feb. 20 Dr. Alphone A. Maffeo sale, Bennett Sale 314, lot 8, \$24,000



Census No. 7X1-CAN-07

Notes:

- Red "Milbury Ms." cds
- PFC 149612 "Vertical crease and several thin spots"

Ownership History:

- 1973 Nov. 14 Katherine Matthies sale, Siegel Sale 439, lot 47, \$5,250
- 1977 Mar. 23, Siegel 1977 Rarities, Sale 510, lot 15, \$7,500
- 1978 Apr. 11, Siegel 1978 Rarities, Sale 528, lot 8, \$6,500



Census No. 7X1-CAN-08

Notes:

- Red "P" of "Paid"
- Lower left margin torn away and other faults visible in photo

Ownership History:

- Photo from Weill files, unknown source or ownership history

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



Census No. 7X1-PCE-09

Notes:

- Tied by red mark on piece, red "Milbury Ms. Mar. 8" (1847) cds
- PFC 384694 "Light horizontal crease, and the bluish paper lightened with the passage of time"

Ownership History:

- 1913 Possibly exhibited in the C. E. Chapman collection where noted "on large piece of cover"
- 1915? To J. K. Storrow (year based on sale of Chapman collection thru Nassau Stamp Co.)
- 192? To Col. Edward H. R. Green (purchased entire Storrow U.S. collection for \$77,500)
- 1943 May 26 Green sale, Harmer Rooke, lot 8, \$1,025
- 1964 Feb. 27, Siegel 1964 Rarities, Sale 267, lot 7, \$6,000, to Bernard D. Peyton (Isleham)
- 1986 May 25 Isleham sale, Siegel Sale 662, lot 1022, \$8,500
- 2001 May 19, Siegel 2001 Rarities, Sale 837, lot 11 unsold



Census No. 7X1-PCE-10

Notes:

- Tied on piece by red "Milbury Ms. Feb. 6" (1847) cds
- PFC 54331 "lightly creased"

Ownership History:

- 1980 Apr. 29 Sotheby Parke Bernet, lot 7, \$17,000
- 1984 Apr. 14, Siegel 1984 Rarities, Sale 632, lot 144, \$13,500
- 2010 Jun. 19, Siegel 2010 Rarities, Sale 989, lot 34, \$30,000



Census No. 7X1-PCE-11

Notes:

- Tied on piece by red "Milbury Ms. Mar. 23" (1847) cds
- PFC 301405

Ownership History:

- 198? To C.T. (Concord) from Weill
- 1994 May 19, Siegel 1994 Rarities ("Concord" collection), Sale 759, lot 8, unsold
- 1994 To Dr. Vernon R. Morris Jr.
- 1997 Sep. 26 Morris sale, Siegel Sale 793, lot 1, \$18,000
- 1999 May 15, Siegel 1999 Rarities, Sale 811, lot 17, \$18,000, to Alan Katz
- 200(?) To Columbian Stamp Co.

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



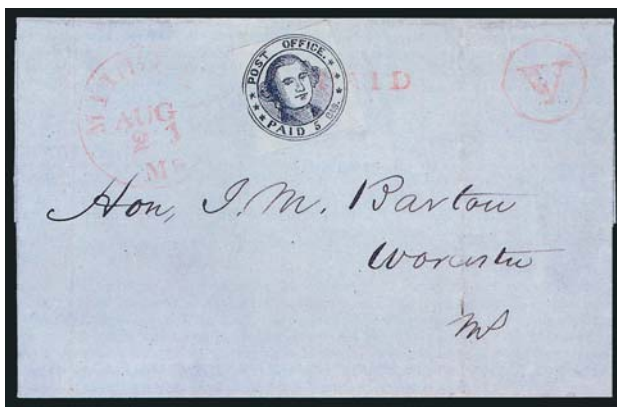
Census No. 7X1-COV-12

Notes:

- Stamp not examined, tied by red "Paid" on folded cover to Isaac Davis, Worcester Mass.
- "Milbury Ms. Aug. 21" (1846) cds
Earliest documented date of use
- "V" in Circle rate handstamp

Ownership History:

- 1884 One of two letters with Millburys in bound volumes of correspondence donated to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester Mass. (other 7X1-COV-18)
c1990 To John R. Boker Jr. as agent for collector in Germany



Census No. 7X1-COV-13

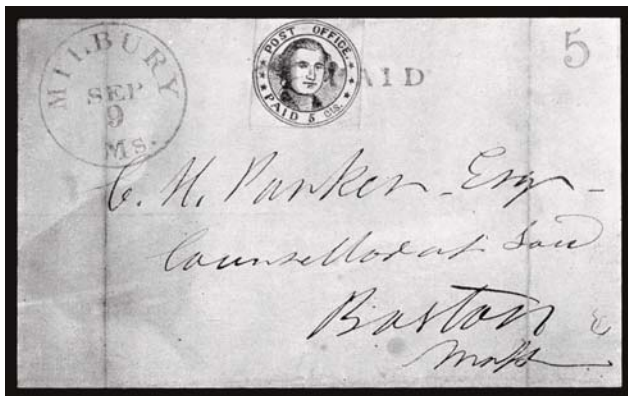
Notes:

- Tied by red "Paid" on folded cover to J.M. Barton, Worcester Mass. (same sender as 7X1-COV-12)
- "Milbury Ms. Aug. 21" (1846) cds
Earliest documented date of use
- "V" in Circle rate handstamp
- PFC 216470

Ownership History:

- 19?? To Col. Edward H. R. Green
1944 Nov. 13 Green sale, Harmer Rooke, lot 3, \$2,000
1950 Nov. 29 Harris sale, Harmer Rooke
1966 Feb. 24, Siegel 1966 Rarities, Sale 296, lot 9, \$11,000
1969 Mar. 25, Siegel 1969 Rarities, Sale 350, lot 5, \$17,000
197? To E.G. from Raymond H. Weill Co.
1989 From E.G. to Weill
1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 633, \$70,000, to collector M
1991 Sep. 25 Important U.S. Stamps & Covers sale, Christie's RL, lot 62, \$75,000, to John R. Hill Jr.
1998 Dec. 8 Hill sale, Bennett Sale, lot 10, \$90,000, to Purser (agent)

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



Census No. 7X1-COV-14

Notes:

- Stamp has “two small tears at left” (Wall)
- Tied by red “Paid” on folded cover to C.H. Parker, Boston
- “Milbury Ms. Sep. 9” (1846) cds
- “5” small numeral rate handstamp

Ownership History:

- c1929 To Robert S. Emerson from an unknown source for \$5,700 (*Stamp Specialist* No. 4)
- 1980 Jun. 4 H.R. Harmer sale, lot 48, \$22,000
- 1980 Oct. 14-16 Mohrmann Sale 154, lot 262



Census No. 7X1-COV-15

Notes:

- Stamp cancelled by red “Paid”, second strike on folded letter to Sarah E. Pope, Augusta Me., from Mrs. Waterman, wife of Henry Waterman, the assistant deputy postmaster
- “Milbury Ms. Oct. 30” (1846) cds
- “5” large numeral in circle handstamp
- PFC 368600 “small defects in the stamp which has been removed and replaced”

Ownership History:

- ? To Y. Souren
- 1951 Feb. 26 Souren sale, H.R. Harmer, lot 4, \$1,400, to N. Klep van Velthoven (Consul Klep)
- 1956 Mar. 27 Consul Klep sale, W. Balasse, lot 96, sold for appr. \$3,500 to John D. Pope III
- 1984 Dec. 1 Pope sale, John A. Fox, lot 4, \$13,500
- 2001 Jan. 20 Bennett sale, lot 502, \$45,000

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



Census No. 7X1-COV-16

Notes:

- Stamp sound and tied by “Milbury Ms. Nov. 18” (1846) cds, “Paid” on folded letter to Miss Julia A. Joy, care of J. S. Levy & Co., 134 Chesnut St., Philadelphia
- “5” large numeral in circle handstamp
- PFC 297788

Ownership History:

- 1950? Discovered by descendants of addressee
- 1996 To anonymous collector thru Siegel Auction Galleries (private treaty)



Census No. 7X1-COV-17

Notes:

- Stamp sound and tied by red “Paid” on folded letter to Miss Sarah D. Sibley, Oxford Mass.
- “Milbury Ms. Dec. 7” (1846) cds
- “5” large numeral in circle handstamp
- Scissors-cut in cover to left of stamp
- PFC 30782

Ownership History:

- 189? Discovered and sold to C. H. Mekeel
- 189? To Frederick W. Ayer (sometime between 1892 and 1897)
- c1897 To William H. Crocker
- 19?? To Sir Nicholas Waterhouse
- 1955 Jun. 27 Waterhouse sale, H.R. Harmer London, lot 2, £1,500 (approx. \$4,200)
- 1969 Apr. 29, Siegel Sale 352, lot 1, \$2,100 (this sale included Lorenz Moré collection), to John R. Boker Jr.
- 197? To Rolf-Dieter Jaretsky

Census of Millbury Mass. Postmaster's Provisional (7X1)



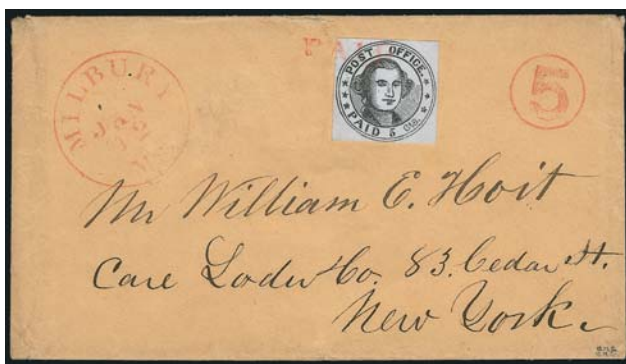
Census No. 7X1-COV-18

Notes:

- Stamp tied by red "Paid" on Aug. 20, 1846, folded cover from Samuel D. Torrey to Isaac Davis, Worcester Mass.
- "Milbury Ms. Dec. 16" (1846) cds
- "5" sans-serif numeral in circle
- PFC

Ownership History:

- 1884 One of two letters with Millburys in bound volumes of correspondence donated to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester Mass. (other 7X1-COV-18)
- 1895 To Sir William B. Avery
- 1909 To W. H. Peckitt (London dealer)
- 1910? To Henry J. Duveen (died December 1919) from Peckitt
- 1922 Duveen collection consigned to Charles J. Phillips
- c1922 To Alfred H. Caspary from Phillips
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 42, \$9,250, to Ezra Cole for Arthur Hetherington
- 1983 Oct. 27 Hetherington sale ("Quality" Collection), H.R. Harmer, lot 1, \$70,000, to Raymond H. Weill Co. for E.G.
- 1989 E.G. to Weill
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 632, \$210,000, to John Salomon for a collector



Census No. 7X1-COV-19

Lot 15 in Frelinghuysen sale

Notes:

- Stamp tied by red "Paid" on cover to William E. Hoit, care of Loder & Co., 83 Cedar St., New York City
- "Milbury Ms. Jan. 12" (1847) cds Latest recorded date of use
- "5" sans-serif numeral in circle
- PFC 501330

Ownership History:

- c1896 Discovered by niece of addressee in family home in Worcester Mass.
- c1897 To New England Stamp Co.
- c1897 To Frank J. Dutcher from Nassau Stamp Co.
- 1906 Pictured on holiday greeting card from Nassau Stamp Co.
- 19?? To Henry G. Lapham (after Dutcher), probably thru Warren H. Colson
- 1928 Apr. 4 Collectors Club of New York, exhibited by Henry G. Lapham
- 1936 TIPEX, exhibited by Raymond W. Lapham (Grand Award)
- 1939 Henry G. Lapham dies, collection sold over years thru Colson
- 1940? To Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr.

Census of New Haven Conn. Postmaster's Provisional (8XU1)



Census No. 8XU1-COV-01

Notes:

- Red hs/Magenta sig/White envelope
- "New Haven Ct. Jul. 23" (1845) cds
Earliest documented use
- To "Mrs. Profr Oliver P. Hubbard"
Dartmouth College, Hanover N.H.
in hand of Prof. Benjamin Silliman
(to his daughter Faith)
- PFC 231872 "cover restored"

Ownership History:

- c1900 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary (probably after death of Oliver Hubbard in 1900)
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 567, \$536, to Warren H. Colson for Herbert R. Duckwall of Indianapolis
- 192(?) To Arthur Hind from Duckwall thru Colson
- 1969 Jan. 28 H.R. Harmer sale, lot 65
- c1970 Restored
- 1972 Mar. 23, Siegel 1972 Rarities, Sale 409, lot 9, \$12,500, to Henry Houser
- 1990 Oct. 26 Christie's RL sale, lot 799, unsold



Census No. 8XU1-CSQ-02

Notes:

- Red hs/Magenta sig/White cut square
- PFC 6294

Ownership History:

- 1893 (Mar.) Henry C. Merry collection, Scott Stamp & Coin, to Frederick W. Hunter
- 1900 Jan. 10 Hunter sale, Scott Stamp & Coin, lot 108, possibly to Dr. William Bowers
- 19(?) To C. E. Chapman (from Dr. Bowers?)
- 1913 Probably the copy exhibited by Chapman, entry in catalogue states "Cut square, the finest copy known"
- 1915 (Apr.) To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co.
- c1915 To Alfred H. Caspary from Klemann
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 45, \$1,800, to Jack E. Molesworth (who trimmed left margin slightly)
- 1988 Dec. 17 R.G. Kaufmann sale, lot 72, \$10,500, to Dr. Alphonse A. Maffeo
- 2007 Feb. 20 Maffeo sale, Bennett, lot 9, \$46,000

Census of New Haven Conn. Postmaster's Provisional (8XU1, 8XU2)



Census No. 8XU1-CSQ-03

Notes:

- Red hs/Magenta sig/White cut square, creased and faults
- PFC 1154

Ownership History:

- 1871 The first New Haven provisional discovered, found by William P. Brown and described in *Curiosity Cabinet* May 1871, sold to Harrison Sanford (died in 1891)
- 189(?) Sanford sale, Scott Stamp & Coin, to Frederick W. Hunter
- 1893 To J. B. Leavy from Hunter (who purchased a better copy)
- 189(?) Leavy sale, Scott Stamp & Coin Sale 143, lot 381, to Scott Stamp & Coin for anonymous buyer
- 189(?) To Stanley Gibbons Ltd.
- 189(?) Possibly to the Earl of Crawford (died in 1914)
- c1915 To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co.
- 1948 To E. T. Wallis (name on PFC 1154, Oct. 18, 1948)
- 19(5?) To J. David Baker
- 1964 Feb. 27, Siegel 1964 Rarities, Sale 267, lot 8, \$1,500



Census No. 8XU1-CTS-04

Notes:

- Red hs/Magenta sig/White cut to shape, thinning (RAS)
- PFC 16228

Ownership History:

- 190(?) To George H. Worthington
- 1917 Oct. 24 Worthington sale, J.C. Morganthau, lot 4, \$255
- 1944 Nov. 13 Green sale, Harmer Rooke, lot 4, \$150
- 196(?) To T. Cullen Davis
- 1964 Nov. 19 Davis sale, Siegel Sale 278, lot 15, \$1,450
- 1970 Mar. 24, Siegel 1970 Rarities, Sale 371, lot 11, \$2,200



Census No. 8XU2-COV-01

Lot 16 in Frelinghuysen sale

Notes:

- Red hs/Black sig/White envelope
- "New Haven Ct. Sep. 27" (1845) cds and blue pen cancel thru signature
- To "Mrs. Prof. Hubbard" Dartmouth College, Hanover N.H. in hand of Prof. Benjamin Silliman (to his daughter Faith)
- Top right corner with handstamp cut out and restored (Poli, 2012)

Ownership History:

- c1900 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary (probably after death of Oliver Hubbard in 1900)
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 568, to Warren H. Colson for Henry G. Lapham
- 1928 Apr. 4 Collectors Club of New York, exhibited by Henry G. Lapham
- 1936 TIPEX, exhibited by Raymond W. Lapham (Grand Award)
- 1939 Henry G. Lapham dies, collection sold over years thru Colson
- 1940? To Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr.

Census of New Haven Conn. Postmaster's Provisional (8XU2)



Census No. 8XU2-COV-02

Notes:

- Red hs/Black sig/White envelope
- "New Haven Ct. Oct. 21" (1845) cds
- To Francis Marko Jr., Washington D.C., in hand of Prof. Benjamin Silliman
- Ms. "Due" and "5" blue handstamp
- Considered to be the finest example of a New Haven provisional envelope

Ownership History:

- 185(?) Acquired by Dr. James H. Causten Jr. (died in 1856)
- 1892 May 11, Thos. Burch sale of autographs from the estate of Dr. James H. Causten Jr., lot 1435, a group of 8 letters written by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, the Oct. 20, 1845 letter was accompanied by this provisional envelope, the lot was bought for 10 cents by E. B. Sterling, reported and shown in *The Metropolitan Philatelist*, July 1892
- c1892 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary thru R. R. Bogert of Bogert & Durbin
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 566, \$5,358, to Hugo Griebert for Arthur Hind
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 33, \$2,250, to Warren H. Colson for Alfred H. Caspary
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 43, \$7,250, to Raymond H. Weill Co. for B. D. Phillips
- 1961 (Jan. 17) to Josiah K. Lilly Jr. from B. D. Phillips, private sale thru Weill
- 1967 Feb. 2 Lilly sale, Siegel Sale 312, lot 20, \$23,000, to A. T. Seymour
- 1970? To Weill from Seymour (private sale)
- 197(?) To E.G. from Weill
- 1989 From E.G. to Weill
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 634, \$95,000, to John R. Boker Jr. for a collector in Germany



Census No. 8XU2-CTS-03

Notes:

- Red hs/Black sig/White cut to shape, small hole, faults

Ownership History:

- 188(?) To Thomas K. Tapling (died in 1891)
- 1891 Tapling collection donated to the British Museum Library (image provided by The British Library, reproduced with permission)

Census of New Haven Conn. Postmaster's Provisional (8XU3)



Census No. 8XU3-COV-01

Notes:

- Blue hs/Blue sig/Buff envelope
- "New Haven Ct. Apr. 6" (1846) cds
- To "Profr & Mrs. Oliver P. Hubbard" Dartmouth College, Hanover N.H. in hand of Prof. Benjamin Silliman (to his daughter and son-in-law)
- Blue handstamp faded, cover toned
- PFC 6295

Ownership History:

- c1900 To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary (probably after death of Oliver Hubbard in 1900)
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 565, \$2,143, to Hugo Griebert for Arthur Hind (the color was misdescribed in Ferrary catalogue as "brun-rouge," which has led to confusion in census work)
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 34, \$900, to Warren H. Colson for Alfred H. Caspary
- 1955 Nov. 15 Caspary sale, H. R. Harmer sale, lot 44, \$3,100, to Jack E. Molesworth
- 1960 Apr. 21 Thatcher sale, lot 167 (unsold?)
- 1962 To Bernard D. Peyton (Isleham) from Eugene Costales for \$8,000
- 1986 May 25 Isleham sale, Siegel Sale 662, lot 1023, \$14,500



Census No. 8XU3-CTS-02

Notes:

- Blue hs/Black sig/Buff cut to shape (8XU3 variety with black sig)
- PFC 450319 "small repaired tear bottom right"

Ownership History:

- 1894 (May) Found by C. H. Mekeel
- 189(?) To Frederick W. Hunter
- 19(?) To C. E. Chapman (from Hunter)
- 1913 Probably the copy exhibited by Chapman, entry in catalogue states "5c blue on buff, the only copy known"
- 1915 (Apr.) To John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co.
- 1928 Apr. 4 Collectors Club of New York, exhibited by Henry G. Lapham (C. J. Phillips noted "blue on buff" in exhibit)
- 1936 TIPEX, exhibited by Raymond W. Lapham (Grand Award)
- 1939 Henry G. Lapham dies, collection sold over years thru Colson
- 19(?) To Clifford C. Cole? (according to Wall, but not part of Cole auction sales)
- 1989 Apr. 15, Siegel 1989 Rarities, Sale 708, lot 17, \$6,000, to Dr. Alphonse A. Maffeo
- 2007 Feb. 20 Maffeo sale, Bennett, lot 10, \$45,000, to a collector of New Haven postal history

Census of New Haven Conn. Postmaster's Provisional (8XU4)



Census No. 8XU4-COV-01

Notes:

- Blue hs/Blue sig/White envelope
- "New Haven Ct. Apr. 17" (1846) cds
- To Dr. J. F. Sowell, Athens Ala. in hand of Benjamin Silliman Jr.
- Ms. "Due" and red "5" handstamp
- Blue handstamp faded, toned
- PFC 216471

Ownership History:

- 1924 Discovered by Harold C. Brooks in a shoebox of covers
- 1975 Jan. 28, Siegel Sale 464, lot 153, \$12,500, to Raymond H. Weill Co. for collector E.G.
- 1989 To Weill from E.G.
- 1989 Oct. 12 Weill sale, Christie's RL, lot 635, \$15,000, to Andrew Levitt
- 199(?) Levitt and Stanley M. Piller, private sale to a collector for \$52,500 (reported by Wall)



Census No. 8XU4-COV-02

Notes:

- Blue hs/Blue sig/White envelope
- "New Haven Ct. Apr. 1" (1846) cds and "Paid" in scroll handstamp
- To Horace Clark, Middletown Conn.
- Ruined by C. H. Mekeel in an attempt to bring back faded blue impression with sulphate of iron

Ownership History:

- 1886 Found by addressee's grandson, Richard C. Fagan, of Middletown Conn., Fagan wrote about it in an article in *Philatelic Journal of America* Jan. 1888 (color of handstamp is described as "badly faded, but I think the original color was blue or black")
- 188(?) Purchased by C. H. Mekeel in St. Louis auction
- 188(?) Mekeel applied sulphate of iron to the handstamp lines, hoping to strengthen color, but over days the infused paper reacted with oxygen and turned dark brown
- 188(?) Sold at auction by Mekeel to Hiram Deats
- 188(?) To Philippe la Rénotière von Ferrary from Deats (price reported to be \$2,500)
- 1922 Apr. 7 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 3, lot 564, \$70, buyer unknown
- 196(?) To T. Cullen Davis
- 1964 Jun. 18 Davis sale Part 1, Siegel Sale 272, lot 8, \$775
- 1975 Jan. 28, Siegel Sale 464, lot 152, \$3,750, to Henry Houser
- 1990 Oct. 26 Christie's RL sale, lot 799, unsold
- 1993 Donated to the Whitney Library at the New Haven Museum

PRICES REALIZED FOR SALE 1020---3/28/2012

The Frelinghuysen Collection, Part One

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	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized
1	550,000	43	1,600	85	90,000
2	550,000	44	1,700	86	50,000
3	70,000	45	600	87	4,250
4	130,000	46	1,100	88	2,200
5	16,500	47	1,400	89	3,500
6	6,250	48	850	91	2,000
7	4,250	49	400	92	500
8	6,000	50	950	93	850
9	12,500	51	4,250	94	150,000
10	2,400	52	2,200	95	2,900
11	4,500	53	1,600	96	2,800
12	3,250	54	1,400		
13	17,000	55	700		
14	6,000	56	1,500		
15	400,000	57	1,300		
16	75,000	58	1,300		
17	1,200	59	2,300		
18	3,750	60	1,300		
19	700	61	1,000		
20	475	62	600		
21	1,100	63	1,100		
22	800	64	650		
23	1,100	65	900		
24	40,000	66	650		
25	75,000	67	700		
26	22,000	68	650		
27	1,100	69	600		
28	1,500	70	650		
29	275	71	650		
30	250	72	3,000		
31	30,000	73	3,000		
32	1,500	74	650		
33	4,000	75	800		
34	7,500	76	1,300		
35	13,500	77	550		
36	6,000	78	1,800		
37	15,500	79	1,300		
38	15,500	80	1,300		
39	10,000	81	5,000		
40	12,000	82	3,250		
41	47,500	83	26,000		
42	12,000	84	5,000		