

The
**DAVID
WINGATE**
Collection of
United States
Stamps



Sale 1180
April 11-12, 2018



Robert A. Siegel
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.



The
**DAVID
WINGATE**
Collection of
United States
Stamps

Robert A. Siegel
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.







The
**DAVID
WINGATE**
Collection of
United States
Stamps

Sale 1180

Wednesday, April 11, 2018
at 10:30 a.m. (lots 1-98) and
1:30 p.m. (lots 99-263)

and

Thursday, April 12, 2018
at 1:30 p.m. (lots 264-472)



Live auction at 6 West 48th Street (off Fifth Avenue), 9th Floor, New York City

All lots sold subject to an **18% buyer's premium** and
applicable sales tax or customs duty

Please carefully read the Conditions of Sale before bidding

Presale Viewing: Monday and Tuesday, April 9-10, 10am-4pm
and by appointment (please call 212-753-6421)

Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

6 WEST 48TH STREET, 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036
Phone (212) 753-6421 • Fax (212) 753-6429 • Email: stamps@siegelauctions.com

Catalogues, internet bidding and resources at siegelauctions.com



Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

6 WEST 48TH STREET, 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

Phone (212) 753-6421 • Fax (212) 753-6429 • Email: stamps@siegelauctions.com
siegelauctions.com



Scott R. Trepel
President
strepel
@siegelauctions.com



John P. Zuckerman
Senior Vice President
jzuckerman
@siegelauctions.com



Corey Long
Senior Vice President
clong
@siegelauctions.com

Siegel International
Dallas (214) 754-5991



Charles F. Shreve
Director, Siegel International
charles
@siegelauctions.com



Daphne Cebek
Accounts
daphne
@siegelauctions.com



Helen Stewart
Bids and Inquiries
helen
@siegelauctions.com



Jocelyn Weibel
Digital Production
jocelyn
@siegelauctions.com



Andrew Titley
International Specialist
andrew
@siegelauctions.com



Chris Anderson
International Specialist
chris
@siegelauctions.com

Scott R. Trepel Principal Auctioneer (licensed by NYC Dept. of Consumer Affairs, #795952)

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 email 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. Email 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 email 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 email will receive a Bid Results report after the sale. Session results are posted immediately to siegelauctions.com

Live Internet Bidding at Siegel Auctions

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

There's NO SUBSTITUTE for following the auction in real time.
Live Internet Bidding lets you bid and buy as though you were right there in the saleroom.
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.

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not 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, indicating you are a Siegel client. Once registered at SAN, you're ready for internet bidding.

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.

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.

Log on to the auction at stampauctionnetwork.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 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 THROUGH A THIRD PARTY, IN PERSON, BY TELEPHONE, FACSIMILE, INTERNET OR BY 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 18% 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, 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, subject to the Galleries' sole judgment, 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, or may not be returned for the reasons stated: (i) lots containing 5 or more items; (ii) 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; (iii) any lot described with "faults," "defects" or a specific fault may not be returned because of any secondary fault; (iv) photographed lots may not be returned because of centering, margins, short/nibbed perforations or other factors shown in the photos; (v) the color of the item does not match the color photo in the sale catalogue or website listing; (vi) the description contains inaccurate information about the quantity known or reported; or (vii) a certification service grades a stamp lower than the grade stated in the description or on an accompanying certificate.

6. Successful bidders, unless they have established credit with the Galleries prior to the sale, must make full payment in cleared funds 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, 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 (Visa, Mastercard and Discover only) can be accepted as payment, but will be subject to a 3% Convenience Fee, which will be added to the total of the entire invoice (including hammer price, buyer's premium, shipping and transit insurance charges and any applicable taxes). The buyer waives the right to dispute the credit card charge.**

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 may be resold by whatever means deemed appropriate by the Galleries, and any loss incurred from resale will be charged to the defaulting buyer, and/or the Galleries may seek any other remedy prescribed by law to enforce payment. **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 will be charged for a 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 or change in grade.** Buyers may request a certificate for a lot containing not more than one item, which does not have a P.F. or P.S.E. certificate (dated as above), provided that the following conditions are met: (i) the purchase price must be paid in full, (ii) if submitted by the buyer, the lot must be submitted to an acceptable expertizing service with a properly executed application form within 21 days of the sale, (iii) a copy of the application form must be given to the Galleries, (iv) the Galleries retains the right to resubmit the item for reconsideration, without time limit or other restrictions, for the purpose of obtaining a satisfactory opinion, (v) lots submitted for certification will be considered cleared 90 days from the date of sale, whether or not a certificate has been issued, unless the Galleries issues written approval of a further extension of return privileges, and (vi) in the event the lot is determined to be misidentified or misdescribed, pursuant to 5 and 5(A) of these Conditions, the Galleries will issue a refund to the buyer for the full purchase price and actual certification fees, but the reimbursement for certificate fees (and related costs) shall not exceed 10% of the hammer price of the lot. **Changes to a grade by the same certification service or a different grade from another certification service are not grounds for returning a lot.**

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 may also 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 who receive lots in the U.S. are obligated to pay whatever sales tax or compensating use tax might be due, and 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. The bidder agrees not to use a public conflict resolution service and not to use any form of social media to publish comments or information about the Galleries and its employees which might harm the Galleries' reputation or business. These Conditions of Sale shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of New York, and shall constitute an agreement that shall be binding on the parties, and their respective heirs, administrators, distributees, successors and assignees.**

SCOTT R. TREPEL, Principal Auctioneer (NYC License No. 795952)
N.Y.C. Department of Consumer Affairs
80 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10013
Telephone (212) 577-0111

Revised 1/2018

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 gum disturbance due to humidity, and such condition is not considered a negative factor in pricing.		
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.**

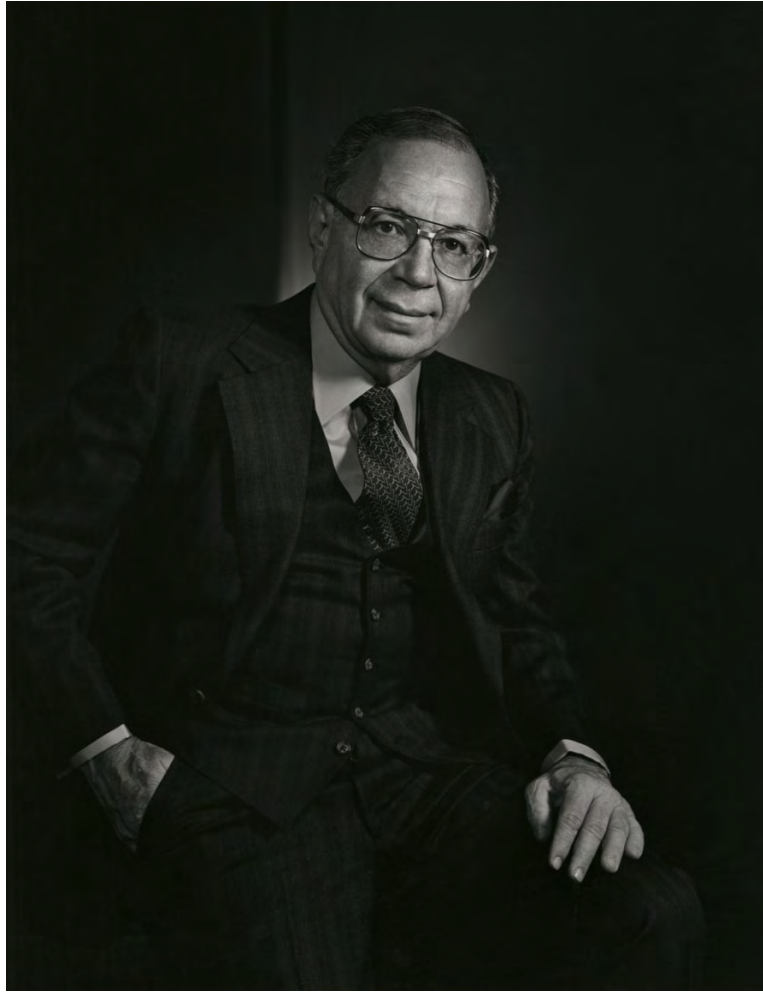
Catalogue Values and Estimates

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



David Wingate

1921-2011

Many stamp collectors follow a common path in forming collections — find an album, locate sources for stamps, and fill the spaces as much as opportunities or one's budget will allow. In rare cases, a collector follows a trajectory that rises above the crowd.

David Wingate was that rare and exceptional collector.

Gifted with an eye for aesthetic quality in both art and philately, Mr. Wingate applied his talent and resources to the formation of a United States stamp collection that is extraordinary for its completeness, quality and depth. He paid particular attention to the arrangement of the stamps and multiples on his album pages, just as an art collector or curator carefully displays paintings and sculptures to achieve harmony among works of different artists, periods and mediums.

A gentleman of humble demeanor, Mr. Wingate was a quiet, yet forceful presence in stamp auctions during the late 1990s and early years of the 21st century. He started by filling spaces, but quickly evolved into a knowledgeable and passionate collector who created his own computer-designed pages to accommodate the varieties and multiples that appealed to his visual sense and appreciation of rarity.

Mr. Wingate passed away in 2011 at the age of 90. The importance of the collection he formed cannot be overstated. Many of the greatest rarities and outstanding multiples in United States philately will be found in the Wingate collection. He would be pleased to know that others will admire it in this legacy catalogue and have the opportunity to acquire items to advance their own personal collecting journeys.

— SCOTT R. TREPEL



**SESSION ONE—LOTS 1-98
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 2018
AT 10:30 A.M.**

1845 Postmasters' Provisionals

The first stamps used for regular postage in the United States were locally printed and issued by postmasters in several cities and towns from July 1845 to July 1847, before the United States Post Office issued the first federal postage stamps for general use.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

Dr. Frederick N. Palmer, Postmaster



1



Detail of imprint

- 1 **Brattleboro Vt., 5c Black on Buff (5X1).** Position 8, **bottom sheet margin with full imprint “Engd. by Thos. Chubbuck, Bratto.”**, large even margins all around, guideline at right, light red pen mark at upper left — found on all ten stamps from the original Chubbuck sheet — faint and almost imperceptible vertical crease at right where the sheet of ten was folded

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. THE FAMOUS AND UNIQUE BRATTLEBORO PROVISIONAL STAMP WITH COMPLETE IMPRINT — FROM THE ORIGINAL CHUBBUCK SHEET AND THE KEYSTONE OF THE LAPHAM-COLSON-WALL RECONSTRUCTION. THIS IS THE ONLY UNITED STATES POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ISSUE WITH AN IMPRINT.

Of the 52 Brattleboro provisional stamps recorded by Wall (32 off cover and 20 stamps on 19 covers), only five are from Position 8, below which the imprint is engraved. Two of the five are off cover, and three are on covers, including one cut in at bottom and not showing any part of the imprint. Of the five Position 8 stamps, only the example offered here has a complete imprint; three others show portions of the letters.

This stamp comes from the sheet retained by the printer, Thomas Chubbuck, who sold three stamps to collectors before selling the remaining block of seven to L. H. Bragg in September 1870. Bragg, in turn, sold the block to John W. Scott. The stamps from the Chubbuck block were eventually cut apart and sold to different collectors. In the 1920s Raymond W. Lapham, with the professional help of Warren H. Colson, reconstructed the Brattleboro plate positions, including some stamps from the Chubbuck sheet. The unique imprint stamp was reported by Fred J. Melville in the September 1922 *Stamp Lover* (p. 64); its owner was identified as Henry C. Gibson, who presumably sold it to Lapham through Colson (see “The Plating of the Brattleboros”, Calvet M. Hahn, *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Mar.-Apr. 1988). Since then, it has always been part of the Lapham-Colson reconstruction, which changed owners in various sales. It appeared at auction in the Christie's October 1989 sale of the Weill Brothers' stock and was sold as part of the reconstruction. In the 2000 Siegel Rarities sale this stamp was offered for the first time outside of the reconstruction, where it was acquired by Mr. Wingate. Collectors now have the opportunity to acquire what is widely regarded as the most outstanding single Brattleboro provisional stamp in existence.

Ex Lapham, Colson, Gibson, Weill and Wall. With 2000 P.F. certificate 7,500.00

MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Asa Holman Waters II, Postmaster



2

- 2 **Millbury, Massachusetts, 5c Black on Bluish (7X1).** Clear margins to barely touched, unobtrusive strike of red "PAID" handstamp, light horizontal crease, small repairing

VERY FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE RARE MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL. ONLY EIGHTEEN EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED, INCLUDING NINE USED ON PIECE OR OFF COVER.

The 5c stamp issued by Millbury postmaster Asa Holman is one of two United States provisionals with a portrait (George Washington in both cases). It is also unusual in that the designation "Post Office" appears without any town name, a characteristic in common with the Baltimore and Boscawen provisionals.

Our census of the Millbury provisional is available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/7X1>.

Census No. 7X1-CAN-05. Ex Worthington, Gibson and Lyons. With 1973 and 1998 P.F. certificates..... 50,000.00

NEW YORK, N.Y.
Robert H. Morris, Postmaster



3

- 3 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “ACM” Initials (9X1).** Position 19, unused (no gum), large and even margins all around, remarkably detailed impression

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL SOUND UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL WITH THE INITIALS CONNECTED.

With 1975 and 1990 P.F. certificates..... 1,400.00

- 4 **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “AC M” Initials (9X1a).** Position 16, large and even margins all around, detailed impression, blue penstroke and part of red “PAID” cancel at right reading down, fresh and Extremely Fine, a pretty stamp, with 1999 P.F. certificate..... 550.00



4



5

- 5 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, “A.C.M.” Initials (9X1b).** Position 10, unused (no gum), Type B without the additional roll in the letter “C”, large margins to clear, tiny corner margin crease at top left does not touch the design and is negligible

VERY FINE. A RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL WITH THE “A.C.M.” SIGNATURE. ESPECIALLY RARE IN UNUSED CONDITION.

The A.C.M. initials with the periods are believed to have been written by Marcena Monson, brother of Alonzo C. Monson. We have offered only two others in unused condition since 1994 and in all of our Rarities sales.

Ex Dr. Morris. With 1992 P.F. certificate stating pelure paper 4,500.00



6

- 6 (★) **New York N.Y., 5c Black, Without Signature (9X1e).** Unused (no gum), huge margins to clear including **left sheet margin**, crisp impression

VERY FINE. A DESIRABLE SOUND UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

We have offered only one with original gum since keeping computerized records (realized \$22,000 hammer in our 2012 Frelinghuysen sale). The example offered here, with four margins and in sound condition, is a great rarity.

With 1991 P.F. certificate 3,750.00



7

- 7 **New York N.Y., 5c Black on Blue, "ACM" Initials (9X2).** Position 37, large margins all around, neat red "PAID" in arc handstamp, wonderful impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM EXAMPLE OF THE NEW YORK POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON BLUE WOVE PAPER. EXCEEDINGLY RARE IN SOUND CONDITION AND WITHOUT A PEN CANCELLATION.

The last printing of the New York provisional was furnished on January 7, 1847, when 100 sheets were delivered. Philip T. Wall believes that most of the stamps on Gray paper (Scott 9X3) and Blue paper (Scott 9X2) come from this last printing.

With 1961 and 1998 P.F. certificates, the former as 9X1a variety 3,600.00

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Welcome B. Sayles, Postmaster



8

- 8 ★ **Providence, Rhode Island, 5c Gray Black (10X1).** Original gum, lightly hinged, large even margins, Extremely Fine 350.00



9

- 9 (★) **Providence, Rhode Island, 10c Gray Black (10X2).** Unused (no gum), large even margins, crisp impression, Extremely Fine 725.00

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

John M. Wimer, Postmaster



10

- 10 (★) **St. Louis, Missouri, 5c Black on Greenish (11X1).** Type III, Position 5, unused (no gum), large margins to full all around, small thins, faint toning not mentioned on accompanying certificate
 VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE FOUR-MARGIN UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ST. LOUIS POST-MASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON GREENISH PAPER.
 The St. Louis "Bears" provisionals are rare in unused (or uncanceled) condition. Only a few of the 5c value are known unused and almost all are on Greenish paper. This is the first with four margins we have offered since 2010.
 Ex "Troy" and Faiman. With 1983 P.F. certificate..... 50,000.00



11

- 11 **St. Louis Mo., 5c Black on Greenish (11X1).** Type III, Position 5, large even margins, cancelled by two neat pen strokes and trace of red circular datestamp in bottom left corner, faint horizontal crease that shows only when watermark fluid dries

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON GREENISH PAPER.

With 1965 and 1999 P.F. certificates..... 8,000.00



12

- 12 **St. Louis Mo., 10c Black on Greenish (11X2).** Type II, Position 4, large margins to clear at bottom, light strike of red St. Louis circular datestamp and neat pen stroke cancels, crisp impression on bright greenish paper

FINE. A SCARCE SOUND FOUR-MARGIN EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON GREENISH PAPER.

With 1994 P.F. certificate 8,000.00



13

- 13 **St. Louis Mo., 5c Black on Gray Lilac (11X4).** Type III, Position 5, full margins to clear, red circular datestamp struck at lower right leaving entire design clearly visible, completely sound

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A RARE SOUND FOUR-MARGIN EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ISSUE ON GRAY LILAC PAPER. ONLY ONE POSITION ON THIS STATE OF THE PLATE IS A 5-CENT STAMP. ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE CANCELLED SOLELY BY THE RED CIRCULAR DATESTAMP.

The St. Louis "Bears" stamps were printed from a single plate of six subjects (two horizontal by three vertical) that was modified twice to change the denominations of two positions. The original plate contained three 5c stamps at left and three 10c stamps at right. All stamps from the first state of the plate were printed on Greenish paper. The plate was then altered by burnishing out the "5" on Positions 1 and 3 and engraving a new "20" denomination. A small printing on Greenish paper was made from this altered plate. 5c stamps (Position 5) and 10c stamps (Positions 2/4/6) on Greenish Paper cannot usually be identified as original or altered plate impressions (the 20c on Greenish paper is a great rarity). The larger portion of stamps from the altered plate are on Gray Lilac paper. However, because only one of six subjects was a 5c value, the 5c on Gray Lilac is an extremely rare stamp — perhaps even rarer than the 20c on Gray Lilac. The plate was modified again by burnishing out each "20" and engraving the old "5" denomination (third state). At the time of this second alteration, a large ball was engraved inside the end curl of the numeral "5" on Position 5. As far as we know, all stamps from the third state of the plate were printed on a very thin pelure paper. These were the last stamps used before the 1847 Issue was placed on sale.

Sound examples of this issue are rare, and this stamp has margins on all sides. It is also cancelled solely by a red circular datestamp, barely visible at bottom right, so the stamp appears unused. We have offered only one other cancelled solely by the circular datestamp since keeping computerized records, and the other has a clearly visible fault.

Ex Twigg-Smith. With 2001 P.F. certificate 55,000.00

- 14 **St. Louis Mo., 10c Black on Gray Lilac (11X5).** Type II, Position 4, huge margins to clear including part of adjoining stamp at left, light strike of red St. Louis circular datestamp and pen squiggle cancel, small filled-in thin spot at right center is barely noticeable

VERY FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON GRAY LILAC PAPER.

With 1998 P.F. certificate 12,500.00



14



15

- 15 **St. Louis Mo., 20c Black on Gray Lilac (11X6).** Type I, Position 1, full margins to just barely into frameline at lower right, **cancelled solely by the red St. Louis datestamp** at lower right, faint diagonal crease at bottom right

FINE APPEARANCE. OUR RECORDS INDICATE ONLY TWO OTHER EXAMPLES OF THE 20-CENT ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON GRAY LILAC PAPER EXIST OFF COVER WITH A RED TOWN DATESTAMP AND WITHOUT A PEN CANCEL.

The census of 20c St. Louis Bears published in the Faiman catalogue (Bennett, Oct. 31, 2003) contains twelve off-cover singles. Virtually all have pen cancels.

Ex Ferrary. With 1967 and 1997 P.F. certificates 60,000.00



16

- 16 **St. Louis, Missouri, 5c Black on Bluish Pelure (11X7).** Type III, Position 5 with retouched ball in "5", large margins to just in at bottom left, tiny nicks in margins only, cancelled solely by red St. Louis Feb. 18 circular datestamp, accompanied by piece on which this stamp belongs

VERY FINE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL ON PELURE PAPER. ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE CANCELLED SOLELY BY THE RED CIRCULAR DATESTAMP, AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE ORIGINAL PIECE OF COVER.

Pelure paper was used for the last printing after the 20c denomination on Positions 1 and 3 was burnished out and the 5c values were re-engraved. At the time of this modification to the plate, Position 5 was slightly altered by adding a dot within the bottom ball of the figure "5", as visible on this example. Pelure stamps are almost always faulty and often seriously defective.

A survey of our Levi records and auction catalogues produced a tally of approximately 35 examples of the 5c Pelure off and on cover. The vast majority have faults or margins cutting into the design. Most are pen cancelled.

Ex Storrow, Colonel Green (as a full cover) and Faiman. With 1978 P.F. certificate 11,000.00



Lot 16 digitally placed on piece on which it originated



17

- 17 **St. Louis Mo., 10c Black on Bluish Pelure (11X8).** Type III, Position 6, large even margins all around, intense shade and impression on crisp paper, light horizontal penstroke cancel leaves design clearly visible

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE 10-CENT ON PELURE PAPER IS ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONALS TO OBTAIN IN SOUND CONDITION WITH WIDE MARGINS. THIS STAMP IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

A survey of our Levi records and auction catalogues produced a tally of approximately 35 examples of the 10c Pelure off and on cover. The vast majority of these stamps have faults, many severe, or margins cutting into the design. This is one of the finest we have encountered. This is also the first we have offered since 2013.

Ex Twigg-Smith. Signed in pencil and with light blue backstamp. With 1953 and 1991 P.F. certificates..... 15,000.00



1847 First General Issue

With the approval of Congress, the U.S. Post Office issued the first federal postage stamps for general use on July 1, 1847. The 5¢ stamp portrays Benjamin Franklin, and the 10¢ features an engraving based on Gilbert Stuart's iconic portrait of George Washington. They were printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson.



5-CENT RED BROWN BLOCK OF SIX WITH ORIGINAL GUM



18

- 18 ★田 **5c Red Brown (1).** Block of six, original gum, huge margins to just in at top right and bottom right, fresh and bright color, bottom left stamp small natural paper inclusion, some slight creasing which is naturally caused by gum (typical of this issue)

FINE TO EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF SIX OF THE 5-CENT 1847 ISSUE.

The 1847 Issue is much scarcer in unused condition than other issues, because the stamps were demonetized in 1851. They could be exchanged for the new issue, but once the exchange period ended, the stamps would have no postage value. Considering the purchasing power of five or ten cents in 1851, it is not surprising that the stamps were either used or exchanged, rather than left for future generations of collectors in a hobby that did not yet exist.

A census of 5c 1847 multiples — proofs, unused and used — was published in 1996 by Mal Brown in *Chronicle* 171. The census lists five unused blocks of six, including one which is rejoined and one which is in a museum. There are only seven larger unused multiples, including a reported but unseen block of 30, blocks of 16, 11, 10 and three multiples of eight (one is a strip).

With 1977 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a block of four and a pair 65,500.00

- 19 (★) **5c Red Brown (1).** Unused (no gum), large to ample margins all around, small corner crease at bottom left, appears Extremely Fine, with 1997 P.F. certificate 2,300.00



19



20



21

- 20 **5c Red Brown, Dot in "S" (1 var).** Ample to extra large margins including portion of adjoining stamp at bottom, detailed impression, deep shade nicely complemented by red grid cancel, Extremely Fine, ex Caspary and Floyd, with 1994 P.F. certificate 425.00
- 21 **5c Red Brown (1).** Horizontal pair, large to huge margins including portions of adjoining stamps at left and top, rich color, three strikes of **blue** circular datestamp cancel, Extremely Fine Gem pair, ex Floyd, with 1989 P.F. certificate 1,100.00



22



23

- 22 **5c Dark Brown (1a).** Intense shade and detailed impression, huge margins to ample at top left, portion of adjoining stamp at lower left, neat red grid cancel, Extremely Fine, ex Floyd, with 1980 and 1991 P.F. certificates 800.00
- 23 **5c Orange Brown (1b).** Even margins all around, lovely color in the Orange Brown shade, face free strike of **blue** circular datestamp, Extremely Fine, ex Floyd, with 1988 P.F. certificate 875.00



24

- 24 (★) **5c Red Orange (1c).** Huge margins including traces of adjoining stamps at top and bottom, absolutely brilliant Red Orange color, cancelled by **blue numeral "10" and "5" handstamps**, fresh and sound

EXTREMELY FINE. A SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT 1847 ISSUE IN THE RARE RED ORANGE SHADE, CANCELLED BY BLUE "5" AND "10" NUMERALS. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES.

According to Wade Saadi, the Red Orange shade was produced exclusively during the last printing, stamps from which were part of the Fifth Delivery (December 7, 1850).

Ex Floyd. With 1996 P.F. certificate 9,540.00



25



26

- 25 **5c Red Brown, Double Transfer Ty. A (1-A).** Position 80R1, **sheet margin** at right, other sides large with trace of adjoining stamp at top, slightly worn impression, bold **blue** grid cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, a striking example of this major double transfer, ex Floyd, with 1992 P.F. certificate on cover, with 1993 P.S.E. certificate off cover and stating the shade is Orange Brown (1b) but we believe it is Red Brown..... 590.00
- 26 **5c Red Brown, Double Transfer Ty. B (1-B).** Position 90R, ample to large margins, deep rich color, clear impressions showing the double transfer, light red cancel, Very Fine and choice, ex Koppersmith and Floyd, with 1989 P.F. certificate..... 550.00



27

- 27 (★) **10c Black (2).** Unused (no gum), huge margins all around, intense shade and impression, small thin spot at top left and small tear at top

EXTREMELY FINE GEM APPEARANCE. A HUGE MARGINED UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1847 ISSUE.

The 1847 Issue is much scarcer in unused condition than other issues, because the stamps were demonetized in 1851. They could be exchanged for the new issue, but once the exchange period ended, the stamps would have no postage value. Considering the purchasing power of ten cents in 1851, it is not surprising that the stamps were either used or exchanged, rather than left for future generations of collectors in a hobby that did not yet exist. The small faults on this example are not readily visible and so do not detract from its appearance, but they will make it more affordable.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 15,000.00

1847 FIRST GENERAL ISSUE



28

- 28 **10c Black, Double Transfer Ty. C (2-C).** Position 2R1, large and even margins all around, detailed impression showing the distinctive doubling, particularly in the bottom right "X", lightly struck New York red grid cancel

EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1847 ISSUE WITH DOUBLE TRANSFER TYPE C.

Ex Emerson, Wall and Floyd. With 2000 P.F. certificate..... 3,250.00

1875 REPRODUCTION OF 1847 ISSUE



29



30

- 29 ★ **5c Red Brown, Reproduction (3).** Without gum as issued, huge margin at top, other sides large to ample, bright color, Very Fine and choice, with 1996 P.F. certificate..... 850.00

- 30 ★ **10c Black, Reproduction (4).** Without gum as issued, intense shade, large margins to full at lower left, Very Fine and choice, with 1990 P.F. certificate..... 1,050.00



1851-56 Imperforate and 1857-60 Perforated Issues

Beginning on July 1, 1851, a new series of

stamps was issued. Printed by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, the stamps were current during the antebellum period, years of tremendous growth and change in the United States.

During the life of this series, perforations were introduced.

TYPE I—POSITION 7R1E—UNUSED



31

- 31 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. I (5).** Position 7R1E, the seventh stamp from the right pane of the first plate in its early state, **unused (no gum), large margins at top and left including top sheet margin**, just in at bottom and right but the characteristics are clearly identifiable, lovely bright color from an early printing, small surface scrape at right has been expertly improved, few creases, accompanying certificate also notes toning which has since been removed

AN EXTREMELY RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1851 TYPE I, POSITION 7R1E, SCOTT 5. THIS IS THE ONLY ONE OF THE 1,000 POSITIONS USED TO PRINT IMPERFORATE ONE-CENT STAMPS THAT SHOWS THE COMPLETE DESIGN. ONLY THREE UNUSED EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED.

The published census compiled by Jerome S. Wagshal contains 90 unduplicated records of Scott 5. There have been one or two additions to the Wagshal census, and there are probably no more than a few examples existing outside of the census population. Therefore, the 1c 1851 Type I is the rarest of all United States stamps regularly issued prior to the 1868 Grills.

Only three are recorded in unused condition:

5-UNC-01 — Single, without gum, clear margins at top and left (no sheet margin at top), in to clear at left and bottom, sound, reattached to pair of Positions 8 and 9R1E, ex Ferrary, Hind and Burrus (as strip of three), Waterhouse (who separated the single), Heathcoate, Wunderlich, Dr. Test and Gross;

5-OG-02 — Included in irregular block of eight (Positions 4-9/14-15R1E), with original gum, Position 7R1E affected by vertical crease ending in small tear and also light diagonal crease, ex Lapham and Dr. Kapiloff;

5-UNC-03 — The stamp offered here, single, without gum, clear margins at top and left with top sheet margin, just in but identifiable margins at right and bottom, small surface scrape has been improved, few creases, discovered in 1998.

This extremely rare unused stamp was discovered in 1998 in an album of otherwise negligible value. It was certified and auctioned by the Kelleher firm in Boston, where it realized \$55,000 hammer. It was then offered in a November 2000 Bennett sale, where it realized \$80,000 hammer.

With 1998 P.F. certificate..... 225,000.00

TYPE I—POSITION 7R1E—UNUSED APPEARANCE



32

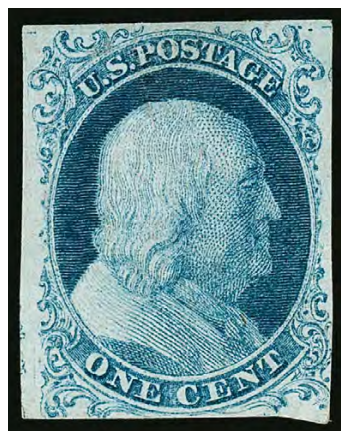
32 **1c Blue, Ty. I (5).** Position 7R1E, the seventh stamp from the right pane of the first plate in its early state, large margins, clear at bottom except right plume just slightly touched, beautiful bright color in distinctive Plate 1 Early shade, intense impression showing minute details of double transfer, no visible trace of a cancellation (P.F. certificate states “faint manuscript cancel” at top), a small thin spot does not detract from appearance, otherwise sound

EXTREMELY FINE UNUSED APPEARANCE. ONLY POSITION 7R1E—THE SEVENTH STAMP IN THE RIGHT PANE OF PLATE 1 EARLY—FURNISHED IMPERFORATE 1851 ONE-CENT STAMPS SHOWING THE COMPLETE DESIGN (TYPE I). VERY FEW EXAMPLES OF THIS STAMP HAVE MARGINS AS LARGE AS THE ONE OFFERED HERE. ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST DESIRABLE CLASSIC UNITED STATES STAMPS.

The published census compiled by Jerome S. Wagshal contains 90 unduplicated records of Scott 5. There have been one or two additions to the Wagshal census, and there are probably no more than a few examples existing outside of the census population. Therefore, the 1c 1851 Type I is the rarest of all United States stamps regularly issued prior to the 1868 Grills.

With the 1998 discovery of another unused Scott 5, there are now three unused examples of this stamp, of which one is sound. Prior to 1930, the stamp offered here was owned by Henry C. Gibson, who regarded it as unused. Subsequently, a debate arose as to whether or not it had been cancelled, due to the presence of a few tiny, very faint spots. The same sort of spotting is found on the original-gum multiple containing Scott 5. We believe it is quite possible that this stamp is unused, although a 1996 P.F. certificate stated “faintly cancelled with a small thin spot.” (certificate was lost before 1999 auction) and 1999 P.F. certificate states “faint manuscript cancellation” in the “submitted as” portion of the certificate.

Census No. 5-CAN-004. Ex Gibson, Lawrence and Dr. Graves (“Argentum” Collection). With 1999 P.F. certificate 67,500.00



33

- 33 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. Ib (5A).** Position 9R1E, unused (no gum), bright early shade, large margin at left, ample on other sides to just into plumes at bottom, small tear at top right and larger tear at top center

FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 1851 ONE-CENT TYPE IB IMPERFORATE. THIS IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL UNITED STATES CLASSICS IN UNUSED CONDITION.

Type Ib was produced only as an imperforate stamp. Six positions on Plate 1 Early furnished stamps qualifying as Type Ib—Positions 3-6R and 8-9R—distinguished by the complete design at top and nearly complete design at bottom. A thorough search of past auctions and our own extensive records produced a result that surprised us. The unique block of eight from Plate 1E contains Position 7R1E (Scott 5) and five Type Ib stamps (with faults). The famous ex-Waterhouse copy of Position 7R1E is joined with a pair of Type Ib stamps (this unused unit is currently owned by William H. Gross). The multiples, containing a total of seven Type Ib stamps, really do not fit the needs of collectors who want a single unused example of Scott 5A. We located only four other unused singles, and we were surprised at the conspicuous absence of unused Scott 5A stamps in major name sales.

With 1998 P.F. certificate..... 12,000.00



34

- 34 **1c Blue, Ty. Ib (5A).** Position 8R1E, huge left margin capturing ornaments of adjoining stamp, other sides large to clear with all design elements intact, distinctive "Robin's Egg Blue" shade of Plate 1 Early, circular datestamp cancel

VERY FINE AND CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 1851 ONE-CENT TYPE IB FROM ONE OF THE TWO POSITIONS ON PLATE 1E THAT FURNISHED THE BEST EXAMPLES OF THE TYPE.

Ex Floyd. With 1987 P.F. certificate 11,000.00



35

- 35 **1c Blue, Ty. Ib-II (5A, 7).** Horizontal strip of six, **Positions 1-6R1E**, left two stamps Type II, **right four stamps Type Ib**, five stamps have huge margins, just in at right of right stamp, includes **sheet margin at top and at left**, beautiful deep Plate 1E shade, each stamp remarkably cancelled by between 15 and 25 neat penstrokes which form a detailed grid, light diagonal crease affects Positions 1-2 (both Type II stamps), small sealed tear at bottom of Position 2 described on accompanying certificate as small repair, Position 4 with vertical crease

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. AN INCALCULABLY RARE STRIP OF SIX FROM THE TOP ROW OF THE RIGHT PANE OF PLATE ONE EARLY. A WONDERFUL ARTIFACT FROM THE MOST IMPORTANT ROW OF ANY ONE-CENT 1851-57 PLATE.

The top row of the right pane of Plate 1 Early has long been recognized by philatelists as a subject of special interest relating to the production of classic United States stamps. This extraordinary strip, including four of the six positions that produced Type Ib stamps, is a rarity of the highest order. It was probably removed from a transcontinental cover prepaid at the 6c rate.

Scott Retail as two pairs of Scott 5A and a pair of Scott 7. With 2002 P.F. certificate 34,275.00

- 36 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. Ia (6).** Position 97R4, unused with part original gum called “traces” on accompanying certificate, but appears to us to be a bit more than traces, rich Plate 4 color, full margins to just into plumes and scrolls at bottom but easily identifiable type characteristics, faint toning near top, certificate also mentions light soiling which is not evident

FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT TYPE Ia IMPERFORATE — ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT CLASSIC STAMPS TO OBTAIN IN UNUSED CONDITION.

With 1998 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail with original gum is \$45,000.00. Scott Retail as no gum 20,000.00



36



37

- 37 **1c Blue, Ty. Ia-Ic-Ia (6-6b-6).** Positions 95-97R4, horizontal strip of three with Type Ia on each side and Type Ic in the middle (the best example of Type Ic on Plate 4), all stamps also show the **Curl in “C” variety**, huge bottom sheet margin, other sides ample to just touched in a couple spots, exceptional deep rich color, neat “Potsdam N.Y. Jul. 31” circular datestamp cancels, completely sound

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE AND CHOICE STRIP OF THREE OF THE IMPERFORATE 1851 ONE-CENT ISSUE FROM PLATE 4, SHOWING A COMBINATION OF TYPES Ia AND Ic. THE LEFT TYPE Ia IS A GEM.

The extremely rare Type Ia, showing the full design at bottom, was furnished only by 18 of the 200 subjects on Plate 4. The remaining two bottom-row positions, including Position 96R included in this strip, were sub-type Ic. 96R and 91R have the full plume at bottom left and partly complete plume at right. These two are the most desirable examples of Type Ic. The other eight Type Ic positions on Plate 4 are interior positions and are less distinct.

Frank S. Levi Jr. recorded seven used strips of three of the imperforate Type Ia and only this single strip of Types Ia-Ic-Ia (see *Bakers' U.S. Classics*, p. 188).

Ex Ishikawa and Floyd. With 1993 P.F. certificate 37,500.00



38

- 38 ★★ **1c Blue, Ty. II (7).** Plate 2, **Mint N.H.**, huge margins to full all around including part of adjoining stamp at top and **wide bottom sheet margin**, deep rich color on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN ABSOLUTELY STUNNING MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 1851 IMPERFORATE ONE-CENT TYPE II. CERTAINLY ONE OF THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

We have offered only four other singles in Mint N.H. condition since keeping computerized records. Two of those have margins either touching or just in. Though there are several large multiples known for this issue, none that we have offered contain any Mint N.H. stamps.

With 1999 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as hinged.... 1,000.00



39

- 39 ★ **1c Blue, Ty. II (7).** Position 91L1E, **triple transfer, one inverted**, disturbed original gum, large margins with huge **bottom left corner sheet margins**, diagonal crease that has little impact on the beautiful appearance of this stamp

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. AN OUTSTANDING AND RARE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1851 ONE-CENT FROM POSITION 91L ON PLATE ONE EARLY, WITH TRIPLE TRANSFER, ONE INVERTED.

The inverted transfers on Positions 71L, 81L and 91L1E (offered here) were made after the top row of the right pane of Plate 1 Early was entered from the Type 1 single-relief transfer roll. According to Richard Celler's theory (see Siegel Encyclopedia at <http://siegelauctions.com/enc/pdf/1c1851.pdf>), the three inverted transfers were made from a Type 1 design 3-relief transfer roll as a sort of trial after the top row entries had been made and the plate was turned around 180 degrees. When another plate ("Plate 0") had to be discarded, the siderographer returned to Plate 1 and erased the three inverted transfers before completing the plate with entries surrounding 3R to 10R. Positions 71L and 81L are double transfers. Position 91L was entered a total of three times, so it is a triple transfer, one inverted. When the plate was reworked in 1852, 71L and 81L were re-entered (but not 91L), making them all triple transfers, one inverted.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 1,500.00

- 40 ★ **1c Blue, Ty. II, Plate 3 (7).** Position 3L3, original gum, lightly hinged, large margins, intense Prussian Blue shade on bright fresh paper

VERY FINE. THE ONE-CENT 1851 ISSUE FROM PLATE 3 IS RARE IN ANY CONDITION. THIS SUPERB STAMP IS ONE OF THE FEW ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLES IN EXISTENCE.

With 1999 P.S.E. and 2001 P.F. certificates, both identifying the position as 3L3..... 4,500.00



40



41

- 41 **1c Blue, Ty. II-IV (7-9).** Positions 3-4R1L, **combination pair**, the right stamp without recut lines — the only Type II on Plate 1 Late — large to huge margins with portions of adjoining stamps at left and bottom right, bold New Orleans circular datestamp cancel, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb combination pair with the scarce non-recut Type II from Plate 1 Late, ex Koppersmith and Floyd, with 1984 P.F. certificate 650.00

- 42 **1c Blue, Ty. II/IIIa (7/8A).** Positions 43/53L1E, vertical combination pair, bottom Type IIIa showing a wide break in top line, full even margins, beautiful bright early shade, black grid cancels, Extremely Fine, ex Meyersburg, Koppersmith and Floyd, with 1987 P.F. certificate..... 1,450.00



42



43

- 43 ★ **1c Blue, Ty. III (8).** Plate 4, large part original gum which covers approximately two-thirds of the back, large margins to touching ornaments at upper left, deep rich Plate 4 color, accompanying certificate mentions a natural pre-print paper wrinkle at lower right, which is barely visible even when drying

FINE APPEARING AND RARE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1851 ONE-CENT IMPERFORATE TYPE III.

With 1997 P.S.E. certificate. Scott Retail as original gum (price for no gum is \$7,500.00) 25,000.00



44

- 44 **1c Blue, Ty. III-IIIa (8-8A).** Positions 34-35L4, horizontal pair, huge and even margins all around, deep rich color and proof-like impression, two clear strikes of "Newport N.Y. Aug. 17" circular datestamp, Type III at left shows wide breaks at both top and bottom, Type IIIa at right shows wide break at top and complete outer line at bottom

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING COMBINATION PAIR OF THE ONE-CENT 1851 IMPERFORATE TYPES III AND IIIa WITH BEAUTIFUL MARGINS, COLOR, CANCELLATION AND IMPRESSIONS.

The Neinken book lists the left stamp (Position 34) as being Type IIIa. However, as the plate was used the outer line at bottom wore away, and the stamp became Type III. The combination of these types from Positions 34-35L4 is extremely rare in any form, but imperforate Plate 4 stamps are much rarer than perforated stamps from this plate.

Ex Floyd. With 1999 P.S.E. and 2000 P.F. certificates 3,500.00



45

- 45 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. IIIa (8A).** Plate 4, unused (regummed), wide break at top, deep rich Plate 4 color, large margins to touching ornaments at upper left, Fine, with 1995 P.F. certificate 2,250.00

- 46 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. IV (9).** Position 91L1L, triple transfer, one inverted, recut once at top, unused (no gum), large margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1851 FROM POSITION 91L ON PLATE ONE LATE, SHOWING A TRIPLE TRANSFER, ONE INVERTED.

Ex Floyd. With 1999 P.F. certificate 900.00



46

- 47 ★田 **1c Blue, Ty. IV (9).** Block of four, Positions 69-70/79-80L1L, huge margins to clear including **interpane margin at right with guideline**, original gum, deep rich color, top right stamp shows part of **plate crack** at top right, bottom right stamp shows **double transfer**, small scissors-cut at bottom center ending in tiny tear, right vertical pair small thin spots

VERY FINE AND CHOICE APPEARANCE. A BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF THE IMPERFORATE ONE-CENT TYPE IV 1851 ISSUE.

Scott Retail with no premium for the plate crack or double transfer. 3,500.00



47



48

- 48 **1c Blue, Ty. IV (9).** Positions 9-10L1L, horizontal pair, each recut twice at bottom (found on only 11 positions on the plate), huge margins all around including parts of adjoining stamps at bottom and left and part of sheet margins other sides, deep rich color and detailed impression, neat circular datestamp cancels, Extremely Fine Gem pair, ex Newbury and Floyd, with 1986 and 2000 P.F. certificates 220.00

- 49 **1c Blue, Ty. IV (9).** Positions 70/80/90R1L, vertical strip of three, top and middle stamps recut once at top and bottom, bottom stamp recut once at top, exceptionally large margins with portions of all five adjoining stamps and **sheet margin** at right, rich color, neat strikes of blue circular datestamp cancels

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB USED STRIP OF THREE OF THE ONE-CENT 1851 ISSUE FROM PLATE ONE LATE.

Ex Floyd. With 1987 P.F. certificate for a strip of four (top stamp removed) 300.00



49



50

- 50 ★ **3c Orange Brown, Ty. II (10A).** Original gum, h.r., intense shade which the accompanying P.F. certificate calls "slightly toned", large margins to full at bottom, appears Very Fine, with 1996 P.F. certificate..... 3,250.00



51

- 51 (★)田 **3c Dull Red, Type I (11).** Top right corner margin block of nine, huge margin at left, clear to in at bottom, unused (no gum), center stamps with horizontal crease, top right horizontal pair cleaned to remove staining

VERY FINE-EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE CORNER SHEET-MARGIN BLOCK OF NINE OF THE 3-CENT TYPE I 1851 ISSUE, SCOTT 11.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as block, pairs and single with gum 3,950.00

- 52 (★) **10c Green, Ty. I (13).** Unused (no gum), deep rich color, immense margins all around clearly displaying the characteristics of the type, proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE. A PARTICULARLY CHOICE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT IMPERFORATE TYPE I.

Type I stamps come from the bottom 20 positions of the plate. They are the only stamps to show the design complete at bottom. For some reason the sheet margin at bottom was often trimmed away, leaving a dearth of quality copies. The Type IV stamps come from only eight positions, but we would rank the two types equally in terms of the rarity of sound four-margined unused copies.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 8,500.00



52



53

- 53 **10c Green, Ty. III/I (15/13).** Positions 90/100R1, vertical pair, bottom Type I stamp showing **double transfer**, large to enormous margins all around, deep rich color, light strike of circular datestamp with bottom stamp cancelled face-free

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL USED PAIR OF THE 10-CENT 1855 ISSUE SHOWING A COMBINATION OF TYPES I AND III.

Ex Jacobs, Cohen, Koppersmith and Floyd. With 1986 P.F. certificate 1,450.00



54

- 54 **10c Green, Ty. II/III (14/15).** Positions 51/61R1, vertical pair, top stamp Type II, bottom Type III, left sheet margin and huge margins other sides, neat Richmond Va. circular datestamp, Extremely Fine Gem pair in the finest quality, ex "Sevenoaks" and Floyd, with 1988 P.F. certificate 310.00



55

- 55 (★) **10c Green, Ty. III (15).** Unused (no gum), ample margins to clear at right, dark color and proof-like impression on fresh paper, Fine, a scarce stamp in sound unused condition, with 2001 P.F. certificate 1,800.00



56

- 56 (★) **10c Green, Ty. III (15).** Horizontal pair, unused (no gum), ample to full margins, deep shade and detailed impression, tiny surface scratch at top of right stamp is of little consequence
 VERY FINE AND CHOICE UNUSED PAIR OF THE 10-CENT 1855 IMPERFORATE TYPE III.
 1959 P.F. certificate no longer accompanies. Scott Retail for original-gum pair is \$11,000.00. Scott Retail for two no-gum singles..... 3,600.00

- 57 (★) **10c Green, Ty. IV (16).** Position 55L1, recut at bottom, unused (no gum), ample left margin to full other sides and just clear at bottom, clearly showing the recut outer line, tiny closed tear at top left, Fine appearance and a very rare stamp in unused condition, with 1998 P.F. certificate 15,000.00



57



58

- 58 **10c Green, Ty. III-IV (15-16).** Positions 63-64L1, **horizontal combination pair**, right stamp Type IV **recut at top and bottom**, brilliant color, large to huge margins, neat circular datestamp cancel, tiny scissors-cut between stamps in top margin (stamps could be separated on the cut leaving both with large margins)

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB COMBINATION PAIR OF THE 10-CENT 1855 IMPERFORATE ISSUE CONTAINING POSITION 64L1 — THE ONLY POSITION ON THE SHEET RECUT AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

10c 1855 Type IV stamps are defined by the recut of one or both outer lines at the top or bottom of the design. Type IV stamps come from only seven scattered positions on the left pane and one position on the right pane of Plate 1. Therefore, only 4% of the stamps from Plate 1 are Type IV. Of these eight positions, 64L is the only one with recut lines at both top and bottom.

Ex Floyd. With 1990 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as singles 2,290.00



59

- 59 **10c Green, Ty. II-II-IV-II (14-14-16-14).** Positions 1-4R1, **combination strip of four**, Position 3R Type IV recut at top, full to large margins all around, cancelled by multiple strikes of New Orleans circular datestamp

VERY FINE. A RARE LARGE MULTIPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1855 ISSUE FROM THE RIGHT PANE OF PLATE ONE, INCLUDING THE ONLY TYPE IV STAMP IN THE RIGHT PANE.

The first 10c plate of 200 (left and right panes of 100) was laid down using a three-subject transfer roll with relief types A, B and C. The C Relief was used only for the bottom row (all Type I design). The A Relief (Type II design) was used to enter the entire second row, and the B Relief (Type III design) was used for the third row. This A/B alternating relief pattern was followed consistently for the fourth through ninth rows. The top row was entered with the A Relief, except for three positions: Positions 1 and 2 in the left pane, and Position 3 in the right pane. These "misplaced reliefs" are B Reliefs, and Positions 1L and 2L are Type III designs, while Position 3R was recut (Type IV). Position 3R1, one of the three misplaced relief positions on the plate, is also one of eight recut (Type IV) positions and the only recut position on the entire right pane of the plate.

Ex Koppersmith and Floyd. With 1987 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as combination pair and two singles does not do justice to the rarity of this strip 2,280.00



60

- 60 ★ **12c Black (17).** Original gum, ample margins to full at top, intense shade, small corner crease bottom right, appears Very Fine 6,250.00



61

- 61 ★田 **12c Black (17).** Block of four, Positions 18-19/28-29L1, large even margins all around, proof-like impression on bright paper, original gum slightly redistributed to cover two light vertical creases in right pair

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A SCARCE AND REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF THE 12-CENT 1851 ISSUE.

We have offered only two other blocks with original gum since 2001. One has large part disturbed original gum with margins in on two stamps and toned spots; the other has a right sheet margin with creases, surface scuffs and a small tear.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 45,000.00

1857-60 PERFORATED ISSUE

- 62 ★ **1c Blue, Ty. I (18).** Plate 12, original gum, h.r., remarkably well-centered for this difficult stamp with wide margins at sides, fresh and bright shade

EXTREMELY FINE. A BRILLIANT ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1857 ONE-CENT TYPE I STAMP.

This is a scarce stamp in sound original-gum condition and choice centering..... 1,500.00



62



63

- 63 (★)田 **1c Blue, Ty. I-II (18-20/20-18).** Positions 37-38/47-48L12, combination block of four, top left and bottom right stamps Type I, unused (no gum), top left stamp **double transfer**, radiant color, choice centering, top left stamp trivial natural inclusion not mentioned on accompanying certificate, few minor perf separations also not mentioned on accompanying certificate

VERY FINE AND CHOICE BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE ONE-CENT 1857 ISSUE FROM PLATE 12 WITH A COMBINATION OF TYPES I AND II.

Ex Floyd. With 1990 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as original gum 8,750.00

- 64 ★田 **1c Blue, Ty. II-I/I-I (20-18/18-18).** Positions 87-88/97-98L12, combination block of four with **bottom sheet selvage**, original gum, lightly hinged, fresh and bright color, centered to bottom right

FRESH AND FINE. A SCARCE SHEET-MARGIN MULTIPLE FROM PLATE 12 CONTAINING THREE TYPE I STAMPS.

Ex "Sevenoaks". With 1995 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as Type I/II combination pair plus pair of Type I..... 8,000.00



64

ONE-CENT BLUE, TYPE Ia, PERFORATED
WITH ORIGINAL GUM



65

- 65 ★ **1c Blue, Ty. Ia (19).** Probably Position 95R4, original gum, lightly hinged, deep rich color and proof-like impression on bright paper

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE SOUND ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1857 PERFORATED ONE-CENT TYPE Ia.

Type Ia was produced by only 18 of the 20 bottom-row positions on Plate 4. Although Plate 4 was designed with sufficient space to accommodate perforations, the height of the top row and bottom row positions resulted in the perforations often cutting into the design at either top or bottom. For this reason, stamps from the bottom row of Plate 4 with perforations slightly into the design are still desirable. The stamp offered here is one of the few sound original-gum examples.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 42,500.00

ONE-CENT BLUE, TYPES III AND IIIa, COMBINATION BLOCK



66

- 66 ★田 **1c Blue, Ty. III-IIIa (21-22).** Plate 4, combination block of four, top left stamp Type III, others Type IIIa, original gum, h.r., brilliant fresh color on bright paper, beautiful impression, horizontal crease in top stamps, bottom right stamp has small tear and thin spot, bottom left Type IIIa stamp is sound

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE AND SUPERBLY CENTERED ONE-CENT 1857 COMBINATION BLOCK CONTAINING ONE TYPE III AND THREE TYPE IIIa STAMPS.

With 1994 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a Type III-IIIa combination pair and a pair of Type IIIa
 26,850.00



67

- 67 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. III (21).** Position 46L4, unused (no gum), intense Plate 4 shade, three margins to just into ornaments at right

FINE AND SCARCE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1857 TYPE III PERFORATED ISSUE.

Plated and signed by Ashbrook 6,000.00

- 68 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. IIIa (22).** Plate 4, unused (no gum), wide and nicely balanced margins showing clear break at top, deep rich color, fresh and Very Fine, with 1986 P.F. certificate....
..... 825.00



68



69

- 69 (★) **1c Blue, Ty. IV (23).** Plate 1L, recut once at top and bottom, unused (no gum), wonderful depth of color, wide margins to just in at bottom but clearly showing the recut, small corner crease at top left, Very Fine appearance, with 1997 P.F. certificate..... 4,250.00

- 70 ★田 **1c Blue, Ty. V (24).** Bottom left corner selvage block of six, original gum, few small h.r. and tiny adherences, rich color, top right stamp with pulled perf at top right, bottom left stamp small painted over surface scrape, perf separations in bottom selvage with tiny tear clear of stamps (not mentioned on accompanying certificate), overall Very Fine with the left pair Extremely Fine centering, with 2001 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as block of four and pair.....
..... 1,100.00



70

- 71 ★★ **3c Dull Red, Ty. II (26).** Mint N.H., outstanding centering, intense color, Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as hinged 65.00



71



72

- 72 ★★田 **3c Dull Red, Ty. II (26).** Mint N.H. top selvage block of six, rich color, choice centering, small crease in selvage only at top left (easily trimmed and not noted on accompanying certificate), center stamp at top tiny surface scuff (not mentioned on accompanying certificate), otherwise an Extremely Fine block, ex Chase, with 2001 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as hinged block of four and pair 600.00

5-CENT BRICK RED WITH ORIGINAL GUM



73

- 73 ★ **5c Brick Red (27).** Original gum, radiant color in the unmistakable Brick Red shade, attractive centering with perforations clear of outer projections of the design on three sides, tiny thin spot at bottom left, short perf at left is barely noticeable and is not mentioned on accompanying certificate

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE AND DESIRABLE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1858 5-CENT BRICK RED. VERY FEW ARE KNOWN IN ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

Many collectors know this issue by type and shade, but few are aware of the order of production (or release). This state of confusion is partly due to the Scott Catalogue. The distinctive Brick Red shade of the 5c 1857 Issue comes first in the series of Scott-listed perforated 5c issues, but its true release date comes later in the sequence.

Based on dated covers, the 5c Type I shades were released in the following order: 1) Red Brown, Scott 28, EDU 8/23/1857; 2) Indian Red, Scott 28A, EDU 3/31/1858; 3) Brick Red, Scott 27, EDU 10/6/1858; and 4) Brown, Scott 29, EDU 3/21/1859, almost certainly the last printing from the first 5c plate. The second 5c plate was made from a new six-relief transfer roll with the design projections cut away at top and bottom, to varying degrees. The Type II Brown was issued first (Scott 30A, EDU 5/4/1860), and the Orange Brown printing from the same plate followed about one year later (Scott 30, EDU 5/8/1861).

After surveying dozens of classic United States sale catalogues, we found approximately twenty examples of Scott 27 with original gum, allowing for duplicate offerings and excluding the one known original-gum block. Of the stamps we counted, about half had perfs touching on two sides or were deeply cut into on one side. Almost two-thirds had stains or small faults. The example offered here is more desirable than most — it has full original gum, better centering than most, and has only very minor flaws.

Accompanied by 1945 letter from Y. Souren stating sound and genuine. With 1997 P.F. certificate ...
 80,000.00

5-CENT INDIAN RED UNUSED



74

- 74 (★) **5c Indian Red (28A).** Unused (no gum), wonderful intense color in the true 1858 Indian Red shade, proof-like impression on bright paper, margins clear of outer projections on all sides, reperfed at top and faint stain at bottom left

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTREMELY RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 1858 5-CENT INDIAN RED.

Our search of old auction catalogues and the records of The Philatelic Foundation and P.S.E. yielded only eleven unused examples of Scott 28A. Of these, the majority are without gum.

With 1959 and 1997 P.F. certificates 40,000.00



75

- 75 (★) **5c Red Brown (28).** Unused (no gum), rich color, margins to just in at bottom, tiny corner perf creases at top, small toned spot at bottom right, otherwise Fine and scarce unused 15,000.00

- 76 (★) **5c Brown (29).** Unused (no gum), choice margins and centering with perfs clear of all four outer projections, rich color, faintest trace of toning on two perf tips at bottom, still Very Fine and choice unused example 1,750.00



76



77

- 77 ★ **5c Orange Brown, Ty. II (30).** Original gum, lightly hinged, wonderful depth of color, nice margins and centering
VERY FINE AND CHOICE LIGHTLY HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 1860 5-CENT ORANGE BROWN TYPE II.
With 1993 P.F. certificate 1,200.00



78

- 78 ★田 **5c Orange Brown, Ty. II (30).** Horizontal block of six, beautiful rich color and bright shade, incredibly well-centered, original gum, few perf separations sensibly reinforced by hinge slivers

EXTREMELY FINE. A SUPERB BLOCK OF THE 1860 5-CENT ORANGE BROWN. REMARKABLE FOR ITS CENTERING AND OVERALL FRESHNESS.

Although a relatively large number of 5c Orange Browns reached collectors from unused supplies left over after the issue was demonetized due to the Civil War, multiples are scarce, and most have been broken to feed the market's desire for singles. The largest recorded multiple is a block of 32 (rejoined at center), followed by a single block of nine (realized \$50,000 hammer in our 2009 Whitman sale). This is the first multiple larger than a block of four we have offered since that sale.

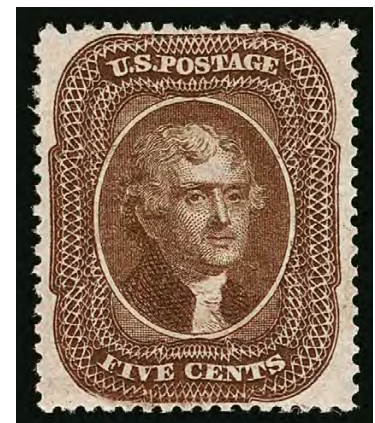
Ex "Sevenoaks". With 1989 P.F. certificate 9,700.00

- 79 ★ **5c Brown, Ty. II (30A).** Original gum, lightly hinged, rich color and proof-like impression, superb centering with design completely framed by white margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A REMARKABLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 1860 5-CENT BROWN TYPE II WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

Unlike its Orange Brown counterpart, the 5c Type II in Brown was not on hand in post offices when the 1861 demonetization order took effect. Therefore, original-gum examples of Scott 30A are far scarcer than Scott 30. The narrow spacing between subjects on the plate and Toppan Carpenter's imprecise perforating leave collectors with very few well-centered original-gum examples.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 2,200.00



79



80

- 80 ★田 **5c Brown, Ty. II (30A).** Block of four with narrow left selvage, original gum, lightly hinged, fresh color, well-centered for this rare block

FINE-VERY FINE BLOCK OF THE 1860 5-CENT TYPE II BROWN. THE BOTTOM LEFT STAMP HAS UNUSUALLY WIDE MARGINS.

The 5c Brown Type II is far rarer in unused multiples than the Orange Brown. Unlike the 1861 Orange Brown, the earlier printing in Brown was not left in Southern post offices when the issue was demonetized in August 1861. Prior to the discovery of the block of 20 in the Frelinghuysen collection, the largest recorded multiple was a block of nine. A horizontal block of six is also known (creased thru bottom three stamps) as are approximately a half-dozen blocks of four.

Ex Klein and "Sevenoaks". With 2001 P.F. certificate 25,000.00

- 81 (★) **10c Green, Ty. I (31).** Unused (no gum), choice centering and margins, accompanying certificate mentions a small corner crease top left (we agree), a few age spots (all but invisible) and "improved blind perforations at bottom left" (we would say reperfed at bottom), otherwise Extremely Fine, a nice looking example of this rare unused issue despite the problems, with 1996 P.F. certificate 11,500.00



81



82

- 82 ★ **10c Green, Ty. II (32).** Original gum, rich color, attractive margins and centering

VERY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1857 10-CENT TYPE II.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 5,750.00

- 83 (★) **10c Green, Ty. III (33).** Unused (no gum), particularly deep shade on bright paper, Very Fine, with 1998 P.F. certificate 2,000.00



83



84

- 84 (★) **10c Green, Ty. IV (34).** Position 76L1, recut at bottom, unused (no gum), rich color, centered to left, tiny repaired pinhole just above Washington's head

FINE APPEARANCE. THE 1857 10-CENT TYPE IV IS ONE OF THE RAREST CLASSIC UNITED STATES ISSUES IN UNUSED CONDITION.

The 1857 10c Type IV stamps come from eight positions scattered throughout Plate 1 that have the top, bottom or both lines recut. Only 4% of all 10c Plate 1 stamps produced were Type IV's, and an even smaller percentage were issued with perforations. Most are either faulty, off-center or both.

With 1989 P.S.E. certificate 20,000.00



85

- 85 (★) **12c Black, Plate 3 (36B).** Unused (no gum), intense shade, well-centered with balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1984 P.F. and 1990 P.S.E. certificates..... 325.00



86

- 86 ★田 **12c Black, Plate 3 (36B).** Block of 24, original gum, intense shade and impression, most with tiny hinge slivers sensibly reinforcing perfs, small inked-in scrape in third stamp from right at bottom

VERY FINE. AN IMPRESSIVE MULTIPLE OF THE 12-CENT 1857 ISSUE FROM PLATE 3 — THE THIRD LARGEST BLOCK AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS, AND THE LARGEST AVAILABLE WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

A pane of 100 is contained in the Jefferys collection, formerly in the Franklin Institute and now displayed at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum. A half-pane of 50 and a block of 25 are also known (both offered in our Sale 1000), but neither has gum.

Ex Caspary, Klein and "Sevenoaks". With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as four blocks of four and four pairs 26,000.00



87

- 87 ★田 **24c Gray Lilac (37)**. Vertical block of twelve, original gum, stamp positions 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11 **Mint N.H.**, remarkably fresh and well-centered

FINE-VERY FINE AND RARE BLOCK OF THE 24-CENT 1860 ISSUE — ONE OF THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLES.

According to *Linn's Stamp Facts*, the largest recorded multiple is an irregular block of 22 with reinforced perf separations (offered in our Sale 1000, no stamps are Mint N.H.). Two blocks of 20 are also known (one is ex Caspary, Klein and Zoellner, with four Mint N.H. stamps). We are also aware of two other blocks of twelve (one has one Mint N.H. stamp). The block offered here, with five Mint N.H. stamps and in such choice condition, is a remarkable rarity.

Ex "Sevenoaks". With 1996 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as two blocks of four and two pairs
 26,300.00



88

- 88 ★ **30c Orange (38).** Original gum, deep rich color, perfectly centered with wide margins all around
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1860 ISSUE.

Although some sheets of the 24c, 30c and 90c 1857-60 Issue were left in the public's hands after the Civil War demonetization took effect, original-gum examples of the 30c in Extremely Fine grade are extremely rare, owing to the narrow space between subjects on the plate and the difficulty experienced by Toppan, Carpenter with the first perforated issue. This stamp is extraordinary in three respects: first, it is perfectly centered with the design framed by white margins on all sides; second, it is very lightly hinged; and, third, the color is brilliant and free of any oxidation that frequently plagues this issue.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 1,900.00



89

- 89 ★ **90c Blue (39).** Original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful deep rich color, choice centering with wide
and well-balanced margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1860 ISSUE.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 3,900.00

1875 REPRINT OF 1857-60 PERFORATED ISSUE

- 90 ★ **1c Bright Blue, Reprint (40).** Without gum as issued, wide margins and outstanding centering, bright color, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1994 P.F. certificate..... 575.00



90



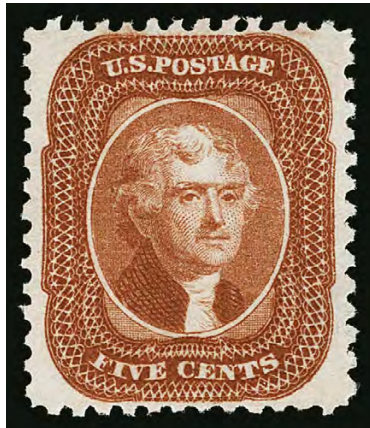
91

- 91 ★田 **1c Bright Blue, Reprint (40).** Block of four, without gum as issued, perfectly centered, beautiful color on bright white paper
EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE ONE-CENT 1857 REPRINT.
We have offered only five other blocks since our 1995 Rarities sale. With 1998 P.F. certificate 3,250.00

- 92 ★ **3c Scarlet, Reprint (41).** Without gum as issued, almost perfect centering, brilliant color and proof-like impression
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT 1857 REPRINT. PROBABLY ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE 479 SOLD.
The Continental Bank Note Company made a new plate for the 3c 1857 Reprint, consisting of 100 subjects. 10,000 stamps were printed (100 impressions) but only 479 were sold. With 1976 P.F. certificate 2,750.00



92



93

- 93 ★ **5c Orange Brown, Reprint (42).** Without gum as issued, perfectly centered with remarkably wide margins clear of design all around, rich color and sharp impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 5-CENT 1857 REPRINT WE HAVE ENCOUNTERED.

With 1976 P.F. certificate..... 1,150.00

- 94 ★ **10c Blue Green, Reprint (43).** Without gum as issued, brilliant shade and sharp proof-like impression on bright crisp paper, Fine, only 516 sold, with 1981 P.F. certificate.....
..... 2,500.00



94



95

- 95 ★ **12c Greenish Black, Reprint (44).** Without gum as issued, beautifully centered with framelines complete on all sides, fine impression on bright paper

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

The narrow spaces between stamps on the 12c 1857 Reprint plate allowed almost no room for large 12-gauge perforations, and the Reprints were generally perforated into parts of the design. Only 489 were sold, and examples such as this, with the framelines complete on all four sides, are extremely rare.

With 2001 P.F. certificate..... 2,750.00

- 96 ★ **24c Blackish Violet, Reprint (45).** Without gum as issued, wide margins all around, intense shade and impression, bright and fresh

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXTRAORDINARY STAMP WITH MARGINS AND CENTERING RARELY FOUND AMONG 24-CENT 1857 REPRINTS.

The Continental Bank Note Company reprinted the 24c stamp from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 were printed (50 impressions). Only 479 were sold; the remaining 9,521 were destroyed on July 23, 1884, by order of the Postmaster General. Due to the narrow spacing between subjects, many have perforations touching the design at either top or bottom. The example offered here is a rare exception and one of the finest we have encountered.

With 1977 P.F. certificate 3,000.00



96



97

- 97 ★ **30c Yellow Orange, Reprint (46).** Without gum as issued, well-centered with perfs practically clear all around, brilliant shade and impression, bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE. A GREAT RARITY IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

The Continental Bank Note Company reprinted the 30c stamp from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 were printed (50 impressions). Only 480 were sold; the remaining 9,520 were destroyed on July 23, 1884, by order of the Postmaster General. The 30c Reprint is one of the tightest-margined of the series.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 3,000.00

- 98 ★ **90c Deep Blue, Reprint (47).** Without gum as issued, deep shade and detailed impression, choice centering and margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A GORGEOUS WIDE-MARGINED EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1857 REPRINT.

The Continental Bank Note Company reprinted the 90c stamp from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 were printed (50 impressions). Only 454 were sold; the remaining 9,546 were destroyed on July 23, 1884, by order of the Postmaster General.

With 1976 and 1996 P.F. certificates 3,500.00



98

END OF SESSION ONE

Live Internet Bidding at Siegel Auctions

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

There's NO SUBSTITUTE for following the auction in real time.

Live Internet Bidding lets you bid and buy as though you were right there in the saleroom.

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.

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not 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, indicating you are a Siegel client. Once registered at SAN, you're ready for internet bidding.

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.

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.

Log on to the auction at stampauctionnetwork.com

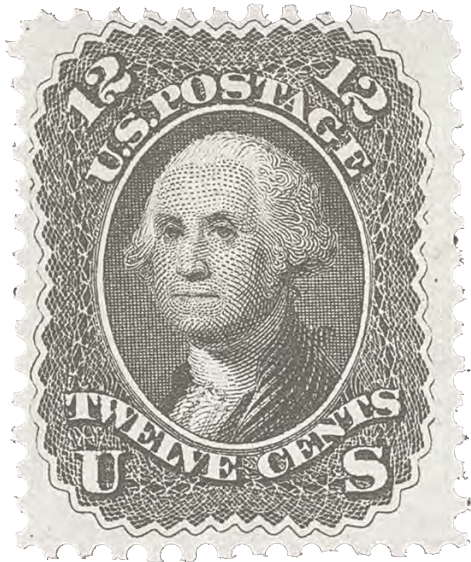
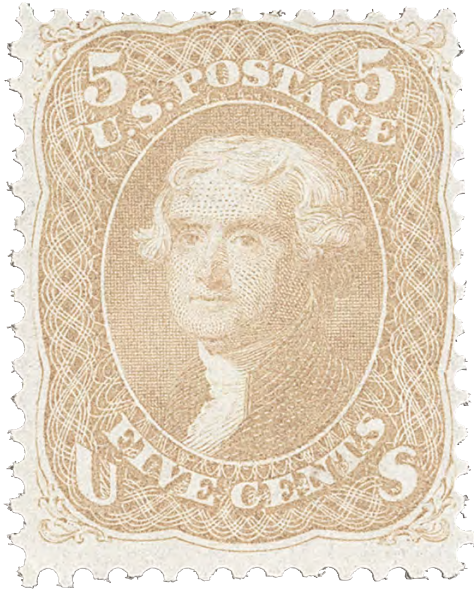
When you're logged on as a Live Internet Bidder, the bidding interface shows a photo and description of the lot, the current bid (and your bidding status), options for placing competitive bids and buttons with bid increments.

- 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.



SESSION TWO—LOTS 99-263
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 2018
AT 1:30 P.M.

1861-68

Civil War Era

Issues

The federal government issued a new series in August 1861 to replace the stamps circulating at the outbreak of the Civil War. The new designs followed the theme of the preceding issue, but were printed by the National Bank Note Company. In 1867 a patented “grill” was introduced to help prevent cleaning and reuse of stamps.

1861 FIRST DESIGNS AND COLORS



99

99 (★) **1c Indigo, First Design (55).** Unused (no gum), intense unmistakable shade of the First Design on bright paper

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN EXTREMELY RARE SOUND EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1861 FIRST DESIGN. ONLY 22 UNUSED EXAMPLES ARE AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS, AND ONLY SIX ARE CONFIRMED AS SOUND.

Our census of Scott 55, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/55>, contains a total of 26 examples. Three have target cancels and one is in The New York Public Library's collection. Of the remaining 22 copies, fourteen have faults ranging from serious defects to pulled perfs. Two need to be confirmed, as they have not been seen for a long time. This leaves only six confirmed sound copies, of which five have gum.

Census No. 55-UNC-10. Ex Meilstrup. With 1979 P.F. certificate 50,000.00



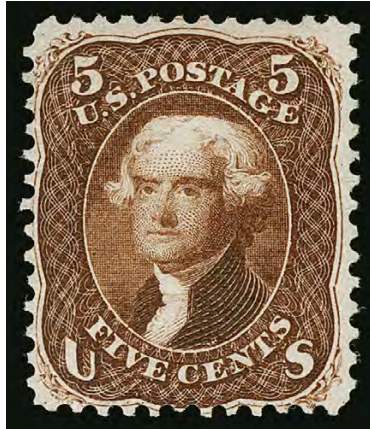
100

- 100 ★ **3c Brown Rose, First Design (56).** Original gum, bright color, nice margins to barely touched at top, Very Fine, with 1981 P.F. certificate 550.00



101

- 101 ★田 **3c Brown Rose, First Design (56).** Block of four, original gum, **bottom right stamp Mint N.H.**, others lightly hinged, radiant color, left stamps few short perfs not mentioned on accompanying certificate, still a Very Fine block, with 2001 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as hinged singles 550.00



102

- 102 (★) **5c Brown, First Design (57).** Unused (no gum), deep rich color, small closed tear at top right
 VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE 1861 5-CENT FIRST DESIGN. ONLY 36
 EXAMPLES ARE KNOWN.

Our census of Scott 57, available at our website at <http://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/57>, contains a total of 36 copies of this rarity. Of these, one is in The New York Public Library collection. Of the 35 thought to be available to collectors, two are cancelled, 18 have no gum, five have part original gum and ten have full (or nearly full) original gum. Approximately half the full or part original gum stamps in private hands have faults.

Census No. 57-UNC-22. With 1958 and 1997 P.F. certificates..... 30,000.00



103

- 103 ★ **10c Dark Green, Type I (58/62B).** Original gum, deep rich color, choice centering with perfs clear of design all around

EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE AND CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1861 ISSUE FIRST DESIGN.

The 10c 1861 "First Design" (or Type I from Plate 4) is extremely difficult to find in well-centered, sound, original-gum condition. This is partly due to the narrow spacing on Plate 4, which was used for the earliest printing.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 8,250.00

CENSUS OF 12-CENT INTENSE BLACK, FIRST DESIGN (SCOTT 59)

**59-UNC-01**

RAS 1981 Rarities "light crease, small perf & margin faults"
RAS 2010 Rarities, lot 84
Alan, RAS S1134, 9/14/2016
PFC 58413 "Genuine with vertical crease"
PFC 488604 "Genuine, without gum, vertical crease, few short perfs and pulled perf at top right"

**59-CAN-02**

Hale - Sanabria 5/8/1939
Lake Shore, RAS S888, 12/7/2004, lot 70
PFC 82201 "Genuine with horiz. crease and pen-written 'New' marking"

**59-OG-03**

Moody - HRH 1/21/1958
Ambassador - RAS 4/27/66, Lot 81 "few perfs blunted"
RAS 1977 Rarities
RAS 1983 Rarities
McNall - Sup. 10/26/1992, Lot 96 "tiny thin"
PFC 259588 "Genuine, PH, with a tiny thin at T.L."

**59-OG-04**

Caspary - HRH 11/19/1956
"Country Gentleman", RAS 11/29/1972 Lot 152
Cole Coll., RAS 2/24/1988, Lot 460
Ballman Coll. SPG 10/18/2002, Lot 78
Hall Coll., RAS 4/27-28/2015, Lot 109
PFC 192327 "Genuine, PH, with faint diagonal crease"

**59-UNC-05**

HR 3/23/1954
PFC 31935 "Genuine, defective & repaired by closing a tear and adding a piece at B."

**59-UNC-06**

Lot 104 in this sale
RAS 1981 Rarities
"Bayou" - RAS Sale 843 2/27/2002, Lot 840
PFC 378058 "Genuine"

**59-OG-07**

E. Klein 3/8/1940
RAS 1987 Rarities "o.g., crease, short perf"
PFC 639 "Genuine"
PFC 29677 "Genuine with light vertical crease and regummed"
PFC 506159 "Genuine, PH, short perf at bottom and faint vertical crease"

**59-OG-08**

RAS 10/6/1964
RAS 1969 Rarities "few perfs blunted"
PFC 15603 "Genuine with tiny thin spot"

**59-OG-09**

RAS 1972 Rarities
Newport Coll., PRW 5/2008
PFC 21696 "Genuine"
PFC 460721 "Genuine, slightly disturbed o.g."

**59-OG-10**

Lilly Coll. - RAS 2/2/1967
Seymour - RAS 4/23/1970
RAS 2016 Rarities
PFC 1696 "Genuine"
PFC 536284 (2016) "Genuine, previously hinged"

**59-OG-11**

RAS 1969 Rarities
RAS 1971 Rarities
Isabelle Lessmann - RAS 12/12/1984, Lot 88
Hewitt - Ivy 5/26/1986
Concord - RAS 5/19/1994, Lot 82 - "two partly nibbed perfs at B."
Whitman - RAS 1/27/2009
PFC 35930 "Genuine"
PFC 434442 (2006) "Genuine"

**59-OG-12**

Green - HR 5/26/1943
Gleysteen - Mozian 2/23/1972
RAS 1991 Rarities "trivial thin"
PFC 213829 "Tiny tear at right, small thin"
PFC 270161 "Small closed tear T.R., two tiny tears at top"

**59-OG-13**

RAS 1974 Rarities "Part o.g." Lutwak - DFK 1/20/1988, Lot 710 (sound)
Lessin - SPG 5/31/2002, Lot 103 (as sound)
SPG 3/7/2003, Lot 108 (small surface scrape at B.)
Curtis - RAS 11/7/2013
RAS 2017 Rarities
PFC 11320 "Genuine"
PFC 52316 "Genuine"
2002 PFC - sm. scrape at B.

**59-UNC-14**

Isleham - RAS 5/1986 "some perf faults, tiny tear at top"

**59-OG-15**

Zoellner - RAS Sale 804, 10/9/1998, Lot 166
PFC 275258 "Genuine, PH"
PFC 333502 "Genuine, PH"
PFC 464168 "Genuine, PH"

**59-OG-16**

Miller Coll., NYPL
Photo © 2009 The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation

12-CENT INTENSE BLACK, FIRST DESIGN
ONE OF FIVE RECORDED SOUND EXAMPLES



104

104°(★) **12c Intense Black, First Design (59).** Unused (no gum), intense shade and detailed impression on crisp paper

FRESH AND VERY FINE. ONLY SIXTEEN EXAMPLES OF THE 12-CENT 1861 FIRST DESIGN ARE RECORDED, AND THIS IS ONE OF ONLY FIVE SOUND COPIES IN EXISTENCE. A PHENOMENAL RARITY.

Our census of Scott 59, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/59>, contains a total of 16 examples. One is in the Miller Collection at The New York Public Library and is unavailable to collectors. Of the fifteen copies available to collectors, ten have faults, leaving only five sound copies, one of which has slightly nibbed perfs at bottom not mentioned on accompanying certificates. Four of the five have original gum.

Census No. 59-UNC-06. Ex "Bayou". With 2001 P.F. certificate..... 90,000.00



105

- 105 (★) **30c Red Orange, First Color (61).** Unused (no gum), vibrant color which is remarkable, far better centering than normally seen, completely sound

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A RARE SOUND AND CENTERED EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1861 FIRST COLOR.

Our census of Scott 61, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/61>, contains a total of 33 examples, including one in the Miller collection at The New York Public Library. Virtually all are centered to one side, and many are centered to two sides. A characteristic common to most examples of the 30c 1861 First Color is creasing, which in some cases is very severe and in others barely visible. This fresh example lacks the typical creasing. Only six stamps with original gum are free of faults, although a few have a nibbed perf or two. The example offered here, free from faults and with better centering than most, is highly desirable.

Census No. 61-UNC-22. Ex Hewitt, Stollnitz and Lyons. With 2018 P.F. certificate 40,000.00



106

- 106 ★ **90c Blue, First Design (62).** Original gum, choice centering with well-balanced margins, deep shade and proof-like impression, slightly rounded corner at top left not mentioned on either accompanying certificate, tiny thin spot at top center

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. THE SECOND RAREST STAMP OF THE 1861 FIRST DESIGNS AND COLORS. ONLY EIGHT EXAMPLES OF THE 90-CENT FIRST DESIGN WITH ORIGINAL GUM ARE RECORDED. A BEAUTIFUL AND EXTREMELY RARE CLASSIC STAMP.

Our census of Scott 62, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/62>, contains 22 examples, including one copy in the New York Public Library collection and another copy certified as a privately-perforated No. 62a, which comes from a set in the Col. Green sale that was signed by John Luff (we believe this stamp to be genuine). Another has been certified as genuine with a trial cancel. Excluding the NYPL copy and the ex-Green stamp just noted, only eight examples of the 90c First Design are available with original gum. Of these eight, only three are sound. The example offered here, with a tiny thin spot, has one of the least noticeable faults of the remaining five original-gum stamps.

Census No. 62-OG-03. Ex "Bayou". With 1955 and 2001 P.F. certificates, the former not mentioning the tiny thin spot. 50,000.00

1861-66 ISSUE



107

107 ★★ **1c Blue (63). Mint N.H.**, deep rich color and proof-like impression on post-office fresh paper, gorgeous centering with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1861 ISSUE.

With 1990 P.F. certificate for a 3 x 5 block of 15 (this the 12th stamp). With 1999 P.F. certificate as this single. Scott Retail as hinged..... 275.00



108

108 ★田 **1c Blue (63).** Block of sixteen, original gum, **two stamps Mint N.H.** (positions 9 and 12), others barely hinged, deep rich color on bright paper, few minor perf separations along top horizontal row, position 9 tiny tear at right center

FINE-VERY FINE. AN IMPRESSIVE MULTIPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1861 ISSUE. ESPECIALLY NOTABLE FOR ITS FRESHNESS AND CENTERING THROUGHOUT THE BLOCK.

Ex "Sevenoaks". With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as four hinged blocks of four 6,400.00

- 109 ★ **3c Rose (65).** Original gum, barely hinged, fresh color, outstanding centering and margins, Extremely Fine, with 1995 P.F. certificate..... 125.00



109



110

- 110 ★田 **3c Rose (65).** Bottom imprint and plate no. 33 block of eight, original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful bright color and choice centering throughout

EXTREMELY FINE. AN UNUSUALLY FRESH PLATE BLOCK OF THE 3-CENT ROSE 1861 ISSUE.

Ex "Sevenoaks". With 1989 P.F. certificate 4,250.00



111

- 111 ★ **3c Lake (66).** Original gum, barely hinged, exceptional rich color on bright paper, near perfect centering with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB LIGHTLY-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 1861 3-CENT LAKE. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

A Review using Power Search reveals the rarity of the 1861 3c Lake in lightly hinged condition with superb centering. This issue is often found with perfs cutting in on one side and is seldom found with better than Very Fine centering. When considering the barely hinged gum on this example (we have not offered a Mint N.H. copy) with the centering and margins, its true rarity becomes apparent. There exists only one plate block and there are also few other blocks from which a single can be harvested.

With 1987 and 1992 P.F. certificates..... 2,000.00

5-CENT BUFF WITH ORIGINAL GUM



112

- 112 ★ **5c Buff (67).** Original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful brilliant shade and impression on bright paper, a very early printing with fine detail of background and lathework clearly visible

FRESH AND VERY FINE. THE BUFF AND BROWN YELLOW SHADES OF THE 5-CENT 1861 ISSUE ARE THE EARLIEST PRINTINGS AND THE MOST CHALLENGING TO OBTAIN IN SOUND, ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT MORE THAN A DOZEN EXAMPLES EXIST AS SUCH. THIS STAMP — WITH ITS LIGHTLY HINGED ORIGINAL GUM AND BRILLIANT COLOR — IS AMONG THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WE HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED.

The 5c Buff and its shade varieties (Brown Yellow and Olive Yellow) are recognized as being among the rarest of 1861-66 Issue stamps in sound original-gum condition. Perhaps the only shade varieties rarer than the 5c Buff are the 3c Pigeon Blood Pink and 24c Blackish Violet (Scott 64a and 78c), but Scott 67 is a major Scott listing and is, therefore, more significant to completion of the series.

A review using Power Search supports our claim. The last sound, original-gum example we offered was in our 2015 “European Connoisseur’s” Collection, which realized \$50,000 hammer. The example in our 2009 Alan Whitman sale realized \$70,000 hammer. Those were the only two sound copies with original gum we have offered since 2007.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 27,500.00

- 113 ★ **10c Yellow Green (68).** Original gum, a pristine back with virtually no trace of hinging, beautiful rich color and intense shade, sharp impression, perfectly centered with extra wide margins at top and bottom

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1861 ISSUE — FAR RARER IN THIS CONDITION THAN SCOTT VALUE WOULD SUGGEST.

The increased awareness of the rarity of 1847 to 1879 issues in superb original-gum condition has elevated many valuations for issues with modest Scott values. The 1861-66 issues are prime examples of this trend. This 10c 1861 has a Scott value of \$950.00, yet one would be challenged to locate more than a few examples with original gum, choice centering and rich color, the characteristics that make this stamp so extraordinary.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 950.00



113



114

- 114 ★ **12c Black (69).** Original gum, lightly hinged, outstanding centering and wide margins, finely detailed impression on fresh bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT 1861 ISSUE. ONE OF THE FRESHEST AND BEST CENTERED WE HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED.

Knowledgeable collectors recognize and appreciate the great rarity of well-centered, original-gum classics. In particular, the 1861-66 Issue has been “discovered” as one of the most challenging of all — for example, the 5c 1861 early shades (Scott 67) in choice original-gum condition are far rarer than any 1c 1851 type, Bank Note Special Printing, Invert or First Design. Similarly, 1861-66 Issues with modest Scott values in original-gum condition are extremely elusive in grades of Very Fine or better.

With 1999 P.F. certificate for pair (right stamp) 1,700.00

- 115 ★田 **12c Black (69).** Block of four, original gum, lightly hinged, intense shade and impression

FRESH AND FINE. A SCARCE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE 12-CENT 1861 ISSUE.

Sound blocks with original gum have always been scarce, but the harvesting of centered singles has left very few blocks intact — the largest recorded unused multiple is a block of six. This block is among the best-centered to survive.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 10,000.00



115



116

- 116 (★) **24c Red Lilac (70).** Traces of original gum, intense shade and impression, gorgeous centering with balanced margins all around, Extremely Fine, exceedingly scarce in this choice unused condition, with 2000 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as original gum \$3,000.00, as no gum..... 1,150.00



117

- 117 ★ **24c Brown Lilac (70a).** Original gum, pretty pastel shade and detailed impression, near perfect centering with wide and balanced margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB ORIGINAL GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT BROWN LILAC. A MUST-HAVE STAMP FOR THE COLLECTOR ASSEMBLING A RANGE OF THE 1861 COLORS.

The color of this stamp is a soft brownish shade, which is quite distinctive and much different than the Red Lilac (1862) or later Lilac (1863-66) printings. It is particularly difficult to obtain in sound, centered and original-gum condition.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 3,250.00

EXCEEDINGLY RARE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF
24-CENT BROWNISH LILAC, SCOTT 70a



118

- 118 ★田 **24c Brown Lilac (70a).** Block of four, original gum, lightly hinged, remarkably fresh and bright color, few minor perf separations sensibly reinforced (not mentioned on accompanying certificate)

FINE-VERY FINE. AN ATTRACTIVE AND EXTREMELY RARE BLOCK OF THE 24-CENT 1861 ISSUE IN THE BROWN LILAC SHADE.

After spending hours searching on-line records and our extensive auction catalogue library, we were only able to confirm the existence of *two or possibly three unused blocks* of Scott 70 Red Lilac and Scott 70a Brown Lilac, including this block. One of the other two is a block of six (ex "European Connoisseur", Siegel Sale 1115, lot 2218).

We would have lost a bet if asked about the rarity of unused blocks of Scott 70 or 70a before trying to answer the question of how many exist. The collections that are famous for blocks — Caspary, Lilly, Ishikawa and Klein — did not have *any* Red Lilac or Brown Lilac unused blocks. Crocker had one described as an "intermediate shade" which was offered years later as a 24c Lilac, Scott 78. Hind had a "badly centered" original-gum block of six of a shade called Lilac, which was almost certainly Scott 78. Worthington had a block of six described as "Red Lilac (70), darker shade...o.g., very fine," but the darker shade was almost certainly the later Scott 78 color. Sinkler had a block described as "Red Lilac, block, o.g., fine," which is off center and very pale in the catalogue photo, so it is impossible to say if it is truly the Red Lilac, Scott 70 (it probably is not). Colson, in his booklet on the Duckwall collection, describes a well-centered, original-gum block of the Red Lilac, but that was in 1929, and we simply cannot verify his identification, let alone if the block still survives intact. In fact, the absence of blocks in the more modern collections (Lilly, Klein, Ishikawa) is a strong indicator of rarity — if more blocks existed, these collectors would have had one.

Why did we start with the mistaken impression that this block was one of several? Because the large number of 24c Lilac and Gray Lilac (Scott 78) unused multiples tricks the memory. The rarity of the earlier printings in Red Lilac and Brownish Lilac (on thinner paper) should not be confused with the later printings in the common shade on thicker paper.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 17,000.00

24-CENT STEEL BLUE WITH BARELY HINGED ORIGINAL GUM



119

- 119 ★ **24c Steel Blue (70b).** Original gum described on accompanying P.S.E. certificate as Never Hinged and on P.F. certificate as Previously Hinged, in either case the back is pristine, gorgeous centering with well-proportioned margins, rich color in the unmistakable Steel Blue color

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A STUNNING ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1861 24-CENT STEEL BLUE. THE STEEL BLUE IS ONE OF THE MOST DISTINCTIVE AND COLLECTIBLE OF THE 24-CENT SHADES, AND THIS IS SURELY ONE OF THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

The Steel Blue is the most distinctive of all the 24c shades. Unlike some of the others, it is rarely mistaken or misidentified, and as such has always been a favorite of collectors. Examples with original gum are rare, and those with Very Fine or Extremely Fine centering are of tremendous rarity, probably numbering no more than a dozen, and some have faults.

With 2001 P.S.E. and 2002 P.F. certificates, the former as Mint N.H..... 16,500.00

- 120 ★ **24c Steel Blue (70b).** Original gum, h.r., rich and true Steel Blue color, reperfed at left and small corner crease at top right, otherwise Fine and rare original gum example of this premium 24c 1861 color, with 1994 P.S.E. certificate 16,500.00



120



121

- 121 (★) **24c Violet, Thin Paper (70c).** Part original gum which thinly covers a good portion of the back but called "traces" on accompanying certificate, deep rich color in this distinct shade

FINE AND RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 1861 24-CENT VIOLET ON THIN PAPER.

The 24c 1861 exists in four basic shades of Violet: Dark Violet (August 1861 trial printing, formerly Scott 60); Violet on Thin Paper (August-September 1861 regular issue, Scott 70c — the shade offered here); Pale Gray Violet (1861 regular issue, Scott 70d) and Blackish Violet (ca. 1863 printing, Scott 78c). All four are rare, especially in unused condition.

With 1992 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail for original gum is \$35,000.00. Scott Retail as no gum..... 13,500.00

- 122 ★田 **30c Orange (71).** Block of four, original gum, small h.r., fresh and bright color, single pulled perf at left of top left stamp

FINE-VERY FINE BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE 30-CENT 1861 ISSUE, WHICH IS THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE FOR THIS ISSUE.

As this block demonstrates, the 30c 1861 plate left very little space between the stamp subjects. Consequently, perforations usually cut into part of the design. This fact is acknowledged in both the Scott Catalogue and Stamp Market Quarterly, and the 30c 1861-68 Issue is one of the few for which centering standards are adjusted accordingly. Virtually every well-centered original-gum block of the 30c 1861 has been broken into singles — this is a rare survivor with much better centering than usual.

Ex "Sevenoaks". With 2001 P.F. certificate 17,000.00



122



123

- 123 ★ **2c Black (73). Bottom imprint and plate no. 29 strip of four**, original gum, lightly hinged, crisp impression and bright shade, second stamp from right light vertical crease (probably natural), few expertly reinforced perf separations not mentioned on accompanying certificate

FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE MULTIPLE OF THE 2-CENT UNGRILLED BLACK JACK SHOWING THE COMPLETE IMPRINT AND PLATE NUMBER.

Fourteen full plate blocks of eight are recorded in the Chapin census, but very few have been on the market — Power Search contains only two offered in our auctions since 1994 and all of our Rarities sales. Plate 29 is especially rare, as only three full plate blocks are recorded in the Chapin census, including one listed as stolen.

Ex "Sevenoaks". With 2001 P.F. certificate 4,500.00



124

- 124 (★) **3c Scarlet (74). Unused (no gum)**, brilliant color in the unmistakable Scarlet shade, sharp impression

FRESH AND FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT SCARLET TRIAL PRINTING.

Many examples of this stamp have either somewhat faded color, poor centering, faults or a combination of those problems. This is a particularly fresh example.

With 1996 P.F. certificate 7,000.00

- 125 ★ **5c Brown (76). Original gum, lightly hinged, beautifully centered, brilliant shade and proof-like impression**

EXTREMELY FINE. MAGNIFICENT QUALITY FOR THE 5-CENT BROWN 1863 ISSUE, WHICH RARELY COMES WELL-CENTERED WITH FULL ORIGINAL GUM.

The 5c Brown stamp in the 1861-66 series is one of those that challenges collectors who demand choice original-gum examples. The vast majority of 5c Brown stamps are off-center, faulty or without gum. By virtue of its pristine lightly hinged original-gum and choice centering, the example offered here is truly rare.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 1,350.00



125

- 126 ★田 **5c Brown (76)**. Block of six, **center stamps Mint N.H.**, bright color and detailed impression, centered to top right

FRESH AND FINE. A SCARCE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF THE 5-CENT BROWN WITH THE CENTER STAMPS IN MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION.

A Power Search review shows that most other surviving blocks have similar centering, and many have faults.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a hinged block of four and a pair 11,150.00



126



127

- 127 ★ **24c Dark Lilac (78)**. Original gum, well-centered, incredibly deep shade and sharp impression on bright fresh paper

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 24-CENT 1861-66 IS EXTREMELY RARE IN SOUND, WELL-CENTERED ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION. THE SHADE AND IMPRESSION OF THIS STAMP ARE VERY RARELY ENCOUNTERED.

This stamp is the intense Dark Lilac shade. Every background line and detail of the lathework is printed with perfect clarity. The paper is whiter, slightly thicker and more opaque — it is similar to the paper on which the Blackish Violet (Scott 78c) is found — and we suspect that the printings in this Dark Lilac shade and Blackish Violet shade occurred in close proximity, probably on similar paper stock.

The Scott value is based on a typical 24c stamp and does not begin to reflect the rarity of this stamp, in terms of its condition and depth of color.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 2,750.00



128

- 128 ★田 **24c Lilac (78)**. Block of four, slightly disturbed original gum, choice centering, brilliant color and sharp proof-like impression, top left stamp small ink mark at center

FINE-VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE BLOCK OF THE 1862 24-CENT LILAC SHADE. THIS IS A DIFFICULT BLOCK TO FIND IN SUCH CHOICE CONDITION.

Original-gum blocks of the 24c Lilac are very scarce in choice condition. We have offered only three others since 2001, including two with perfs into the design and one with a pulled perf and diagonal crease. None was offered in our Whitman or Zoellner sales, probably because a block of suitable quality could not be found. This block is one of the nicest we have encountered.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 18,000.00

1867-68 GRILLED ISSUE



129

- 129 (★) **3c Rose, A. Grill (79).** Unused (no gum), full perforations all around, rich color, just a tiny hint of soiling at right, still Fine and attractive example of a stamp that routinely has missing or ragged perforations, with copy of 1984 P.F. certificate for block of four (top left)..... 2,750.00



130

- 130 (★) **3c Rose, C. Grill (83).** Unused (no gum), fresh color and paper, Fine, an attractive unused 3c C Grill, with copy of 1988 P.F. certificate for block of four (top right) 2,000.00



131

1867 30-CENT A GRILL

131° **30c Orange, A. Grill (81).** Clearly showing the all-over grill, bold strike of quartered cork cancel, radiant color, few perf flaws as often seen on stamps with the all-over grill (which weakens the paper), small tear at bottom right

FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF EIGHT RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT 1867 ALL-OVER GRILL, OF WHICH ONLY SEVEN ARE AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS. AN OUTSTANDING RARITY OF CLASSIC UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

There are eight 30c A Grill stamps recorded in our census, which is shown here and available at our website at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/81>. All are centered to upper right and cancelled by a quartered cork (at least two types). One of the eight is The New York Public Library's copy, which was stolen and recovered, but those responsible for finding a buyer for the stolen stamp added ink to the face to change its appearance. Excluding the NYPL copy, there are seven 30c A Grill stamps available to collectors. Six of the available stamps have missing or pulled perforations and/or margin defects. The all-over grill weakened the paper, causing issues with poor separation, so the experiment was discontinued after a short period of time.

Census No. 80-CAN-04. Ex Worthington, Hind, Peyton ("Isleham"), Lutwak and Lessin. The footnote in Scott Catalogue notes that "All are more or less faulty and/or off center. Values are for off-center examples with small perforation faults"..... 240,000.00

CENSUS OF SCOTT 81



Census No. 81-CAN-01
Sale History: RAS 1977 Rarities
RAS 1982 Rarities
PFC: RAS 1986 Rarities
McNall, Sup. 10/26/1992
PFC 345 "Genuine"
PFC 259609 "Genuine"



81-CAN-02
Schilling, RAS 3/25/75
RAS 1975 Rarities
RAS 2015 Rarities
PFC 30716 "Genuine with small stains at bottom"
PFC 526218 "Genuine with small stains at bottom"



81-CAN-03
Meistrup, RAS 5/2/1973
PFC 27753 "Genuine"



81-CAN-04
Lot 131 in this sale
Worthington
Hind, Phillips 11/20/1933
Peyton ("Isleham"), RAS 5/1986
Lutwak, DFK 1/2/1988
Lessin, SPG 5/31/2002
PFC 162934 "Genuine, small tear, perfs as shown"
PFC 386546 "Genuine, small tear at bottom right"



Census No. 81-CAN-05
Sale History: RAS 1975 Rarities
RAS 1976 Rarities
PFC: RAS 1979 Rarities
Ishikawa, CRL 9/29/1993
PFC 49740 "Genuine with a few tiny margin defects"
PFC 276515 "Genuine with tiny tears"



81-CAN-06
JW Scott 3/15/1897
RAS 1987 Rarities
PFC 29682 "Genuine with small defects and piece added at right"



81-CAN-07
Engel
Sheriff, RAS 12/11/1985
Zoellner, RAS 10/9/1998
"Natalee Grace", RAS 6/7/2012
PFC 11322 "Genuine"
PFC 330749 "Genuine"
PFC 505640 "Genuine"



81-CAN-08
Miller, NY Public Library
Cancel altered



132

- 132 (★) **2c Black, D. Grill (84).** Unused (no gum), intense shade, perfs slightly in at left, about Fine, very scarce unused, with 1948 R.P.S. and 1981 P.F. certificates 6,500.00

- 133 (★) **3c Rose, D. Grill (85).** Unused (no gum), margins clear of design all around, pastel color, light diagonal bend, appears Very Fine, scarce unused, with 1973 P.F. certificate 2,400.00



133



134

- 134 (★) **2c Black, Z. Grill (85B).** Unused (no gum), extra wide margins and outstanding centering, intense shade, strong grill

EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT Z GRILL — ONE OF THE SCARCER REGULAR-ISSUE GRILLS AND VERY RARE IN UNUSED CONDITION IN THIS QUALITY.

Ex Rorke and Golin. With 1976 and 1994 P.F. certificates...
..... 6,750.00

- 135 (★) **3c Rose, Z. Grill (85C).** Unused (no gum), clearly-defined grill, rich color, attractive margins and centering
VERY FINE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 1868 3-CENT Z GRILL.

The 3c Z Grill was in production for only a short period of time before the device was replaced with the F Grill. Only a small number of 3c sheets were fed thru the Z Grill, which accounts for the rarity of surviving examples, especially in unused condition.

With 1972 P.F. certificate 9,000.00



135

12-CENT Z GRILL WITH ORIGINAL GUM



136

- 136 ★ **12c Black, Z. Grill (85E).** Original gum, lightly hinged, remarkably choice centering and margins for this difficult issue, intense jet-black shade typical of the 12c Z Grill, bright and fresh paper with well-defined grill

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. THIS GORGEOUS STAMP IS ONE OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLES OF THE 1868 12-CENT Z GRILL IN EXISTENCE. ONLY TWO OTHERS KNOWN TO US CAN BE FAVORABLY COMPARED WITH THE CENTERING OF THE STAMP OFFERED HERE, BUT THE INTENSITY OF SHADE AND OVERALL CONDITION OF THIS STAMP SURPASS ANY WE HAVE SEEN.

Although the supremely rare Z Grills (Scott 85A, 85D and 85F) have attracted more attention over the years, the rarity of original-gum examples of the 2c, 3c and 12c Z Grill has been well-known to collectors who demand Very Fine or Extremely Fine centering and original gum. Unlike the 2c Z Grill, no well-centered blocks of the 3c or 12c have been available to furnish singles.

A review using Power Search found only one other sound and reasonably well-centered copy, offered in our 2009 Alan Whitman sale.

With 1971 and 1994 P.F. certificates 17,500.00



137

- 137 ★ 2c Black, E. Grill (87). Block of four, original gum, clearly-defined grills, attractive charcoal shade, some rejoined perf separations at top

FINE AND RARE BLOCK OF THE 1868 2-CENT E GRILL.

As a measure of the scarcity of the 2c E Grill in original-gum block form, none was contained in the Eno, Lilly or Caspary collections. A block of four with similar centering was offered in the Klein sale. 8,750.00

- 138 ★ 3c Rose, E. Grill (88). Original gum, lightly hinged, beautiful Deep Rose shade on fresh paper, remarkably well-centered with long full perforations, strong grill impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT ROSE E GRILL. RARELY SEEN IN THIS CHOICE CONDITION.

The 3c E Grill should not be confused with the F Grill in terms of condition. It is far rarer in this original-gum condition and Extremely Fine Gem grade. The reason could be that multiples, from which such choice stamps can be harvested, have always been scarce, and single stamps saved by collectors in albums typically have disturbed gum from multiple hinges. Therefore, this lightly hinged 3c E Grill, with its intense shade and enormous margins, should be given special attention.

With 1999 P.F. certificate..... 950.00



138



139

- 139 ★ 10c Green, E. Grill (89). Original gum, lightly hinged, near perfect centering with extraordinarily wide margins, sharp grill impression, couple small pre-printing paper folds in grill

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1868 10-CENT E GRILL. FAR RARER IN THIS CONDITION THAN ITS F GRILL COUNTERPART.

With 1993 P.F. certificate 5,000.00

SUPERB AND RARE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF 15-CENT E GRILL



140

140 ★田 **15c Black, E. Grill (91).** Block of four, original gum, each stamp beautifully centered and with clearly-defined grill, deep shade and proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE RAREST GRILLED ISSUE BLOCKS AND PROBABLY THE LAST 1868 15-CENT E GRILL BLOCK TO SURVIVE IN THIS SUPERB CONDITION.

Our records contain only three other unused blocks of four, and no larger multiples. One of these is reperforated at right (ex Lilly). The Zoellner block of four was broken into singles after the sale, as have most multiples containing stamps with decent centering.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 75,000.00



141

- 141 ★田 **2c Black, F. Grill (93).** Block of fifteen, original gum, crisp impression, natural short gum at left described on accompanying certificate as "top left vertical pair with part o.g.", portions of other 2c stamps adhering to gum, each stamp shows clear grill, bottom right stamp toned spot not mentioned on accompanying certificate, light horizontal crease affects bottom row

A FINE APPEARING LARGE MULTIPLE OF THE 1868 2-CENT F GRILL.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as two blocks of four, three pairs and a single 8,150.00



142



143

- 142 ★ **3c Red, F. Grill (94).** Original gum, lightly hinged, unusually well-centered, bright and fresh, Extremely Fine, with 1999 P.F. certificate 350.00

- 143 (★) **5c Brown, F. Grill (95).** Unused (no gum), rich color, fresh and Fine, with 1997 P.S.E. certificate 1,200.00

RARE AND CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF 10-CENT F GRILL



144

144 ★田 **10c Yellow Green, F. Grill (96).** Block of four, original gum, lightly hinged, clearly-defined grill points, rich color, bottom right stamp natural paper wrinkle not mentioned on accompanying certificate, few toned spots on gum show thru on three stamps

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. ONE OF THE LAST SURVIVING ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCKS OF THE 1868 10-CENT F GRILL IN THIS CHOICE GRADE.

Almost every 10c F Grill block with Very Fine or better centering has been broken to satisfy demand for singles. This block is a rare survivor.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 26,000.00



145

- 145 ★ **12c Black, F. Grill (97).** Original gum, well-centered with wide margins, sharp proof-like impression, very fresh

VERY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT F GRILL. UNUSUALLY FRESH WITH INTENSE SHADE AND IMPRESSION.

With 1996 P.F. certificate 2,800.00

CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF 12-CENT F GRILL



146

- 146 ★田 **12c Black, F. Grill (97).** Block of four, original gum, lightly hinged, sharp proof-like impression, few sensibly and expertly reinforced perf separations at bottom (not mentioned on accompanying certificate)

VERY FINE BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE 1868 12-CENT F GRILL — A BLOCK OF FOUR IS THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE.

Almost every original-gum block containing Very Fine or Extremely Fine stamps has been broken for the singles market. Our records contain around a dozen original-gum blocks of the 12c F Grill. Some of these have may have been broken to feed collector demand for singles, and therefore the number of surviving multiples may be smaller. Blocks of four are the largest surviving multiples, since the Caspary block of eight has been broken.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 50,000.00

- 147 ★ **15c Black, F. Grill (98).** Original gum, lightly hinged, well-centered, sharp proof-like impression, clear grill points

EXTREMELY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT F GRILL.

A review using Power Search and a perusal of classic named-sale auctions revealed very few sound original-gum examples of the 15c F Grill with Very Fine or better centering.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 4,000.00



147

SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF 15-CENT F GRILL



148

- 148 ★田 **15c Black, F. Grill (98).** Block of four, original gum, each stamp has clearly-defined grill, detailed impression, choice centering, few minor perf separations sensibly reinforced and not mentioned on accompanying certificate

EXTREMELY FINE. A REMARKABLY CHOICE AND RARE BLOCK OF THE 1868 15-CENT F GRILL. THIS BLOCK IS EASILY AMONG THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

The largest recorded original-gum multiples are a reconstructed block of 20 and a block of 16. Both are significantly off center with perfs cutting far into the stamp designs. The demand for choice original-gum examples of the 15c F Grill has resulted in the decimation of virtually every well-centered block in existence. Other surviving blocks have faults such as thin spots or creases.

With 1995 P.F. certificate 35,000.00

1875 RE-ISSUE OF 1861-66 ISSUE



149

- 149 ★ **1c Blue, Re-Issue (102).** Original gum, lightly hinged, choice centering with wide and balanced margins, fresh color on bright paper, Extremely Fine, a beautiful stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 750.00



150

- 150 ★ **2c Black, Re-Issue (103).** Original gum, detailed impression on bright paper, perfectly centered with wide and balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THIS IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLES OF THE 2-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE IN EXISTENCE. A PHENOMENAL STAMP IN TERMS OF GUM, CENTERING, MARGIN SIZE AND IMPRESSION.

The 2c Re-Issue was printed from a new plate of 100 subjects, compared to the original plate of 200 in two panes. 10,000 stamps were printed (100 impressions). Only 979 of the 2c were sold; the remaining 9,021 were destroyed on July 16, 1884. The 2c plate can be easily identified by a spot on the cheek. Although the 2c Black Jack Re-Issue plate left ample space between stamps, centering and margins on this issue still present a problem, as the vast majority are off center. If we look at just the original-gum examples, very few can be placed in the same class to which this stamp belongs.

With 1968 and 2018 P.F. certificates..... 3,250.00



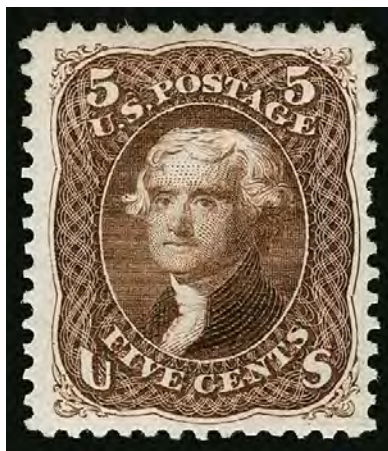
151

- 151 ★ **3c Brown Red, Re-Issue (104).** Original gum, lightly hinged, intense color and impression on bright paper, choice centering with beautifully proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE — ONE OF THE RAREST OF THE SET IN THIS CHOICE CONDITION.

The 3c Re-Issue was printed from the original plate, which contained 200 subjects in two panes. 10,000 stamps were printed (50 impressions). Only 465 of the 3c were sold; the remaining 9,535 were destroyed on July 16, 1884. The 3c is one of the three most difficult stamps in the set to obtain in this Extremely Fine Gem original-gum condition (the others are the 24c and 30c). It is rarely found well-centered, and those in Very Fine or Extremely Fine grade usually have either disturbed gum or no gum at all. In this stamp, we have the rare combination of choice centering and original gum, elevating it to one of the finest extant.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 3,750.00



152

- 152 ★ **5c Brown, Re-Issue (105).** Original gum, choice centering with unusually wide margins, deep rich color and detailed impression on bright paper

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A WONDERFUL EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

The 5c Re-Issue was printed from a new plate of 100 subjects, compared to the original plate of 200 in two panes. The Re-Issue plate can be identified by a notch at bottom. 10,000 stamps were printed (100 impressions). Only 672 of the 5c were sold; the remaining 9,328 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.

With 1994 P.F. certificate 2,400.00



153

- 153 ★ **10c Green, Re-Issue (106).** Original gum, lightly hinged, beautifully centered with wide and well-balanced margins, deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression on bright white paper
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE WITH ORIGINAL GUM. THIS IS AMONG THE FINEST WE HAVE EVER ENCOUNTERED.
The 10c Re-Issue was printed from a new plate of 100 subjects, compared to the original plate of 200 in two panes. 10,000 stamps were printed (100 impressions). Only 451 of the 10c were sold; the remaining 9,549 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.
With 1985 and 2001 P.F. certificates..... 2,900.00



154

- 154 ★ **12c Black, Re-Issue (107).** Original gum, perfectly centered with unusually wide and well-balanced margins, sharp proof-like impression on bright fresh paper
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A MAGNIFICENT 12-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE WITH THE FINEST ATTAINABLE CENTERING, IMPRESSION AND STATE OF FRESHNESS.
The 12c Re-Issue was printed from a new plate of 100 subjects, compared to the original plate of 200 in two panes. 10,000 stamps were printed (100 impressions). Only 389 of the 12c were sold; the remaining 9,611 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.
With 1975 P.F. certificate. 3,500.00



155

- 155 ★ **15c Black, Re-Issue (108).** Original gum, lightly hinged, intense shade and proof-like impression on bright paper, gorgeous centering with unusually wide and balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN ABSOLUTELY STUNNING ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.

The 15c Re-Issue was printed from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 stamps were printed (50 impressions). Only 397 of the 15c were sold; the remaining 9,603 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.

With 1973 P.F. certificate 4,250.00



156

- 156 ★ **24c Deep Violet, Re-Issue (109).** Original gum, lightly hinged, sharp proof-like impression on crisp bright paper, beautiful centering with long and full perforations

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A WONDERFULLY CHOICE EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE RAREST 1861-66 RE-ISSUES. THE 24-CENT IS EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT TO LOCATE IN THIS SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

The 24c Re-Issue was printed from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 stamps were printed (50 impressions). Only 346 of the 24c were sold; the remaining 9,654 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.

The quantity issued for the 24c 1861 Re-Issue (346) is close in number to several lower values, including the 12c and 15c (389 and 397, respectively). However, the 24c is scarcer and appears less frequently at auction. It is also one of the three values most difficult to obtain in choice original-gum condition (the others are the 3c and 30c). Though this is not graded, looking at the P.S.E. Population Report, two are graded 95 (we have never offered either) and four are graded 90 (last we offered was in 2010).

With 1994 P.F. certificate 5,500.00



157

- 157 (★) **30c Brownish Orange, Re-Issue (110).** Unused (no gum), intense color on bright paper, unusually wide margins

VERY FINE AND CHOICE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE.

The 30c Re-Issue was printed from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 stamps were printed (50 impressions). Only 346 of the 30c were sold; the remaining 9,654 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.

Little space was left on the 30c 1861 plate for vertical rows of perforations between stamps, and the same plate was used for the 1875 Re-Issue. Therefore, well-centered copies with perforations clear at the sides are rare.

With 1986 P.F. certificate 2,700.00



158

- 158 (★) **90c Blue, Re-Issue (111).** Unused (no gum), wonderful color and impression on bright paper, wide margins

VERY FINE. AN ATTRACTIVE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1861 RE-ISSUE.

The 90c Re-Issue was printed from the original plate of 200 subjects. 10,000 stamps were printed (50 impressions). Only 317 of the 90c were sold; the remaining 9,683 were destroyed on July 16, 1884.

With 1962 P.F. certificate 3,250.00



1869 Pictorial Issue

The 1861-68 portrait series was replaced in March 1869 with a set of stamps based on an entirely new design approach. Instead of portraits for all of the denominations, several depicted images based on methods used to transport the mails, stamp-size renditions of famous paintings or patriotic symbolism—and two-color printing was used for the four high values.

A full history of the 1869 Pictorial Issue and Inverts starts on page 112.

1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITHOUT GRILL



159

- 159 ★ **2c Brown, Without Grill (113b).** Original gum, crisp impression, choice centering for this difficult issue, completely sound

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A RARE SOUND AND CENTERED ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITHOUT GRILL.

We have offered less than a dozen singles, plus a rejoined block of four, since keeping computerized records. Most examples of this stamp are significantly off-center, with perfs in on one side.

Ex Floyd. With 1967 and 1999 P.F. certificates 14,000.00



160

- 160 ★ **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. I, Without Grill (118a).** Original gum, deep rich colors and proof-like impressions, unusually wide margins
- VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A WONDERFUL ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 15-CENT TYPE I 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITHOUT GRILL. THIS IS SURELY ONE OF THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE.
- Our survey of The Philatelic Foundation records found approximately 25 examples certified as genuine, of which about half have faults.
- With 1972 P.F. certificate 11,500.00



161

- 161 ★ **24c Green & Violet, Without Grill (120a).** Large part original gum, deep rich colors and detailed impressions, light horizontal crease at bottom

FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL WITHOUT GRILL.

Our informal survey of auction catalogues and the records of The Philatelic Foundation produced approximately 24 copies. Many have part original gum or disturbed original gum, and over half have faults.

Ex Floyd. With 1997 P.S.E. and 2018 P.F. certificates..... 14,000.00



162

- 162 ★ **30c Ultramarine & Carmine, Without Grill (121a).** Original gum, deep rich colors and detailed impressions on bright paper, choice centering for this difficult issue

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. THIS IS EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITHOUT GRILL.

With the reclassification of certain copies of Scott 121a as the 30c 1869 double-paper essay, the rarity of stamps that will receive current certificates as Scott 121a has increased significantly. This stamp shows the sharper impression and crisper blue shade of Scott 121a on normal paper.

Ex "Angel" and Floyd. With 1985 and 2018 P.F. certificates 10,000.00



163

- 163 ★ **90c Carmine & Black, Without Grill (122a).** Full original gum described on accompanying certificates as “large part o.g.”, we do not agree with this assessment since gum covers the entire back of the stamp and it has been hinged a few times but not in a disfiguring way, deep rich colors and detailed impressions, gorgeous centering with unusually wide and balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE 90-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITHOUT GRILL IN EXISTENCE. A PHENOMENAL STAMP IN EVERY RESPECT.

Fewer than 25 examples have been certified by The Philatelic Foundation as genuine. Only sixteen have either part or full original gum and only nine of these original-gum stamps are completely sound.

Ex Floyd. With 1983, 1998 and 2018 P.F. certificates..... 22,500.00

1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITH GRILL



164

- 164 ★田 **1c Buff (112).** Block of six, original gum, lightly hinged, intense shade and sharp grill impression, center stamp at top has small natural inclusion, few expertly reinforced perf separations

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF SIX OF THE ONE-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE. THIS BLOCK HAS FAR BETTER CENTERING THAN MOST.

The 1c 1869 was printed in sheets of 300 consisting of two panes of 150. The largest recorded multiple is a left sheet-margin block of 48, and other large multiples also exist. However, most are off-center. The block offered here is a true condition rarity.

With 1996 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as block of four and pair 6,700.00



165

- 165 ★田 **2c Brown (113).** Left selva imprint and arrow block of 25, original gum, natural gum skips at left edge, fresh and bright color, light horizontal crease affects second row from top, couple light toned spots mostly along right perfs, bottom left stamp pulled perf at bottom left

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN IMPRESSIVE LARGE MULTIPLE OF THE 2-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE, WITH IMPRINT AND FULL ARROW AT LEFT.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as four blocks of four, four pairs and a single..... 19,900.00



166

- 166 ★★ **3c Ultramarine (114).** Mint N.H. with bottom sheet margin, perfectly centered with wide and balanced margins, long full perforations all around, bright shade and detailed proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A GORGEOUS MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL. A TRUE CONDITION RARITY.

With 1991 (for a plate block of 12) and 2000 P.F. certificates. Scott Retail as hinged..... 225.00



167

- 167 ★田 **3c Ultramarine, Split Grill (114).** Block of four, original gum, h.r., clear grill which is split horizontally, deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression on bright paper, Very Fine and choice block, with 2001 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as normal block..... 1,250.00



168

- 168 ★ **6c Ultramarine (115).** Original gum, well-balanced margins, bright and fresh

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A GORGEOUS ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 6-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE

With 1999 P.F. certificate 2,500.00

- 169 ★ **10c Yellow (116).** Original gum, vibrant color, beautifully centered with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE.

With 1995 P.F. certificate 1,850.00



169

SUPERB SHEET-SELVAGE BLOCK OF 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE



170

170 ★田 **10c Yellow (116).** Block of four with **right selvage**, vibrant color as fresh as the day it was printed, bright paper, gorgeous centering throughout

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THIS IS WIDELY REGARDED AS THE FINEST ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE. SIMPLY PHENOMENAL IN EVERY RESPECT — FRESHNESS OF COLOR, PAPER, CENTERING, GUM AND OVERALL APPEARANCE.

Ex Walske ("Lafayette" Collection). With 1989 and 2003 P.F. certificates..... 14,000.00



171

171 ★ **12c Green (117).** Original gum, lightly hinged, perfectly centered with wide and balanced margins, deep shade and intense proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT 1869 ISSUE, WHICH IS ONE OF THE MORE DIFFICULT TO FIND IN THIS CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

With 1995 P.F. certificate 1,850.00



172

- 172 ★ **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. I (118).** Original gum, pristine back with only the slight trace of hinge, gorgeous centering with wide margins, detailed impressions with well-aligned vignette and frame, bright colors and overall freshness rarely encountered in this issue

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT TYPE I 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE. THIS IS VERY RARE IN SUCH CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

The 15c Type I comes from the first 1869 printing; in May 1869 the 15c went to press using the second frame plate, which produced Type II. In a condition census, both Type I and II would show similar numbers known in the top tier of original-gum condition — probably 8 to 10 of each. However, Type I is generally a rarer stamp and carries a much higher Scott Catalogue value. Very few of this quality have been offered in years.

With 1980 and 1999 P.F. certificates..... 9,500.00



173

- 173 ★ **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. II (119).** Original gum, nearly perfect centering with wide margins all around, deep shades of Brown and Blue, fresh and bright

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. ONE OF THE FEW 15-CENT TYPE II 1869 PICTORIAL STAMPS IN EXISTENCE WITH ORIGINAL GUM, SUPERB CENTERING AND FRESHNESS.

Even though the supply of Type II stamps (Scott 119) is more plentiful than its Type I counterpart (Scott 118), we have found that is at least as difficult, if not more so, to find in such superb condition. This Type II is both centered and lightly hinged, and the vignette is nicely aligned to the frame, something that perfectionists will appreciate.

With 1999 P.F. certificate. 3,000.00



BLOCK OF 20 OF 1869 15-CENT TYPE II PICTORIAL ISSUE
THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE

- 174 ★田 **15c Brown & Blue, Ty. II (119).** Block of 20 with left sheet margin and part of dividing guide at lower left, Positions 11-15/41-45 in sheet of 100 (left pane, second thru fifth rows), marvelous rich colors and impression, extraordinarily well-centered throughout, the upper half of the block is Extremely Fine, original gum, **Positions 21-24 and 31-34 are Mint N.H.**, faint crease affects Positions 31-34 (second row from bottom) and 41 (bottom left), Positions 42 and 43 small creases, minor hinge remnants or disturbance on a few stamps in top and bottom rows, few minor perf separations sensibly reinforced

FINE-VERY FINE. A BLOCK OF 20 IS THE LARGEST RECORDED MULTIPLE OF THE 15-CENT TYPE II 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE. A WONDERFUL SHOWPIECE.

There are no more than five known unused blocks of 20, as follows:

- 1) Block of 20 with selvage at left, from our 2002 Rarities sale, the block offered here
- 2) Bottom right corner selvage with imprint and plate number, ex previous Rarities sales (including 1977), Walske and Heimburger
- 3) Block of 20 with bottom right selvage and imprint and plate no. 23, centered strongly to bottom and right, originally a block of 33 and reduced in size to a block of 20 sometime after our 1966 Stern sale (Siegel Sale 309, lot 144)
- 4) Block of 20 with right sheet selvage, ex Worthington and Caspary
- 5) Block of 20, centered to bottom right, offered in our 1999 Rarities sale

With 2002 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as four blocks of four and two pairs 85,000.00



175

- 175 ★ **24c Green & Violet (120).** Original gum, clearly-defined grill, rich shades and fresh colors on bright paper, choice centering with wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE.

The 24c 1869 Pictorial, even in original-gum condition, is not a rare stamp. However, centering and soundness are elusive qualities among examples of this issue. This stamp has color, centering and margins that appear more like its re-issue counterpart.

The 24c vignette was engraved by James Smillie from John Trumbull's oil painting *Declaration of Independence*. There are two versions of this painting; one hangs in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda, and the other at Yale University. Contrary to the popular belief that this painting depicts the signing ceremony, Trumbull actually painted a romanticized image of the presentation of the Declaration draft. There are 47 individuals portrayed in the painting, and the tiny engraving captures virtually all of them in minute detail. A similar engraving appears on the back of the 1863 First Charter \$100 note, and the vignette is also found on 10c 1869 essays.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 7,500.00

RARE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE



176

- 176 ★田 **24c Green & Violet (120).** Horizontal block of six, original gum, few h.r., very bright and fresh colors, small faint stain spot on top center stamp, perfs slightly in

A FINE AND EXTREMELY RARE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE. THIS IS THE SECOND LARGEST OF THE FIVE RECORDED UNUSED MULTIPLES.

Our records of multiples of the 24c 1869 Pictorial include a block of nine, this block of six and three blocks of four. This block and the block of nine — the largest known multiple — are identically centered and both have the trimmed margin at right. They probably originate from the same sheet and location.

With 1999 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a block and pair..... 73,500.00

SHEET-SELVAGE BLOCK OF 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE



177

- 177 ★田 **24c Green & Violet (120).** Block of four with right sheet selvage, original gum with very slight disturbance from hinge removal (accompanying certificate states "original gum" with no qualifiers), bright colors and very fresh, centered to top, few perf separations expertly and sensibly reinforced (not mentioned on certificate)

FINE. ONE OF ONLY FIVE RECORDED UNUSED BLOCKS OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL, AND THE ONLY EXAMPLE WITH SHEET SELVAGE. A REMARKABLE SHOWPIECE.

Our records of 24c 1869 unused multiples include a block of nine (off-center), a block of six (offered in the previous lot) and three blocks of four. Two of the blocks of four have perfs that do not touch the design, and at least one of them has faults. The ex Moody and Burrus block needs to be reexamined. It is doubtful that any other blocks exist.

With 2002 P.F. certificate 52,500.00

- 178 ★ **30c Ultramarine & Carmine (121).** Original gum, small h.r., fresh and bright colors and sharp impressions on brilliant paper, clear grill points, extra wide margins all around

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL IS A RARITY IN WELL-CENTERED ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION. THIS SUPERB STAMP IS ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN.

The rarity of centered original-gum examples of the 30c 1869 with grill is somewhat obscured by the availability of off-center copies of the 30c with and without grill. If the scope were narrowed to Scott 121 only, and only grades of Very Fine or Extremely Fine were considered, we estimate that fewer than 15 examples would be counted. This stamp possesses remarkable richness of color and clarity of impression.

With 1970 P.F. certificate 4,000.00



178



1869 Pictorial Invert Errors

The first United States postage stamps printed in two colors were the 15¢, 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢ of the 1869

Pictorial Issue. By the end of 1870, the first examples of the invert errors were discovered and reported in stamp collecting journals. In time the 15¢, 24¢ and 30¢ inverts were found, but none with Lincoln's portrait inverted on the 90¢. They are among the most coveted stamps in philately.

THE 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE AND INVERT ERRORS

THE 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WAS A TRANSFORMATIVE SET OF STAMPS CREATED DURING A period of historic transition. The Civil War had ended four years earlier. Congress was controlled by the Radical Republicans, who, after their failed attempt to impeach President Andrew Johnson, had helped elect President Ulysses S. Grant, a sympathetic Republican. The 1869 Pictorial stamps, with their novel shapes and imagery, were created by President Johnson's postmaster general, Alexander Randall, and inherited by Grant's new postmaster general, John A. J. Creswell. In the midst of Reconstruction's political controversies, the 1869's were spurned by the public and quickly replaced with the 1870 Issue, bearing traditional portraits of statesmen, war heroes and Founding Fathers.

The four-year 1868 printing contract had also been mired in controversy. Four security printers had submitted bids for the contract: the American Bank Note Company (prior to consolidation), Butler & Carpenter (the successor firm to Toppan, Carpenter & Co. and printers of revenue stamps since 1862), George T. Jones, and the National Bank Note Company (the contract printers since 1861). In July 1868 the Post Office Department awarded the contract to National, despite a lower bid submitted by Butler & Carpenter.

During the bidding process, National argued that they should be awarded the contract based on their ability to grill stamps, using Charles F. Steel's patented grilling machine, and on the fact that Butler & Carpenter did not have fireproof production and storage facilities. In fact, just four years later Butler & Carpenter's Philadelphia plant—the Dr. D. Jayne & Son building, named for the patent medicine manufacturer—burned to the ground.



PMG Alexander Randall
Johnson Administration
July 25, 1866 – March 4, 1869



PMG John A. J. Creswell
Grant Administration
March 5, 1869 – June 22, 1874

Butler & Carpenter vigorously protested the Post Office Department's decision for months after the 1869s had been issued. Joseph R. Carpenter wrote letters to Postmaster General Creswell, imploring him to nullify the National contract and defending Butler & Carpenter against the "insinuations and charges" made by National during the bidding process. It is also possible that Butler & Carpenter was behind a public smear campaign to discredit the stamps. Contemporary articles criticized the 1869s' shapes, designs and especially the unreliability of the adhesive gum.

By September 1869 the decision had been made to replace the 1869 Pictorial stamps with a new, more conventional issue. The postmaster general's report (November 15, 1870) explains that the 1869s "failed to give satisfaction to the public, on account of their small size, their unshapely form, the inappropriateness of their designs, the difficulty of cancelling them effectually, and the inferior quality of the gum used in their manufacture." Considering the exalted position the 1869 Pictorial Issue has occupied in philately for nearly 150 years, it seems remarkable that these stamps elicited such negative comments from officials and the public.

The 1869 Pictorial Designs

Unlike their predecessors, the ten 1869 stamps were designed in an almost square format. The 1¢ through 12¢ values were printed in sheets of 300—two panes of 150—instead of the regular 200-stamp sheet format. The 15¢, 24¢, 30¢ and 90¢ values were printed in sheets of 100 in two colors, requiring separate plates and printing for the frame and vignette colors. All of the stamps were to be grilled.

Three of the ten 1869 stamps had traditional portraits: the 1¢ Franklin, 6¢ Washington and 90¢ Lincoln, the highest denomination and one of the four bicolored stamps. The other values represented a radical departure from the portraiture of all previous issues. The theme of improved postal communication was chosen for three values: the 2¢ postal carrier on horseback; the 3¢ locomotive train, possibly to celebrate the imminent completion of the transcontinental railroad; and the 12¢ S.S. *Adriatic*, the Collins line transatlantic steamer, which was used to carry mail to and from England—the rate to England at the time was 12¢, so the image was an appropriate choice for this denomination.

Michael Laurence has suggested that the imagery on the 1869s derives from the Postal Reform movement of the 1840s and 50s, offering as evidence the 1850's Barnabas Bates pictorial envelope, which includes three of the design elements of the 1869s. One could also argue that the whole issue, with its images of America's past and symbols of communication, was intended to help the war-torn nation heal. It is probable that Postal Reform and Reconstruction both played parts in the symbolism.



James Smillie, engraver of vignettes on 15¢, 24¢ and 30¢ Burgoyne essay

The Bicolored 1869 Pictorial Designs and Engravers

The vignettes on the 15¢, 24¢ and original 30¢ Burgoyne essay are intricately engraved depictions of historical events, based on oil paintings hanging in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Similar engravings were used on First Charter National currency in 1863. The Lincoln vignette on the 90¢ is essentially identical to the vignette on the 1866 15¢ Lincoln stamp issued one year after his assassination.

The overall designs of the 15¢, 24¢, original 30¢ Burgoyne essay and 90¢ (and 1¢ and 6¢ 1869) have been attributed to someone known as “E. Pitcher,” without a full first name. At least one student of security printing has speculated that “E. Pitcher” actually might have been a female artist, the daughter of a family known to the engraver, and that she assisted in the early design phase of the 1869 Pictorial Issue (www.stampnotes.com/Notes_from_the_Past/pastnote317.htm).

The 15¢, 24¢ and 30¢ Burgoyne vignettes were engraved by one of National's most talented engravers, the Scottish-born James Smillie (1807-1885), who had previously been a partner with Rawdon, Wright and Hatch. Smillie joined National in 1861, and shortly after engraving the 1869s he moved to the American Bank Note Company.



The 15¢ 1869 vignette is based on an oil painting *Landing of Columbus* by Vanderlyn and is also found on the First Charter \$5 note





The 24¢ 1869 vignette is based on an oil painting *Declaration of Independence* by Trumbull and is also found on the First Charter \$100 note

The 15¢ stamp's blue vignette is a miniature engraving by Smillie, based on Balch's engraving from an 1839 oil painting entitled *Landing of Columbus* by John Vanderlyn. A similar engraving by Charles Burt appears on the back of the 1863 First Charter \$5 note, and another version was engraved by Alfred Jones and Charles Skinner for the 1893 2¢ Columbian Issue.

The 24¢ vignette was engraved by Smillie from John Trumbull's oil painting *Declaration of Independence*. There are two versions of this painting; one hangs in the Capitol Rotunda, and the other at Yale University. Contrary to the popular belief that this painting depicts the signing ceremony, Trumbull actually painted a romanticized image of the presentation of the Declaration draft. There are 47 individuals portrayed in the painting, and the tiny engraving captures virtually all of them in minute detail. A similar engraving appears on the back of the 1863 First Charter \$100 note, and the vignette is also found on 10¢ 1869 essays.

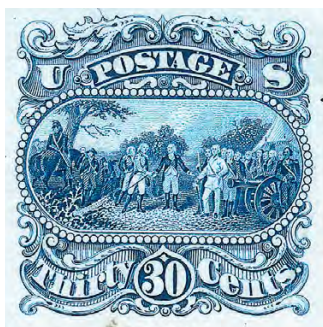
The frames of the 15¢, 24¢ and 90¢ were engraved by Douglas S. Ronaldson (1825-1902), who is also credited with designing and engraving the 10¢ Eagle-and-Shield die, and engraving the 30¢ Eagle-and-Shield and Flags-and-Stars dies, but there is some question about this last attribution. The Hessler book states that Ronaldson moved from England to Philadelphia in 1840 and was working as an engraver in 1858. He was employed by National as early as July 1868 and continued with the American Bank Note Company until 1897, from which point he worked for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until his death in 1902.

The lettering on the 15¢, 24¢ and 90¢ (and 1¢ and 6¢) was engraved by J. C. Kenworthy, about whom Hessler reports, "he was engraving for the National BNC Co as early as 1859 and perhaps as late as 1875."

The original unadopted 30¢ design was similar to the 15¢ and 24¢. The vignette was a detailed miniature engraving from the oil painting *The Surrender of*



Douglas S. Ronaldson, engraver of 15¢ and 24¢ frames and 30¢ shield, eagle and lettering



Die proof of 30¢ essay with Smillie's vignette depicting Burgoyne's surrender, which was not used for any of the 1869 Pictorials—the 30¢ was redesigned with Eagle & Shield



General Burgoyne by Trumbull. The Burgoyne vignette was masterfully engraved by James Smillie. A similar engraving was made by Frederick Girsch for the 1863 \$500 First Charter note.

It has been said that U.S. postal officials rejected the Burgoyne design out of sensitivity to Great Britain. Whether or not this is true can never be known with certainty, but it seems odd that postal officials would be concerned about offending the British with this depiction on a 30¢ stamp, while they were apparently unconcerned about the Declaration of Independence scene on the 24¢ stamp, which was much more likely to be used on mail to Great Britain (the basic rate was 12¢ when the 1869 stamps were issued).

Whatever the reason, the 30¢ Burgoyne design was discarded, and James MacDonough is credited with its replacement, the Eagle-and-Shield with Flags-and-Stars design. This was the first time the American flag appeared on a stamp, and the choice of patriotic red and blue colors on white paper was deliberate. The similar Eagle-and-Shield design without flags was used for the 10¢ 1869 stamp.



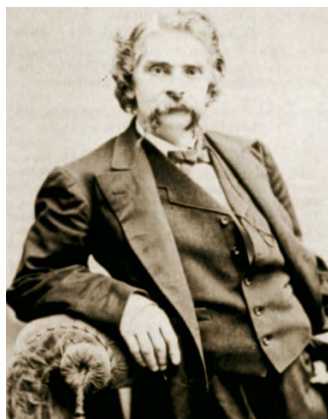
30¢ issued stamp with Eagle and Shield in carmine and Flags and Stars in ultramarine



James MacDonough, founder of National Bank Note Co. and designer of 30¢ Eagle & Shield

There is an unresolved debate over the engravers responsible for the 30¢. Some have attributed the engraving of both the central Eagle-and-Shield and the surrounding Flags-and-Stars to Douglas S. Ronaldson. Others credit another engraver, Luigi (Louis) Delnoce, with execution of the Flags-and-Stars die.

There will probably never be a final answer to this conflicting artist attribution, but stylistically, the delicate engraving of the draped flags fits into Delnoce's body of work.



Luigi Delnoce, who probably engraved the 30¢ flags and stars

Luigi “Louis” Delnoce (1822-1890) was an Italian-born master engraver who studied with John W. Casilear in the early 1850s and produced numerous engravings for use on stamps and bank notes. His son, Louis Jr., also became a security engraver.

Delnoce is best known for engraving the “Lazy Deuce” \$2 currency note, so named because the large numeral “2” is on its side, rather than upright. The same note bears a beautiful engraving of Stars-and-Stripes, a female allegorical design with a strong stylistic connection to the 30¢ 1869.

The photographs below show a proof of the Stars-and-Stripes vignette on the Lazy Deuce note and a comparison of the draped flags in that engraving with the 30¢ 1869 flags, as well as with the ribbons and stars on the 10¢ stamp. The engraving of the folds in the flags on the 30¢ more closely resembles Delnoce’s flags.



Proof of Stars-and-Stripes vignette engraved by Luigi Delnoce for use on the “Lazy Deuce” \$2 note, and a comparison of the flag with the draped flag on the 30¢ 1869 stamp (at right). The 10¢ 1869 (above), engraved by Douglas S. Ronaldson, lacks the delicate shading of Delnoce’s work





The 90¢ 1869 was originally designed with a vignette of George Washington, but the decision was made to use Lincoln on the top value instead of the 10¢. The Lincoln vignette, adapted from photographic portraits taken by C. S. German in 1861 and Matthew Brady in 1862, was engraved by Joseph Prosper Ourdan (1828-1881) and first used on the 15¢ 1866 Issue. Ourdan was a highly-skilled engraver who later became chief of the Engraving Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



The original 90¢ 1869 design pictured George Washington, using the vignette engraved by Joseph Ives Pease, which appeared on earlier 90¢ stamps; instead, Joseph Ourdan's engraving of Abraham Lincoln, based on the C. S. German portrait (above), was moved from the 10¢ 1869 stamp to the 90¢ top value

1869 Bicolored Stamp Production

Sheets of each 1869 bicolored stamp were printed from two separate frame and vignette plates (or Eagle-and-Shield and Flags-and-Stars plates for the 30¢). The plates were numbered in order as follows:

Stamp	Frame Plate # (Color)	Vignette Plate # (Color)	Printing
15¢ Ty. I	19 (Brown) Type I	19 (Blue)	First (March 1869)
24¢	20 (Green)	20 (Violet)	First (March 1869)
30¢	21 (Flags–Ultramarine)	21 (Eagle & Shield–Carmine)	First (March 1869) and Second (May 1869)
90¢	22 (Carmine)	22 (Black)	First (March 1869) and Second (May 1869)
15¢ Ty. II	23 (Brown) Type II	23 (Blue)	Second (May 1869)
24¢	20 (Green)*	24 (Violet)	Second (May 1869)
15¢ Proof	31 (Brown) Type II**	23 (Blue)	1875 proof impressions only
15¢ Ty. III	32 (Brown) Type III	23 (Blue)	1875 Re-issue only (Scott 129)

* There is no evidence that a 24¢ frame plate #24 was made for the Second Printing; it is assumed frame plate #20 was used
 ** There is no evidence that a 15¢ vignette plate #31 was made to go with the frame plate #31

Dr. Irvin Heimburger (*Chronicle* 233) and Charles Neyhart (*Chronicle* 238) have presented evidence and analysis that the 15¢ frame plates used for bicolored printing (Type I–Scott 118, Type II–Scott 119 and Type III–Scott 129) were produced from two dies, not three. It should be noted that the first two 15¢ dies—the Small Numerals and Large Numerals—were what Neyhart describes as “unified,” meaning that the vignette and frame were incorporated into a single die, because the original intention was to create a plate for monochrome printing.

Once it was decided to issue bicolored stamps, separate dies were created for the 15¢ vignette and frame. There were only two 15¢ frame dies. The first did not have any shading lines or diamond-shaped ornament in the “picture frame” where the vignette was to be printed. This die was used to make the first frame plate, which produced Type I stamps (Scott 118). This plate was modified by adding shading lines to each of the 100 subjects. Careful comparison of the different positions shows variation in the lines that would not be possible if they originated on the die. Neyhart also points out that the vignette die did not have the thin border surrounding the image; those framelines were engraved on each of the 100 subjects on the separate vignette printing plate.

A second frame die was then made with the diamond ornament and shading lines in the picture area. Every position on the Type II plate (made from the second die) exactly reproduces these lines. Stamps printed from this plate are Type II (Scott 119).

In 1875 the U.S. Post Office Department ordered a new printing for the Re-Issue and Special Printing program. The printers had the original frame die on hand and used it to create a new frame plate. Again, the frames had no ornament or shading lines. This time, however, the printers did not bother to add them to each position; therefore, the 15¢ Re-Issue (Scott 129) is Type III, but the same die used to create the Type I plate (Scott 118) was used for the Re-Issue plate.

The 1869 Pictorial stamps were first placed on sale at the New York post office on March 23. According to the *Commercial Advertiser* of that date, “the new postage stamps are being delivered at the General Office this morning.” The earliest documented date of use is March 27 (3¢). Stamps from the second 1869 printing were in circulation by May 1869. Based on Post Office Department records of issued stamps and remainders of the 1869s still on hand on July 1, 1870, the quantities for the bicolored high-value 1869 stamps are: 15¢–1,438,840 (an estimated 110,000 to 140,000 were Type I); 24¢–235,250; 30¢–254,010; and 90¢–47,360.

On September 6, 1869, the *New York Tribune* and *New York Herald* reported for the first time that a new set of stamps would be issued to replace the 1869 Pictorial Issue, based on an announcement by Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrell. In December 1869 newspapers reported that the designs for the new issue had been made. In March–April 1870, only one year after the 1869s made their appearance, they were replaced by the new 1870 Portrait series.

First Discoveries of Invert Errors

The first published report of any 1869 invert error appeared in the December 20, 1870, issue of J. Walter Scott's *American Journal of Philately*. The report states that "after a few hundred sheets of the 15 and 24 cent stamps of the 1869 issue had been delivered, it was discovered that a few of the stamps on each sheet had the picture inverted in the frames." This early report is most definitely inaccurate. All of the known 15¢ errors are Type II stamps, and Type IIs were not issued until May 1869. To accept Scott's version of the story, one must make a leap of faith and believe that a 15¢ Type I Invert once existed. However, Scott's article indicates that he was aware of the invert error on both values in December 1870. The 30¢ Invert was discovered later, and by 1876 it was listed in the Scott Catalogue.



J. Walter Scott (1845-1919)

John N. Luff gives another version of the 15¢ Invert discovery. In Luff's account the first sheet of inverts was bought by David H. Anthony, who advertised himself as a buyer of "Revenue stamps—all kinds if perfect," as well as stamped documents, checks and mutilated currency. According to Luff, Anthony sold one of the 15¢ Inverts to a collector named Ramus (or Rasmus), and exchanged the rest for normal stamps at the post office. These events would have occurred while the issue was current, sometime between the May 1869 Second Printing and the discontinuance of the issue in early 1870.

The 15¢ Invert with original gum (Siegel Sale 1052, lot 1) is one of the earliest discoveries. The story told is that the stamp was purchased in 1869 by Paul Lichtenstein, father of the more famous stamp collector, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, and grandfather of Louise Boyd Dale-Lichtenstein. At the time, Paul was a clerk in the banking firm founded by Hermann R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks, located at 50 Exchange Place. The youthful Lichtenstein was sent to the post office to buy 25 15¢ stamps for use on the firm's mail. As a budding philatelist, he observed that the picture vignettes were upside down. When he questioned whether or not the stamps were valid, the post office clerk assured him no one would notice the difference. Using his lunch money, Paul Lichtenstein paid for one of the stamps and kept it for his collection. The rest were used for postage.

Recorded Examples of 1869 Inverts and Applicable Postage Rates

The Siegel firm maintains a photo census of 1869 Inverts on its website (siegelauctions.com). The current census information is summarized below.

Stamp	OG	Unused (No Gum)	Used	Multiples	Covers	Total
15¢ #119b	1	2	97	—	—	100
15¢ #119c (double)	—	—	3	—	—	3
24¢ #120b	—	4*	83	[4] [2]**	1	94
30¢ #121b	1	6	40	—	—	47
* Three available (one is in the Tapling collection at The British Library)						
** One block of four and one pair of the 24¢ are recorded						

The majority of high-denomination 1869 stamps were used on mail addressed to foreign countries. From the time of issue until December 31, 1869, the treaty rate to France was 15¢, so the 15¢ and 30¢ denominations prepaid the single and double rates. Some of the cancellations on 15¢ Inverts do not conform to the New York City foreign mail office, indicating those stamps might have been found on domestic registered covers (the registry fee was 15¢). The 24¢ stamp paid multiples of the 3¢ domestic rate or the 12¢ rate to Great Britain through December 31, 1869, or 6¢ thereafter. Based on the applicable rates, most used inverts were probably found on covers in England and France.



179

24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITH CENTER INVERTED ONE OF FOUR RECORDED UNUSED EXAMPLES

179°(★) **24c Green & Violet, Center Inverted (120b).** Unused (no gum), both the frame and vignette impressions are detailed impressions, choice centering for this difficult issue with perforations well clear of the design on all four sides, tiny thin spot in the grill area is negligible

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE INVERT IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL INVERTS IN UNUSED CONDITION. ONLY FOUR UNUSED EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED, AND OF THESE ONLY THREE ARE AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS. THE TAPLING STAMP IS PART OF THE PERMANENT COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH LIBRARY. THE STAMP OFFERED HERE HAS THE BEST CENTERING OF THE FOUR.

This stamp was acquired sometime in the 1950s by Herbert Houghton “Hoky” Phillips, Jr., a Texas relative of Benjamin D. Phillips and a client of Raymond and Roger Weill. His collection was sold privately to the Weills around 1985. In 1987 it was acquired by Ryohei Ishikawa in a private transaction brokered by Harvey R. Warm and Scott R. Trepel (purchased from the Weills). It was sold in the 1993 Ishikawa auction at Christie's, where it was purchased by Columbian Stamp Company (Sonny Hagendorf) on behalf of a private collector. In 1996 Hagendorf sold the stamp to Steven Walske. It was offered in Walske's 2003 auction of his 1869 Pictorial Issue collection (the “Lafayette” collection), where it was acquired by David Wingate.

The Scott Catalogue value for the 24c 1869 Invert in unused condition is \$750,000.00, but the last auction realization was \$1,125,000 hammer (February 9, 2008, Philip Weiss Auctions), and that stamp was subsequently sold privately for an even higher price.

Census No. 120b-UNC-01. Ex H. Houghton Phillips, Jr., Ryohei Ishikawa and Steven C. Walske. With 1946, 1969 and 2003 P.F. certificates (the first two no longer accompany). 750,000.00

CENSUS OF UNUSED 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL INVERT (SCOTT 120b)

**120b-UNC-01** Lot 179 in this sale

- ca. 1950s Acquired by Herbert Houghton "Hoky" Phillips Jr., a Texas relative of Benjamin D. Phillips and Weill client
- ca. 1985 H. Houghton Phillips collection sold to Weills
- 1987 Sold to Ryohei Ishikawa in private transaction brokered by Harvey R. Warm and Scott R. Trepel (purchased from Weills)
- 1993 Sep. 29 Ishikawa sale, Christie's NY, lot 741, \$205,000 hammer to Columbian Stamp Co. (Hagendorf), on behalf of private collector
- ca. 1996 Sold to Steven C. Walske ("Lafayette") by Hagendorf
- 2003 May 2 Walske ("Lafayette") sale, Matthew Bennett Inc., lot 1332, \$260,000 hammer to David Wingate
- PFC 242 Issued to H. Houghton Phillips Jr., "Genuine" (1946)
- PFC 29685 "Genuine, small thin spot in grill" (1969)
- PFC 398835 "Genuine, no gum, with a tiny thin spot in the grill area" (2003)

**120b-UNC-02**

- ca. 1916 Sold to Arthur Hind
- 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 390, \$1,400, to Philip H. Ward
- ca. 1933-39 Sold to Wharton Sinkler (during second round of collecting)
- 1949 Possibly the copy reported as belonging to Henry C. Gibson in Williams' *Stamps of Fame* (1949)
- ca. 1950's Sold to Metta Heathcote (d. 1965) by Ward
- ca. 1960 Sold to Capt. Barrett G. Hinde (d. 1964)
- 1968 Jan. 23 Hinde sale, H. R. Harmer, lot 239, \$10,000 to Weills
- ca. 1968-73 Sold to Charles A. Schafer (by Weills?)
- 1974 Feb. 1 Schafer sale, D. F. Kelleher, Sale 518, lot 2233 (with 119b-UNC-02 and 121b-UNC-06), \$100,000 for set to "Newport"
- 1974-2008 With "Newport" collector and his estate heir
- 2008 Feb. 9 "Newport" sale, Philip Weiss, \$1,125,000 plus 13% to private collector—world record for a single U.S. stamp
- 2017 Sold privately to a private collector
- PFC 26533 "Genuine, unused, without gum" (1968)
- PFC 458209 "Genuine" (unused, no gum) (2007)

**120b-UNC-03**

- 1917 Aug. 21 Worthington sale (described as "perfs run in slightly at top"), J. C. Morgenthau, lot 478, \$2,850
- 1949 Possibly the copy reported as belonging to Henry C. Gibson in Williams' *Stamps of Fame* (1949)
- ca. 1990's Sold to Frank E. Joseph, Jr., a Cleveland attorney and collector
- 1998 May 9 1998 Rarities of the World, Sale 800, lot 313, \$110,000 to Gary Posner as agent for private collector
- ca. 2004 Sold to William H. Gross by private collector through Charles Shreve and Tracy Shreve
- PFC 37170 "Genuine with two tiny margin creases between perforations" (1971)
- PFC 41107 "Genuine with margin crease" (1973)
- PFC 326984 "Genuine with a tiny corner crease at bottom right" (1998)

**120b-UNC-04** Institutional Ownership (The British Library)

- ca. 1870s-80s Acquired by Thomas K. Tapling (1855-1891)
- 1891 Bequeathed along with entire collection to the British Museum, now in the philatelic collection of The British Library

PREVIOUS 1869 INVERT SETS THAT CONTAINED THE WINGATE 24-CENT

NO PHOTO
AVAILABLE

Herbert Houghton
"Hoky" Phillips Jr.



119b-UNC-03

120b-UNC-01

121b-UNC-05



Ryohei Ishikawa



119b-OG-01

120b-UNC-01

121b-UNC-03



Harry Hagendorf
as agent



119b-OG-01

120b-UNC-01

121b-POG-07



Steven C. Walske
("Lafayette")



119b-OG-01

120b-UNC-01

121b-POG-07



180

**30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE WITH FLAGS INVERTED
ONE OF SEVEN RECORDED UNUSED EXAMPLES**

180°(★) **30c Ultramarine & Carmine, Flags Inverted (121b).** Unused (no gum), deep rich colors and detailed impressions, unusually choice centering with well-balanced margins, accompanying certificates note “slightly toned” but we do not believe this is toned to a degree that merits mention, small thin spot, sensibly strengthened corner creases at bottom right

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF SEVEN RECORDED UNUSED EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT 1869 PCTORIAL INVERT. ONE OF THE GREATEST RARITIES OF UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

Only seven unused examples of the 30c 1869 Pictorial Issue with inverted flags are known. Only one has original gum (sold in our 2013 auction of the “Beverly Hills” collection for \$600,000 hammer). The other six have no gum. Of the seven unused copies, the original-gum example is sound, as is one of the no gum copies (recently offered in our “Hanover” sale in 2016). One other is potentially sound, but has not been seen since 1960.

Census No. 121b-UNC-01. Ex Colonel Edward H. R. Green and Frank Joseph, Jr. With 1978 and 2002 P.F. certificates 300,000.00

CENSUS OF UNUSED 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL INVERT (SCOTT 121b)

**121b-UNC-01** Lot 180 in this sale

- 1920s-30s Sold to Col. Edward H. R. Green
 1943 May 26 Green sale, Part 8, Harmer Rooke, lot 262, \$1,600
 ca. 1990s Sold to Frank E. Joseph, Jr., a Cleveland attorney and collector
 2002 Feb. 27 Siegel Sale 843, lot 1149, \$75,000 hammer, to David Wingate
 PFC 382812 "Genuine, slightly toned, with a small thin spot and strengthened corner creases at bottom right" (2002)

**121b-UNC-02**

- 1972 May 31 Col. Stillwell collection, sold by order of U.S. Trust Co., Siegel Sale 413, lot 126, \$30,000
 1975 Mar. 25 Siegel 1975 Rarities of the World, Sale 468, lot 103, \$32,500
 2014 June 16 Siegel 2014 Rarities of the World, Sale 1075, lot 1111, \$290,000 hammer
 2016 April 7 "Hanover" Collection, Siegel Sale 1122, lot 72, \$270,000 hammer
 PFC 519228 "Genuine, unused"

**121b-UNC-03**

- ca. 1900-16 Sold to Arthur Hind (possibly the Sir William B. Avery copy discovered by Charles J. Phillips; the Avery collection was sold privately in 1909)
 1933 Nov. 20 Hind sale, Phillips-Kennett, lot 399, \$2,500 to Scott Stamp & Co. (either as agent for or later sold to Philip H. Ward Jr.)
 1940s-1963 Retained by Ward for his personal collection of Inverts until his death on 8/23/1963
 1963 Ward stock and personal collection acquired by Weills for \$1.1 million
 1964 Sold to Benjamin D. Phillips for \$9,400 by Weills (Phillips bought a large number of items from the Ward collection)
 1968 Oct. Phillips collection sold privately to Weills for \$4.07 million
 1970 Mar. 24 Siegel 1970 Rarities of the World, Sale 371, lot 86, \$32,000, reported sold to a Texas collector
 1979 Reported sold to Weills by Texas collector
 1981 Apr. 29 Siegel 1981 Rarities of the World, Sale 579, lot 173, \$125,000
 1987 Sold to Ryohei Ishikawa in private transaction brokered by Harvey R. Warm (source unknown)
 1993 Sep. 29 Ishikawa sale, Christie's NY, lot 742, \$105,000 hammer to William H. Gross (Charles and Tracy Shreve as agents)
 PFC 276522 "Genuine with light wrinkling at bottom left center" (1993)

**121b-UNC-04**

- 1923 Jun. 13 Ferrary sale, Gilbert Sale 7, lot 256, \$5,745
 1920s-30s Sold to Col. Edward H. R. Green
 1944 Nov. 13 Green sale, Part 17, Harmer Rooke, lot 38, \$2,000
 1954 Feb. 11 John A. Fox sale, \$4,900
 1960 Oct. 17 H.R. Harmer sale, lot 130, \$6,000
 Described as sound in auction catalogues

**121b-UNC-05**

- ca. 1950's (?) Acquired by Herbert Houghton "Hoky" Phillips Jr., a Texas relative of Benjamin D. Phillips and Weill client
 ca. 1985 H. Houghton Phillips collection sold to Weills
 1987 Sold to Ryohei Ishikawa in private transaction brokered by Harvey R. Warm and Scott R. Trepel (purchased from Weills)
 1987 Sold by Ishikawa through Warm after upgrading with 121b-UNC-03
 1992 Oct. 3 Siegel 1992 Rarities of the World, Sale 745, lot 571, unsold
 ca. 1998-2002 Sold to a private collector
 Described in 1992 Rarities sale as "reperfed at left and filled thin along top"
 PFC 29687 Issued to Raymond H. Weill Co., "defective, reperfected at left" (1969)

**121b-UNC-06**

- ca. 1920s Sold to Philip H. Ward Jr.
 ca. 1924-26 Sold to Wharton Sinkler by Ward (first round of collecting)
 ca. 1926 Jan. 4 Advertised for sale by Ward as part of Sinkler collection
 ca. 1940's Sold to Metta Heathcote (d. 1965)
 ca. 1960 Sold to Capt. Barrett G. Hindes (d. 1964)
 1968 Jan. 23 Hindes sale, H. R. Harmer, lot 240, \$13,500 to Weills
 ca. 1968-73 Sold to Charles A. Schafer (by Weills?)
 1974 Feb. 1 Schafer sale, D. F. Kelleher, Sale 518, lot 2233 (with 119b-UNC-02 and 120b-UNC-02), \$100,000 for set to "Newport"
 1974-2008 With "Newport" collector and his estate heir
 2008 Feb. 9 "Newport" sale, Philip Weiss, \$220,000 plus 13% to private collector
 2015 June 25 Siegel 2015 Rarities of the World, Sale 1106, lot 3116, \$260,000 hammer

**121b-POG-07**

- ca. 1892-1903 Possibly owned by Frederick W. Ayer
 ca. 1903-04 Sold to George H. Worthington for \$1,200, possibly from Ayer collection through Warren H. Colson
 1917 Aug. 21 Worthington sale, J. C. Morgenthau, lot 480, \$3,550, to John A. Klemann, Nassau Stamp Co.
 1917-1990 Whereabouts during this period unknown
 1949 Williams' Stamps of Fame reports "A superbly centered specimen with part gum is in Mr. Ward's own collection" but this might be in error (Ward's copy is 121b-UNC-03)
 1990 Consigned to Christie's NY by descendants of deceased collector, certified by PF
 1991 Mar. 12 Christie's NY, lot 288, \$155,000 hammer to Columbian Stamp Co. (Hagendorf), on behalf of private collector
 ca. 1996 Sold to Steven C. Walske (Lafayette) by Hagendorf
 2003 May 2 Walske (Lafayette) sale, Matthew Bennett Inc., lot 1333, \$250,000 hammer to Hagendorf for inventory
 ca. 2004 Sold to Maryland collector by Hagendorf
 2006 Sold by Maryland collector's estate to Jay Parrino for "Beverly Hills" through Siegel Auction Galleries and Hagendorf
 2013 Oct. 9 "Beverly Hills" Collection, RAS Sale 1052, lot 2, \$600,000 hammer
- "W.H.C." backstamp (Colson)
 PFC 232679 "Genuine, with traces of gum" (1990)
 PFC 515167 "Genuine, traces of original gum" (VF-XF 85)
 PSE 1089835 VF-XF 85 traces of gum
 PSE 1270179 "small part o.g." VF-XF 85, Mint POG (2013)

1875 RE-ISSUE OF 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE



181

181 ★ **3c Blue, Re-Issue (125).** Original gum, well-centered, beautiful shade and proof-like impression, bright and fresh

EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE STAMP IN ANY CONDITION, THIS 3-CENT 1869 RE-ISSUE RANKS AMONG THE VERY FINEST IN TERMS OF COLOR, CENTERING, FRESHNESS AND GUM.

Original sales figures show that among the 1869 Pictorial Re-Issues, the 3c and 90c stamps accounted for the smallest number of units sold (1,406 and 1,356, respectively). Overall, the 1869's were popular with stamp collectors, far outselling the 1851-60 and 1861-66 Re-Issue sets. However, the 90c stamp's high denomination and the availability of ordinary 3c stamps limited demand. Today, both are rare, and handling over the years has not been kind to most of the surviving examples. This 3c is remarkable not only for its centering, but its overall freshness, both on the face and back, is remarkable.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 5,000.00



182



183

- 182 ★ **6c Blue, Re-Issue (126).** Original gum, bright shade, attractive centering and margins, fresh and Very Fine, with 1992 P.F. certificate 1,700.00
- 183 (★) **10c Yellow, Re-Issue (127).** Unused (no gum), bright color on fresh paper, Very Fine, with 1996 P.F. certificate 700.00



184

- 184 ★ **12c Green, Re-Issue (128).** Original gum, essentially perfect centering with wide and balanced margins, wonderful depth of color showing every detail of the beautiful S.S. *Adriatic* engraving
EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THIS PERFECTLY-CENTERED ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL RE-ISSUE IS A TRUE CONDITION RARITY.
With 2000 P.F. certificate 2,250.00



185

- 185 ★ **15c Brown & Blue, Re-Issue (129).** Original gum, incredibly deep rich colors and proof-like impression, beautifully centered with enormous margins on all sides

EXTREMELY FINE. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL RE-ISSUE.

The Type III design of the 15c Re-Issue is similar to the Type I, except it lacks shading lines around the vignette. The Rose book (p. 104) notes that essays of Type III are known from 1868, indicating this type was contemplated but never used for the original 1869 Issue.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 1,300.00



186

- 186 ★ **24c Green & Violet, Re-Issue (130).** Original gum, beautiful bright colors, Very Fine, with 1993 P.F. certificate 2,000.00

- 187 ★ **30c Blue & Carmine, Re-Issue (131).** Original gum, well-centered with extra wide margins, incredibly deep rich colors and proof-like impressions

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN OUTSTANDING ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL RE-ISSUE WITH INTENSE COLORS.

With 1984 (photocopy) and 1999 P.F. certificates.....
..... 2,250.00



187



188

188 ★ **90c Carmine & Black, Re-Issue (132).** Original gum, well-centered with huge margins, deep rich colors

EXTREMELY FINE. A SUPERB ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL RE-ISSUE. A REMARKABLE CONDITION RARITY.

The 90c 1869 Pictorial was originally designed with a vignette of George Washington, but the decision was made to use Lincoln on the top value instead of the 10c. The Lincoln vignette, adapted from photographic portraits taken by C. S. German in 1861 and Matthew Brady in 1862, was engraved by Joseph Prosper Ourdan (1828-1881) and first used on the 15c 1866 Issue.

Ex Hillmer. With 1991 P.F. certificate..... 3,750.00



189

189 ★田 **1c Brown Orange, 1881 Re-Issue (133a).** Right sheet selvage block of eight, without gum as issued, deep rich color

FRESH AND VERY FINE BLOCK OF EIGHT OF THE 1881 ONE-CENT PICTORIAL RE-ISSUE, PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as two blocks of four 3,000.00



1870-88 Bank Note Company Issues

The 1869 Pictorial Issue was replaced after only one year, the victim of public criticism that was probably motivated by Reconstruction-era politics. The new series was printed in 1870 by the National Bank Note Company, then in 1873 by the Continental Bank Note Company, which was consolidated into the American Bank Note Company in 1879.

1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE



190

190 (★) 2c Red Brown, H. Grill (135, 146). Right sheet selvage block of 24, unused (no gum), **right vertical row shows grill points** ranging from a few points to part of three rows, rich color, choice centering throughout, few minor perf separations, light horizontal bend in bottom row not mentioned on accompanying certificate, certificate notes most stamps with small surface scrapes

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE MULTIPLE COMBINING TWO DIFFERENT MAJOR SCOTT NUMBERS — 135 AND 146. WE ARE UNAWARE OF ANY OTHER MULTIPLES OF THE 1870 2-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE SHOWING BOTH GRILLED AND UNGRILLED STAMPS.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott does not list a combination multiple of Scott 135 and 146.
 E. 3,000-4,000

- 191 ★ **2c Red Brown, H. Grill (135).** Original gum, clear and well-defined grill, choice centering with balanced margins, rich color and proof-like impression
EXTREMELY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. GRILLED ISSUE.
With 2000 P.F. certificate 1,000.00



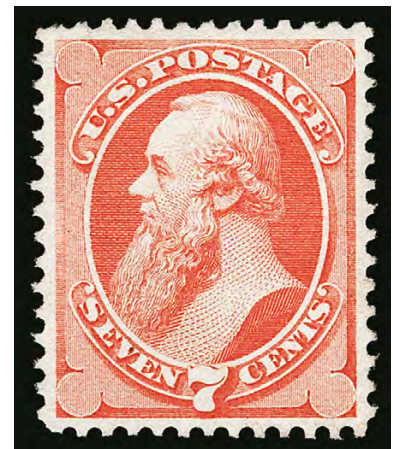
191



192

- 192 ★ **6c Carmine, H. Grill (137).** Original gum, few evident grill points, rich color, nice centering and margins
EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 6-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY H GRILL.
With 1999 P.F. certificate 5,000.00

- 193 (★) **7c Vermilion, H. Grill (138).** Unused (no gum), typical light but fully defined grill, brilliant color, balanced margins
EXTREMELY FINE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 1870 7-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE.
With 1996 P.F. certificate 1,550.00



193



194

- 194 ★ **10c Brown, H. Grill (139).** Original gum, lightly hinged, clear grill points, deep rich color and detailed impression, exceptionally well-centered
VERY FINE AND CHOICE EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE WITH ORIGINAL GUM AND UNUSUALLY CHOICE CENTERING.
With 2000 P.F. certificate 7,000.00

RARE AND CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF 10-CENT 1870 GRILLED ISSUE



195

- 195 ★田 **10c Brown, H. Grill (139).** Block of six, original gum, lightly hinged, grill points visible between stamps (making this a split grill), top right stamp does not show any visible grill points, few tiny hinge slivers, bright and fresh color and detailed impression showing every nuance of the engraving

VERY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE BLOCK OF SIX OF THE 10-CENT GRILLED NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE, WHICH IS THE LARGEST RECORDED UNUSED MULTIPLE.

We are able to find only five other blocks of six in our records. Two are from the 1954 Eno sale and have probably been split apart. A third is ex Caspary, Lilly and Graves ("Argentum"). The fourth is a vertical block, ex Braus and Klein. The fifth was offered in our 1992 Rarities sale.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a block of four and a pair..... 49,500.00



196

- 196 (★) **12c Dull Violet, H. Grill (140).** Traces of original gum which thinly covers about half the back, evident grill points to the right of Webster's portrait, pastel color

FINE AND RARE UNUSED EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE.

Aside from the 24c, which does not exist unused, the 12c is the most difficult to obtain unused, in any condition. Probably less than ten exist with original gum, and many of these have faults.

Signed in pencil "*Guaranteed Grilled J.M. Bartels*". With 1992 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as original gum \$32,500.00. Scott Retail as no gum 14,000.00



197

- 197 ★ **15c Orange, H. Grill (141).** Original gum, perfectly centered, clear grill points at bottom, brilliant color on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT 1870 NATIONAL GRILLED ISSUE. A RARE STAMP IN SUCH CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

The 15c National Grilled Issue is one of the most difficult of all National Bank Note Company issues to find in well-centered, original-gum condition. The stamp offered here, combining the elements of color, paper, centering, noticeable grill points and original gum, is a true condition rarity.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 7,500.00



198

198 **24c Purple, H. Grill (142).** Easily discernible grill points, bold strike of **purple target cancel**, bright shade, choice centering for this difficult issue

VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING AND VERY RARE USED EXAMPLE OF THE 1870 24-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY GRILLED ISSUE CANCELLED IN PURPLE.

A Power Search review reveals how rare the 24c Grilled Issue is with a colored cancel other than red or blue (both of which are also scarce to rare). We have offered no other examples cancelled in purple since 1993 and in all our Rarities sales since 1964.

With 1998 P.F. certificate. Scott lists but does not price this issue with a purple cancel. Scott applies \$750.00 and \$1,000.00 premiums for red and blue cancels respectively. Scott Retail for black cancel 6,500.00



199

199 ★★ **3c Green, Split I. Grill (136A var).** Mint N.H., grill split horizontally, bright color, fresh and Very Fine, with 1997 P.F. certificate not specifying the grill type, Scott Retail as hinged 1,100.00

1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY ISSUE (NO GRILL)

- 200 ★★ **2c Red Brown (146).** Mint N.H., beautifully centered, rich color and crisp impression, fresh, Very Fine, ex Raymond Fox, with 1998 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as hinged 300.00



200



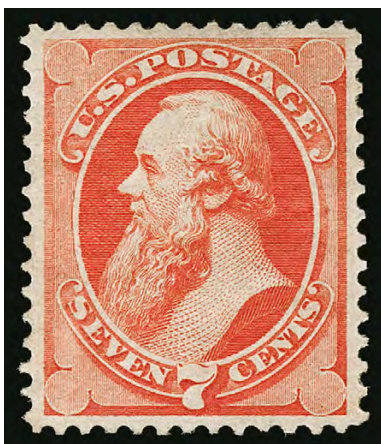
201

- 201 ★★ **3c Green (147).** Mint N.H., fresh color on bright paper, Very Fine, with 1997 P.S.E. certificate, Scott Retail as hinged 200.00



202

- 202 ★ **6c Carmine (148).** Original gum, lightly hinged, exceptional bright color, nice centering with wide margins, Extremely Fine, a pretty stamp, with 1998 P.F. certificate 900.00



203

- 203 ★ **7c Vermilion (149).** Original gum, intense color, choice centering with balanced margins
EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 7-CENT NATIONAL UNGRILLED ISSUE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE STAMP TO FIND IN SUCH SUPERB CONDITION.
With 2000 P.F. certificate 900.00



204

- 204 ★ **15c Bright Orange (152).** Original gum, lightly hinged, exceptionally well-centered with unusually wide and well-balanced margins, vivid color on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT UNGRILLED NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE IN THE FINEST CONDITION ATTAINABLE.

The 15c 1870 National Grilled Issue (Scott 141) is widely recognized as an extremely rare stamp in choice original-gum condition. Less well known is the fact that its ungrilled counterpart — Scott 152 — is comparably challenging to find in such condition. This stamp has all of the National printing characteristics — vibrant shade, sharp perf teeth and slightly brownish gum — but it defies the norm by having exceptional attributes of centering, light hinging and freshness.

With 1998 P.F. certificate 3,500.00



205

- 205 ★ **24c Purple (153).** Original gum, lightly hinged, remarkably well-centered with wide and well-balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE UNGRILLED 24-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.

With 1998 P.F. certificate 1,700.00



206

- 206 ★ **30c Black (154).** Original gum, choice centering with wide margins, beautiful bright shade and detailed impression

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 30-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY UNGRILLED ISSUE IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL BANK NOTES TO FIND IN SOUND, WELL-CENTERED, ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

During the past 15 years, we have offered a few superb original-gum examples of National and Continental 30c Bank Notes (Scott 143, 154 and 165). Included in this total is a handful of the Continental printing, Scott 165, which is distinguished from its National Ungrilled counterpart by shade and the shape of the perforations. For the Ungrilled National printing, Scott 154, we have offered only about five hinged stamps in sound, Extremely Fine condition.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 7,000.00



207

- 207 ★ **90c Carmine (155).** Original gum, lightly hinged, gorgeous rich color and proof-like impression on bright white paper; wide and well-balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE. AN EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT CLASSIC STAMP TO FIND IN THIS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

In general, the Grilled National Bank Note Issues in superb original-gum condition overshadow their ungrilled counterparts. This is also true for the 90c. However, in the case of the 90c, collectors are frequently misled by the availability of Scott 166, the 1873 Continental printing. The difference in shades is distinct, yet collectors have a tendency to under-rate the 1870 National printing. Most original-gum examples are poorly centered. This example is remarkable for its centering, full and fresh gum and intense color.

With 1992 P.F. certificate 5,000.00

1873-75 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY ISSUE



208

- 208 ★★ **1c Ultramarine (156).** Mint N.H., lovely pastel shade, perfectly centered with wide even margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.

Ex Raymond Fox. With 1996 P.F. certificate for a pair. Scott Retail as hinged..... 200.00

- 209 ★田 **2c Brown (157).** Block of four, original gum, bottom right stamp barest trace of hinging, other stamps lightly hinged, deep rich color on bright paper, beautiful centering, top stamps light horizontal crease at top, Extremely Fine appearance, ex Hall, with 2001 P.F. certificate 1,650.00



209



210

- 210 ★★ **6c Dull Pink (159)** Mint N.H., fresh color on bright paper, nice margins and centering

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 6-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL IS EXTREMELY SCARCE IN THIS CHOICE MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION.

With 1999 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as hinged..... 375.00

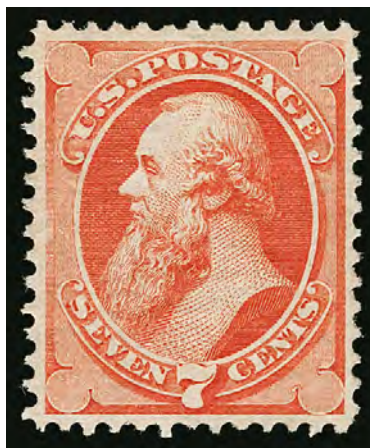


211

- 211 ★田 **6c Dull Pink (159)**. Block of twelve, slightly disturbed original gum from hinge removal described on accompanying certificate as just “previously hinged”, brilliant color, almost perfect centering throughout the multiple, very faint vertical crease affects left stamps

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARING BLOCK OF TWELVE OF THE 6-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE PRINTING. ESPECIALLY RARE THIS WELL-CENTERED.

With 2001 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as two blocks of four and two pairs..... 6,100.00



212

- 212 ★ **7c Orange Vermilion (160)**. Original gum, well-centered, proof-like impression and bright color
EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 7-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.
SELDOM SEEN IN THIS CHOICE CONDITION.

With 1994 P.F. certificate 1,000.00



213

- 213 ★ **10c Brown, Silk Fiber variety (161 var).** Original gum, lightly hinged, beautifully centered with immense margins, rich color, sharp proof-like impression on bright fresh paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUE, WHICH IS RARE AS A NORMAL STAMP IN THIS CONDITION, BUT AS A SILK-PAPER VARIETY, IT IS PROBABLY THE FINEST KNOWN.

This variety is identified by its tiny dark silk fibers throughout the paper, visible under magnification. It is also found on most of the other Continental printings, including the 1875 Issue, but not among the National and American printings. Experienced and educated collectors will understand and appreciate the rarity of the paper and condition of this stamp.

With 1984 and 1997 P.F. certificates..... 1,400.00



214

- 214 ★田 **10c Brown (161).** Vertical block of six with **right sheet selvage**, original gum, deep rich color and proof-like impression

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF SIX OF THE 10-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE ISSUE.

This issue is found in block form but is rarely encountered as fresh as the example offered here.

With 1999 P.F. certificate. Scott Retail as a block of four and a pair..... 6,550.00

- 215 ★ **12c Blackish Violet (162).** Original gum, wonderful depth of color, well-centered, fresh, Very Fine and choice, with 1988 P.F. certificate for a block of four (top right)..... 2,200.00



215



216

- 216 ★田 **12c Blackish Violet (162).** Block of four, original gum, deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression on bright paper, few faults not noted on accompanying certificate

FINE-VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTREMELY RARE ORIGINAL-GUM BLOCK OF FOUR OF THE 12-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE PRINTING.

The largest recorded multiple of this issue is a block of six, ex Lilly, Klein and our 1990 Rarities sale. The last unused block we offered in our auctions was in 2001, when Mr. Wingate purchased the example offered here.

With 2000 P.F. certificate..... 12,000.00

- 217 ★ **15c Yellow Orange (163).** Original gum, extraordinarily choice centering with well-balanced margins, bright yellowish shade, fine impression

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 15-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL IS ONE OF THE MOST ELUSIVE BANK NOTE ISSUES IN THIS HIGH-GRADE ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

Although defined by a secret mark, the 15c Continental, Scott 163, is very difficult to distinguish from its National counterpart, Scott 152. Certain shades and impressions of the 15c Continental closely match certain National printings, and the secret mark is often undetectable. However, the stamp offered here has what we believe are characteristics unique to Continental's work. The shade is very bright and yellowish. The secret mark in the upper left triangle is also prominently featured in this impression. There is simply no question that this is a 15c Continental. Collectors who have searched for a well-centered Scott 163 with original gum know how rare it is in such condition. Off-center stamps are the norm, and original gum is a rare commodity in this issue.

With 2001 P.F. certificate 2,000.00



217



218

- 218 ★ **30c Gray Black (165).** Original gum, lightly hinged, attractive charcoal gray shade, fine impression on fresh paper, perfect centering with wide and evenly-proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLES OF THE 30-CENT 1873 CONTINENTAL PRINTING IN EXISTENCE. A SUPERB STAMP IN EVERY RESPECT.

The 30c Continental is extremely rare in any original-gum condition that approaches this example. Blocks have always been rare — for example, Caspary did not have one; Lilly had one well-centered block of four and an off-center block of six — which means that singles could not be harvested from multiples. It is also difficult to distinguish from its National Bank Note Co. counterpart (Scott 154). Many philatelists, even intermediate and advanced collectors, have difficulty classifying Scott 165.

With 2000 P.F. certificate..... 3,750.00



219



220

- 219 ★ **90c Rose Carmine (166).** Large part original gum, outstanding centering and margins, bright color, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1993 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as original gum (no gum price is \$700.00)..... 2,100.00
- 220 ★ **2c Vermilion (178).** Original gum, choice centering with wide margins, vivid color, Extremely Fine, ex Raymond Fox, with 2001 P.F. certificate 350.00

- 221 ★ **5c Blue (179).** Original gum, lightly hinged, perfectly centered with wide and balanced margins all around, incredibly rich color on bright white paper, sharp and detailed impression

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF THE CONTINENTAL 1875 5-CENT TAYLOR. AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT STAMP TO FIND IN SUCH EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION.

The addition of a 5c value was made necessary by the creation of the General Postal Union in 1874, which specified a rate of 5c between member countries, effective July 1, 1875. Of the two regular-issue 5c Taylor stamps — Scott 179 (Continental) and Scott 185 (American) — the former is much more difficult to obtain in this superb original-gum condition because comparatively few multiples have ever been available to feed the demand for singles.

With 2000 P.F. certificate..... 700.00



221



1875 Continental Bank Note Co. Special Printing

In 1875 the Post Office launched a program to provide collectors with examples of all issues, old and new. These stamps had to be ordered through the 3rd Asst. Postmaster General. Distinctive Special Printings of then-current issues are very rare, since their normal counterparts were still available in post offices.

1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING



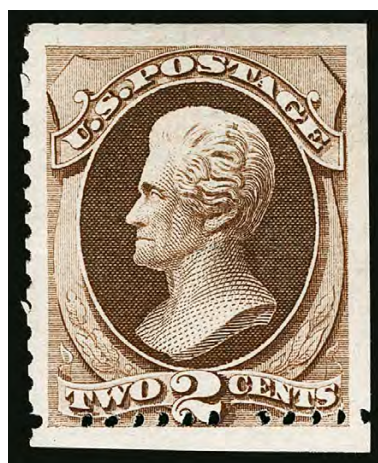
222

- 222 ★ **1c Ultramarine, Special Printing (167).** Without gum as issued, rich color and detailed impression on bright paper, scissors-separated as almost always but with perfs intact on three sides, choice centering

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE SOUND EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 167 contains 45 certified examples. Of these, fewer than ten have perforations all around and perhaps a dozen have perforations on three sides, many of which have faults.

Census No. 167-UNC-29. With 1948 P.F. certificate..... 14,000.00



223

- 223 ★ **2c Dark Brown, Special Printing (168).** Without gum as issued, perfs scissors-separated as usual but intact on two sides, wide margins, small central thin spot

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE 1875 2-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 168 contains only 57 copies certified as genuine. Many have perfs scissors-trimmed on at least one side and many have perforations into the design. The example offered here is very presentable.

Census No. 168-UNC-19. With 1957 P.F. certificate 6,000.00



224

- 224 ★ **3c Blue Green, Special Printing (169).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color, perfs scissors-separated as usual but intact on two sides, wide margins other sides

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT CONTINENTAL HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING, SCOTT 169.

Our census of Scott 169 contains 35 examples certified as genuine by The Philatelic Foundation (including one on cover). Of these, only three have perforations all around and are confirmed as sound. The example offered here, in sound condition, with balanced margins and full perforations on three sides, should be considered desirable.

Census No. 169-UNC-23. With 1948 P.F. certificate..... 21,500.00



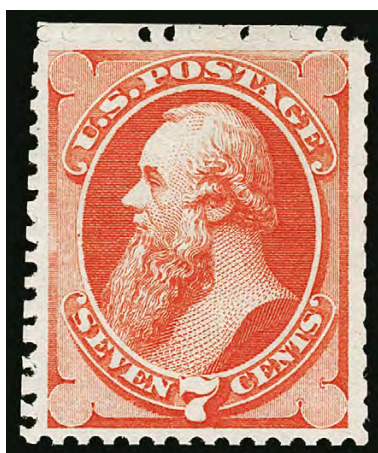
225

- 225 ★ **6c Dull Rose, Special Printing (170).** Without gum as issued, rich color on crisp paper, intact perforations on all sides, small tear at top right, few small toned spots on a few perfs at right, small blue ink mark at top left

VERY FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 1875 6-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 170 contains 35 certified examples. Of these, approximately half have full perforations on all sides.

Census No. 170-UNC-09. With 1952 P.F. certificate..... 18,000.00



226

- 226 ★ **7c Reddish Vermilion, Special Printing (171).** Without gum as issued, intense shade and vivid color, perfectly centered, scissors-separated as usual but showing part of perfs all around and full perfs at top, left and bottom

FRESH AND EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 1875 7-CENT CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 171 contains 71 certified examples plus one uncertified copy. Most stamps were scissors-separated, affecting the perforations on at least one side.

Census No. 171-UNC-71. With 1999 P.F. certificate 4,000.00



227

- 227 ★ **10c Pale Brown, Special Printing (172).** Without gum as issued, scissors-separated as usual with full and intact perforations on three sides, s.e. at left, deep rich color, tiny perf tear at top left

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. LESS THAN 40 ARE BELIEVED TO EXIST.

Our census of Scott 172 contains 37 certified examples. A majority of these are scissors-separated into the perforations on at least one side. The example offered here, with wide margins and full perforations on three sides, is better than most.

Census No. 172-UNC-17. With 1948 P.F. certificate..... 17,000.00

- 228 ★ **12c Dark Violet, Special Printing (173).** Without gum as issued, scissors-separated as usual with intact perfs on three sides, s.e. at left, intense color on bright paper

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 12-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our recently updated census records for Scott 173 contain 71 certified examples.

Census No. 173-UNC-22. With 1948 P.F. certificate..... 5,500.00



228



229

- 229 ★ **15c Bright Orange, Special Printing (174).** Without gum as issued, vibrant color, perfs scissors-separated as usual with full perforations on three sides, few unpunched perfs at top left, perforations are clear of the design on all sides

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Only 39 certified examples are contained in our census.

Census No. 174-UNC-33. With 1960 P.F. certificate..... 15,500.00

- 230 ★ **24c Dull Purple, Special Printing (175).** Without gum as issued, perfs scissors-separated as usual with intact perforations on two sides, s.e. at right and bottom, rich color on bright paper

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 175 contains approximately 100 examples.

Census No. 175-UNC-54. Ex Golin. Faint red back-stamp. With 1952 P.F. certificate 3,400.00



230



231

- 231 ★ **30c Greenish Black, Special Printing (176).** Without gum as issued, perfs scissors-separated but intact on three sides, s.e. at bottom where extra wide margin, lovely shade and impression
VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Many examples of the Continental Bank Note special printings were separated by scissors, and so are often found with perforations partly missing or entirely trimmed away. Our recently updated census records for Scott 176 contain 50 copies. Of these, only three or four have perforations on all four sides.

Census No. 176-UNC-09. With 1948 P.F. certificate..... 12,000.00



232

- 232 ★ **90c Violet Carmine, Special Printing (177).** Without gum as issued, perfs scissors-separated as usual but intact on all sides, appears to be partly reperfed but not mentioned as such on accompanying certificate, rich color
VERY FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 177 contains 46 certified examples. Census No. 177-UNC-04. Ex "Ambassador", Seymour and Golin. With 1991 P.F. certificate..... 18,000.00

2-CENT CARMINE VERMILION, 1875 SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF 24 RECORDED EXAMPLES



233

- 233 ★ **2c Carmine Vermilion, Special Printing (180).** Without gum as issued, brilliant color on crisp paper, centered to lower left but with perforations well clear of the design on all sides, nibbed perf at upper right not mentioned on accompanying certificate

FRESH AND VERY FINE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 1875 2-CENT CARMINE VERMILION CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL BANK NOTE SPECIAL PRINTINGS. ONLY 24 ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census of Scott 180, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/180>, records 24 examples of this rare Special Printing, one of which is in The New York Public Library collection. Perhaps a dozen are confirmed as sound.

Census No. 180-UNC-09. Ex Caspary and Golin. With 1992 P.F. certificate 70,000.00



234

5-CENT BRIGHT BLUE, 1875 SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF TEN RECORDED EXAMPLES,
OF WHICH NINE ARE IN PRIVATE HANDS

234° ★

5c Bright Blue, Special Printing (181). Without gum as issued, deep rich color on crisp paper, full and intact perforations all around, small thin spot at top left outside of the design, the 1992 P.F. certificate repeated an earlier and inaccurate “toned” condition note, but we never agreed with that observation, and The Philatelic Foundation just issued a new certificate that concurs with our opinion

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE 5-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY HARD-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING, SCOTT 181, IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL UNITED STATES STAMPS. ONLY TEN EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS, INCLUDING ONE IN THE MILLER COLLECTION AT THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. THIS IS THE FIRST WE HAVE OFFERED SINCE 2009.

Our census of Scott 181, available at our website at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/181>, contains only ten examples, including one in The New York Public Library collection, leaving nine available to collectors. One (number 8) was certified in 1952 and needs to be reexamined for condition and identification. Two have perforations touching the design at bottom (numbers 1 and 5). One other has perforations partly scissors-separated but intact (number 3). This leaves only five well-centered examples available to collectors with intact perforations (numbers 2, 4, 6, 7 and 9).

The stamp offered here was part of a group of Special Printings that were misdescribed as “toned” on P.F. certificates issued many years ago, and that incorrect description was repeated in 1992 for this Scott 181, despite the general consensus that none of the stamps were toned in any way. We submitted this stamp for another examination and opinion, and we are pleased to report that the previous “toned” comment has been deemed inaccurate.

The last Scott 181 we offered was in our “Laila” sale in 2009 (Census No. 4), where it realized \$475,000 hammer. We had previously sold the same copy in 2007 for \$450,000 hammer. Prior to that, one has to go back to our 1998 Zoellner sale to find an example in our auctions. Outside of the ex “Laila” stamp, we are aware of only two other Scott 181s that have traded hands since 2001 — number 2 (2001 Floyd sale) and number 3 (2008 Newport sale).

Census No. 181-UNC-06. Ex Peyton (“Isleham”), McNall and Lyons. With 1992 and 2018 P.F. certificates..... 450,000.00

1879 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY ISSUE



- 235 ★★ **1c Dark Ultramarine (182)**. Mint N.H., unusually choice centering, deep shade and sharp impression, post-office fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1994 P.F. certificate 675.00
- 236 ★★ **2c Vermilion (183)**. Mint N.H., vivid color, wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1999 P.F. certificate for a pair, this the right stamp 370.00
- 237 ★★ **3c Green (184)**. Mint N.H., enormous margins, choice centering, dark shade and sharp impression, tiny natural inclusion in lower left margin, Extremely Fine, ex Raymond Fox, with 1996 P.S.E. certificate 330.00
- 238 ★ **6c Pink (186)**. Original gum, lightly hinged, pastel shade of the American printing, Very Fine, with 1995 P.F. certificate 900.00
- 239 ★田 **15c Red Orange (189)**. Block of eight with bottom sheet margin and full **Continental Bank Note Company imprint**, two side stamps at bottom Mint N.H., others h.r., brilliant color and crisp impression, bottom left stamp natural inclusion and gum bend, Fine-Very Fine block, American used some of the Continental plates to produce stamps in 1879, this block of the 15c 1879 makes that historical point very obvious, Scott Retail as two blocks of four without premium for the imprint 2,280.00



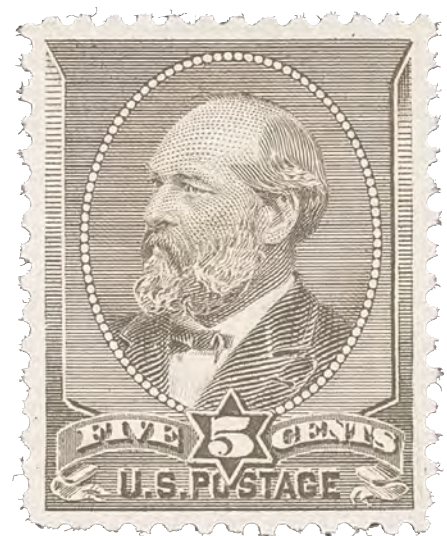
240

- 240 ★★ **30c Full Black (190)**. Mint N.H., sharp proof-like impression, beautifully centered with enormous margins, long and full perforations all around

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXTRAORDINARY MINT NEVER-HINGED 30-CENT 1879 AMERICAN BANK NOTE ISSUE. THIS ISSUE IS RARELY OBTAINABLE IN CHOICE NEVER-HINGED CONDITION.

The 30c 1879 American Bank Note Company issue is surprisingly difficult to obtain in choice Mint N.H. condition. It is surprising because the 15c (Scott 189) is readily available. However, a survey of our photo records and auction library revealed the scarcity of well-centered 30c blocks from which singles could be harvested. The stamp offered here comes from a block containing two Mint N.H. stamps at bottom.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 2,800.00



1880-83 American Bank Note Company Special Printing

The Special Printing program continued after the consolidation of bank note printers into the American Bank Note Company in 1878. Special Printings from 1880 through 1883 were made on soft paper, rather than the hard paper of the previous 1875 Special Printing.

1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING



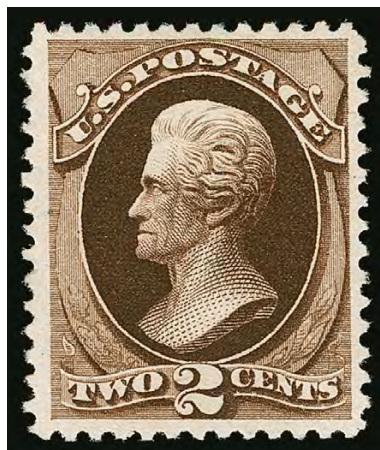
241

- 241 ★ **1c Dark Ultramarine, Special Printing (192).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color on bright paper, three wide margins, completely sound

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 26 ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS. ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL CLASSIC UNITED STATES STAMPS.

Our census of Scott 192, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/192>, contains a total of 26 copies. Of these, half or fewer are reported to be sound.

Census No. 192-UNC-24. Ex West and Golin. With 1943 A.P.S. and 1973 P.F. certificates 57,500.00



242

- 242 ★ **2c Black Brown, Special Printing (193).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color, gorgeous centering with wide and balanced margins, trivial natural inclusion at left not mentioned on accompanying certificate

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE SOUND AND CENTERED EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our recently updated census records for Scott 193 contain 48 certified examples, of which almost half have faults (mostly thins, which are endemic to this soft porous paper). Of the sound examples, nearly all are centered to top or one side. The example offered here, with well-balanced margins, is very desirable.

Census No. 193-UNC-03. With 1994 P.F. certificate..... 17,000.00



243

- 243 ★ **3c Blue Green, Special Printing (194).** Without gum as issued, rich color, two pulled perfs at upper left, few unpunched perfs at lower left

FINE APPEARANCE. THE 3-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SOFT-PAPER SPECIAL PRINTING IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL SPECIAL PRINTINGS — OUR CENSUS RECORDS ONLY FOURTEEN EXAMPLES.

Our census of Scott 194, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/194>, contains only fourteen examples. Its rarity matches or exceeds the most valuable Special Printings, such as Scott Nos. 180 (24 known), 203 (20 known), 204 (18 known), 205C (21 known) and 211D (25 known). In fact, it is the rarest of any Bank Note Special Printing among the Scott-listed “sets” (167-177 and 192-202).

Census No. 194-UNC-14. With 1998 P.F. certificate..... 120,000.00



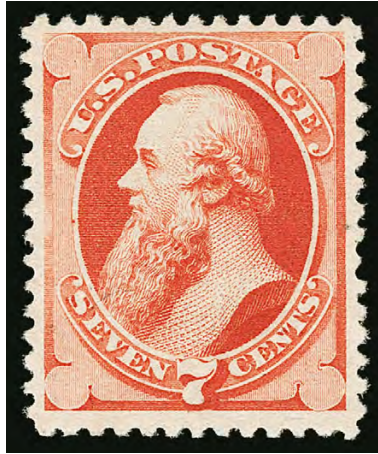
244

244 ★ **6c Dull Rose, Special Printing (195).** Without gum as issued, radiant color, long and full perforations, tiny natural inclusion at top of head (a normal characteristic of this Special Printing)

FRESH AND VERY FINE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 6-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 27 ARE CONTAINED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census of Scott 195 contains 26 certified examples, an oddly low number. Some of the stamps submitted as the Special Printing, but certified as the regular issue, Scott 186, could in fact be Special Printing stamps (the two are difficult to tell apart). We record another three stamps which we feel are possibly Scott 195, despite previous P.F. certification. Although most examples of this rarity are sound (or potentially sound), many are off center.

Census No. 195-UNC-09. With 1954 P.F. certificate..... 67,500.00



245

245 ★ **7c Scarlet Vermilion, Special Printing (196).** Without gum as issued, wide and balanced margins, vibrant color

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A BEAUTIFUL SOUND EXAMPLE OF THE 7-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 196 contains 81 examples. It is difficult to find with such choice centering.

Census No. 196-UNC-05. Ex Kantor and Golin. With 1950 and 1963 P.F. certificates 6,750.00



246

246 ★ **10c Deep Brown, Special Printing (197).** Without gum as issued, intense shade and impression, choice centering with wide and balanced margins, single nibbed perf at right not mentioned on accompanying certificate

VERY FINE AND CHOICE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 32 ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census records for Scott 197 contain 32 certified examples. Of these, nine have faults, leaving only 23 sound or potentially sound examples (seven have not been examined in many years). Several of these have poor centering.

Census No. 197-UNC-05. With 1948 P.F. certificate..... 34,500.00



247

- 247 ★ **12c Blackish Purple, Special Printing (198).** Without gum as issued, intense shade and impression

FRESH AND VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 1880 12-CENT AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 198 contains 63 certified examples. Of these, at least one-third have small flaws. Many have poor centering.

Census No. 198-UNC-46. Ex Seymour. With 1966 and 1984 P.F. certificates 9,500.00



248

- 248 ★ **15c Orange, Special Printing (199).** Without gum as issued, vivid color, three wide margins

A FINE AND RARE SOUND EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 37 ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census of Scott 199 contains 37 certified examples. Of these, only 12 are confirmed as sound, 10 have faults and 15 need to be reexamined according to current methods and standards. Many of the stamps, regardless of condition, are off center.

Census No. 199-UNC-29. Ex Colonel Green. With 1948 P.F. and 1997 P.S.E. certificates
..... 29,000.00



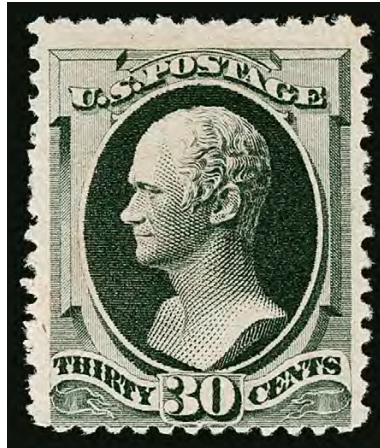
249

249 ★ **24c Dark Violet, Special Printing (200).** Without gum as issued, rich color on bright paper, central thin

FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census of Scott 200 contains approximately 67 certified examples.

Census No. 200-UNC-62. With 1966 P.F. certificate 9,000.00



250

- 250 ★ **30c Greenish Black, Special Printing (201).** Without gum as issued, intense shade and impression, thin spot, reperfed at right

FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING.

Our census records for Scott 201 contain approximately 45 certified examples. Only ten are confirmed as sound and only seven of those have decent centering. Another 18 need to be reexamined for condition, but only a handful of these have nice centering.

Census No. 201-UNC-43. With 1997 P.F. certificate..... 20,000.00



251

251 ★ **90c Dull Carmine, Special Printing (202).** Without gum as issued, brilliant color, three wide margins

VERY FINE. A SCARCE SOUND EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 41 ARE KNOWN TO EXIST.

Our census of Scott 202 contains approximately 41 certified copies. The 90c 1880 Special Printing on soft paper is notorious for its condition. Thins or more serious faults affect about half of the known examples.

Census No. 202-UNC-08. With 1951 P.F. and 1995 P.S.E. certificates. Signed in pencil by Edward Stern..... 29,000.00



252

2-CENT SCARLET VERMILION, 1880 SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF 20 RECORDED EXAMPLES

- 252 ★ **2c Scarlet Vermilion, Special Printing (203).** Without gum as issued, brilliant color
VERY FINE AND CHOICE. THE 2-CENT SCARLET VERMILION 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
SPECIAL PRINTING IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL BANK NOTE SPECIAL PRINTINGS. OUR CENSUS
CONTAINS ONLY 20 EXAMPLES.
Our census of Scott 203, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/203>, contains only
19 stamps which are available to collectors. The 20th copy is in the Miller collection at The New
York Public Library.
Census No. 203-UNC-09. Ex Lilly and Hewitt. With 1979 and 2002 P.F. certificates.... 100,000.00



253

5-CENT DEEP BLUE, 1880 SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF 18 RECORDED EXAMPLES

253° ★ **5c Deep Blue, Special Printing (204).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color and detailed impression on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS ONE OF THE FINEST RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE 5-CENT 1880 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 18 ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

The 5c 1880 Special Printing on soft paper is one of the most elusive of all the Bank Note Special printings. Our census of Scott 204 is available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/204>. We record only 18 copies of this stamp, including one example in the Miller collection at The New York Public Library. About one-third of the known stamps have minor faults.

Census No. 204-UNC-14. Ex "Troy" and Lessin. Signed Spencer Anderson. "W.H.C." (Colson) backstamp. With 1983, 1989 and 2002 P.F. certificates 240,000.00



254

5-CENT GRAY BROWN, 1882 SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF 21 RECORDED EXAMPLES

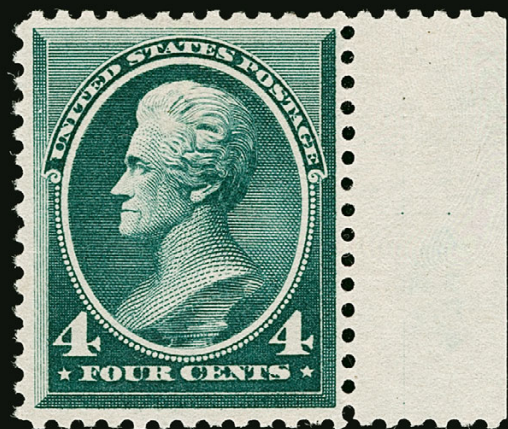
254 ★ **5c Gray Brown, Special Printing (205C).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color and proof-like impression, choice centering with well-balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A STUNNING EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT GARFIELD 1882 SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 21 ARE RECORDED, AND THIS IS ONE OF THE FINEST.

This elusive Special Printing was the subject of an informative article by William E. Mooz in the *Chronicle*, February 1992. His research provides strong evidence that the stamps recognized as Scott 205C are a small part of the 2,463 sold as Special Printings through the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office, and that regular issues were used to fill the backlog of orders for the 5c Garfield.

Our census of Scott 205C, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/205C>, illustrates the 21 recorded examples. Only three have faults. Several are centered to one side.

Census No. 205C-UNC-10. With 2000 P.F. certificate. Accompanied by 1944 typed note with photograph affixed and tied by signature from noted dealer Edwin Mueller guaranteeing this stamp and a Scott 204. 55,000.00



255

4-CENT DEEP GREEN, 1883 SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF 26 RECORDED EXAMPLES

255 ★ **4c Deep Blue Green, Special Printing (211D).** Without gum as issued, with **right sheet selvage**, deep rich color on crisp paper, choice centering with well-balanced margins

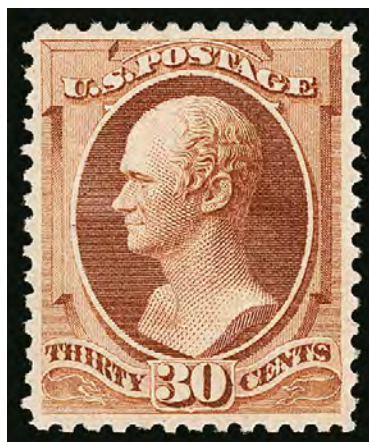
EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF THE RARE 4-CENT 1883 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 26 ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS.

Our census of the 4c 1883 Special Printing,, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/211D>, contains 26 stamps offered as No. 211D, of which 25 have been certified by The Philatelic Foundation. Post Office Department records indicate that only 26 were sold. Of the known copies, at least five have small faults. Very few are as well centered as the example offered here.

Census No. 211D-UNC-23. Ex Colonel Green, Dr. Test ("Concord") and Lyons. With 1984 and 1998 P.F. certificates. Eugene Klein handstamp on back of selvage..... 47,500.00



256



257EX

- 256 ★ **2c Pale Red Brown, Special Printing (211B).** Original gum, lightly hinged, choice centering and margins, fresh color, Very Fine and choice, with 1997 P.F. certificate 375.00
- 257 ★★ **2c-30c 1887 Issue (213-215, 217).** Mint N.H. rich colors, fresh and Very Fine group, each with P.F. certificate from 1994-2000.....**(Photo Ex)** 1,725.00

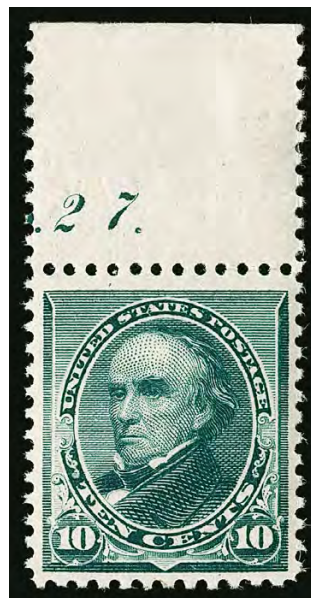
1890-93 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY ISSUE



258



259



260

- 258 ★★ **2c Lake (219D).** Mint N.H. with **left part imprint selvage**, intense color at the deeper end of the color spectrum on bright paper, wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1999 P.F. certificate 500.00
- 259 ★★ **4c Dark Brown (222).** Mint N.H., deep shade and proof-like impression, gorgeous centering, faint natural gum bend not mentioned on accompanying certificate, Extremely Fine, a beautiful stamp, with 1999 P.F. certificate..... 240.00
- 260 ★★ **10c Green (226).** Mint N.H. with **top plate no. 27 selvage**, deep shade and crisp impression on bright paper, hinged in selvage only, Extremely Fine, a beautiful stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 475.00

- 261 ★★ **15c Indigo (227).** Mint N.H., deep shade on radiant paper, beautiful centering with unusually wide and balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT 1890 ISSUE.

With 1999 P.F. certificate..... 550.00



261



262

- 262 ★★ **30c Black (228).** Mint N.H., intense shade and impression, well-proportioned margins, long and full perforations

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 30-CENT 1890 ISSUE.

With 1999 P.F. certificate..... 850.00

- 263 ★★ **90c Orange (229).** Mint N.H., well-centered with wide margins, vivid color on fresh paper

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE 90-CENT 1890 BANK NOTE ISSUE IN MINT NEVER-HINGED POST-OFFICE FRESH CONDITION.

The 90c is the most difficult of the series to obtain in such choice condition. By way of comparison, only five have graded higher than a 90 at P.S.E.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 1,350.00



263

END OF SESSION TWO

Live Internet Bidding at Siegel Auctions

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

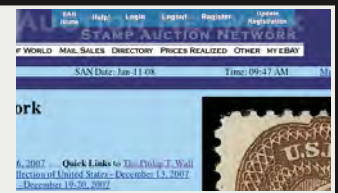
There's NO SUBSTITUTE for following the auction in real time.
Live Internet Bidding lets you bid and buy as though you were right there in the saleroom.
And it's easy.

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.

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not 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, indicating you are a Siegel client. Once registered at SAN, you're ready for internet bidding.

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.

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.

Log on to the auction at stampauctionnetwork.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.



SESSION THREE—LOTS 264-472
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 2018
AT 1:30 P.M.

1893 Columbian Issue



Postmaster General Wanamaker, owner of the famous department store, chose to raise revenue by selling stamps to collectors. He authorized the first commemorative issue, for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. The \$16.34 price tag for the set—\$411 in today's money—caused a furor among collectors.

1893 COLUMBIAN ISSUE

MAGNIFICENT MINT NEVER-HINGED 4-CENT BLUE COLOR ERROR



264

264 ★★ **4c Columbian, Error of Color (233a).** Mint N.H. with part imprint at right, deep rich color in the more intense of the two error shades, fresh and bright paper

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. THIS IS ONE OF ONLY A VERY FEW MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLES OF THE RARE 4-CENT COLUMBIAN ERROR OF COLOR. NEVER-HINGED COPIES IN THE FIRST, DEEPER SHADE, ARE INCREDIBLY RARE.

The 4c Columbian color error was caused by the use of a wrong batch of ink, and spectrographic analysis has shown that the blue inks of the 4c error and 1c Columbian have the same components. There are two slightly different shades of the 4c error, this being the deeper of the two.

Stamps from at least two panes reached collectors, and the few cancelled examples indicate that stamps used by the public came from other panes. It is likely that a number of full sheets were printed using the wrong ink, and most of the stamps have simply been lost to philately.

With copy of 1977 P.F. and with 2002 P.F. certificate 32,500.00



265



266

- 265 ★★ **4c Columbian (233).** Mint N.H. with **bottom letter “D” selvage**, deep shade, almost perfectly centered with immense margins at top and bottom, Extremely Fine Gem, with 2001 P.S.E. and 2002 P.F. certificates 140.00
- 266 ★★ **4c Columbian (233).** Mint N.H., detailed impression on bright white paper, post-office fresh and Extremely Fine, a beautiful stamp with great eye appeal, with 2000 P.F. certificate 140.00



267

- 267 ★★田 **5c Columbian (234).** Mint N.H. bottom margin imprint, plate no. 8 and letter “B” block of eight, deep rich color and proof-like impression, beautiful centering
- EXTREMELY FINE MINT NEVER-HINGED PLATE BLOCK OF EIGHT OF THE 5-CENT COLUMBIAN ISSUE.
- The 5c is extremely rare as a Mint N.H. plate block of eight. With 2001 P.F. certificate .. 4,500.00



268



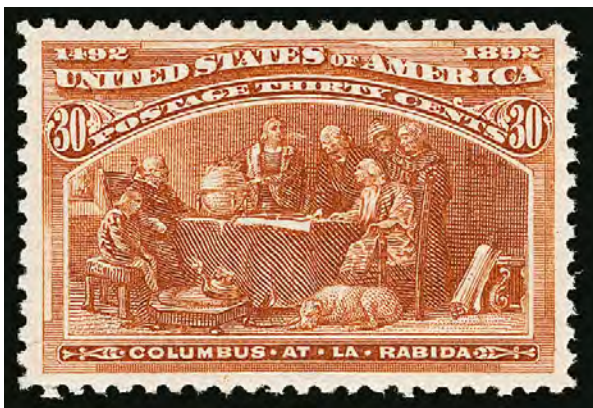
269

- 268 ★★ **6c Columbian (235).** Mint N.H., stunning bright color and incredibly detailed impression, wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 140.00
- 269 ★★ **10c Columbian (237).** Mint N.H., deep shade and proof-like impression on crisp paper, wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 250.00



270

- 270 ★★ **10c Columbian (237).** Mint N.H. top imprint, plate no. 100 and letter "Y" strip of four, beautifully centered, crisp impression, fresh and Extremely Fine, a beautiful imprint and plate number multiple, with 1988 P.F. certificate..... 1,350.00



271

- 271 ★★ **30c Columbian (239).** Mint N.H., rich color and proof-like impression on bright paper, gorgeous centering with wide margins, Extremely Fine, a stamp with great eye appeal, with copy of 2000 P.F. certificate for block of four 675.00

- 272 ★★ **50c Columbian (240).** Mint N.H., intense shade nicely contrasted by bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 50-CENT COLUMBIAN.

With 2000 P.F. certificate.. 1,250.00



272



273

- 273 ★田 **50c Columbian (240).** Bottom imprint and plate no. 77 block of six, three stamps Mint N.H. including two side stamps at top and bottom right stamp, others lightly hinged, deep rich color, beautiful centering throughout

EXTREMELY FINE. A SUPERB PLATE BLOCK OF THE 50-CENT COLUMBIAN IN EXTRAORDINARILY FRESH CONDITION.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 11,500.00



274

- 274 ★★ **\$1.00 Columbian (241).** Mint N.H., near-perfect centering, beautiful bright color and sharp proof-like impression on fresh and crisp paper
VERY FINE AND CHOICE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 COLUMBIAN.
With 2000 P.F. certificate... 3,400.00



275

- 275 ★★ **\$2.00 Columbian (242).** Mint N.H. with **bottom letter "A A" selvage**, rich color, post-office fresh, sharp proof-like impression, choice centering with unusually wide margins
EXTREMELY FINE GEM EXAMPLE OF THE \$2.00 COLUMBIAN IN MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION. A STAMP WITH FANTASTIC EYE APPEAL.
With 1991 P.F. and P.S.E. certificates..... 3,500.00



276

276 ★★ **\$3.00 Olive Green, Columbian (243a).** Mint N.H., dark shade, post-office fresh, accompanying certificate notes a natural inclusion at top center which we have difficulty locating

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A RARE MINT NEVER-HINGED \$3.00 COLUMBIAN IN THE PREFERRED OLIVE GREEN SHADE.

Most of the relatively few known Mint Never-Hinged examples of the \$3.00 Columbian are Yellow Green, not the more intense Olive Green color of Scott 243a. The last example we offered in Mint N.H. condition was in 2010, and we have offered only four others since keeping computerized records.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 4,250.00



277

277 ★★ **\$5.00 Columbian (245).** Mint N.H., choice centering, proof-like impression on bright white paper, post-office fresh, tiny natural inclusion at left (not mentioned on certificate)

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A RARE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 COLUMBIAN.

The rarity of the \$5.00 Columbian in Mint N.H. condition is easily explained. For more than a century, collectors have proudly hinged this highest value of the Columbian set in their albums, and the vast majority of stamps have not escaped the hinge. Only the break-up of blocks, which rarely contain Mint N.H. stamps, has provided the few Extremely Fine Mint N.H. \$5.00 Columbian stamps extant today. We have offered perhaps a half-dozen in the past eight years, and several were off-center.

With 1992 P.F. certificate 9,500.00



1894-98 Bureau Issue

After a hotly contested bidding war between rival private printers, the contract to print postage stamps was given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1894. The Bureau modified the existing designs and began its long and continuous history of manufacturing stamps. The 1894-98 Bureau issue was the last regular series of the 19th century.

1894-98 BUREAU ISSUE



278



279



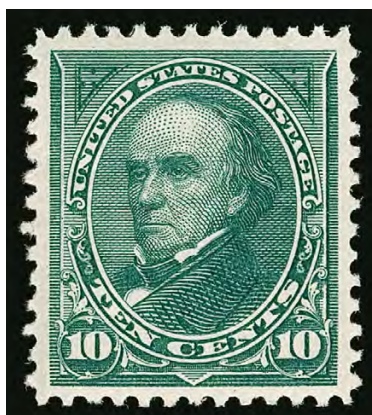
280

- 278 ★★ **1c Blue (247).** Mint N.H. with **wide top plate no. 98 selvage**, beautifully centered with enormous margins, detailed impression, remarkably fresh, Extremely Fine Gem, superb in every respect, with 1987 and 2000 P.F. certificates..... 175.00
- 279 ★★ **2c Carmine, Ty. I (250).** Mint N.H., brilliant color, perfectly centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 85.00
- 280 ★★ **2c Carmine, Ty. III (252).** Mint N.H., rich color and detailed impression on bright paper, wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 1986 and 1996 P.F. certificates 375.00

- 281 ★★ **6c Dull Brown (256).** Mint N.H., bright color and crisp impression, choice centering, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 475.00



281



282

- 282 ★ **10c Dark Green (258).** Original gum, lightly hinged, near perfect centering, deep shade on fresh paper, Extremely Fine, a superb stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 275.00

- 283 ★ **\$1.00 Black (261).** Original gum, lightly hinged, beautifully centered, incredibly intense impression on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE. A GORGEOUS ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 TYPE I UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE.

With 1997 P.F. certificate 1,000.00



283

- 284 ★ **\$1.00 Black, Ty. II (261A).** Original gum, lightly hinged, remarkably detailed impression on bright paper, wide margins, Very Fine and choice, with 1979 P.F. certificate for block..... 2,100.00

284

- 285 ★ **\$2.00 Bright Blue (262).** Original gum, lightly hinged, gorgeous color on fresh paper, remarkably well-centered

EXTREMELY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1894 \$2.00 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE. VERY RARE IN THIS QUALITY WITH ORIGINAL GUM.

The 1894 unwatermarked issue was the first U.S. stamp issue to be printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, after the contract with American Bank Note Co. expired. The first stamps printed by the Bureau are notoriously difficult to find well-centered, as production was marred by initial problems as they geared up to meet the needs of the public for stamps. The designs were kept the same from the 1890 ABN Co. issue, with the addition of corner triangles to distinguish the printings. The use of the same designs is another indication of the time pressure that may have caused some of the initial production problems. The \$2.00 is one of the rarest of the set in this original-gum condition and choice grade. A review of the P.S.E. population report bears this out — only two in Mint N.H. condition are graded (both 90) and only eight hinged copies have graded higher than an 85J.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 2,750.00



285

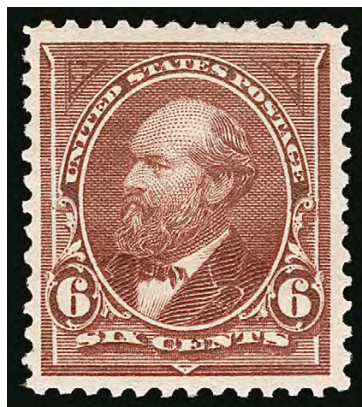


- 286 ★ **\$5.00 Dark Green (263).** Original gum, lightly hinged, gorgeous rich color on bright paper, wide and balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE. AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT STAMP TO FIND IN SUCH WONDERFUL CONDITION.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 4,000.00

286



287

- 287 ★★ **6c Dull Brown (271).** Mint N.H., warm color and proof-like impression, wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 2001 P.F. certificate 360.00



288

- 288 ★★ **\$1.00 Black, Ty. I (276).** Mint N.H. with **left selvage with part arrow**, intense shade and proof-like impression on fresh and bright paper, superb centering with wide margins, long and full perforations all around

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN OUTSTANDING MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 TYPE I 1895 WATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE.

This is one of the most difficult issues to obtain in Mint N.H. condition, especially with such choice centering. The last we offered in Mint N.H. condition was in 2015. The highest grade we have ever offered is an 80, back in 2008.

With 1977 and 1998 P.F. certificates..... 1,800.00



289

- 289 ★ **\$1.00 Black, Ty. II (276A).** Original gum, lightly hinged, detailed impression, wide margins, Very Fine and choice, with 1978 P.F. certificate 1,250.00



290

- 290 ★★ **10c Brown, Ty. I (282C).** Mint N.H., bright shade and crisp impression, well-proportioned margins, Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate for block..... 525.00



1898 Trans- Mississippi Issue

President McKinley's postmaster general gave the go-ahead to print a set of stamps with Western themes, for the 1898 Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha, Nebraska, which was sponsored by businessmen with close ties to the Republican Party. The set is considered the most beautiful of all commemoratives.



291

- 291 ★★ **4c Trans-Mississippi (287).** Mint N.H., brilliant color on bright paper, beautifully centered with wide balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1987 P.F. certificate 275.00

- 292 ★★ **5c Trans-Mississippi (288).** Mint N.H., beautiful bright shade and incredibly detailed impression, post-office fresh, Extremely Fine Gem, with 2000 P.F. certificate 250.00



292



293

- 293 ★★ **8c Trans-Mississippi (289).** Mint N.H., dark shade and sharp impression, well-balanced margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1992 P.F. certificate for vertical pair..... 375.00

- 293A ★★ **10c Trans-Mississippi (290).** Mint N.H., perfect centering with wide even margins, deep dark color and sharp impression, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1996 P.S.E. and 2001 P.F. certificates 380.00



293A



294

294 ★★ **\$1.00 Trans-Mississippi (292).** Mint N.H., deep shade and sharp impression, perfectly centered with wide balanced margins, remarkably fresh

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SPECTACULAR MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ISSUE, WIDELY REGARDED AS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVE STAMP EVER ISSUED.

The \$1.00 Trans-Mississippi's long-time popularity with collectors led to hinging of the vast majority of singles. Although blocks have been broken over the years to supply Mint N.H. singles, it seems that grading is always a compromise between perfect centering and margin width. Only in a few instances do we find the combination of Mint N.H. condition, Extremely Fine Gem centering and wide balanced margins. This stamp is one of those extremely rare examples of everything that could be desired.

With 1978, 1989 and 1996 P.F. certificates..... 3,500.00



295

- 295 ★★ **\$2.00 Trans-Mississippi (293).** Mint N.H., **top sheet selvage with imprint**, perfectly centered, remarkably wide margins framing the design with white even borders, intense color and incredibly detailed impression showing the city buildings in the background, bright and fresh

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE MINT NEVER-HINGED \$2.00 TRANS-MISSISSIPPI — ONE OF THE MOST ELUSIVE OF ALL COMMEMORATIVES IN THIS SUPERB QUALITY.

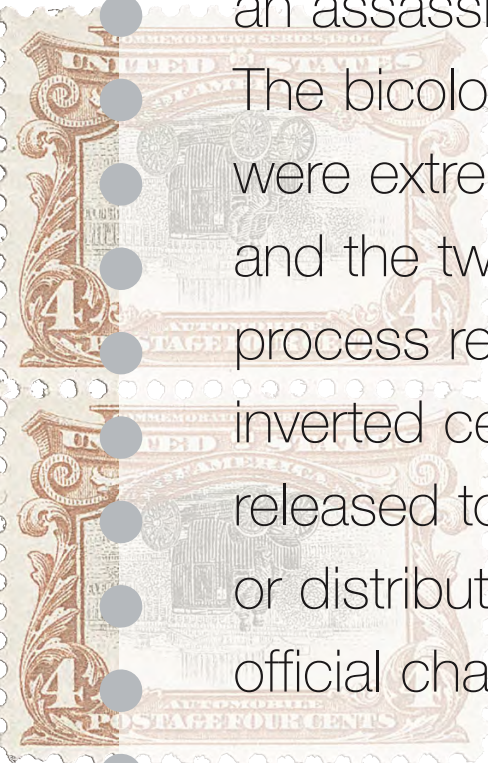
All of the \$2.00 Trans-Mississippi stamps were printed in a single day's run on June 3, 1898. The \$2.00 was printed in sheets that have narrower spacing between the horizontal rows than between the vertical columns. For this reason, it is extremely difficult to obtain stamps with top and bottom margins that equal the sides.

The \$2.00 is widely recognized as the most challenging of the Trans-Mississippi Issue to obtain in Extremely Fine grade in any condition (Mint N.H. hinged or used). With the break-up of the ex-Weill block of ten, a few Extremely Fine Mint N.H. singles reached the market in the early 1990s. However, we know of no other *imprint* single in Mint N.H. condition with centering that even approaches the precision of this stamp. The Scott premium for Mint N.H. — \$5,500.00 versus \$1,800.00 — is too conservative for ordinary singles, in our opinion. For an imprint single of this quality, we expect it will be meaningless to collectors.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 5,500.00



Ticket for the Republican National Convention of 1896, with the same design used for the vignette of the 1898 \$2.00 Trans-Mississippi



1901 Pan-American Invert Errors

The first U.S. stamps of the 20th century were issued for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, where President William McKinley was killed by an assassin's bullet.

The bicolored stamps were extremely popular, and the two-step process resulted in inverted center errors, released to post offices or distributed through official channels.

1901 PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE AND INVERTED CENTER ERRORS

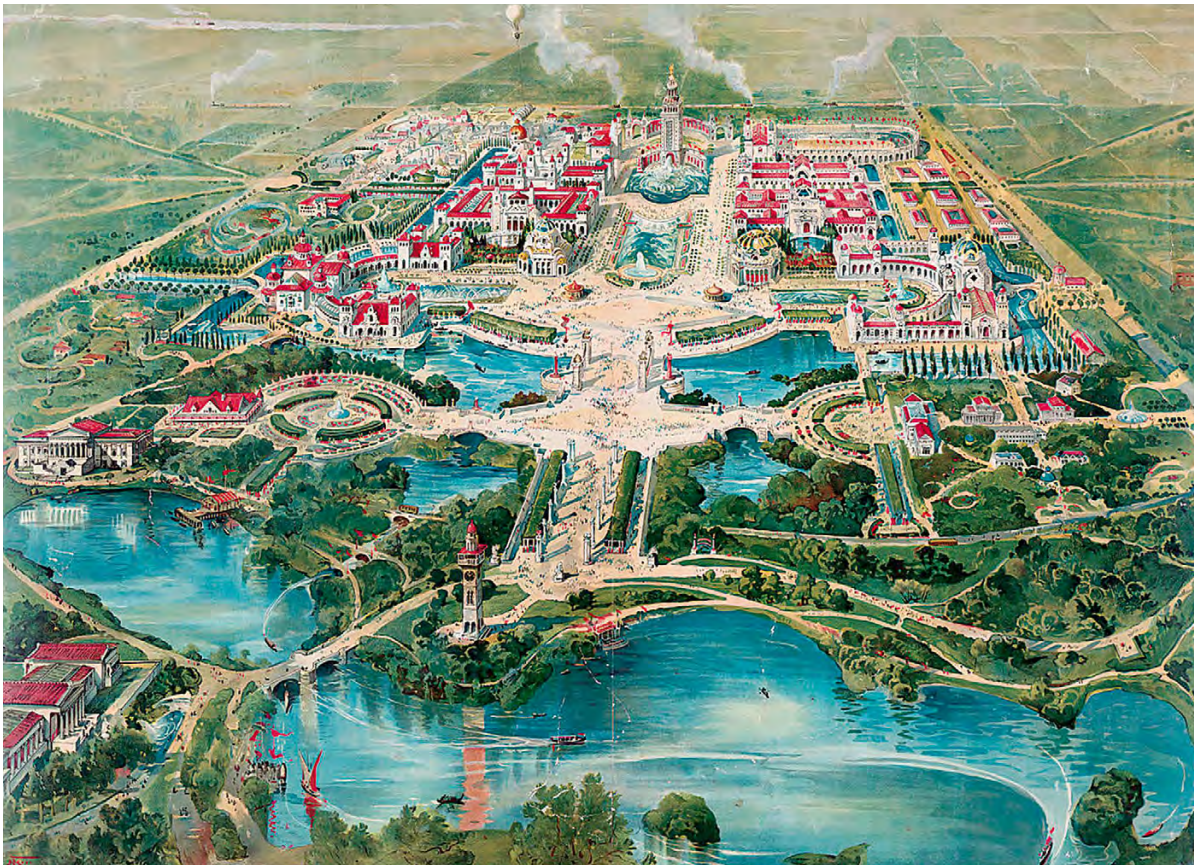
THE PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE WAS THE FIRST SET OF UNITED STATES STAMPS OF THE 20th century. The six-value commemorative issue was released for the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo from May 1 to November 2, 1901.

The Pan-American Exposition—to promote “commercial well being and good understanding among the American Republics”—was conceived in 1897 and originally intended to be held in 1899 on Cayuga Island, just north of Niagara Falls. For logistical and other reasons the venue was changed to Buffalo, and due to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the opening was delayed until May 1, 1901. From May to November, the 350-acre exposition grounds featured a wide variety of exhibits and attractions in more than a dozen faux marble buildings specially constructed for the event. The buildings and grounds were illuminated using Tesla’s recently invented alternating-current system for transferring electricity across long distances.



President William McKinley

Toward the end of the exposition, on September 6, 1901, President William McKinley was shot while he greeted the public inside the Temple of Music. The assassin was Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist who was disgruntled over the loss of his job. For a week President McKinley seemed to be recovering, but the internal abdominal wound had turned gangrenous. On September 14 the President succumbed to the infection. Czolgosz was quickly tried and executed in the electric chair just six weeks later, on October 29.



Contemporary birds-eye view of the Pan-American Exposition fairgrounds in 1901



President Theodore Roosevelt

Upon McKinley's death, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt was sworn into the President's office and served out the remainder of the term. Roosevelt, a Republican, was successfully elected to a second term in 1904.

Charles Emory Smith was postmaster general under McKinley and Roosevelt, from April 1898 until January 1902. While Postmaster General Smith did much to improve the postal system, including the expansion of free rural delivery service, his department was marred by a series of scandals involving influence peddling and kickbacks for government contracts.

Smith was succeeded by Postmaster General Henry C. Payne in January 1902.

In 1899 the Pan-American Exposition promoters petitioned the Post Office Department for a set of commemorative stamps to be issued in conjunction with the event. The philatelic community was wary of the idea, still feeling burned by the costly Columbian and Trans-Mississippi sets. There was also a problem with the inscription that was requested—"Pan-American Series-1901"—because it was deemed to be a commercial advertisement by Assistant Attorney General James N. Tyner and, therefore, prohibited by law from appearing on postage stamps (*New York Times*, July 14, 1900).

The protests of collectors against high face-value stamps in response to the earlier commemorative issues had been heard. The six Pan-American stamps were issued with denominations totaling 30 cents, versus \$3.80 for the Trans-Mississippi or \$16.34 for the Columbian Issue. They became immediately popular with the public, and shortly after the Pan-American set made its debut, *The New York Times* reported that 5 to 6 million stamps per day were being purchased.

The Pan-American Engravers and Designs

The Pan-American stamps depict images capturing new concepts and ideas for a new century—an automobile, train, fast steamships, and a man-made canal. To express this high-tech era with enthusiasm, each stamp was printed in two colors. The set was the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's (BEP) first attempt at bicolored postage stamps and the Post Office Department's first bicolored issue since the 1869 Pictorial Issue. The BEP had intended to print the Trans-Mississippi Issue in two colors, but the color scheme was changed to a single color for each stamp due to demands on the BEP for revenue stamp production resulting from the 1898 taxes enacted to finance the Spanish-American War.

The stamps were printed from frame and vignette plates of 200 subjects each, arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10, with imprints at the top and bottom. Vignettes were printed first, followed by frames. Full printed sheets were cut horizontally into upper and lower panes of 100 stamps with straight edges at the top or bottom. The panes could be further divided vertically into two panes of 50.

The entire set was designed by Raymond Ostrander Smith (1873-1933). Smith started working at the American Bank Note Company in New York City at the age of 14. He later he joined the BEP and continued working there until the end of 1902, when he returned to employment with American. During his BEP years, Smith designed many of the most beautiful stamps ever produced by the United States, including the Trans-Mississippi commemorative issue.



PMG Charles Emory Smith
McKinley-Roosevelt
Administration
April 1898 – January 1902



Raymond Ostrander Smith,
Pan-American Issue designer

The vignettes used on the 2¢ through 10¢ were engraved by Marcus W. Baldwin (1853-1925), one of the most talented and accomplished security engravers of all time. Baldwin apprenticed at the American Bank Note Company under Alfred Jones and Luigi (Louis) Delnoce. In 1880 he formed his own engraving company, Baldwin, Gleason & Co., in New York City. Baldwin joined the BEP in 1897 and spent more than two decades there before returning to American. One of his earliest engravings for the BEP was the vignette for the \$1 Trans-Mississippi stamp, considered by many to be the most beautiful ever issued by the United States.



Marcus W. Baldwin, engraver of the 2¢-10¢ Pan-American vignettes



George F. C. Smillie, engraver of the 1¢ Pan-American vignette

The 1¢ vignette was engraved by George F. C. “Fred” Smillie (1854-1924), who studied under his uncle, James, and Alfred Jones. After working for the American Bank Note Company from 1871 to 1887, and for various other bank note printers from 1887 to 1894, Fred Smillie joined the BEP in March 1894 as chief engraver. He worked for the BEP until 1911, when he left to join American. His diary of work records approximately 300 portraits and 135 vignettes.

Two other engravers worked on the Pan-American Issue: Lyman F. Ellis (b. 1870) and Robert Ponickau (1846-1920). Ellis worked for the BEP at different times between 1894 and 1923. Ponickau started working for the BEP in 1894. The Hessler and Johl books are in agreement that the lettering and numerals were executed by Ellis. However, the two sources have conflicting information about the frame engravings. Johl states that Ponickau engraved the frame of the 1¢ only, and Ellis engraved the letters and numerals (as well as the 2¢-10¢ frames). Hessler lists Ponickau as the frame engraver for all values, which is supported by the BEP records.



Lyman F. Ellis, who engraved the letters and numerals

The vignettes for the Pan-American Issue were based on contemporary photographs and illustrations. Each was selected to represent technological advancement in transportation.

Photograph of *City of Alpena* used as the basis of 1¢ vignette engraving



The 1¢ vignette is captioned “Fast Lake Navigation,” and it depicts a steamship based on a contemporary photograph of the *City of Alpena*, a 1,282-ton sidewheel steamer that navigated the Great Lakes (the 10¢ Pan-American stamp depicts an ocean steamship). The vessel on the 1¢ stamp is sometimes confused with others with a similar name. This ship was launched in 1893 by the Detroit & Cleveland Line, which served ports throughout Lake Erie and Lake Huron. The *City of Alpena* could carry 400 passengers and commercial freight. She operated under different names until 1957.



A. P. Yates photograph of Locomotive 999, the Empire State Express, on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad

The 2¢ “Fast Express” vignette was another Baldwin engraving, based on a photograph of “Locomotive 999” taken by A. P. Yates on May 10, 1893, in Syracuse. The 999 pulled the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad’s passenger train, the Empire State Express. On the run captured in Yates’ photograph, the 999 set the speed record for a land vehicle when it reached 112.5 miles per hour.

The 4¢ vignette was an unusual—and perhaps unethical—choice for a postage stamp. The electric automobile pictured in Baldwin’s engraving was operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to transport passengers throughout areas surrounding their stations. The service was first established in Washington D.C. on April 1, 1900. Over the next five months it was extended to B&O’s stations in Philadelphia (May), Chicago (July) and New York (September).

The electric-powered hansom cab on the stamp is depicted in front of a building. The building is, in fact, the U.S. Capitol, and the engraving was based on a larger illustration from the B&O’s advertising brochures.

The passenger in the car is Samuel Bittner Hege (1855-1929), B&O’s passenger agent who served on the committee for President Theodore Roosevelt’s inauguration in 1905.

When 4¢ Pan-American Invert “Specimen” stamps were given away by Third Assistant PMG Madden, the list of lucky recipients included one identified as “J. H. Hige... B&O Railroad... December 20, 1901.” The similarity in last names and absence of anyone named “Hige” in connection with B&O (or in city directories) suggests that Samuel B. Hege not only got an Invert, but his image was put on a stamp—contrary to law—and the B&O got some free advertising for their new electric-powered hansom cab service. This sort of influence peddling was soon to be the focus of public criticism and an attorney general’s investigation.



Illustration of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad’s electric-powered hansom cab



Enlargement of chauffeur (steering at right) and passenger as depicted on stamp and in B&O illustration

PAN-AMERICAN INVERTS

IN COMMON WITH THE 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE, THE PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE RESULTED IN three invert errors. The 1¢ and 2¢ were printed by mistake, overlooked by BEP inspectors and issued through post offices. The 4¢ Invert was printed “accidentally on purpose.” The story of the 4¢ Invert has been researched by James H. Bruns (1990 *Congress Book*) and is retold here.

The Pan-American Invert errors occurred during the two-stage printing process—black vignette first, colored frame second—and resulted from the plate printer’s mistake in turning the sheet 180° from the correct orientation before the frame impression. The printed sheets (200 stamps) were dried, gummed, perforated and cut into upper and lower panes of 100 for distribution to post offices.

Discoveries of 1¢ and 2¢ Pan-American Inverts

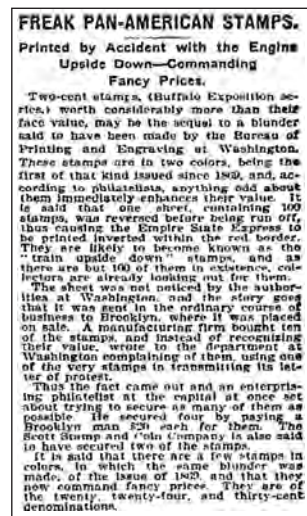
More than 91 million 1¢ and 209 million 2¢ stamps were issued. The earliest purchases of Inverts from post offices occurred during the first week of sale. There are several accounts of these early discoveries of the 1¢ and 2¢ Inverts. Some stories have been retold by philatelic writers without the benefit of first-hand testimony or documentation. The following summarizes the various reports (accounts with minimal credibility are marked with a † symbol).

1¢ Invert Reports:

- A worker at the Summit Thread Co. in East Hampton, Conn., bought a 1¢ sheet. A company officer noticed they were errors and ordered another worker, William Smith, to exchange them for normal stamps. Instead, Smith returned 50 and paid for the other 50 for himself, then sold them to J. W. Scott for \$3 each. 42 of the returned stamps were bought by a local New Haven collector, Ralph Waite, who sold 34 to Frank P. Brown, a Boston stamp dealer.
- A sheet of 100 1¢ Inverts was found in Anderson, Indiana. 35 of those stamps were bought by a local postal clerk named Minot Cleveland. Another 65 were bought by a resident, A. A. Small. The stamps were sold through C. H. Mekeel, a St. Louis dealer.
- A sheet of 100 1¢ Inverts was found in Bessemer, Ala., and used on mail from the Carrel Jewelry Co.
- † E. J. Rice, a coal dealer in Syracuse, N.Y., bought a sheet of 100 1¢ Inverts on the first day of issue and used one on a first day cover.
- † A sheet of 100 1¢ Inverts was found in Branford, Connecticut.

2¢ Invert Reports:

- Frederick W. Davis, employed by Mergenthaler Linotype Co. in Brooklyn, bought 50 2¢ Inverts from his letter carrier on May 4. He gave one to the letter carrier (and a second copy later) and sold five to a co-worker for face value, which he bought back shortly after for \$1 each. Keeping one for himself, Davis sold 47 stamps (including the five from his co-worker) to Walter S. Scott, Crawford Capen/U.S. Stamp Co., J. C. Morgenthau, Charles Gregory, and George R. Tuttle. Davis sold his own copy one year later. The story of Davis’ discovery was reported in the May 11 *New York Times* and his own account was published by Davis (*How I Made a Fortune on The Pan-American Stamps*).
- † A businessman became irate when he noticed his stamps showed poor “workmanship” and he complained to the Post Office Dept. After being assured they were valid, he used one to mail a letter to his daughter in Detroit.
- † Frederick Schoenberg bought a sheet of 100 in New York City, gave four to friends, and sold the rest for \$1,000 to a man who pretended to be a postal inspector.



New York Times, May 11, 1901, reporting discovery of 2¢ Pan-American Invert

© The New York Times

The 4c Pan-American Invert Special Printing

Few stamps in United States philately have been as misunderstood from birth as the 4c Pan-American Invert. The footnote in the Scott Catalogue for 296a reads: “No. 296a was a Special Printing and not regularly issued.” The stamps come with and without the small rubber-stamped “Specimen” overprint. Most examples are in rough condition and have badly disturbed gum. Everything about the 4c Invert—from the design, which was based on a newly-launched commercial hansom cab service, to the highly irregular way in which the errors reached the public—is steeped in intrigue. The stories conjure up images of portly Victorian era gentlemen in vested suits and high collars, smoking cigars in dark oak interiors, sipping brandy and exchanging an envelope with the “special” inverted automobile stamp from the new Pan-American series.

When the first examples reached the public in 1901 and 1902, they sparked controversy and cries of foul play among certain philatelic spokespersons. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Edwin C. Madden, was gleefully handing out 4c Inverts as gifts to colleagues, business associates, dignitaries and even to his own two sons, at a time when charges of manipulation, underhanded procurement schemes, kickbacks and favoritism were aimed at the Post Office Department. The whole episode proved to be an embarrassment to postal officials, and the Assistant Attorney General for POD matters was ordered to investigate. In the end, Madden was cleared of any wrongdoing, but the events surrounding the 4c Invert left a lasting legacy and make for fascinating philatelic storytelling.

Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office on September 14, 1901, immediately after President McKinley succumbed to the wounds inflicted on him by an assassin’s bullets at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. President Roosevelt served out McKinley’s second term (1901-1904) and successfully ran for election in 1904.

McKinley’s postmaster general, Charles E. Smith, resigned in January 1902, shortly after Roosevelt took office, and was replaced by Henry C. Payne. Therefore, Postmaster General Smith was present for the design, production and release of the Pan-American Issue, but Payne took over this cabinet-level position just as public condemnation of the POD was heating up.

One constant during the changes in presidents and postmasters general was Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden, who was responsible for POD financial affairs, including the Division of Postage Stamps.



Third Asst. PMG Edwin C. Madden



PMG Henry C. Payne
Roosevelt Administration
Jan. 9, 1902 – Oct. 4, 1904

From a management perspective, it was Third Assistant PMG Madden who supervised the activities of this economically important enterprise with revenues of \$95 million in 1899. Madden also made decisions about matters related to stamp issues and production. When the Pan-American Inverts were made, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was the manufacturer, but Madden was in charge.

Madden and his department were also responsible for a peculiar chapter of U.S. postal history, in which philately provided a vehicle for gestures of “gratitude.” The Roosevelt albums—beautiful, leatherbound compilations of small die proofs of past issues—were given to influential individuals. After a comprehensive review of POD practices and policies, such gifts were banned in January 1905.

Production of 4¢ Inverts

Reports of Pan-American Inverts were widely circulated within two weeks of the May 1, 1901, issue date. Sometime prior to October 1, 1901, Madden ordered his superintendent of the Stamp Division, William C. Fitch, to contact the BEP and ask that any sheets of invert errors detected during the examination process be sent to the Third Assistant PMG's office. This is what both Madden and Fitch claimed during the subsequent investigation. In response the BEP furnished four sheets of 100 of the 4¢ denomination and nothing else. What Madden and Fitch did not know, according to their account, is that the BEP had no invert sheets on hand to give them, and instead made a special printing of 4¢ Inverts. Madden was cleared of any wrongdoing, because there was no evidence that he had made a formal request for error stamps to be printed by the BEP, who took the initiative on their own.

Two plates were used to make all 4¢ stamps, including the invert: plate 1142 for the black vignette, and plate 1145 for the brown frame. Each plate was configured with 200 subjects arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10 across. Engraved in the margins were the BEP imprint and plate number at top and bottom, guide markings to facilitate perforating and cutting, denomination markers in the corners (right-reading, so the printer could see them clearly), siderographers' initials in the corners, and across the top a sequence of pressmen's initials, which were punched into the plate each time it was put on the press.

Each of the 4¢ plates was put on the press in multi-day runs in 1901. The vignette plate 1142 was on the press three times: Mar. 22 to May 1, May 6 to 9, and Aug. 31 to Sep. 7. The frame plate 1145 was on the press four times, from Apr. 2 to May 4, May 14 to 18, Sep. 11 to 21, and the last time for only two days, from September 30 to October 1.

The last press run for the 4¢—the frame printing on September 30 and October 1—is the latest for any denomination above the 2c. It is undoubtedly the date on which the frame plate 1145 was used to make invert error sheets. Presumably there was a small supply of vignette sheets on hand from the August 31-September 7 printing, because that plate was not put on the press after September 7.

To visualize the sheets as BEP employees would have in 1901, it is important to disregard the philatelic “center inverted” concept. The vignette was printed first, so it is the frame that was inverted relative to the center. The sheets were cut in half when the perforations were applied, using a rotary knife (cutting wheel) in place of a perforating pin wheel at the center as they passed through the perforator. The BEP supplied the top halves—from their perspective—of four full printed sheets of 200, rather than tops and bottoms from two sheets.



Imprint strip of four in “frame inverted” orientation, showing the string of plate printers’ initials on the black vignette plate

The printers’ initials on the brown frame plate 1145 are not present on any of the Inverts, but on the normal stamps they read: NLD AY ND WS. The numerous pressmen’s initials on the black vignette plate 1142 are present on some of the Inverts. They read: BM NLD BM NLD BM NLD BM NLD BM NLD BM PHS AHG PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS JHW BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS BM PHS DM HI WS H[?].

The BEP employment records provided by Hallie Brooker (BEP historian) match NLD and ND with Norman L. Dayton and four female assistants with the same NLD or ND initials. Several printers and assistants had the initials WS, including William A. Sacket. The BM initials which repeat many times could belong to B. V. Martling, a plate printer. The repeating PHS initials do not fit with anyone, but there was an H. Scriven (plate printer), Paul R. Stewart (skilled helper), and Miss Pauline M. Scott (printer's assistant). The DM initials toward the end of the string on the vignette plate do not match any male employee, but they do match Daisy L. Marity and Daisy Murphy, both printer's assistants. There is no match for HI, which appears third from the end on the vignette plate (possibly repeated at the end).

Distribution of the 4¢ Inverts in 1901-1904

The stamps Madden received were given out as souvenirs or gifts to a variety of dignitaries and acquaintances. His office was the only source of stamps with the "Specimen" handstamp, and Madden claimed all but "one or more" had been marked. A record was kept, listing the recipient of each stamp, their location and the date of receipt. This remarkable document is fully transcribed in James H. Bruns's 1990 *Congress Book* article and helps correct previous misinformation about the number distributed.

The earliest entry is dated October 7, 1901, for a stamp given to Otto Carmichael, a Washington correspondent, newspaper publisher and Roosevelt supporter, who had written a long article on the Pan-American Inverts in the May 26, 1901, *Boston Herald*. The last entry is dated September 24, 1904.

A total of 12 copies were given out during the last three months of 1901. In 1902 a total of 150 stamps were distributed, with a large concentration around April 10. From January to April 1903, only 6 were given away. On November 7, 1903, Madden responded to an official inquiry and stated that up to that date, a total of 186 stamps had been distributed, and the remaining 214 were on hand. However, the records show that as of November 7, 1903, a total of 168 stamps had been distributed. Either Madden transposed two digits (168 and 186) and simply deducted 186 from 400 to arrive at 214 on hand without physically counting them, or he had given away more than shown in the official record.

None were given out from April 1903 until February 15, 1904, the day Madden took one for himself. On June 11, 1904, a copy was given to C. A. Hamilton, and finally on September 24, three more were given to H. M. Bacon, F. E. Smith and A. M. Travers (their second copies). The total number of stamps distributed was 173, and there were 163 different recipients listed (154 received one copy each, 8 received two copies each and one received three copies). If the record is correct and Madden's November 1903 count was wrong, then the balance on hand after September 24, 1904, was 227 stamps.

The appearance of 4¢ Inverts in the hands of government cronies in 1902 caused an uproar among philatelists who were extremely sensitive to "made for stamp collectors" schemes, not unlike some of the controversy created by the more recent Non-Inverted Jenny sheets. At the start of the 20th century, certain countries' postal administrations had been thoroughly discredited after deliberately manufacturing stamp errors, and the thought that U.S. postal officials might stoop to such a low infuriated collectors and dealers, especially those who did not receive any of the valuable invert stamps.



Cartoon depicting PMG Payne hobbling on crutches through the "Delaware Political Puddle" with a "Postal Scandal" bag around his legs and Uncle Sam watching

In particular, Charles H. Mekeel used his weekly stamp newspaper to rail against Madden and the POD for ordering 4¢ Invert errors and handing them out as favors. But Mekeel had another hidden axe to grind with the current postal administration. His discounted postage rate for newspapers had been revoked by Madden's office, because Mekeel did not have a paid subscriber base, but instead sent the papers out as promotions to customers. Madden made sure to point out this long-running feud with Mekeel when he defended himself against Mekeel's accusations.

Madden probably never intended to "order" error stamps, and when they showed up, he may well have believed they were found among the stock of stamps for distribution. Once he had the 4¢ Inverts, he felt it was a well-established practice to give out philatelic souvenirs, and he did. However, the times were changing, and the serious crimes committed by other postal officials cast a different and unforgiving light on Madden's actions. Beginning in October 1903, the 4¢ Invert incident was investigated by Postmaster General Payne, then by the Assistant Attorney General for the POD, Charles H. Robb. Madden was exonerated, but certain practices were banned as a result of this investigation.

Distribution of the 4¢ Inverts in 1914

Of the 4¢ Inverts on hand after September 24—227 according to the record, 209 by Madden's count—one sheet of 100 was transferred to the National Museum stamp collection. The sheet was affixed to a page in an album with the label "Series of 1901 for Pan-American Exposition. Pane of 100 with center inverted," and the album was inventoried in July 1913.

The fate of the remaining stamps (127 at most) is uncertain, but philatelic writers have stated that they were destroyed. However, the number given in these accounts is 194, which cannot be correct. The maximum number of stamps that could have been in postal officials' hands is 127 (400 printed – 173 distributed – 100 in sheet to National Museum = 127).



Joseph B. Leavy
Custodian, National Museum

The National Museum collection was curated by Joseph B. Leavy, who was hired in 1913 as the government's first philatelist. Leavy wanted the museum to have a complete U.S. collection, and he set about creating a "want list" of missing items. Instead of using cash resources to acquire the stamps, Leavy relied on the National Museum's policy allowing for the exchange of duplicate or unnecessary items for needed objects. In 1914 Leavy arranged for two exchanges involving the 4¢ Invert sheet, which was divided after removal from the album page.

The museum accession records contain an entry for "Exchange No. 3" with Nassau Stamp Company of New York City, dated October 21, 1914. The museum received a number of 19th century U.S. stamps, including a used 15c 1869 Pictorial Invert, and Nassau received 77 copies of the 4¢ Invert and 300 Philippines Administration overprinted stamps.

The record for "Exchange No. 4" with H. F. Colman, a Washington D.C. dealer, is also dated October 21. It lists another group of 19th century U.S. stamps, including a used 30c 1869 Pictorial Invert, received in exchange for 20 copies of the 4¢ Invert, plus nine copies of the 24¢ 1869 (Re-Issue?) and 32 sets of 1c to 90c 1890 Imperforates (16 pairs?).

While the earlier distribution of 173 4¢ Inverts from the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office had scattered the stamps far and wide, the 1914 National Museum exchange placed 97 copies into two major dealers' hands. The stamps from the National Museum album probably included a fair number with miss-



4¢ Pan-American Invert stamps — at left is lot 298 in this sale (without overprint), and at right is an example with the small “Specimen” handstamp applied by the Third Assistant Postmaster General’s office

ing or disturbed gum, but evidently some of the stamps in the sheet escaped being stuck to the album page. This explains the existence of 4¢ Inverts with badly disturbed gum and others with clean unmarred gum.

The Levi records of the 4¢ Invert contain about 120 stamps without the “Specimen” overprint, including six intact blocks of four and one imprint strip of four. In addition, there are 67 stamps with the “Specimen” overprint (including some with the overprint removed). No multiples have the “Specimen.”

How many stamps were given away by Madden without the “Specimen” overprint? It is impossible to determine the exact number. However, if the 97 stamps exchanged by the National Museum (all without overprint) are deducted from the 120 in the Levi records, there are at least 23 unoverprinted stamps which must have come from Madden’s office. Clearly his claim to investigators that only “one or more” were distributed without being marked “Specimen” was, at best, the product of a faulty memory.

It is now more than 100 years since the last of the 4¢ Inverts was released to the public, and it has taken that much time to fully understand how this invert error came to be, and how it fell into collectors’ hands. In common with the 1933 Saint-Gaudens \$20 Double Eagle, the 4¢ Pan-American Invert’s allure lies not only in its great rarity, but, perhaps even more so, in the behind-the-scenes intrigue which surrounded its creation.



4¢ Pan-American Invert block (lot 299 in this sale) from the National Museum deaccession of 97 stamps from the pane of 100



296

- 296 ★ **1c Pan-American, Center Inverted (294a).** Original gum, small h.r. sliver, deep rich colors and detailed impressions

VERY FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT.

According to Johl, the 1c Pan-American Inverts were found in at least four different post offices around the country soon after release of the issue in May 1901, including Bessemer Ala., Richmond Va., Utica N.Y. and Connecticut.

With 1992 P.F. certificate 12,500.00



297

- 297 ★ **2c Pan-American, Center Inverted (295a).** Original gum, small h.r., brilliant colors, small thin spot, internal flaw not mentioned on accompanying certificate

FINE APPEARING EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT.

A survey of the Levi records produced 64 single unused stamps (excluding the block of four and rejoined block of four). Many of these were described in auction catalogues more than 40 years ago; therefore, the determination of soundness is uncertain. However, assuming the old descriptions were reaffirmed today, approximately 45% of singles across all centering categories have faults.

With 1984 P.F. certificate 55,000.00



298

- 298 ★ **4c Pan-American, Center Inverted (296a).** Part original gum, crisp impressions, choice centering for this difficult issue, vertical thin along left edge, slight horizontal crease, small scuff above right “4”

VERY FINE CENTERING AND AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE 4-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT.

The 4c Pan-American Invert was a special printing and not regularly issued. Examples were distributed through two official channels, and the gum on the majority of stamps without “Specimen” overprint was disturbed. In fact, because the stamps were removed from mounting paper, they are generally thinned or have seriously disturbed gum.

With 2018 P.F. certificate 85,000.00



4-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT

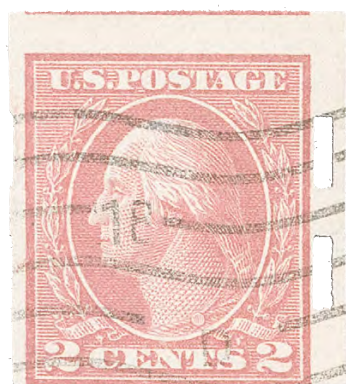
THE FINEST OF SIX RECORDED BLOCKS OF FOUR,
WHICH IS THE LARGEST SIZE MULTIPLE EXTANT

299° ★田 **4c Pan-American, Center Inverted (296a).** Block of four, original gum, tiny hinge slivers at top and bottom sensibly reinforcing a few trivial perf separations, each stamp with far superior centering than normally seen on either singles or blocks, top right stamp small thin spot

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS WITHOUT QUESTION THE FINEST OF THE SIX RECORDED BLOCKS OF FOUR OF THE 4-CENT PAN-AMERICAN INVERT, WHICH IS THE LARGEST SIZE MULTIPLE EXTANT.

Our records contain six blocks of four of the 4c Pan-American Invert. A seventh block that was offered in Part 17 of the Col. Edward H. R. Green auction series has since been divided into singles, two of which have been offered in our auctions. Most of the blocks have disturbed gum and minor flaws. The centering and freshness of the block offered here are unsurpassed.

Ex Wharton Sinkler, Siegel 1976 Rarities sale, 1980 Sotheby's sale (where offered with blocks of the 1c and 2c) and 2000 Shreves sale where acquired by David Wingate. With 1980 and 2018 P.F. certificates..... 400,000.00





1902-08 and Later Bureau Issues

During the first quarter of the 20th century, the Bureau experimented with innovations in stamp production. Coils and imperforate sheets were created for use in vending and affixing machines. Paper with and without watermarks was used. Perforations were modified. Rotary and offset presses were used for speed and economy. Some of the resulting varieties are great philatelic rarities.

1902-08 ISSUE



300

- 300 ★★ **4c Brown (303)**. Mint N.H., incredibly rich color on bright paper, almost perfectly centered with wide margins all around, Extremely Fine Gem, a stunning stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 140.00

- 301 ★★ **6c Claret (305)**. Mint N.H., incredibly rich color, perfectly centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a stamp with great visual appeal, with 2000 P.F. certificate 150.00



301



302

- 302 ★ **\$1.00 Black (311)**. Barely hinged, intense shade and detailed impression, unusually wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1996 P.F. certificate 600.00



303

303 ★★ **\$2.00 Dark Blue (312).** Mint N.H., perfectly centered, deep rich color and sharp proof-like impression on bright paper

EXTREMELY FINE. A STUNNING MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$2.00 1902 ISSUE.

The \$2.00 1902 Issue in Mint N.H. condition is scarce, and many lack the overall eye appeal of the example offered here.

With 1972 and 1994 P.F. certificates..... 2,475.00



304

304 ★★ **\$5.00 Dark Green (313).** Mint N.H., deep rich color and proof-like impression, phenomenal margins and centering, long and full perforations

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A SUPERB MINT NEVER HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$5.00 1902 ISSUE IN THE FINEST ATTAINABLE QUALITY.

The 1902-03 Regular Issue was a great improvement over the Bureau's first efforts in 1894 and 1895. Perforations tend to be cleaner, and centering better, but the large plate layout and perforation method still resulted in a large number of poorly centered stamps. Furthermore, stamps issued in choice condition seldom stayed that way, because the boom in stamp collecting that began with the Roosevelt administration caused hordes of hinge-bearing philatelists to mount stamps over and over again. For this reason, today's collectors have grown accustomed to paying many multiples of Scott value for Extremely Fine stamps in Mint Never-Hinged state. This is especially true when it comes to the \$5.00 denomination. This fact is made abundantly clear when one realizes that the highest grade awarded by P.S.E. to a \$5.00 value in Never-Hinged condition is 90, given to only three stamps.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 6,250.00



305

4-CENT 1908 IMPERFORATE IN ORIGINAL-GUM CONDITION

- 305 ★ **4c Brown, Imperforate, Schermack Ty. III (314A).** With full Schermack perforations on both sides, h.r., rich color and detailed impression, fantastic centering both top-to-bottom and side-to-side, tiny negligible tear at left center inside the bottom Schermack perf

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. A BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 4-CENT 1908 IMPERFORATE, SCOTT 314A. ONLY FOUR PAIRS, TWO LINE PAIRS AND NINE SINGLES ARE KNOWN IN UNUSED CONDITION. THIS IS AMONG THE FINEST IN TERMS OF CENTERING AND OVERALL APPEARANCE.

Our census of unused Scott 314A, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/314A>, records four pairs, two guide line pairs and nine singles, for a total of 21 unused stamps. One of the singles is in the Miller Collection at The New York Public Library. Two have no gum, leaving only six singles with gum available to collectors. One single and one stamp in a pair are in Mint N.H. condition. Our census also contains 46 used examples, including three strips of three (one in the Miller Collection at The New York Public Library and one on cover), one pair, three singles on separate covers, and 32 single used copies.

With the rising popularity of vending and affixing machines, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing received numerous requests from manufacturers for supplies of imperforate stamps, which could then be privately perforated to conform to each firm's machine. In May 1908, a supply of 25 sheets (400 stamps per sheet) of the 4c 1902 Issue, without perforations, was delivered to the Schermack Mailing Machine Co. in Detroit. The entire supply was cut into coils with Schermack Type III perforations, designed for the firm's patented affixing machine and delivered to the Winfield Printing Co. for use on mass mailings of advertising material. Approximately 6,000 were used on a mailing for Hamilton Carhartt Manufacturer, and almost all of the 4,000 balance were used on a mailing for Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

All of the Scott 314A stamps that exist in unused condition originate from a local Detroit stamp collector, Karl Koslowski, who was the only one to purchase some of the 4c Imperforates, from the Winfield Printing Company. His earliest account of the event appeared two years later in the *Philadelphia Stamp News*, and is considered to be the most reliable of several conflicting stories told by Koslowski (and interpreted by others) at later dates. In the 1910 article, Koslowski explains that he purchased 50 stamps and expected to be able to buy more, but the supply was destroyed when he returned. We can account for 34 of the 50 stamps Koslowski claims he acquired. There are 21 unused stamps currently in our census, all of which must have come from him, and he used at least 13 stamps on mail to friends, including the strip of three on a Koslowski cover, two used strips of three off cover (the mass mailings were all singles), a pair and two singles on separate Koslowski covers. The earliest known cover is dated at Detroit on May 27, 1908, from Koslowski to a friend in Austria, and the latest is dated April 8, 1909, which is a sheet-margin single on a cover mailed to him by his brother in Sicklerville, New Jersey. Apart from the stamps Koslowski used, there is one recorded commercial cover (June 2, 1908) and 32 used single stamps, most of which were probably removed from the mass-mailing covers.

Census No. 314A-OG-08. Ex "Ambassador", Phelps-Stokes Fund and Brody. With 1964 and 2003 P.F. certificates 100,000.00

4-CENT 1908 IMPERFORATE



306

306 **4c Brown, Schermack Ty. III (314A).** Wavy-line machine cancel, full Schermack perfs at right, left margin ample but without perfs

A FINE. A RARE COMPLETELY SOUND EXAMPLE OF THE 4-CENT 1908 IMPERFORATE, SCOTT 314A.

With the rising popularity of vending and affixing machines, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing received numerous requests from manufacturers for supplies of imperforate stamps, which could then be privately perforated to conform to each firm's machine. In May 1908, a supply of 25 sheets (400 stamps per sheet) of the 4c 1902 Issue, without perforations, was delivered to the Schermack Mailing Machine Co. in Detroit. The entire supply was cut into coils with Schermack Type III perforations, designed for the firm's patented affixing machine and delivered to the Winfield Printing Co. for use on mass mailings of advertising material. Approximately 6,000 were used on a mailing for Hamilton Carhartt Manufacturer, and almost all of the 4,000 balance were used on a mailing for Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

Our census of Scott 314A incorporates the records of the Philatelic Foundation, the Levi records (which represents over 40 years of auction sales) and our own computerized sales history, and is available at our website at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/314A>. The census reveals a startling fact — there are only 32 used singles (two on piece), two used strips of three (one in the Miller Collection at The New York Public Library), a used pair and four covers (one of which bears a strip of three), for a total of 46 used stamps.

Signed Bartels. With copy of 1969 P.F. certificate..... 50,000.00



307

- 307 ★★ **5c Blue, Imperforate (315).** Mint N.H. left sheet margin single with **part arrow, ball marker and plate printers' initials**, large margins other sides, rich color, Extremely Fine, an outstanding stamp, the blue Ball Marker was caused by ink settling into indentations from a Brinnell plate hardness measuring device, with 1993 P.F. certificate for block of four 575.00



308

- 308 ★★ **5c Blue, Imperforate (315).** Mint N.H., large margins all around, deep rich color on bright paper, Extremely Fine ..
..... 575.00



309

- 309 ★★ **5c Blue, Imperforate (315).** Mint N.H. horizontal pair, deep rich color, Extremely Fine Gem, ex Hillmer 1,250.00



ONE-CENT 1908 VERTICAL COIL
ONE OF TWELVE RECORDED PAIRS

310°★ **1c Blue Green, Coil (316).** Pair, lightly hinged, deep rich color and proof-like impression, choice centering with wide and balanced margins

VERY FINE AND CHOICE PAIR OF THE RARE ONE-CENT VERTICAL COIL, SCOTT 316. OUR CENSUS RECORDS ONLY TWELVE PAIRS AND ONE SINGLE. THIS IS ONE OF THE FINEST PAIRS IN EXISTENCE.

According to Johl, these first government coils were an experiment, and collectors and dealers were generally unaware of their existence. Regular sheets of 400 were printed and then perforated in only one direction. They were then cut into strips of 20. The strips were then pasted together to form rolls (one paste-up pair is known).

It is unknown exactly how many of these experimental coils were produced. They were superseded less than a year later by the Washington-Franklin issue coils, the first of which were issued on December 29, 1908.

Our census of Scott 316, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/316> and shown on the next page, records nine pairs, three line pairs (one of which is rejoined) and an unused single, for a total of 25 stamps. None are known used.

Census No. 316-OG-PR-03. Ex Grunin, Bechtel and Floyd. With 1967, 1994, 2002 and 2018 P.F. certificates..... 335,000.00

CENSUS OF ONE-CENT 1908 VERTICAL COIL (SCOTT 316)

**316-OG-PR-01**

Engel - Corinphila 5/25/1975
(as strip of three with 316-OG-02)
McNall - Sup. 10/26/1992, (as pair)
Zoellner - RAS 10/8/1998
Hall - RAS 4/28/2015
PFC 14499 "Genuine coil strip of three"
(top pair)
PFC 259765 "Genuine previously
hinged"
PFC 527820 "Genuine, previously
hinged"

**316-OG-02**

Whitman - RAS 9/22/2009
PFC 14499 "Genuine coil strip of
three" (bottom stamp)
PFC 178931 "Genuine PH"
PFC 301071 "Genuine PH"
PFC 317391 "Genuine, PH"

**316-OG-PR-03**

Lot 310 in this sale
Grunin - RAS 11/30/1971
Bechtel
RAS 1993 Rarities
Floyd - SPG 10/23/2001
PFC 26482 "Genuine Coil Pair"
PFC 279453 "Genuine PH"
PFC 379244 "Genuine, PH"

**316-OG-PR-04**

RAS 1981 Rarities
RAS 3/1/2017
PFC 58276 "Genuine, small tear in R.
margin of B. stamp, pinhole in L.
margin of T. stamp"
PFC 542082 "Genuine, previously
hinged, the top stamp with tiny pin-
hole at upper left, the bottom stamp
with a small tear at right"

**316-OG-PR-05**

Agris - SPG 9/5/1997
Whitman - RAS 9/22/2009
RAS 2016 Rarities
PFC 6289 "Genuine coil pair"
PFC 109845 "Genuine"
PFC 319574 "Genuine PH"
PFC 471612 "Genuine, PH"

**316-OG-PR-06**

PFC 8666 "Genuine coil pair"

**316-OG-LP-07**

PFC 1720 "Genuine"
PFC 81094 "Genuine"

**316-OG-PR-08**

Hoffman - RAS 5/8/2008
PFC 12616 "Genuine coil pair"
PFC 407193 "Genuine PH"

**316-OG-PR-09**

RAS 1985 Rarities "minor h.r.
and hinge reinforcement"
PFC 14193 "Genuine coil pair"
PFC 148882 "Genuine, tiny
thin spot at B."

**316-OG-LP-10**

Newport - PRW 5/2008
Whitman, 9/22/2009
PFC 14513 "Genuine"
PFC 48933 "Genuine"
PFC 460784 "Genuine, previously hinged,
top stamp with tiny surface scuff in the
margin at top center"

**316-OG-LP-11**

RAS 1977 Rarities
RAS 1981 Rarities
Hewitt - Ivy 5/26/1986
RAS 1987 Rarities
RAS 1995 Rarities
Brody - SPG 12/6/2002,
PFC 100616 "Genuine stamps rejoined
and tiny corner crease at B.R."

**316-OG-PR-12**

PFC 53722 "Genuine paste-up
pair"
PFC 224560 "Genuine paste-up
pair"

**316-OG-PR-13**

PFC 16284 "Genuine with second and
third perfs at top torn"
PFC 149443 "Genuine small tear at R."
PFC 466424 "Genuine, previously
hinged, with a small sealed tear at top
left above the 'it' in "United"



311

- 311 ★ **5c Blue, Coil (317).** Pair, lightly hinged, deep rich color and detailed impression, wide margins
 VERY FINE AND CHOICE PAIR OF THE 5-CENT BLUE VERTICAL COIL, SCOTT 317.

According to Johl, these first government coils were an experiment, and collectors and dealers were generally unaware of their existence. Regular sheets of 400 were printed and then perforated in only one direction. They were then cut into strips of 20. The strips were then hand pasted together to form rolls. As such, they are almost always strongly centered to one side. The futility of attempts to find sound and centered examples has resulted in very few even being considered for grading — only three pairs and five singles have been graded (highest grade for a pair is 85).

Signed E. Stern. With 1994 P.F. certificate 15,000.00



312

- 312 ★ **1c Blue Green, Coil (318).** Pair with paste-up at right, rich color
 FINE EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT HORIZONTAL COIL, SCOTT 318.
 Small backstamp. With 1959 P.F. certificate 11,000.00



313

- 313 ★ **2c Carmine, Coil (322).** Pair, brilliant color, better centering than normally seen, some perf separations sensibly reinforced, certificate notes red stain on back of left stamp which has since been removed
 VERY FINE APPEARING PAIR OF THE SCARCE 2-CENT 1908 HORIZONTAL COIL, SCOTT 322.
 Each with Ward backstamp. With 1986 P.F. certificate 17,500.00

- 314 ★★ **10c Louisiana Purchase (327).** Mint N.H., bright color, wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine Gem, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 300.00



314

1908-12 ISSUES



315

- 315 ★★ **50c Violet (341).** Mint N.H., remarkably bright and fresh, Extremely Fine, the 50c is probably the most difficult denomination of this set to obtain in such choice condition, with 1986 and 2001 P.F. certificates 650.00



316

- 316 ★★ **\$1.00 Violet Brown (342).** Mint N.H., choice centering with wide margins, crisp proof-like impression

EXTREMELY FINE MINT NEVER HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 WASHINGTON ISSUE, SCOTT 342.

The experimental Bluish Paper issue of 1909 was created as part of an effort to combat paper shrinkage, which resulted in a high rate of spoilage and off-center stamps in the earlier 1908 issue, to which this \$1.00 Washington belongs. Many values of the set, particularly the high values, are difficult to find in centered Mint N.H. condition.

Ex Dr. Morris. With 1988 and 1994 P.F. certificates .. 1,050.00



317

- 317 ★★ **1c Green, Coil (348).** Mint N.H. guide line pair, perfectly centered with wide and even margins all around, fresh color and crisp impression, Extremely Fine, a beautiful guide line pair, with 1989 P.F. certificate for guide line strip of six..... 650.00



318

- 318 ★★ **2c Carmine, Coil (349).** Mint N.H. guide line pair, rich color, top stamp small scuff specks on bottom frameline, bottom stamp small toned spots on back, otherwise Fine, with clear 1996 P.F. certificate 1,350.00



319

- 319 ★★ **5c Blue, Coil (351).** Guide line pair, barely hinged, deep rich color, wide margins, fresh and Very Fine, with 1992 P.F. certificate 1,075.00



320

- 320 ★★ **5c Blue, Coil (355).** Mint N.H. guide line pair, bright color and crisp impression, fresh and Fine, with 1991 P.F. certificate 3,250.00



321

- 321 ★ **10c Yellow, Coil (356).** Guide line pair, lightly hinged, intense and bright color, well-centered for this challenging coil, left stamp with tiny natural inclusion not mentioned on accompanying certificates

VERY FINE AND RARE GUIDE LINE PAIR OF THE 10-CENT HORIZONTAL COIL, SCOTT 356.

According to Johl (Volume 1, page 181), only 10,000 of the 10c Washington coil stamp were issued. They were made especially for a New York firm to send out advertising samples, similar to the 3c Orangeburg coil. Only a few rolls were sold to the firm, and the remaining rolls were distributed to some of the large post offices across the country. Dealers acquired several rolls, but because most contemporary collectors did not collect coils, many were used and destroyed.

With 1988 and 1992 P.F. certificates 16,000.00

BLuish PAPER



322

- 322 ★★ **2c Carmine, Bluish (358).** Mint N.H. with **right sheet selvage**, rich color on deeply blued paper, choice centering, Extremely Fine, a beautiful stamp, especially desirable with the sheet selvage showing the nicely blued paper, with 1999 P.F. certificate for block of four 170.00



323

- 323 ★ **3c Deep Violet, Bluish (359).** Lightly hinged, intense color and deeply blued paper, unbelievably wide margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE OF THE 3-CENT BLuish PAPER. VIRTUALLY UNHEARD OF WITH SUCH ENORMOUS MARGINS.

A total of 40 sheets (4,000 stamps) were printed of the 3c on Bluish paper, using four different printing plates. A quantity was inadvertently distributed to various post offices, including the post office in New York. Many of this small population are off-center.

With 1973 and 1999 P.F. certificates..... 1,800.00



324

- 324 ★ **4c Orange Brown, Bluish (360).** Bottom left **corner sheet selvage with “J.C.N.” initials**, two small light hinge marks, intense color on nicely blued paper, wide margins and choice centering

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. THE UNIQUE CORNER MARGIN COPY OF THE 4-CENT BLuish PAPER. A FABULOUS 20TH CENTURY RARITY.

The June 1910 Third Assistant Postmaster General's report states that 4,400 (eleven sheets) of the 4c were printed on Bluish Paper. It is believed that none of the 4c and 8c Bluish Paper stamps were distributed to post offices, and that all of the examples in collectors' hands reached the market through the Travers-Steinmetz exchange and the 1914 National Museum trades to H. F. Colman (12 copies) and Nassau Stamp Company (65 copies).

Ex Colonel Green (Part XX, Laurence & Stryker sale). With 1959 and 2001 P.F. certificates
 27,500.00



325

- 325 ★ **5c Blue, Bluish (361).** Rich color on deeply blued paper
 FINE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT ON BLuish PAPER.
 With 1979 P.F. certificate 5,750.00



326

- 326 ★ **6c Red Orange, Bluish (362).** Accompanying certificate notes mount disturbed original gum, which we see no evidence of, it looks nice and clean to us, vibrant color on nicely blued paper, Very Fine, with 1994 P.F. certificate 1,250.00



327

327 ★ **8c Olive Green, Bluish (363).** Lightly hinged, rich color on nicely blued paper, unusually wide margins

VERY FINE. A FRESH AND SOUND ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 8-CENT BLuish PAPER.

The June 1910 Third Assistant Postmaster General's report states that 4,000 (ten sheets) of the 8c were printed on Bluish Paper. It is believed that none of the 4c and 8c Bluish Paper stamps were distributed to post offices, and that all of the examples in collectors' hands reached the market through the Travers-Steinmetz exchange and the 1914 National Museum trades to H. F. Colman (12 copies) and Nassau Stamp Company (65 copies).

With 1990 P.S.E. and 2003 P.F. certificates 30,000.00



328

- 328 ★ **10c Yellow, Bluish (364).** Lightly hinged, vibrant color, few tiny natural inclusions as usually seen on this denomination, Very Fine, an attractive stamp, with copy of 1984 P.F. certificate..... 1,600.00

- 329 ★ **13c Bluish Green, Bluish (365).** Rich color on deeply blued paper, reperfed at top, Fine appearance, with 1996 P.F. certificate 2,600.00



329



330

- 330 ★★ **15c Pale Ultramarine, Bluish (366).** Mint N.H., perfectly centered with balanced margins all around, bright color
EXTREMELY FINE. AN ABSOLUTELY BRILLIANT AND POST-OFFICE FRESH EXAMPLE OF THE 15-CENT BLuish PAPER IN MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION.
With 1997 P.S.E. and 2001 P.F. certificates 3,000.00



331



332



333

- 331 ★★ **5c Blue (378).** Mint N.H., rich color and detailed impression, perfectly centered with wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, with 2000 P.F. certificate 65.00
- 332 ★★ **10c Yellow (381).** Mint N.H. with **top part imprint selvage**, intense color and impression, Extremely Fine, a beautiful stamp, with 1996 P.S.E. certificate for plate block 190.00
- 333 ★★ **15c Pale Ultramarine (382).** Mint N.H., pretty pastel shade, extraordinarily choice centering, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1990 P.F. certificate for block 500.00



334

- 334 ★ **2c Carmine, Coil (388).** Pair with 2mm spacing, h.r., deep rich color
FINE PAIR OF THE 2-CENT CARMINE COIL, SCOTT 388.

This 2c coil was in production for only a short period of time before being superseded by the Perf 8½ issue. Due to the greater popularity of the horizontal coils with users, combined with a wary attitude by many collectors that early coils were simply trimmed stamps, many were used and few preserved. 3,500.00

- 335 ★ **2c Carmine, Coil (388).** Lightly hinged, brilliant color, showing full guide line at left, wide margins, fresh and Very Fine, with 1997 P.F. certificate 1,400.00



335



336

1911 3-CENT ORANGEBURG COIL PAIR WITH LIGHTLY HINGED ORIGINAL GUM

336° ★ **3c Deep Violet, Orangeburg Coil (389).** Pair, lightly hinged with tiny sliver on left stamp, deep rich color, completely sound

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE UNUSED PAIR OF THE 1911 3-CENT ORANGEBURG COIL, SCOTT 389. ONLY TWO UNUSED SINGLES AND SIX UNUSED PAIRS ARE AVAILABLE TO COLLECTORS. ONE OF THE GREATEST RARITIES OF 20TH CENTURY UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

The Orangeburg coil was made by the Post Office Department in 1911, specifically for use by the Bell Pharmaceutical Company. The 3c coil stamps were used to send samples of their products to physicians. Due to the quantity of mail, they were put through the first-class cancelling machine at Orangeburg, New York. The Orangeburg coil stamps' use on third-class mail and the fact that philatelists were generally unaware of their production account for their rarity.

A census of the Orangeburg coil, published in The Philatelic Foundation's *Opinions VII* book, lists two singles and six unused pairs, plus an uncertified unused pair with paste-up at left in the The New York Public Library's Benjamin K. Miller collection (on extended loan to the Smithsonian National Postal Museum). The P.F. census comports with our own, which is available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/389> and shown on the next page. Of the certified pairs, three are centered strongly to one side.

The pair offered here received its first P.F. certificate in 1961, and was submitted by noted collector A. Richard Engel. It was not included in the 1975 auction of his collection in Europe, so he must have either held it or sold it after getting it certified (his auction did include the pair with plate number paste-up). In 1984 this pair was acquired privately by Joseph E. Lessin, who held it until 2002 when he consigned it to Shreves.

Siegel Census No. 389-OG-PR-02. Ex Engel and Lessin. With 1961, 2002 and 2018 P.F. certificates
..... 250,000.00



Bell & Company package label for "Bell-ans" tablets, a remedy for a variety of symptoms and malaise, "harmless, pleasant to take and very effective"—this label was affixed to packages of the samples mailed inside covers franked with the 3c Orangeburg coil stamps

CENSUS OF 1911 3-CENT ORANGEBURG COIL (SCOTT 389) UNUSED



389-OG-PR-01
PFC 11979 "Genuine"
PFC 332697 "Genuine, previously hinged"



389-OG-PR-02
Lot 336 in this sale
Engel Collection (not in 1975 Corinphila sale)
ca. 1984 acquired by Joseph E. Lessin
Lessin Coll., SPG 6/21/2002, lot 385, described
as acquired privately by Lessin in 1984
PFC 14635 "Genuine"
PFC 382770 "Genuine, previously hinged"



389-OG-PR-03
Cromwell Coll., Heiman 11/7/1957 as strip of
4 with 389-OG-PR-04
Engel Coll., Corinphila 5/29/1975 as a pair
Kelleher 5/20/1976 (as pair)
PFC 12407 "Genuine with plate no. 5126
under right stamp"
PFC 384418 "Genuine paste-up with plate no.
5126 on tab"
PFC 464195 "Genuine, previously hinged"



389-OG-PR-04
Cromwell Coll., Heiman 11/7/1957 as strip of
4 with 389-OG-PR-03
PFC 15399 "Genuine"
PFC 270386 "Genuine, previously hinged"
PFC 479025 "Genuine, previously hinged"



389-PR-08
Paste-up pair
Miller Coll., NYPL
Photo © 2009 The New York Public Library,
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundation



389-UNC-09
PFC 429126 "Genuine,
unused (no gum)"



389-OG-07
PFC 320713 "Genuine,
previously hinged"
Stamp 1 in strip of 5



389-OG-PR-05
Hall Coll.
PFC 320714 "Genuine, previously hinged"
Stamps 2-3 in strip of 5



389-OG-PR-06 - left stamp Mint N.H.
Whitman Coll., RAS 9/2009
PFC 320715 "Genuine, left stamp N.H.,
right stamp previously hinged with small
thin spot"
Stamps 4-5 in strip of 5



337

- 337 **3c Deep Violet, Orangeburg Coil (389).** Choice centering for this difficult issue with wide margins, neat wavy-line machine cancel used at Orangeburg N.Y.

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE RARE ORANGEBURG COIL. SELDOM FOUND IN THIS SOUND WELL-CENTERED CONDITION.

The Orangeburg coil was made by the Post Office Department in 1911 specifically for use by the Bell Pharmaceutical Company. The 3c coil stamps were used to send samples of their products to physicians. Due to the quantity of mail, they were put through the first-class cancelling machine at Orangeburg, New York. Due to the coil stamps' use on mass mailings, many of the surviving copies are faulty to some extent. The most common defects are corner creases or tears. This sound copy is far nicer than most.

With 2000 P.F. certificate 10,000.00



338

- 338 ★★ **2c Carmine, Coil (393).** Mint N.H. guide line pair, brilliant color, wide margins, Very Fine and choice 650.00

PANAMA-PACIFIC ISSUE



339



340

- 339 ★★ **10c Orange, Panama-Pacific (400A).** Mint N.H., choice centering with wide and balanced margins, brilliant color, Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 360.00
- 340 ★★ **5c Panama-Pacific, Perf 10 (403).** Mint N.H., beautifully centered, intense color and impression on brilliant paper, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 375.00
- 341 ★★ **10c Panama-Pacific, Perf 10 (404).** Mint N.H., rich color on bright paper, choice centering with well-proportioned margins, fresh and Very Fine, with 1996 P.F. certificate..... 1,600.00



341

1912-23 ISSUES



342



343



344

- 342 ★★ **15c Gray (418).** Mint N.H., perfectly centered with wide even margins, deep rich color, Extremely Fine Gem, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 175.00
- 343 ★★ **20c Ultramarine (419).** Mint N.H., rich color on bright paper, choice centering with unusually wide margins, Extremely Fine Gem, a gorgeous stamp with great visual appeal, with copy of 2000 P.F. certificate for block..... 375.00
- 344 ★★ **30c Orange Red (420).** Mint N.H., brilliant color on bright white paper, perfect centering, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 230.00
- 345 ★★ **50c Violet (421).** Mint N.H., wide margins and choice centering, rich color and proof-like impression, Extremely Fine, a pretty stamp, with 1999 P.F. certificate..... 725.00



345

- 346 ★★ **\$1.00 Violet Brown (423).** Mint N.H. with **top part imprint selvage**, deep rich color, wide margins
EXTREMELY FINE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE
\$1.00 1915 FRANKLIN, SCOTT 423.
With copy of 1998 P.F. certificate for pair 950.00



346



347



348



349



350



351

- 347 ★★ **6c Red Orange (429).** Mint N.H. with **bottom part imprint selvage**, vivid color, wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, a superb stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate 105.00
- 348 ★★ **15c Gray (437).** Mint N.H., bright shade, wide margins, Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate 250.00
- 349 ★★ **1c Green, Coil (443).** Mint N.H. guide line pair, beautiful centering with wide and balanced margins, deep rich color on bright and fresh paper, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1999 P.F. certificate 325.00
- 350 ★ **3c Violet, Coil (445).** Guide line pair, single hinge mark, deep rich color, wide margins, Extremely Fine, a beautiful pair 1,200.00
- 351 ★★ **5c Blue, Coil (447).** Mint N.H. pair, deep dark color on post-office fresh paper, wide margins, Extremely Fine, with 1999 P.F. certificate 220.00

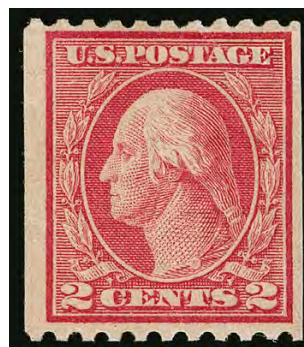


352

- 352 ★ **2c Red, Ty. I, Coil (449).** Joint line pair, top stamp single hinge mark, bottom stamp Mint N.H. but with pencil on gum, radiant color in the distinctive shade of this issue

FRESH AND FINE. A SCARCE JOINT LINE PAIR OF THE 1915 2-CENT TYPE I VERTICAL COIL.

The 2c Type I rotary plate was used very briefly to make vertical coils issued in late 1915. It was briefly used because the Type I plate was not very deeply engraved and the curvature of the rotary press yielded impressions lacking in some of the details. The Bureau noticed this immediately, and quickly replaced it with the Type III plate (according to Scott, the EDU for No. 449 is Oct. 29, 1915, and the EDU for Type III is Dec. 10, 1915). 13,500.00



353

- 353 ★ **2c Red, Ty. I, Coil (449).** Lightly hinged, intense color, fresh and Fine, with copy of 1977 P.F. certificate for pair, this is the bottom stamp 2,500.00



354

- 354 ★★ **2c Red, Ty. II, Coil (454).** Mint N.H. joint line pair, brilliant color, clearly shows the uneven joining of the plates with the right stamp lower than the left, Very Fine-Extremely Fine, with 1991 P.F. certificate 850.00

- 355 ★★ **3c Violet, Coil (456).** Mint N.H. joint line pair, choice centering, rich color, post-office fresh

VERY FINE AND CHOICE MINT NEVER-HINGED JOINT LINE PAIR OF SCOTT 456.

With 1976 P.F. certificate... 2,600.00



355



356



357

- 356 ★★ **5c Blue, Coil (458).** Mint N.H. joint line pair, intense color, choice centering with wide even margins, Extremely Fine Gem, with 2000 P.F. certificate 350.00
- 357 ★★ **2c Carmine, Ty. I, Horizontal Imperforate Coil (459).** Mint N.H. pair, huge margins all around, rich color, Extremely Fine, ex Zoellner 650.00

- 358 ★★ **\$1.00 Violet Black (460).** Mint N.H., deep dark shade and wonderful crisp proof-like impression on bright white paper, post-office fresh
- EXTREMELY FINE GEM. AN EXQUISITE MINT NEVER-HINGED COPY OF THE \$1.00 FRANKLIN PERF 10 DOUBLE-LINE WATERMARK, SCOTT 460.
- With 1999 P.F. certificate 1,450.00



358



359



360



361

- 359 ★★ **3c Violet (464).** Mint N.H., perfectly framed with even margins, intense color, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1990 P.F. certificate 165.00
- 360 ★★ **5c Blue (466).** Mint N.H., deep rich color, unusually wide margins, Extremely Fine, with 1996 P.F. certificate 150.00
- 361 ★ **5c Carmine, Error (467).** In pair with normal, lightly hinged, radiant color, Very Fine 425.00



362

- 362 ★★田 **5c Carmine, Error (467)**. Mint N.H. single error in block of nine, natural s.e. at top, brilliant color, better centering than normally seen, right center 2c natural inclusion on Washington's nose (not mentioned on certificate), Extremely Fine, with 2001 P.F. certificate 1,550.00

- 363 ★★田 **5c Carmine, Error (467)**. Mint N.H. double error in block of twelve, natural s.e. at bottom, brilliant color, choice centering with the two errors especially nice

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL MINT NEVER-HINGED BLOCK OF TWELVE OF THE 5-CENT ROSE PERF 10 ERROR, SCOTT 467.

During the course of production of the normal 2c plate No. 7942, three positions were noted to be defective. The plate was returned to the siderographer, who burnished out the three positions and mistakenly re-entered them using a transfer roll for the 5c stamp. The error passed unnoticed and the sheets were issued to the public in Perf 10, Imperforate and Perf 11 formats (Scott 467, 485 and 505).

With 2001 P.F. certificate 2,900.00



363



364



365



366

- 364 ★★ **10c Orange Yellow (472).** Mint N.H. with **right plate no. 7205 selvage**, choice centering with wide and balanced margins, radiant color on bright white paper, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1998 P.F. certificate 230.00
- 365 ★★ **15c Gray (475).** Mint N.H., brilliant color on bright white paper, Extremely Fine Gem, a superb stamp, with 2001 P.F. certificate 375.00
- 366 ★★ **20c Light Ultramarine (476).** Mint N.H., bright and fresh, wonderful centering with wide nicely balanced margins, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1992 P.F. certificate 475.00

- 367 ★★ **30c Orange Red, Perf 10 (476A).** Position 13, Mint N.H., deep rich color on bright paper, wide margins

FRESH AND FINE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE RARE 30-CENT PERF 10 FRANKLIN ON UNWATERMARKED PAPER.

The 30c Perf 10 Unwatermarked, Scott 476A, has no trace of the single-line watermark. Although one or two stamps from the discovery sheets have been found with "ghost" watermarks, the Scott Catalogue and the Philatelic Foundation continue to recognize Scott 476A.

With 1984 P.F. certificate 4,250.00



367



368

- 368 ★★ **\$5.00 Light Green (480).** Mint N.H. with **wide top plate no. 8016 selvage**, rich color, wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1994 P.S.E. certificate ..
..... 375.00

- 369 ★★ **\$5.00 Light Green (480).** Mint N.H., deep rich color and detailed impression, well-balanced margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1996 P.F. certificate 375.00



369

2-CENT TYPE Ia IMPERFORATE, SCOTT 482A
A RARE SOUND EXAMPLE



370

370 **2c Deep Rose, Ty. Ia, Imperforate (482A).** Intact Schermack perfs at right and with easily discernible Schermack perfs at left, brilliant color, neat wavy-line machine cancel leaves design clearly visible

FRESH AND FINE. A RARE SOUND EXAMPLE OF SCOTT 482A, WHICH IS ONE OF THE RAREST 20TH CENTURY UNITED STATES STAMPS. ONLY 46 ARE RECORDED, AND ALL BUT ONE ARE USED.

Scott 482A, like its slightly more famous predecessor, Scott 314A, was issued imperforate by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and sold to the Schermack Company for use in its patented stamp-affixing machines. The Schermack "Sealer and Stamper" machine typically applied stamps one at a time, and, in most cases, the hyphen-hole perfs on one side would be cut off. Unlike Scott 314A, the release of imperforate sheets printed from the experimental Type Ia plates escaped the notice of contemporary collectors, and, therefore, has a very small survival rate.

Our census of Scott 482A, available at our website at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/482A>, records three covers, one unused single (perfs trimmed on both sides), a used pair and 40 used singles for a total of 46 stamps. Most examples are either cut well into the design or have the Schermack perfs trimmed away on one side. The example offered here, in sound condition and with the Schermack perfs visible on both sides, should be considered desirable.

Census No. 482A-CAN-30. With 1974 and 2001 P.F. certificates..... 65,000.00

5-CENT CARMINE IMPERFORATE ERROR, SCOTT 485
SINGLE ERROR IN BLOCK OF NINE



371

- 371 ★田 **5c Carmine, Imperforate, Error (485).** Single error in block of nine, huge margins all around including part of all adjoining stamps, accompanying certificate notes small hinge at top above the center line and at bottom center in the incomplete stamp, meaning the actual block of nine could be Mint N.H., radiant color

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE MINT EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT IMPERFORATE ERROR IN A BLOCK OF NINE, WHICH IS ESSENTIALLY IN MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION.

During the course of production of the normal 2c plate No. 7942, three positions were noted to be defective. The plate was returned to the siderographer, who burnished out the three positions and mistakenly re-entered them using a transfer roll for the 5c stamp. The error passed unnoticed and the sheets were issued to the public Perf 10, Imperforate and Perf 11 (Scott 467, 485 and 505). The imperforate is by far the rarest of the three.

With 1988 and 1999 P.F. certificates. Scott Retail as Mint N.H. \$24,000.00, Scott Retail as hinged
..... 16,500.00

5-CENT CARMINE IMPERFORATE ERROR, SCOTT 485
DOUBLE ERROR IN MINT NEVER-HINGED BLOCK OF TWELVE



372

372 ★★田 5c Carmine, Imperforate, Error (485). Mint N.H. double error in block of twelve, large margins all around, brilliant color

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. A RARE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE 5-CENT IMPERFORATE ERROR IN A BLOCK OF TWELVE.

During the course of production of the normal 2c plate No. 7942, three positions were noted to be defective. The plate was returned to the siderographer, who burnished out the three positions and mistakenly re-entered them using a transfer roll for the 5c stamp. The error passed unnoticed and the sheets were issued to the public Perf 10, Imperforate and Perf 11 (Scott 467, 485 and 505). The imperforate is by far the rarest of the three.

With 1996 P.F. certificate 40,000.00

- 373 (★) **2c Carmine, Ty. II, Coil (491).** Unused (no gum), radiant color, Very Fine, Scott Retail as with gum..... 2,500.00



373



374

- 374 ★ **2c Carmine, Ty. II, Coil (491).** Joint line pair, lightly hinged, brilliant color
FRESH AND FINE JOINT LINE PAIR OF THE RARE 2-CENT ROTARY TYPE II COIL, SCOTT 491.
Unlike most other issues, the horizontal coil is actually scarcer than the vertical coil. It was in production for only a short period of time before being replaced by the Type III, Scott 492.
With 1996 P.S.E. certificate 13,000.00



375

- 375 ★★ **2c Deep Rose, Ty. Ia (500).** Mint N.H., brilliant color on bright paper, well-balanced margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 550.00



376



377

- 376 ★★田 5c Rose, Error (505). Mint N.H. single error in block of nine, natural s.e. at top, radiant color, far better centering than normally seen, Extremely Fine, with 2001 P.F. certificate 1,000.00
- 377 ★★田 5c Rose, Error (505). Mint N.H. double error in block of twelve, natural s.e. at bottom, brilliant color, absolutely gorgeous centering, Extremely Fine Gem, a phenomenal block, with 2001 P.F. certificate 2,000.00

- 378 ★★ \$1.00 Deep Brown (518b). Mint N.H., deep rich color in the true Deep Brown shade, choice centering for this difficult issue



378

EXTREMELY FINE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.00 1917 ISSUE IN THE DEEP BROWN SHADE. DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN IN MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION, ESPECIALLY WITH SUCH SUPERB CENTERING. WE HAVE OFFERED ONLY FOUR OTHER MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLES SINCE KEEPING COMPUTERIZED RECORDS.

According to Johl, a small number of stamps were printed in this distinctive shade early in the issue of the 1917 \$1.00 stamp. During the course of the six years that the stamp was issued, all other printings were made in the normal shade. Centered Mint Never-Hinged examples such as the stamp offered here are true condition rarities — this is only the fifth unduplicated Mint N.H. example we have offered since keeping computerized records. Two of the five have poor centering.

With 1978 P.F. and 1996 P.S.E. certificates 4,000.00

- 379 ★★ **2c Carmine (519).** Mint N.H., intense color and impression, beautifully centered, Extremely Fine Gem, a beautiful stamp, with 2000 P.F. certificate..... 900.00



379



380

- 380 ★★ **\$2.00 Orange Red & Black (523).** Mint N.H., rich color, unusually wide margins, Extremely Fine, with 2000 P.F. certificate 1,100.00



381

- 381 ★★ **\$5.00 Deep Green & Black (524).** Mint N.H., rich colors and detailed impressions, wide and balanced margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, with 1992 P.F. certificate 340.00



382

- 382 ★★ **2c Carmine, Ty. V, Imperforate (533).** Mint N.H. pair with **top sheet margin arrow**, huge margins all around, crisp color and impression, Extremely Fine Gem pair, with 2000 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as normal pair 400.00



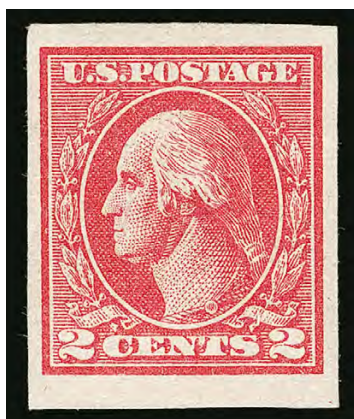
383

- 383 ★★ **2c Carmine, Ty. VII, Imperforate (534B).** Mint N.H. horizontal pair, huge margins all around including sheet margin at left, radiant color on bright white paper

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. A BRILLIANT MINT NEVER HINGED PAIR OF THE 2-CENT TYPE VII IMPERFORATE.

Most Type VII stamps were used by private vending and affixing-machine companies. However, unlike Scott 314A and 482A, a small supply of the imperforate 2c Type VII stamps did reach the public.

With 1996 P.F. certificate for plate block. Mint N.H. pairs do not come to market very often — we have offered only four others since our 2009 Whitman sale..... 6,500.00



384

- 384 ★ **2c Carmine, Ty. VII, Imperforate (534B).** Lightly hinged, large margins, brilliant color, Very Fine and choice, with 1985 P.F. certificate 2,000.00

- 385 ★★ **2c Carmine Rose, Ty. II, Rotary Perf 11 x 10 (539).** Mint N.H., brilliant color in the characteristic shade, fresh and Fine, scarce in Mint N.H. condition, with 1983 P.F. certificate 4,250.00



385

ONE-CENT GREEN, ROTARY PERF 11, SCOTT 544
IN MINT NEVER-HINGED CONDITION



386

386 ★★ **1c Green, Rotary Perf 11 (544).** Mint N.H., fresh and bright color, very well-centered for this stamp with nicely proportioned margins

EXTREMELY FINE GEM. EASILY ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE FEW EXTANT MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLES OF THIS MAJOR RARITY. PROBABLY FEWER THAN 20 ARE KNOWN IN ANY KIND OF UNUSED CONDITION.

A small quantity of 1c Rotary Press stamps was perforated 11 at the end of 1922, using remainder sheets from the earlier printings that were normally perforated in 10 gauge or 10/11 compound gauge. Its existence as a Perf 11 variety was discovered in 1936, and the stamp received its Scott catalogue listing in 1938. Most of the recorded copies of Scott 544 are off-center or have been damaged — the result of poor production standards and poor handling.

Ex Zoellner. With 1991, 1998 and 2018 P.F. certificates 35,000.00



387

- 387 ★★ **1c Green, Rotary (545).** Mint N.H., choice centering with unusually wide margins, fresh color, Extremely Fine Gem, a difficult stamp to find with such wide margins, with 1999 P.F. certificate... 450.00



388

- 388 ★★ **2c Carmine Rose, Ty. III, Rotary (546).** Mint N.H., radiant color, well-centered with unusually wide margins for this challenging stamp, Extremely Fine Gem, with 1996 P.F. certificate..... 230.00

- 389 ★★ **\$2.00 Carmine & Black (547).** Mint N.H., deep rich colors on bright paper, well-proportioned margins, Extremely Fine, with 1995 P.S.E. certificate 240.00



389

1922-26 AND LATER ISSUES



390

- 390 **1c Green, Rotary, Perf 11 (594).** Choice centering for this difficult issue, radiant color, crisp impression, unobtrusive cancel, tiny corner crease at bottom right, tiny thin spot at right center, corner crease at top left

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLES OF THE ONE-CENT ROTARY PERF 11 ISSUE, SCOTT 594.

The 1c Green, Scott 594, is waste from a horizontal rotary printing used to make coils. At the beginning or end of a coil-stamp print run from the 170-subject rotary plates, some leading or trailing paper was produced that was too short for rolling into 500-stamp rolls. In 1919 the Bureau devised a plan to salvage this waste by perforating and cutting the sheets into panes. They were put through the 11-gauge flat-plate perforator in use at the time, giving the sheets full perforations on all sides. The existence of Scott 594 was not reported until four months after the final sheets were delivered, and the 1c Rotary Perf 11 was soon recognized as one of the rarest United States stamps.

Our census of Scott 594, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/594>, contains 92 used singles, four used pairs and five covers (including one with a pair) for a total of 106 used stamps. Most have perforations either in on one or more sides and/or have faults.

Census No. 594-CAN-74. With 1999 P.F. certificate 10,500.00



391



392

- 391 ★★ **2c Carmine, Rotary, Perf 11 (595).** Mint N.H., deep rich color, well-balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1998 A.P.S. certificate 450.00
- 392 ★★ **2c Carmine, Ty. II, Coil (599A).** Mint N.H. pair, rich color and detailed impression, choice centering, Extremely Fine, a beautiful pair 425.00



393

ONE-CENT GREEN, ROTARY PERF 11, SCOTT 596
ONE OF FOUR SOUND STAMPS AMONG THE FIFTEEN RECORDED EXAMPLES

393° **1c Green, Rotary, Perf 11 (596).** With “Kansas City Mo.” Bureau precancel, dark shade and rich color, fine impression, well-centered for this difficult issue with perfs clear all around, completely sound

VERY FINE AND CHOICE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE SOUND EXAMPLE OF SCOTT 596, WHICH IS ONE OF THE RAREST STAMPS IN ALL OF UNITED STATES PHILATELY. ONLY 15 ARE RECORDED, AND ONLY FOUR ARE CONFIRMED AS SOUND.

The discovery of the stamp that would eventually become Scott 596, was announced in an article in the *Bureau Specialist* by Max Johl, who in the same article announced the discovery of a 1c Washington design (Scott 544). A third rotary press rarity, the 2c Harding (Scott 613), would not be discovered for another two years. Scott 596 is a slightly taller design than both the flat plate printing and the rotary coil waste printing, or Scott 594, due to the direction it was rolled around the rotary press printing cylinder. The “tall stamp” was considered to be a variety of Scott 594, the “wide” Rotary Perf 11; it was given its own Scott number in 1963.

All three issues (Scott 544, 596 and 613) were rotary sheet waste perforated 11 in both directions on the flat plate perforating machine. It is unclear whether they were produced at the same time. Production quality and quantity was very low, due to the rotary press stamps’ natural tendency to curl, and the use of the flat plate perforator for the slightly different-sized rotary printing.

Our census of Scott 596, available at our website at <https://siegel-auctions.com/census/us/scott/596> and shown on the next page, records fifteen stamps, all used or precancelled. None are graded above a 70. Only five of the thirteen have postal cancels, and only one of these is completely sound (number 1, realized \$190,000 hammer in our 2009 Whitman sale). Only three precancelled copies are confirmed as sound (numbers 10, 11 and 13). Two others have not been seen since 1969 and 1971 (numbers 3 and 6) so their condition has not been verified. Therefore, only one postally cancelled and three precancelled copies are confirmed as sound.

Census No. 596-CAN-11. Ex Peyton (“Isleham”) and McNall. With 1964, 1992 and 1994 P.F. certificates. This is the first we have offered since 2012. Scott Retail with postal cancel is \$175,000.00. Scott Retail with Bureau precancel..... 130,000.00

CENSUS OF SCOTT 596



Census No. 596-CAN-01
Sale History: Jennings, RAS 1982
PFC: Rarities
 Whitman, RAS 9/22/2009
 PFC 9824 "Genuine"
 PFC 433460 "Genuine"



Census No. 596-CAN-02
Sale History: Cole, RAS 2/24/1988
 Zoellner, RAS 10/8/1998
 Natalie Grace, RAS 9/2012
 PFC 24081 "Genuine"
 PFC 507549 "Gen. tiny
 corn. perf crease at T.R.
 Graded 70"



Census No. 596-CAN-03
Sale History: Grunin, RAS 11/30/1971
 PFC 16736 "Genuine"



Census No. 596-CAN-04
Sale History: RAS 1974 Rarities
 "Weston" Coll., DFK 2/2013
 PFC 45001 "Genuine, small
 crease, thin spot"
 PFC 152791 "Genuine, two
 corner creases at top and
 small scrape
 PFC 511330 "Gen. small
 creases and small surface
 scrape at upper right"



Census No. 596-CAN-05
Sale History: RAS 1992 Rarities
 Floyd, SPG 10/23/2001
 Bakwin Coll., MBA 2/2015
 PFC 260518 "Genuine corner
 crease and tiny tear"
 PFC 526518 "Genuine,
 small corner crease at T.R.,
 tiny tear at B., below the
 "C" of "Cents"



Census No. 596-CAN-06
Sale History: RAS 1969 Rarities
PFC: PFC 10741 "Genuine"
 PFC 26920 "Genuine"



Census No. 596-CAN-07
Sale History: Ewing, HR, 6/18/1940
 offered as "uncatalogued
 variety of 1c and the only
 known copy"
 PFC 24082 "Genuine"
 PFC 324490 "Genuine, tiny
 thin spot at B.L. and small
 corner crease at T.R."



Census No. 596-CAN-08
Sale History: Kelleher 3/27/1980
 PFC 50976 "Genuine, some
 staining at top"



Census No. 596-CAN-09
Sale History: Meilstrup, RAS 5/2/1973
 "very light vertical crease"
 Newport, PRW 5/2008
 PFC 14673 "Genuine"
 PFC 25149 "Genuine"
 PFC 460804 "Genuine,
 faint vertical crease at left"



Census No. 596-CAN-10
Sale History: SPG 10/18/2002
 RAS 2009 Rarities
 RAS 2012 Rarities
 PFC 279420 "Genuine"
 PFC 391671 "Genuine"
 PFC 505907 "Genuine" (F 70)
 2009 PSE "Genuine" (F 70)



Census No. 596-CAN-11
Sale History: **Lot 393 in this sale**
 Isleham, RAS 5/25/1986
 McNall, Sup. 10/26/1992
 RAS 2000 Rarities
 PFC 280012 "Genuine"



Census No. 596-CAN-12
Sale History: Lessin, SPG 5/31/2002
 Hoffman, RAS 5/8/2008
 PFC 3018 "Genuine,
 thinned at lower right"
 PFC 465325 "Genuine, corner
 thin at bottom right"



Census No. 596-CAN-13
Sale History: RAS 2002 Rarities
 PFC 386803 "Genuine"
 1962 Precancel Society
 cert.



Census No. 596-CAN-14
Sale History: H. Schau 2/14/2015
 PFC 526524 "It is genuine,
 with a small tear at lower
 left, a tiny corner crease at
 top right, and an added
 corner perforation at bot-
 tom left"



Census No. 596-CAN-15
Sale History: PFC 537196 "Genuine,
 with diagonal creases, and
 faults at top, including a
 pulled perforation, a small
 piece out, and a small margin
 tear"

2-CENT HARDING, ROTARY PERF 11, SCOTT 613



394

394

2c Harding, Rotary, Perf 11 (613). Intense shade and impression, unobtrusive cancel leaves entire design clearly visible

FRESH AND FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 2-CENT HARDING ROTARY PERF 11, WHICH IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL 20TH CENTURY ISSUES. ONLY 50 ARE RECORDED.

Warren G. Harding, the 29th President, died in San Francisco on August 2, 1923, during a cross-country "Voyage of Understanding". Several people suggested a Harding memorial stamp, printed in black, and it was rushed into production. The first flat plate printing (Scott 610) was issued on September 1, 1923, in his home town of Marion, Ohio, followed less than two weeks later by the normal Perf 10 rotary press printing (Scott 612) on September 12.

The 2c Harding Rotary Perf 11 stamp was discovered in 1938 by Leslie Lewis of the New York firm, Stanley Gibbons Inc. Gary Griffith presents his hypothesis in *United States Stamps 1922-26* that rotary-printed sheets of 400 were first reduced to panes of 100 and then fed through the 11-gauge perforating machine normally used for flat plate sheets. This method explains the existence of a straight-edge on Scott 613. Production quality and quantity was very low, due to the rotary press stamps' natural tendency to curl, and the use of the flat plate perforator for the slightly different-sized rotary printing.

Our census of the 2c Harding Rotary Perf 11, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/613>, records 45 used singles (one faintly cancelled, if at all), one used pair and the used strip of three, for a total of 50 stamps. Of the singles, 22 are confirmed as sound, but of these only six rate a grade of Very Fine or Extremely Fine. The example offered here, with three wide margins and in sound condition, is highly desirable.

Census No. 613-CAN-34. Ex Dr. Graves ("Argentum"). Signed in pencil by Weill. With 1987 P.F. certificate..... 40,000.00



395EX

- 395 ★★ **2c White Plains Souvenir Sheet (630).** Two Mint N.H. panes, top left and bottom right from plate 18770, few usual natural gum bends, Very Fine.....(Photo Ex) 1,150.00

- 396 ★田 **\$5.00 Red, Brown & Black (834a).** Top double plate no. and arrow block of four, unused (no gum), beautifully centered, deep rich colors

EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE PLATE BLOCK OF THE \$5.00 PRESIDENTIAL IN THE RED BROWN AND BLACK COLOR.

Roland E. Rustad notes that only twelve plate blocks are recorded of this distinctive color error.

With 1991 A.P.S. certificate. Scott Retail as original gum 9,500.00



396



397



398



399



401EX



400

- 397 ★★ **6c Christmas, Black Omitted (1418d).** Mint N.H., fresh and Very Fine, rare as Datz reports only 5-6 examples recorded..... 2,000.00
- 398 ★★ **8c Care, Black Omitted (1439a).** Mint N.H., bright colors, Very Fine and choice, scarce..... 1,250.00
- 399 ★★ **8c Progress in Electronics, Tan (Background) and Lilac Omitted (1501b).** Mint N.H., Very Fine and choice, with copy of 1996 P.F. certificate for pair 700.00
- 400 ★★ **15c Electronics, Black Inscriptions Omitted (1502a).** Mint N.H., Fine, Datz states 50 are reported, probably none have choice centering 900.00
- 401 ★★ **10c Kentucky Settlement, Green, Black & Blue Omitted (1542b).** Mint N.H., Very Fine, a striking and rare color-omitted error, Datz states fewer than 30 reported, with 1982 A.P.S. certificate, accompanied by No. 1542a, Black litho omitted, also Very Fine, and normal for comparison (Photo Ex) 2,700.00



402

- 402 ★★ **\$1.00 Candle Holder, Brown (Engraved) Color Inverted (1610c).** Mint N.H. with left side selvage, fresh colors, choice centering

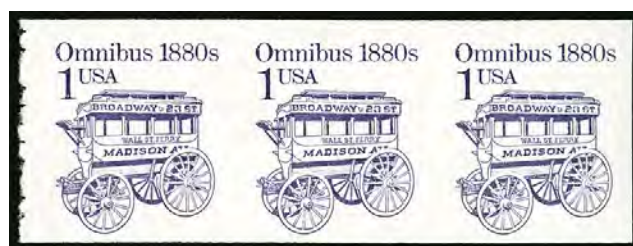
VERY FINE. A PRISTINE MINT NEVER-HINGED EXAMPLE OF THIS POPULAR MODERN ERROR — THE C.I.A. INVERT.

Popularly called the "C.I.A. Invert", a single pane of 100 stamps was purchased at the McLean Va. Post Office by employees of the C.I.A., for use on mail from the agency. They noticed the error, pooled together funds to buy a replacement sheet and kept the pane for themselves. When it was discovered who had purchased the stamps, a scandal ensued over who actually owned the stamps. Of the pane of 100, only 93 sound examples reached collectors. 17,500.00



403

- 403 ★★ **13c Spirit of 76, Imperforate (1631b).** Mint N.H. triptych with **additional drummer and gutter at right**, deep rich colors, Very Fine and very unusual, this is the first with the gutter and additional stamp we have ever offered, Scott Retail as normal strip of three 700.00



404



405



406

- 404 ★★ **1c Omnibus Coil, Imperforate Pair (2225c).** Strip of three, left stamp with perfs at left, Mint N.H., bright color, Very Fine, one of the rarest Transportation Issue coil errors, Datz states only 22-24 pairs reported, Scott Retail as pair 1,750.00
- 405 ★★ **22c Girl Scouts, Red and Black Engraved Omitted (2251b).** Mint N.H., the color-missing error apparent in the wagon, Capitol building, globe and shoe, Very Fine, from the unique pane of 50 offered in our 2000 Rarities sale, with copy of 2000 A.P.S. certificate for the pane of 50 1,500.00
- 406 ★★ **29c Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Black Engraved Omitted (2704a).** Mint N.H., bright colors, Very Fine, rare with only 10 recorded by Datz, normal stamp accompanies for comparison 1,750.00
- 407 ★★ **Modern Errors Balance.** Album pages of attractively mounted mostly Mint N.H. stamps, including Nos. 1271a, 1340a, 1355a, 1355c, 1362a, 1362b, 1370a, 1370b (disturbed gum), 1420a, 1436a, 1474a, 1488a, 1488b, 1501a, 1506a, 1541b, 1547b, 1547c, 1555a, 1556b, 1557a, 1557b, 1926a, 1934b, 1951d, 2045a, 2058b, 2031a, 2096a, 2361a, 2421a, 2425c, 2443c, 2437b, 2481a, 2507b, 2511b, 2551a, 2788aP, 2567c, 2566c, 2759b, 2768b, 2833c, C92b, C125b and J89a, also few not counted which show traces of missing colors, choice condition, Very Fine and choice, a desirable large group, seven with certificates or copies of certificates, due to the nature of expertizing this lot is offered on its own merits, which are considerable (Website PDF) Scott Retail approximately \$21,575.00



1918 24¢ Inverted Jenny

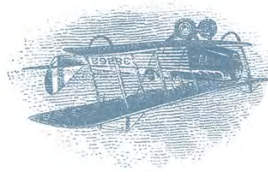
There is no stamp more famous than the 24¢ Inverted Jenny—the “Upside Down Airplane” error—which brought fame and fortune to its discoverer, William Robey, almost exactly one hundred years ago. All known examples come from the one sheet of 100 purchased by Robey on May 14, 1918. The Wingate copy is one of the best centered stamps from the sheet.



408



Position 86 in the plate block of eight in Colonel Green's collection.
The upper left stamp (Position 85) was detached and slightly overlapping.



THE INVERTED JENNY—POSITION 86

408° ★ **24c Carmine Rose & Blue, Center Inverted (C3a).** Position 86, the sixth stamp in the eighth row of the sheet of 100 purchased by William T. Robey at the post office on May 14, 1918, accompanying certificate notes “mount glazed o.g.” which is really very minor, unusually choice centering with wide and balanced margins, vertical guideline visible along left perforations, light pencil “86” notation on gum as always, deep rich colors, natural gum bend as normally seen in this part of the sheet which was described on 1981 P.F. certificate as “minor diagonal crease” and which was not described at all on 1989 P.F. certificate

EXTREMELY FINE. THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST-CENTERED EXAMPLES OF THE 1918 24-CENT INVERTED JENNY. A TRULY REMARKABLE STAMP.

The original sheet of one hundred Inverted Jenny errors was purchased by William T. Robey on May 14, 1918, the first day the stamps went on sale in all three principal airmail route cities: Washington, D.C., New York and Philadelphia. Robey bought the sheet for its \$24 face value at the New York Avenue Post Office window in the District of Columbia. On Sunday, May 19, Robey agreed to give Eugene Klein, a prominent Philadelphia stamp dealer, a one-day option to buy the sheet for \$15,000. Klein exercised his option on Monday, May 20, in a late afternoon phone call, and he confirmed it with a registered letter to Robey sent in the evening mail. The sheet was delivered to Klein's office by Robey and his father-in-law on the following day, Tuesday, May 21, 1918.

No later than Monday, May 20, the day Klein exercised his option, he had arranged to sell the sheet for \$20,000 to Colonel Edward H. R. Green. Half of the \$5,000 profit went to Klein's partners, Percy McGraw Mann and Joseph A. Steinmetz. Klein was then authorized by Colonel Green to divide the sheet into singles and blocks, and to sell all but a few key position blocks.

Despite the great rarity and value of Inverted Jenny stamps, many of the original hundred have been mistreated by collectors over the years. Colonel Green himself allowed moisture to affect some of the stamps he retained. Eight straight-edge copies that Klein was unable to sell and returned to Colonel Green were found in Green's estate stuck together in an envelope (they were soaked and lost their gum). Other examples have become slightly toned from improper storage and climatic conditions. Hinge removal has caused thins and creases in numerous stamps, and one was physically Scotch-taped to an exhibit page. Another was nearly lost to philately forever when it was swept up in a vacuum cleaner.

The stamp offered here — Position 86 — was first offered at auction in a November 1944 sale of the Colonel Green collection as part of the unique plate number and arrow block of eight. The plate block of eight was purchased at the Green sale by dealer Y. Souren acting as agent for noted collector Amos Eno, heir to a New York real estate fortune. Eno broke the block of eight into the unique plate block of four, a bottom arrow pair, and two singles. This stamp was offered as a single in the 1950 auction of the Eno collection. Its next appearance at auction was in the 1999 Siegel sale of the “Argentum” collection, formed by long-time Weill client, Dr. James Alden Graves. It is likely that the Weills placed the stamp privately in one or more collections between the time it appeared in the 1950 Eno sale and the 1999 Siegel sale.

Ex Colonel Edward H. R. Green, Amos Eno and Dr. J. A. Graves (“Argentum”).

With 1981 and 1989 P.F. certificates 450,000.00

History of the 1918 first government airmail service and Inverted Jenny follows on page 262

For a complete history of the Inverted Jenny, go to InvertedJenny.com

MAY 1918 UNITED STATES AIRMAIL SERVICE THE WORLD'S FIRST GOVERNMENT AIRMAIL SERVICE

THE WORLD'S FIRST REGULARLY SCHEDULED MAIL SERVICE USING AIRPLANES WAS inaugurated in the United States a century ago on Wednesday, 15 May 1918. The flights on this day marked the first attempt to fly civilian mail using winged aircraft on a regular schedule, which distinguishes this service from earlier official airmail carried on balloons or on airplanes used for short-term or restricted flights; for example, aviators carried souvenir letters at special flying events from 1910 to 1916, and the U.S. Army First Aero Squadron carried some mail by airplane between Mexico and New Mexico during the 1916 Punitive Expedition against “Pancho” Villa.

On Monday, 12 August 1918, after three months of experimental airmail service under U.S. Army supervision, the U.S. Post Office Department (USPOD) took control of the planes and pilots, and airmail service became a permanent civilian operation, the first of its kind. The last Army-operated airmail flight was on Saturday, 10 August 1918.

With its regular flight times, specific routes and public utility, the 1918 airmail service is regarded by historians as the starting point of commercial aviation.

Pioneer Flight Mail—1910-1916

The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, achieved success with the first controllable, sustainable heavier-than-air flying machine at Kitty Hawk, N.C., on 17 December 1903. After obtaining a patent on the wing-control mechanism and securing sale contracts with the U.S. and French governments, the Wrights made their first public demonstration flights in 1908. Wilbur flew first in Europe, beginning on 8 August 1908, near Le Mans in France. Orville started his contract acceptance flights for U.S. military officials at Fort Myer, Va., on 3 September 1908. After observing additional acceptance flights in July 1909, the U.S. Army completed its first purchase of an airplane. At the 1909 Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York, Wilbur flew up the Hudson River and back in one of the first flights witnessed by the American public.

In 1910 the first legislative bill contemplating airmail service was submitted to Congress, but was never reported by the House committee. In response to this legislative measure and with the encouragement of postal officials, pioneer aviators who conducted display flights at carnivals, fairs and other special events began carrying small quantities of mail as souvenirs, known as official Pioneer Flight mail.

Historic photograph of Orville and Wilbur Wright's first flight at Kitty Hawk, N.C., on 17 December 1903



The first aviator to carry mail as a USPOD-appointed carrier was Earle L. Ovington. His first official flight took place on 23 September 1911, the opening day of an international aviation meet held on Long Island by the Nassau Aviation Corporation. Ovington carried 640 letters and 1,280 postcards on the 23 September first flight between Garden City and Mineola in a French-manufactured Bleriot “Dragonfly” monoplane. He continued to carry mail during the event, as weather permitted.

Legislative Efforts to Fund Airmail—1910-1918

The USPOD was funded each fiscal year (1 July–30 June) by a Post Office Appropriation Act of Congress. Each appropriation bill was named for the year in which its applicable fiscal period came to an end; for example, the Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1918 covered the fiscal period from 1 July 1917 through 30 June 1918.

Legislation concerning airmail service was first introduced in 1910, but without success. After several more attempts to obtain funding for airmail or to implement service, the Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1918 and a follow-up Act of Congress in 1918 (authorizing the 24¢ airmail rate) resulted in the first regular airmail service.

As the year 1916 came to an end, Postmaster Albert S. General Burleson and his new Second Assistant Postmaster General, Otto Praeger, renewed their request to Congress for an appropriation for 1918, raising it to \$100,000 and including the use of dirigibles in the experiments.



PMG Albert S. Burleson



Second Asst. PMG Otto Praeger

The Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1918 (H.R. 19410), reported by the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on 2 January 1917, had the following authorization for airmail service:

For inland transportation by steamboat or other power-boat or by aeroplanes, \$1,224,000; Provided, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to expend not exceeding \$100,000 for the purchase, operation, and maintenance of aeroplanes for an experimental aeroplane mail service between such points as he may determine.

When H.R. 19410 was discussed in the House, opponents voiced concerns over Postmaster General Burleson's earlier suggestion that dirigibles might be used to carry mail. The objection resulted in the entire airmail appropriation being deleted by the House, but the Senate committee restored the original language and reported the bill to the Senate for discussion on 9 February 1917.

H.R. 19410 with the airmail service provision was eventually passed by the House and Senate, and it was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on 3 March 1917. One month later the U.S. entered the war against Germany.

In February 1918 Postmaster General Burleson solicited bids for building five airplanes to be used in a "permanent" airmail service, and the route suggested was between Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and New York City. The service was to commence on 15 April 1918.

The 1918 appropriation specifically authorized the USPOD to purchase, operate and maintain equipment for airmail service, rather than enter into contracts with private operators. Congress and postal officials had decided it would be better to own the operation, instead of outsourcing it, perhaps as a result of the poor results of the previous year's efforts to obtain bids from the private sector. As it turned out, the USPOD turned to the U.S. Army for planes, pilots and assistance.

On 1 March 1918 Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger reached an agreement with the U.S. Army Signal Corps to use Army pilots and planes for the first year. This arrangement was deemed mutually beneficial. The USPOD would have immediate access to experienced pilots and planes, and the daily flights would provide Army pilots with additional training and experience. The commencement date was moved to 15 May 1918.

On 3 May 1918 the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, passed along executive orders to organize the airmail service to Henry H. “Hap” Arnold, who was then a colonel and assistant director of the Division of Military Aeronautics, just as it was separating from the Signal Corps. The responsibility to equip and man the airmail service was given to Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, chief of U.S. Army pilot training, and Col. Edward A. Deeds and Capt. Benjamin B. Lipsner, both assigned to Air Service Production.

With the arrangements and start-up date in place, Postmaster General Burleson realized that he did not have authority to establish a special airmail postage rate, a power reserved for Congress. On 28 March 1918 Senator John Morris Sheppard (D-TX) introduced a bill (S. 4208) authorizing the postmaster general to charge 24¢ per ounce for mail carried by airplane.

When S. 4208 was reported to the full Senate on 6 May 1918 and debated on the floor, a few senators expressed lingering doubts about the feasibility or demand for airmail. One senator predicted that airmail would be a “two-days’ wonder, not a seven-days’ wonder.” Nevertheless, the bill passed and was signed by President Wilson on 10 May 1918, just five days before the first flights were set to take off from Washington, D.C., and New York City.

First U.S. Airmail Route and Schedule—May 1918

The first regular airmail route between Washington and New York was measured at a distance of approximately 225 miles, with an intermediate stop at Philadelphia. The reported distances varied, but the USPOD official reports calculated the Washington-Philadelphia leg at 135 miles and the Philadelphia-New York leg at 90 miles. Four intermediate emergency landing locations were established at Baltimore and Havre de Grace, Md., Wilmington, Del., and New Brunswick, N.J.

Postal officials and Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, the U.S. Army officer in charge of the actual flight logistics, selected airfields near each of the three principal cities.

Washington, D.C.—For the airfield in Washington, D.C., postal officials chose the Potomac Park Polo Field, a grassy area between the Tidal Basin and the Potomac River, near the Lincoln Memorial. The Polo Field’s proximity to the main post office suited postal officials. However, the field was small and surrounded by trees, making it problematic for takeoffs and landings. Maj. Fleet objected and recommended using the Army airfield at College Park, Md., but he was overruled by postal officials.

Before the first flight from the Potomac Park Polo Field, Maj. Fleet requested park authorities to cut down an obstructive tree. When he was told it would take weeks or months to obtain approval for tree removal, he ordered his men to cut it down. When protests reached up the chain of command and Maj. Fleet was confronted over his decision, he said he did what he had to and did not care about procedure. Satisfied with that answer, his superior let the matter drop.

New York—At the New York end of the route, Maj. August Belmont Jr. offered the government use of the open field at Belmont Park Race Track on Long Island. Belmont, at the age of 64, had received a commission as quartermaster in the American Expeditionary Force. Since the airmail service was a military operation, not civilian, he felt duty-bound to make his race track a free contribution to the war effort. Belmont Race Track was far from the New York City main post office, but trucks and a special Long Island Railroad train link to Pennsylvania Station would be used to shuttle the mail back and forth.

Concerned about his age and duties abroad, Maj. Belmont also auctioned off a large number of his prized yearlings, including one he had held in high regard—a handsome red thoroughbred his wife had named to reflect the times, the legendary Man o’ War.

Philadelphia—Bustleton Field, located near the railroad station in a suburb of Philadelphia, about fifteen miles northeast of Center City, was chosen as the intermediate airfield where the relay flights would operate between Washington and New York. Surrounding telephone and telegraph wires presented dangerous obstacles, but the 130 acres of flat open field were ideal for takeoffs and landings.

Schedule—Flights were scheduled to run six days a week, Monday through Saturday, leaving simultaneously at 11:30 a.m. from Washington and New York. The announced flight time from start to finish, including a few minutes to transfer the mail between planes at Philadelphia, was three hours. The airmail arrival times were coordinated with train departures from the main post offices, so that letters sent by airmail would be hours ahead of the regular mail.

The scheduled flying time was one hour and fifty minutes between Washington and Philadelphia (128-135 miles) and one hour between Philadelphia and New York (85-90 miles). According to the plan, the northbound plane would depart from Washington-Potomac Park at 11:30 a.m. and arrive at Philadelphia-Bustleton at 1:20 p.m. The northbound “through” mail to New York would be transferred to the relay plane, while mail addressed to Philadelphia and other places served by that city’s distribution office would be carried by truck to the post office. The plane from Philadelphia was expected to reach New York by 2:30 p.m.

Simultaneously, the southbound plane would depart from New York-Belmont at 11:30 a.m. and arrive at Philadelphia-Bustleton at 12:30 p.m. The southbound “through” mail to Washington would be transferred to the relay plane, and the Philadelphia mail would be trucked to the post office. The plane from Philadelphia was expected to reach Washington by 2:30 p.m.

The flight times reliably reported on the first day were 1hr22m for the northbound Philadelphia-to-New York flight (Lieut. Culver’s report) and 1h36m for the southbound Philadelphia-to-Washington flight (Lieut. Edgerton’s report).

The speed for the period from 15 May to 31 December 1918 averaged 72 mph (depending on which flight statistics are used), which is about 3h3m flying time plus six to nine minutes (as reported) mailbag transfer time at Philadelphia. Therefore, the actual overall flying performance in 1918 averaged only slightly longer than anticipated.



Curtiss JN-4HM mail planes on the field—38274 (left) and 38262 (right)—number 38262 was used on the 24¢ stamp
Image: Smithsonian National Postal Museum, Benjamin Lipsner Collection

Curtiss “Jenny” Airplanes Used for Aerial Mail Service—1918

In 1915 the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company began production of a new plane that combined features of the earlier “J” and “N” models used by the Army and Navy. The JN series’ initials gave rise to the plane’s popular nickname “Jenny.”

The JN models began with limited production of the JN-1 and JN-2. After two fatal accidents involving the JN-2, the JN-3 was developed to correct the JN-2’s shortcomings and used during the U.S. Army’s Punitive Expedition against “Pancho” Villa in Mexico in 1916. The further improved JN-4 model was widely used to train military pilots. The “H” in the JN-4H indicated the plane was equipped with an 8-cylinder, 150-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor, which was more powerful and reliable than the OX-5 motor used in the standard JN-4. The “Hisso” engine gave a Jenny enough power to fly 93 mph at sea level and climb to nearly 13,000 feet.

The Jenny's frame was made of spruce and covered with a fabric that was doped with a waterproofing material. At approximately 43 feet, the upper wing of the biplane was wider than the lower, and the length from propeller to tail was approximately 27 feet. The narrow width of the Jenny's landing wheels had caused planes to tilt and hit the ground during landing. To fix this problem, wing skids were added to maintain balance and prevent breakage. The JN-4HT training model had twin seats and dual controls for the student in front and instructor behind.

On 1 March 1918 the Army placed an order with Curtiss for 12 new airplanes to be used for airmail service. The order was divided equally between the Curtiss JN-4HM and R-4LM models. The "M" in each instance indicates the basic plane was modified to carry mail. The six special-order JN-4HM planes—a modified version of the JN-4HT—were produced exclusively for the airmail service. The JN-4HM planes had the forward pilot's seat and control mechanism removed and replaced with a covered compartment, in which the mail could be placed. The Army's request for double fuel and oil capacity was met by simply attaching and linking extra 19-gallon gasoline and 2.5-gallon oil tanks.

Only the JN-4HM planes were used for the first airmail flights. The model that appears on the 24¢ stamp is an unmodified trainer with two seats. The photograph provided by the War Department to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for use in designing the stamp was made from one of the regular Jennys, not a modified mail plane.

Historic Flights and Failure—15 May 1918

As the commencement date approached, there had been great anticipation of the new airmail service among government officials and the public. Newspapers ran stories. People who received admission tickets to the airfields cleared their schedules. Stamp collectors put money aside to buy the new 24¢ airmail stamp when it went on sale on 14 May, in time to be used on First Trip mail.

By May 1918, only a decade had passed since the Wrights had revealed the capability of their flying machine in public display flights. During those ten years, amateur aviators had flown planes in many places throughout the world. Nations' armies were using planes to great effect in World War I. Aeronautic societies and the government's new aviation commission were advocating and analyzing the use of airplanes in all aspects of civilian and military life.

Now, after years spent pleading for money to create an airmail service, postal officials gathered with others on the airmail fields in Washington, Philadelphia and New York. In Washington, among those in attendance were the postmaster general and his subordinates, legislators who supported the concept, dignitaries who wished to witness the spectacle, and even President Woodrow Wilson and the First Lady. All of them, together with curious spectators, eagerly awaited the opening ceremony and hand-waving when the first plane departed north with the country's first airmail bags.

After a frantic effort to assemble the Jennys in time for the inaugural flights, one of the planes was flown by Maj. Fleet from Philadelphia to Washington early in the morning of 15 May. The crowd gathered at



USPOD truck with airmail service sign

Potomac Park Polo Field could hear the Jenny approaching in the distant sky. At 10:35 a.m., nearly two hours after taking off from Bustleton, Maj. Fleet landed Jenny 38262.

The northbound flight was scheduled for 11:30 a.m. Mail was accepted for the flight up to 10:30 or 11:00 a.m. and postmarked with a special "First Trip" marking. A special mail truck marked carried the mailbags to the airfield. While waiting for the plane to take off,



President Wilson and the First Lady at the inaugural flight ceremony in Washington, D.C., 15 May 1918

Image: Smithsonian National Postal Museum

tain, but as the minutes passed beyond the 11:30 a.m. scheduled departure time, postal and military officials responsible for the new airmail service must have been embarrassed in front of President Wilson and the large crowd assembled on the Polo Field.

Capt. Lipsner or Maj. Fleet (or someone else) soon realized that the plane's fuel gauge was designed to provide an in-flight reading when the plane was level. With the plane in a tilted starting position, the gauge inaccurately showed full. The crew was ordered to refill the tank. After siphoning gas from other planes on the field and refilling 38262's tank, Sgt. Waters pulled on the propeller, and the engine came to life.

The pilot was Lieut. George L. Boyle, a novice aviator chosen because he was engaged to the daughter of a powerful government official. After taking off from the Polo Field, Lieut. Boyle turned and flew south instead of north. Minutes later, he landed once in a field to get his location, then took off. When he grew concerned that his bearings were still off, Lieut. Boyle tried to land again, but the field he chose was too soft, and his Jenny nosed over upon landing, causing the propeller to snap and damaging the cabane struts on the wings.

Lieut. Boyle, the upside-down Jenny and 140 lbs of mail he was carrying were stranded about 20 to 25 miles south of the Potomac Park Polo Field, near Waldorf, Md. By coincidence, the field Lieut. Boyle crashed in was near the home of Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger.

Shortly after crashing, Lieut. Boyle called Maj. Fleet by phone to notify him of the problem, and then found someone to drive him back to the airfield. Lieut. Boyle and the mailbags returned to Potomac Park, and mechanics were sent to repair the plane. It was flown back to Washington that night and arrived at 8:05 p.m. Newspapers reported the mishap the next day. Under the headline "FIRST AIR MAIL IN WASHINGTON IN 200 MINUTES", *The New York Times* ran a smaller headline, "Flier Bound from Washington Lands in Maryland."

The southbound flight that left from New York was the first to complete the inaugural 15 May airmail service. The combined New York and Philadelphia southbound mail—136 lbs. in total—was transferred to Jenny 38274, piloted by Lieut. James C. Edgerton. He reached the Polo Field in Washington at 2:50 p.m. and was greeted by a cheering crowd.

President Wilson and postal officials posed for still and motion cameras. The video footage can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhzmnvKY-i4>.

With all eyes on the Jenny, Sgt. E. F. Waters yanked on the propeller blade to start the engine. Nothing. He tried again... nothing. Several more attempts were made without success. The engine would not turn over. They checked the fuel gauge. It read full. A mechanic cleaned the spark plugs, but still there was no ignition.

Eyewitness reports depict President Wilson as irritated. Someone said they overheard him tell the First Lady, "We're losing a lot of valuable time here."

Whether or not these accounts are reliable is uncertain,



Lieut. George L. Boyle

PRODUCTION OF THE 24-CENT 1918 AIR POST ISSUE

WITH THE ARRANGEMENTS AND START DATE FOR THE NEW AIRMAIL SERVICE IN PLACE, Postmaster General Burleson realized that he did not have authority to establish a special airmail postage rate, a power reserved for Congress. On 28 March 1918 Senator Sheppard introduced a bill (S. 4208) authorizing the postmaster general to charge 24¢ per ounce for mail carried by airplane.

The bill passed and was signed by President Wilson on 10 May 1918, just five days before the first flights were set to take off from Washington, D.C., and New York City. Nearly one week earlier, on 4 May 1918, engravers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) had already started working on the new stamp.

The story of the first airmail stamp's design and production is also the story of the Inverted Jenny. While many facts are known, there remain several missing elements and uncertain answers to questions that were asked as soon as the Inverted Jenny was discovered on 14 May 1918.

Design, Dies and Plates—4-10 May 1918

The new 24¢ airmail stamp was valid for regular postage, and regular stamps were valid for the special airmail service. Accordingly, the new airmail stamp was labeled “U.S. Postage” without any reference to its purpose other than the symbolic image of an airplane. It was printed in two colors, red and blue, which together with the white paper background created a patriotic color theme during World War I. As late as 9 May 1918, just a few days before the stamps were to go on sale, postal officials had still not decided whether the frame would be in red and plane in blue, or vice versa.

All of the work on the new airmail stamp was performed by the BEP. In 1894, over the protests of the American Bank Note Co., the BEP had been given the responsibility to manufacture postage stamps for the USPOD. The BEP also had responsibility for producing tax stamps and other forms of government securities, including currency and war bonds.



Clair Aubrey Huston, senior designer at BEP

In 1918 the chief postage stamp designer for the BEP was Clair Aubrey Huston (1858-1938), whose portfolio consisted of numerous iconic designs, beginning with the 1903 2¢ Washington “Shield” stamp and including the long-running 1908-1922 Washington-Franklin (Third Bureau) series. Huston had also been responsible for designing the 20¢ Parcel Post stamp with an airplane vignette; it was created in 1912 and issued on 1 January 1913, at a time when the USPOD was lobbying Congress to allocate funds for the development of airmail service.

The BEP official die production records provide details of the work performed to complete the two separate dies for the 24¢ stamp (numbers 663 and 664): the dates and times of the work performed, a general description of the work, the name of each contributing engraver, and the amount charged to the USPOD for the BEP's work. Images of the original cards (provided by Joe R. Kirker) are shown on the next page, along with a transcript of the entries.

There is no official record of the date Huston began designing the 24¢ airmail stamp. He might have started before 4 May 1918, when Edward M. Hall (1862-1939) began preparing the frame die (the earliest entry on the card for Die 663). It was definitely before 7 May 1918, when a reduced stamp-size photograph of Huston's design was submitted by James L. Wilmeth, the BEP director, to A. M. Dockery, the Third



The 24¢ 1918 Air Post Issue

THE INVERTED JENNY

BEP die production records for the 24¢ 1918 Air Post Issue (images provided by Joe R. Kirker)

Die 663 “24¢ Aeroplane Stamp Border 1918”

Date	Engraver	Time	Cost
4 May 1918	Hall, Edward M. “(No credit)”	6h15m	\$9.61
4 May	“Cleaning”—Schuyler	0h30m	.42
7 May	Weeks, Edward	16h15m	
8 May	ditto	14h30m	{ 47.29
	Weeks—Frame		
	Weeks—Lettering		
	Steel		.89
9 May	Clair A. Huston, Designer		.50
	Total		\$58.71

Die 664 “Center for 24¢ Aeroplane Stamp, Vignette-Aeroplane” “(From photo. taken by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing)”

Date	Engraver	Time	Cost
8 May 1918	Baldwin, Marcus W.	18h45m	\$45.72
9 May	Weeks, Edward	2h15m	4.46
	Baldwin—Vignette		
	Steel		.89
10 May	Clair A. Huston, Designer		.50
	Total		\$51.57

Assistant Postmaster General (the artist’s model for approval has never been located). The rapid pace of production required an informal expedited approval process, and the USPOD immediately green-lighted the BEP’s design.

Edward Weeks (1866-1960) began engraving the frame and lettering on the day the design was submitted for approval, 7 May 1918. Weeks finished the following day, 8 May 1918, the same day that work on the vignette die was started by Marcus W. Baldwin (1853-1925). Baldwin finished on 9 May 1918, and, as will be shown, Weeks made a small but significant contribution to the vignette after Baldwin engraved the plane.



BEP engravers: Edward Hall (left), Marcus Baldwin (center),
Edward Weeks (right)

Baldwin, Hall and Weeks are pictured in the group photograph of BEP engravers shown at left. Another photograph of Baldwin at work is shown on the next page. Baldwin was one of the BEP’s most accomplished engravers. His iconic engraving, the “Western Cattle in Storm” vignette on the 1898 \$1 Trans-Mississippi, is considered to be one of the greatest masterpieces of American stamp art. Baldwin was 65 years old when he engraved the Jenny vignette for the new 24¢ airmail stamp. Hall was 56, and Weeks was 52.



Marcus Baldwin at work—his finest stamp engraving was the vignette on the \$1 Trans-Mississippi Issue

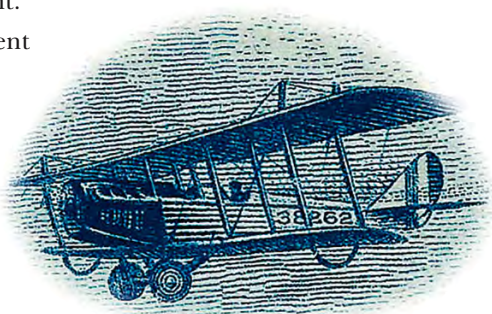


24¢ airmail stamp on cover signed or initialed by Huston, Baldwin and Weeks

The signatures or initials of Huston, Baldwin and Weeks appear on a cover mailed by W. B. Wells in Washington, D.C., to William H. Maple in New York City (shown above). Since Hall was never credited by the BEP for his work on the 24¢ stamp, his signature was not sought.

Chronology—The BEP records state that the War Department furnished a photograph of the plane for use in designing and engraving the stamp. That photograph has never been located or identified.

The plane pictured on the stamp is not one of the modified JN-4HM mail planes, which had the forward student pilot's seat replaced by the mail compartment. With magnification, it is obvious that the plane has two seats: the forward cockpit is empty, and the pilot sits in the rear cockpit (see enlarged photo at right). Therefore, the photograph furnished by the War Department to the BEP was made from a standard JN-4 trainer, not one of the six planes specially manufactured for the airmail service.



The Jenny has two seats and "38262"

One detail of the plane engraving that has intrigued philatelists is the serial number on the fuselage. Number 38262 is the actual number assigned to one of the six mail planes purchased from the Curtiss company. In fact, it is the number of the first plane flown out of Washington, D.C., on 15 May 1918.

The question raised by this detail is how could the BEP designer and engravers incorporate number 38262 into the Jenny vignette before the planes were delivered to the U.S. Army's airmail service on 13 May 1918? How could they know the serial number of any of the six planes, let alone the first one to depart from Washington, D.C.?

Based on the BEP record of die production and the facts known about the manufacture and delivery of the mail planes, a plausible sequence of events can be reconstructed. A quick review of the facts will be helpful before presenting a timeline.

On 30 April 1918 Maj. Reuben H. Fleet reported that the planes ordered from Curtiss had been built and would be shipped to the U.S. Army's Hazelhurst aviation field near Mineola. A memorandum dated 8 May 1918 from Lieut. Col. R. M. Jones of the U.S. Army Equipment Division reported that the planes would be shipped on Sunday, 12 May 1918. The six unassembled Jennys were delivered in crates on Monday, 13 May 1918. The planes were numbered 37944, 38262, 38274, 38275, 38276 and 38278.

Assuming the stamp design submitted for approval on 7 May 1918 showed an airplane—any airplane—then Huston must have been given the photograph of a plane prior to that date. That is a safe assumption.

The plane in the engraving based on Huston's model was an unmodified U.S. Army JN-4 trainer, not one of the six airmail planes, so the photograph could have been taken at any of the locations where Jenny trainers were used.

The serial number 38262 would not have appeared on the unmodified trainer with two seats. Therefore, the BEP must have been informed of the number before the die was completed. That could have taken place after 30 April 1918, the date Maj. Fleet reported the planes had been built, and before the vignette die was finished. Huston's design model has never been reported or photographed, so we cannot know what number, if any, was on the plane in his original design. However, it is possible to pinpoint the exact day the number was engraved on the plane, and identify the engraver responsible for doing it. That information might indicate when the BEP was informed that number 38262 was one of the airmail plane serial numbers.

According to the BEP records (the two cards shown previously), work preparing the frame die (Die 663) started on 4 May 1918. A total of 6 hours 45 minutes work was performed that day. The first entry (6h15m) records Edward M. Hall as the engraver, but he has never been given credit for the frame, and the words "No credit" actually appear in the record. The second entry on 4 May 1918 (30m) is for "cleaning" by another employee named Schuyler.

Hall was an accomplished engraver, who started working for the BEP in 1878 at the age of 16. Apparently, his only contribution to the creation of the 24¢ airmail stamp was to prepare the soft-metal die for the work that would be performed by Edward Weeks. Perhaps Hall started the engraving, using a frame design drawn by Huston. The more important work in engraving the frame details and lettering was performed by Weeks on 7 and 8 May 1918. He worked 16h15m on the first day and 14h30m on the second day, for a total of 30h45m.

Marcus Baldwin started his work on the vignette (Die 664) on 8 May 1918. The BEP record shows just this date and a total of 18h45min. Baldwin's diary states that he worked from 12:00 noon until 10:00 p.m. on 8 May 1918 and "all day" on 9 May 1918. For a 65-year old man hunched over a block of steel, these were extraordinarily long work days.

A significant but heretofore overlooked entry in the BEP record is dated 9 May 1918, the day that Baldwin finished his work on the Jenny vignette. This entry identifies Weeks as the engraver, spending 2h15m on the vignette die. Baldwin's diary entry for 9 May 1918 states "Mr. Weeks did the lettering." This note has previously been misinterpreted by philatelists. Baldwin was not referring to the frame lettering; he was referring to the plane.

Baldwin has always been given full credit for the vignette engraving, and Weeks for the frame. However, the BEP entry for Weeks' 2h15m work on the vignette and Baldwin's diary notation, "Mr. Weeks did the lettering" are evidence that **the serial number was engraved by Weeks, not Baldwin, on 9 May 1918, after Baldwin finished his engraving of the plane.** This date might be the actual day a serial number from one of the six mail planes was reported to the BEP, immediately following Lieut. Col. Jones' 8 May 1918 memorandum that the planes were ready to be shipped.

Before Weeks engraved the number on the plane, the BEP did something significant to document the progress of the die engraving. When Baldwin finished engraving the vignette on 9 May 1918, three die proof impressions of the frame and vignette together were made. One of these, in blue and black, is shown at right. Significantly, this progressive die proof shows the Jenny without the serial number engraved on the fuselage.



Blue and black die proof made on 9 May 1918, showing the plane without the number 38262

A letter dated 9 May 1918 from BEP director Wilmeth to Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery enclosed “two proof impressions,” one with “blue background and red machine” and the other with “red background and blue machine.” The blue-and-black proof shown on the previous page was undoubtedly a third proof made at the same time, but not submitted for approval. This letter and the trial color proofs prove that the USPOD had still not chosen the final color scheme for the stamp on 9 May 1918, just days before the stamp’s issue date.

On 16 May 1918 the BEP sent two additional die proofs in the issued color combination to the Third Assistant Postmaster General’s office. Accompanying these proofs was a letter from Wilmeth to Dockery asking the USPOD to approve the final proof “as of date of May 11” (retroactively) and return it to the BEP. One of the proofs signed by Postmaster General Burleson and dated 11 May 1918 is shown here. This proof has the serial number on the plane, unlike the blue-and-black proof made on 9 May 1918, before Weeks engraved the number.

The choice of 38262 for the stamp was most likely random and coincidental, since no one—not even the U.S. Army officials in charge of the mail service—ever said that 38262 was intended to be the plane to fly ceremoniously from Washington on the first day.

The two separate dies, once completed, had to be hardened for further use in manufacturing the plates. The frame die was the first to be hardened, on 9 May 1918, and the vignette die followed on 10 May 1918.

Making the Plates—In intaglio printing, the ink is held in recessed lines in the surface of the plate, and the printed image is transferred when the paper is forced against the plate under great pressure. This method of printing creates the slightly raised or embossed feel of the image or letters.

To produce a right-reading image on paper, a printing plate must have a mirror-image design. Therefore, if one were to examine the original 24¢ Jenny plates (vignette and frame), all of the designs would appear in mirror image. The plane would be flying to the right, and the letters and numbers would be reversed.

To create a plate of uniform subjects, an essential characteristic of high-quality security printing, a transfer roll is used to convey the original die design to each subject on the plate. The transfer roll is a cylindrical piece of steel, upon which a raised right-reading image of the design has been created from the mirror-image engraving on the die. When the transfer roll is rocked onto the plate under enormous pressure, it incises the design into the flat surface of the plate.

In simple terms, a hardened steel die produces the relief image on a softened steel transfer roll. The transfer roll is then hardened and applied to a softened steel plate. Finally, the plate is hardened to make it suitable for printing. Two plates of 100 subjects (10 by 10) were used to print the 24¢ airmail stamp. Each plate number was engraved above one position in the top row. On a normal printed sheet with the top selvage intact, they are Position 4 (blue 8493—vignette) and Position 7 (red 8492—frame). On the Inverted Jenny sheet, the blue vignette plate number 8493 was printed in the margin below Position 97 in the bottom row.

The BEP craftsman responsible for transferring the design from the die to the plate via the transfer roll is known as a siderographer. The siderographer who made the 24¢ plates was Samuel De Binder, whose initials “S De B.” appear in red in the lower left corner of sheets produced before the BEP started trimming off the bottom margin. De Binder did not put his initials on the vignette plate.



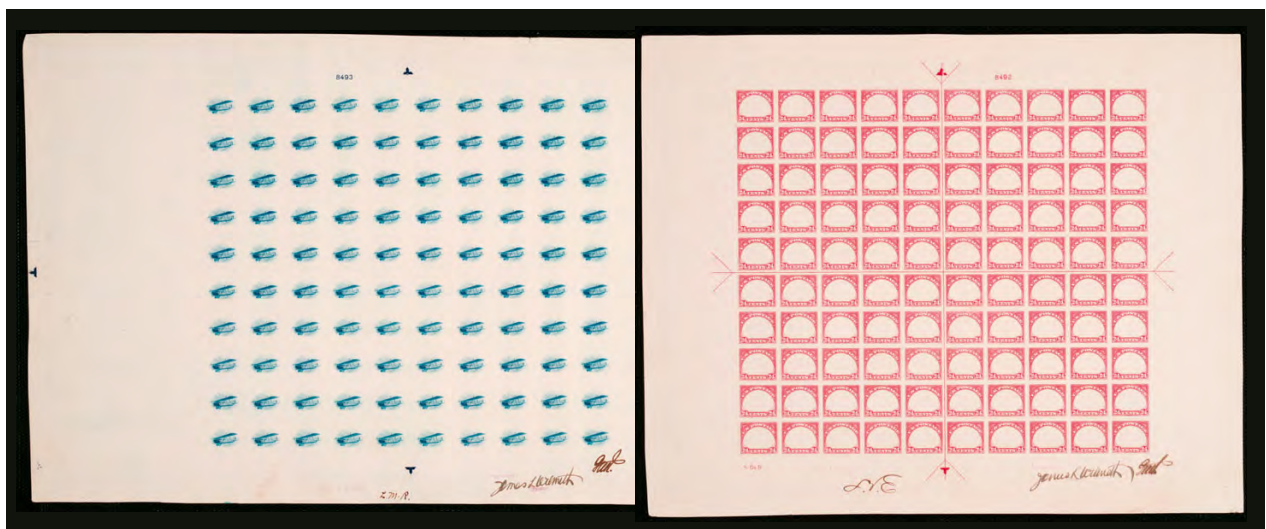
Die proof in issued colors approved by PMG Burleson
Image: Smithsonian National Postal Museum

Samuel De Binder, born in 1864, was 54 years old when he made the two plates for the first U.S. airmail stamp. He started working for the BEP in 1908 and made a total of 149 plates before retiring in 1929. His son Clyde also worked for the BEP as a plate finisher and siderographer. (Source: "Samuel and Clyde De Binder," Rodney A. Juell and Doug D'Avino, *United States Specialist*, April 2005, digital version available at <http://www.usstamps.org>). According to an article by Clifford C. Cole (*The American Philatelist*, February 1982), De Binder used two separate three-subject transfer rolls—one with the vignette and the other with the frame—to make the two plates. The BEP records state that one transfer roll was made from the frame die and three rolls from the vignette die.

The process of applying pressure with levers and rocking the transfer roll over the plate with a hand wheel required considerable skill to achieve accuracy. The need for precision was even greater in making the two plates for bicolored printing, because the subjects on each plate had to be exactly aligned with each other, or the printed designs would be misaligned. To obtain proper alignment, De Binder made tiny dots on the vignette plate to space his entries at even intervals. The minute dots appear faintly on most of the stamps in a sheet. Another common practice was to use a plate subject as a guide for other relief entries by aligning one of the reliefs on the transfer roll with the recessed entry on the plate, then rocking the other two reliefs in their positions.

Despite De Binder's skill and best efforts, there was still a slight variation that caused a shift in the alignment between the frames and the vignettes. On a perfectly aligned printed sheet, if the planes in the top row are centered within the frames, they begin to drift progressively downward toward the bottom of the sheet. The proof impressions from the frame and die plates, located at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum and shown here, confirm that the spacing was not precisely aligned between the two plates. This observation made from the proofs on card rules out the possibility that the misregistration found on printed sheets was caused by paper shrinkage during the printing process.

De Binder engraved his initials "S. De B." at the lower right corner of the steel frame plate, which produced printed initials in the lower left corner of the sheet. The margin with De Binder's initials was left intact on sheets from the first few days of printing, but after the word "Top" was added to the plate(s) and the sheet-trimming process was modified, his initials no longer appeared on sheets. Since the Inverted Jenny sheet comes from the early production and original trimming format, the "S De B." initials are present on the unique Inverted Jenny corner-margin block of four.



Proofs made from plates 8492 (red frame) and 8493 (blue vignette)

Image: Smithsonian National Postal Museum

In addition to plate numbers and his initials, De Binder created guide lines on the frame plate. These vertical and horizontal guide lines divide the sheet into quarters and have arrow-shaped ends that appear in the selvage. The frame plate also has small registration markers at the top and bottom. The same markers were put on the vignette plate at top and bottom, and they were used to check the alignment of the impressions (the alignment is correct when they precisely overlap).

On the vignette plate there are additional registration markers at the sides, a few inches from the stamp subjects. These were not meant to be printed, but were used by the printer's assistant to align a sheet of paper with the printed frame impression with the vignette plate for the second impression.

Printing—10-12 May 1918

Despite the Inverted Jenny stamp's fame and the attention paid to it at the time of issue, right from the beginning there has been misinformation, misunderstanding and disagreement about how the error occurred. The potential for a printing error was anticipated as soon as the USPOD announced that the first airmail stamp would be bicolored. The Inverted Jenny's discoverer, William T. Robey, was familiar with the inverts that occurred during production of the bicolored 1901 Pan-American Issue. Before 14 May 1918, Robey wrote to a fellow collector, expressing hope that he might find inverts at the post office when he bought the new airmail stamp.

To determine the most plausible scenario for how the Inverted Jenny occurred, a quick overview of the printing process will be helpful.



BEP Spider Press

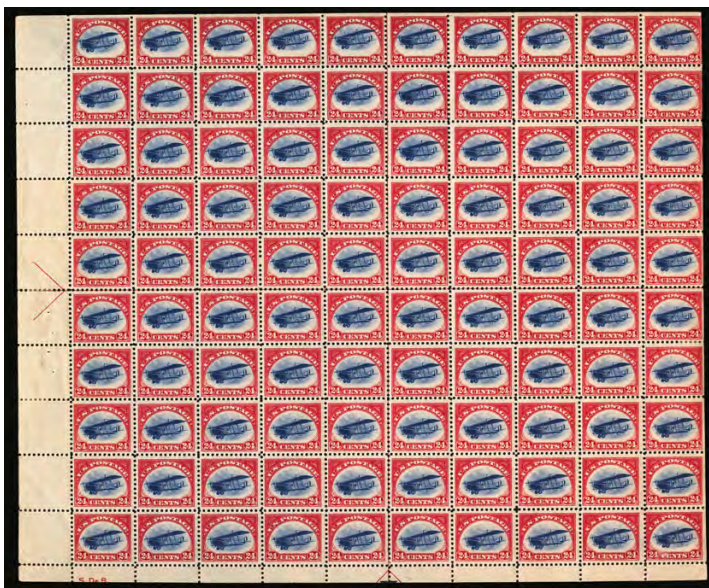
Printing Method—Intaglio printing on a hand-operated press is extremely labor intensive. Printing each sheet involves multiple steps, enumerated below, and these steps must be repeated for bicolored printing, with extra attention required to ensure precise alignment of the two impressions.

Because the BEP was under enormous pressure to print large quantities of wartime tax stamps, bonds and other securities, the bicolored airmail stamps were printed on an old Spider Press, so named because the hand-operated turning wheel has long handles that resemble the legs of a spider. A photograph of a Spider Press is shown here, and additional information about its operation may be found on the Smithsonian National Postal Museum website (<http://postalmuseum.si.edu/collections/object-spotlight/spider-press.html>).

The steps involved in printing one sheet are as follows:

- Remove the plate from the press bed and warm it to allow the ink to spread more evenly
- Apply ink to the plate and wipe the non-printing surface clean
- Return the plate to the press bed
- Dampen the paper and carefully position the sheet on the press (this is done by the printer's assistant, whose hands are kept clean)
- Apply mechanical pressure to create the impression
- After the impression is made, remove the sheet from the press and stack it for inspection and additional production steps.

Trimming—At this point it will be helpful to repeat that the printed sheets of the 24¢ airmail stamp were originally trimmed at the top and right, cutting off the plate numbers at the top and the guide arrow at the right (shown in the photo opposite). This was done to make the sheets fit into post office



Trimming format of early sheets—straight edge at top and right, selvage at bottom (there is a blind perforation in 5th row)

drawers. It was accomplished by substituting a cutting knife for one of the perforating wheels on the perforating machine. As the sheet was perforated, the cutting wheel trimmed off the excess margin.

A tiny telltale characteristic of the perforating mechanism used to perforate and trim the 24¢ sheets is a single missing pin in the fourth vertical line of perforations. This defect appears as a “blind” (missing)



Positions 63 and 64 with blind perforation

perforation between the third and fourth columns of stamps (its position from top to bottom varies). It is found on Positions 63 and 64 from the Inverted Jenny sheet (shown at left). On some sheets, it is transposed and appears between the seventh and eighth columns, indicating a 180-degree change in orientation of the printed sheet and perforating wheels. The missing perforation was apparently repaired at a later point, since it is not present on some sheets.

The intact sheet selvage on early-production sheets has the guide arrows at the left and bottom, and the siderographer’s initials at the bottom left, but no plate numbers. This trimming characteristic of early-production sheets is a factor in determining how the error might have occurred. The straight edges at the top and right of early-production sheets are typical of panes of 100 stamps from 400-stamp sheets. For this reason, when the Inverted Jenny error was discovered, it was assumed that the sheet came from a 400-subject plate on one of the BEP’s regular presses. Philatelists at the time widely assumed that three other panes of Inverted Jenny errors, cut from the same sheet, were lurking in post offices.

Inversion Error—Given the steps and handling necessary to print a sheet of bicolored stamps on the hand-operated Spider Press, is it possible to determine who made the mistake and how it happened? Unfortunately, not with certainty. The order of printing was frame first, then vignette. Therefore, sheets with freshly-printed frames would be stacked by the printer’s assistant, checked for defects, counted and returned to the press for the second run of vignette impressions. Because the frames were printed first, there has never been any doubt that the Inverted Jenny stamps are “center inverted” errors, not “frame inverted.” However, did the inversion occur because the sheet of paper was turned around 180 degrees? Or, after the vignette plate was removed, warmed and inked, did the plate printer put it back in a 180-degree rotated position?

Official reports and philatelists in general have leaned toward the inverted paper theory, but certain aspects of production actually tip the scale in favor of the inverted plate theory. Since the sheets were checked after the first pass on the frame plate, the stack of sheets with frame impressions should have been in order and consistently oriented. The printer's assistant had to remove each sheet, dampen it for printing, and carefully position it on the plate, using the two wide-set guides for visual alignment. After the printer made the impression, the sheet would be removed and stacked for drying, pressing and gumming.

In the inverted sheet scenario, the printer's assistant—the only one with clean hands who handled the actual paper—would have to rotate the sheet 180 degrees before it was placed on the plate. Then, the same sheet would have to be rotated 180 degrees again before perforating and trimming. Unless the invert sheet was rotated a second time, the straight edges would be at the bottom and left, rather than the top and right (looking at the sheet with the red frame upright). The missing perforation found between the third and fourth columns (Positions 63 and 64) of the Inverted Jenny sheet is further evidence that the sheet's orientation was consistent with others with the straight edges at top and right. Therefore, if one accepts the inverted sheet theory, then the Inverted Jenny sheet sold to Robey was rotated 180 degrees twice: once before the blue vignette printing, and again before the perforating and trimming process.

On the other hand, the inverted plate theory eliminates the need for a double-rotation of the paper. In this scenario, after the vignette plate had been removed from the press, warmed, inked and wiped, the plate printer put it back on the press rotated 180 degrees from its normal orientation. While this seems an unlikely mistake for a skilled BEP printer to make, a few factors weigh in favor of a plate rotation error.

First, the design of the plane vignette does not have a clearly defined top and bottom in its shape and appearance. In fact, in 1918 very few people had even seen an actual airplane, so its appearance was unfamiliar. Obviously, the printed Inverted Jenny sheet escaped detection during the handling and inspection steps that followed the printing error. Therefore, it is conceivable that a plate printer, looking at a steel printing plate on the press bed, would not instinctively notice the inverted orientation of the planes.

Second, the plate itself did not have any distinguishing marks to indicate top or bottom, other than the small plate number at the top. Due to their symmetry, the registration markers at top and bottom and wide-set markers at the sides would not provide a visual cue. As far as anyone knows or has reported, the plate did not have notches or another structural feature that would prevent placement on the press bed with a 180-degree rotation.

If, in fact, the sheet of paper remained correctly orientated throughout the entire process, then the invert sheet Robey purchased was the result of the plate printer's mistake, and it escaped detection during the inspection process and handling further down the production line.

Printings—Another technical matter that generates some controversy among philatelic specialists is the division of 1918 24¢ airmail stamp production into first, second and third printings. The three-printings concept evolved from the plate alterations, but no records have been found to support the division of production into three separate printings. Some argue that the three-printings concept distorts the events as they actually unfolded. Rather than dwell on the number of printings, an explanation of what makes the stamps produced different is more helpful.

There is no argument over the dates and characteristics of the earliest sheets printed and issued. According to BEP records, the frame plate 8492 was put on the press on Friday, 10 May 1918. At this point, the frame plate had only a plate number at the top (above Position 7 on the printed sheet) and the "S De B." initials at bottom left. A supply of sheets with red frame impressions—the exact number is not known—was ready for the second run on Saturday, 11 May 1918, at 4:00 p.m., when the vignette plate 8493 was put on the press (source: Amick, *JENNY!*, page 28). The vignette plate had only the plate number (above Position 4).

It is not known if BEP employees worked on Sunday, 12 May 1918, but by Monday, 13 May 1918, a supply of fully gummed and perforated sheets is reported to have reached the main post office in Washington, D.C.

[Even on this point, philatelists disagree. Some claim that no stamps were available on Monday, 13 May 1918, and that the true first day of sale was Tuesday, 14 May 1918, when the stamps went on sale in the three principal airmail route cities: Washington, Philadelphia and New York.]

The discovery of the invert error on 14 May 1918 was immediately reported to postal officials on the same day. The next day, 15 May 1918, as the inaugural flights were taking off, the BEP took its first step toward preventing the same mistake from reoccurring. To facilitate inspection and make it easier to spot a sheet with the vignette printed upside down, the word “Top” was added to the vignette plate 8493 above Position 3. The trimming procedure was also changed to leave the top selvage and plate imprints intact.

Sheets printed from the modified vignette plate in combination with impressions from the unmodified frame plate have just the blue “Top” and are known to collectors as “Blue Top Only” plate imprints. All of the Blue Top Only sheets have the top selvage intact and a straight edge at bottom. The majority of Blue Top Only sheets or multiples have a straight edge at the left and arrow margin at the right, and the blind perforation is between the seventh and eighth columns, which is the opposite of the first trimming format. This indicates a 180-degree change in orientation between the sheet and the perforations.

However, sometime during production of the Blue Top Only sheets, another 180-degree change in orientation must have occurred. On some Blue Top Only sheets and plate blocks, the straight edge at the side is not on the left, but on the right as it was on the first sheets produced. The missing perforation also moves from the seventh/eighth columns to the third/fourth columns (again, as it was on the first sheet produced). The Double Top sheets always have the arrow on the left and straight edge on the right.

The next plate alteration was the addition of the word “Top” to the frame plate 8492 above Position 8. Interestingly, the fonts used for the frame and vignette plates are not the same, which suggests they were done at different times by different BEP employees. When sheets printed from the modified frame plate were placed on the press with the modified vignette plate, the “Double Top” sheets were produced. The vast majority of 24¢ sheets were the Double Top imprint variety. They are consistently trimmed with the straight edge at right and arrow at left. Some have the blind perforation hole, and some do not.

Returning to the debate about multiple printings, some specialists classify the three types of sheets as first, second and third printings. This classification implies that the supply of sheets without the “Top” came from a printing that had a beginning and end. Then, the vignette plate was modified by adding the word “Top,” and a second printing occurred with a start and finish. Finally, the frame plate was modified by adding “Top,” and a third printing took place. Three versions, three printings.

Other specialists have challenged this classification and chronology. They say the more likely scenario is that a supply of frame sheets was printed on the first two days of production, 10 May and the morning of 11 May. At 350 sheets per day, the total number of frame sheets without the “Top” imprint would be less than 700. Then, on 11 May at 4:00 p.m., the BEP started printing sheets from the vignette plate. By 12 or



Printed from frame plate without “Top” and vignette plate with “Top”—this type of imprint is known as Blue Top Only

Printed from vignette and frame plates with “Top”—this is a Double Top imprint

13 May, a small supply of bicolored sheets printed from the unmodified plates—no more than a few hundred—was gummed, perforated and packed for distribution, reaching all three cities for sale on 14 May (and possibly one day earlier at the Washington, D.C., main post office). Included among these early-production sheets was the Inverted Jenny sheet Robey purchased on 14 May 1918.

In this scenario, when the BEP halted production, a stack of sheets with frame impressions only, without the red “Top,” was still awaiting the second stage of printing. Once the vignette plate was modified on 15 May 1918 with the addition of the word “Top,” the frame sheets without the word “Top” were put on the press. It seems logical that the BEP, rather than discard valuable and needed product, simply used up the existing supply of frame sheets. Even if they knew the word “Top” would be added to the frame plate before more sheets were printed, they would still use the previously-printed sheets.

Finally, when the supply of frame sheets (without “Top”) was exhausted, the modified frame plate with “Top” was put back on the press, and the next group of sheets produced had the Double Top imprint.

The 24¢ Air Post stamp was current for only two months before the airmail rate was lowered to 16¢ and a new stamp was issued in July 1918. In total, 2,198,600 stamps were printed, and 2,134,988 were distributed. A director of the BEP reported to Philip H. Ward, a Philadelphia stamp dealer, that eight other invert error sheets were detected and destroyed. Only one out of approximately 22,000 sheets ever reached the public.

Sale Days—13-14 May 1918

The philosophical thought experiment — If a tree falls in the forest, and no one is around to hear it, does it make noise? — has a philatelic corollary. If the 24¢ airmail stamps went on sale at the main post office in Washington, D.C., on Monday, 13 May 1918, but no one knew about it in advance or bought them, is that day the true first day of sale?

Specialists have engaged in vigorous debates over which day the stamps actually went on sale — 13 or 14 May 1918 — and in the absence of a preponderance of evidence to support one position or the other, it becomes a matter of interpretation and conjecture. The irony is that once the 13 May 1918 date was introduced into the historical record, the total absence of 24¢ Air Post covers postmarked on that day was remedied by forgers who produced covers and cards with the coveted 13 May 1918 postal markings. If any of the stamps were sold on Monday, they could only have been bought at the main post office in Washington, D.C. It was not until Tuesday, 14 May, that the stamps went on sale at other post offices in the District of Columbia and in the two other principal airmail route cities, Philadelphia and New York.

The USPOD put the stamps on sale one day ahead of the scheduled first flights, so that the public could buy them and prepare covers for mailing on 15 May 1918. Most of the covers carried on the 1918 airmail flights only have the special datestamp and bars cancellation, which was struck from a single “duplex” device. This marking was made for use in the three cities by customizing the devices with the names of Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and New York.



24¢ used on the first day of sale in Philadelphia, 14 May 1918, and carried on first flight the next day (southbound from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C.)

DISCOVERY OF THE INVERTED JENNY

ON 10 MAY 1918, JUST DAYS BEFORE THE NEW AIRMAIL STAMPS WERE PUT ON SALE, William T. Robey (circa 1889-1949), a stamp collector and employee of the Washington, D.C., brokerage firm W. B. Hibbs and Company, wrote to his friend and fellow collector, Malcolm H. Ganser. Robey had read the USPOD announcement of the new airmail issue and presciently gave Ganser the heads up: "It might interest you to know that there are two parts to the design, one an insert into the other, like the Pan-American issues. I think it would pay to be on the lookout for inverts on account of this."

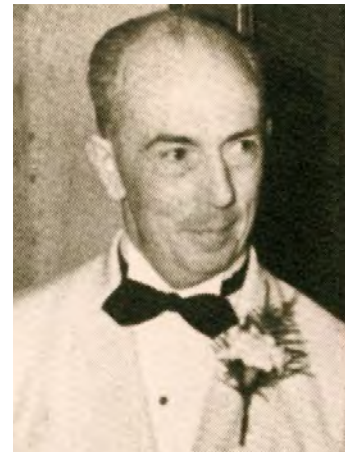
On 14 May, Ganser bought some of the new airmail stamps in Philadelphia, but they were all correctly printed. He used one on a cover addressed to Robey, which was postmarked early in the morning on 15 May at the Ganser's hometown post office in Norristown, Pa., then carried on the inaugural southbound flight from Philadelphia. (By the time the plane took off in the afternoon of 15 May, Ganser already knew of his friend Robey's great discovery.

While Robey sat in his office on Friday, 10 May, dreaming about the possibility of finding an invert at the post office, the vignette plate was already on the press several blocks south at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. Over the weekend and on Monday, 13 May, sheets were being printed, gummed, perforated and trimmed. Among those sheets from the first few of days of production was the object of Robey's dreams, the Inverted Jenny.

Robey's employer, the brokerage firm of Hibbs and Company, was located at 725 15th Street N.W. in downtown Washington, D.C. (now called the Folger Building). The New York Avenue branch post office was located just a few minutes away on foot, at 1317 New York Avenue. Early in the morning of Tuesday, 14 May, Robey walked to the post office with \$30 he had withdrawn from his account. There are conflicting accounts from Robey about what happened that day, but the most plausible recollection is that he was dissatisfied with the centering of the few sheets the clerk had available in the morning, and, after being told a fresh supply was expected, he returned at noon.

As Robey recounted in 1938 in an article he wrote for the *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, the same clerk was on duty when Robey returned at noon. When asked if new sheets had arrived, the clerk reached down under the counter and offered a full sheet. Robey immediately recognized that the planes were flying upside down. He described his feelings at that moment: "my heart stood still... it was the thrill that comes once in a lifetime."

Robey promptly paid \$24 for the sheet without disclosing the error. He asked if the clerk had any more and was shown three other sheets, all normal. At that point Robey revealed the upside-down airplane errors to the clerk, who urgently left his window to make a telephone call. Concerned that his sheet might be confiscated, Robey left and walked to the Eleventh Street branch office to see if any other errors might be there. He found none and then returned to the Hibbs office to tell his co-workers and notify collec-



William T. Robey, discoverer of the Inverted Jenny



Contemporary photograph of the New York Avenue branch post office in Washington DC, where Robey purchased the Inverted Jenny sheet—from *Ward's Philatelic News*, March 1931, with a note by Philip H. Ward that Robey himself took the photo "at our request."

tor friends and dealers of his discovery. Robey sent telegrams to a few collectors and dealers in New York and Philadelphia, alerting them that he had discovered an invert error and, for whatever reason, giving them the plate number that was visible on the bottom of the sheet (the top was trimmed).

By 4:00 p.m. on 14 May, sales of the airmail stamps were stopped by postal officials. For the next two hours, clerks inspected the supply for additional error sheets. Sales resumed at 6:00 p.m.

Although Robey had never disclosed his name or address to any of the postal clerks, a co-worker at Hibbs revealed it that afternoon while searching for more errors at one of the branch post offices. According to Robey, on the day he bought the sheet he was visited at his office by two postal inspectors, who attempted to confiscate it. Their efforts were rebuffed by Robey, who stated that he had purchased the sheet for face value at the post office and had as much right to ownership as anyone who had ever purchased other stamp errors over the counter. Frustrated and indignant at Robey's refusal to comply with their demands, the two inspectors left.

Dealer to Dealer—14-19 May 1918

Robey was in his 20s when he bought the Inverted Jenny sheet. He and his wife of five years, Caroline, had an infant daughter and lived in a modest apartment. Although Hibbs and Company paid him a decent salary for his position as an auditing clerk, the prospect of making thousands of dollars on the resale of his Inverted Jenny sheet had life-changing implications. The day Robey bought the sheet, he began soliciting offers from the dealers he knew.

His first call was to Hamilton F. Colman, a Washington, D.C., dealer of some renown. Colman was not in the office when Robey called, and his assistant, Catherine L. Manning, listened incredulously as Robey described his new find. Manning went on to become the first woman outside the sciences to achieve the position of Assistant Curator at the Smithsonian and helped care for the national stamp collection for nearly 30 years, from 1922 to 1951. After learning about the discovery, Colman stopped by Robey's office later in the day, examined the sheet, and made a token \$500 offer for it, which was briskly rejected. After work, Robey met Colman at his office, where a small group had gathered, including Mrs. Manning. Among those present was Joseph B. Leavy, who had been a stamp dealer in New York City before the turn of the century and was, at the time of the meeting, the first "Government Philatelist" in charge of the national stamp collection. Leavy was intimately familiar with the USPOD and BEP operations, and he published frequent reports about new issues and production methods.

The first airmail issue was produced so quickly that Leavy never had time to learn about the production details in advance. Unaware that the stamps had been printed on the Spider Press from a plate of 100 subjects, Leavy observed the straight edges at the top and right of the Inverted Jenny sheet and assumed they were just like those on the quarter-section panes from sheets of 400. Leavy told the group that three other panes of 100 from a sheet of 400 had to be in circulation. Robey recollected this comment in his 1938 account, and it must have concerned him at the time.

Once Robey notified others about his discovery, dealers and collectors went on the hunt for more invert sheets. The two-hour stoppage of sales from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on 14 May meant that no one in the three cities where the stamps were available could buy them until postal clerks had time to check for errors. By the time sales resumed, the chances of finding an invert sheet were almost nil. The next day, 15 May, the BEP implemented the "Top" imprint strategy to prevent more errors from evading detection. If Robey had known that the small supply of 24¢ sheets in post offices had been thoroughly examined and that more errors were unlikely after the BEP changed the imprints, he might have been more confident that he possessed the only errors. However, most collectors were familiar with market decline that

occurred after the 5c Red error (Scott 467 and 505) was discovered a year earlier. As more sheets containing the 5c error were found, the price dropped drastically. Leavy's comment that 300 more Inverted Jenny stamps were waiting to be discovered must have given Robey a greater sense of urgency to sell while the selling was good.

The night of 14 May, Robey nervously walked the streets with his paper fortune in his briefcase. Concerned by the postal inspectors' aggressive posturing, Robey's employer refused to allow him to use the company safe to store the stamps overnight. When he finally returned home late in the evening, he and his wife fretted over keeping the stamps in their apartment.

On Wednesday, 15 May, the day of the first airmail flights, Robey mailed a letter to Elliott Perry, a prominent dealer who represented several major collectors in buying and selling. The letter was sent by regular mail early in the morning, and, in an era when a letter could actually travel from Washington, D.C., to Westfield, N.J., in one day, the mail carrier delivered Robey's letter to Perry at 6:00 p.m. Later in the evening, after attending a dinner party, Perry called Robey and tried to secure the right of first refusal. Whether Robey actually agreed or not is uncertain, but Perry's letter to Robey with a dollar silver certificate to confirm the agreement was promptly returned.

At the same time Robey reached out to Perry, he contacted Percy Mann, the Philadelphia dealer who used the "Special Aero Mail" labels found on early flight covers. Mann responded on Wednesday, 15 May, asking if he could meet with Robey and examine the sheet. After seeing the intact sheet, Mann offered \$10,000, but Robey turned him down, explaining that he still wished to go to New York to obtain offers. Mann asked for the opportunity to bid higher if his offer was equaled or topped, and Robey agreed. On Friday afternoon, after a day's work, Robey boarded the northbound train and arrived in New York around 9:00 p.m. He was greeted at the Hotel McAlpin by Percy Doane and Elliott Perry, who had arranged to meet Robey and examine the sheet. The two dealers asked Robey if he had received any offers, and Robey informed them that he had turned down \$10,000. Robey went to sleep that night with a plan to find a buyer the next day.

On Saturday morning, 18 May, Robey walked down to 111 Broadway to pay a visit on Colonel Edward H. R. Green at the colonel's office. The receptionist informed Robey that the colonel was away for a few days, so Robey left, not realizing that the person he had hoped to see would be the ultimate buyer in two days.

Robey's next stop was the office of Stanley Gibbons Inc., the American company run by Eustace B. Power. After receiving a \$250 offer and a warning from Power that he was negotiating for the purchase of three other sheets, Robey left to visit the office of Scott Stamp & Coin Company. He was told that they did not wish to make an offer, but would sell the sheet for a commission.

Feeling "rather low and disgusted" by his morning of failed efforts, Robey returned to his hotel to find one of the Klemanns of Nassau Stamp Company waiting for him. After examining the sheet, Klemann offered Robey \$2,500. Upon hearing from Robey that someone had already offered four times that amount, Klemann lashed out, saying that Robey was crazy, and anyone offering \$10,000 was also crazy, and off he went.

Robey called Mann on Saturday night to say that he had not received an equivalent or better offer while in New York, but had decided to keep the sheet rather than sell it for \$10,000. Mann asked if Robey would stop in Philadelphia on the Sunday return trip, and Robey agreed to do so. At Philadelphia, Robey was met by Mann, and the two visited the home of Eugene Klein, one of the country's leading dealers. Days earlier, on 14 May, Klein had prepared envelopes with the new 24c airmail stamp and addressed them to colleagues in the U.S. and overseas. They were carried on the 15 May inaugural flight from Philadelphia. The typewritten letter Klein inserted into each cover states that sales of the new airmail stamp started in Philadelphia on 14 May at 12:00 noon, but were stopped at 4:00 p.m.

Sold!—19-21 May 1918

The meeting between Eugene Klein and William T. Robey, with Percy Mann as matchmaker, was to have profound effects on the future of philately.

Klein was a seasoned negotiator. No doubt he had been informed by Mann that Robey had turned down a \$10,000 offer, but also that no equivalent or higher offers had been made in New York. Klein asked Robey to set the price, and in response Robey said he would take no less than \$15,000. After consulting with Mann, Klein asked Robey for an option at \$15,000, which would expire at 3:00 p.m. the next day (Monday, 20 May). Robey agreed.



19 May 1918 *Washington Evening Star* article reporting Robey's "Upsidedown Airplane Stamps" and a \$15,000 offer

If so, perhaps it worked. On Monday morning, Robey received a telephone call from H. F. Colman, the dealer who had offered \$500 for the sheet six days earlier. He was now ready to pay \$18,000! Colman was apparently inspired by something or someone to increase his offer by a multiple of 36. Robey could not accept the offer until Klein's option expired later in the day. Whether it expired at 3:00 p.m., as Robey recollected, or 4:30 p.m., as indicated in Klein's confirmation letter to Robey (shown opposite), is unclear and not very important. By the end of 20 May, the sheet was sold to Klein for \$15,000, subject to delivery and payment the following day.

Robey and his father-in-law traveled to Philadelphia on Tuesday, 21 May, and delivered the sheet to Klein at noon. Robey was handed a certified check for \$15,000, which gave him a \$14,976 profit on his \$24 post office purchase. One wonders what Robey and Caroline's father discussed on the return trip home, with Klein's \$15,000 check in hand.

The Colonel's Inverts—1918

The accounts of the sale from Robey to Klein and then to Colonel Green have conflicting details (the Amick book goes into depth on the differing accounts). One aspect of the transactions is definite: Colonel Green bought the sheet no later than Monday, 20 May, the day Klein exercised his option to buy it from Robey. On 21 May 1918, the *New York Times* morning newspaper ran a story announcing that Colonel Green purchased the sheet for \$20,000 (shown opposite). The newspaper must have been informed of the purchase on 20 May by someone other than Robey, who could not have known about the resale. It is remarkable that a news story about the \$20,000 resale to Colonel Green was published Tuesday morning, before Robey reached Philadelphia to deliver the sheet and collect payment from Klein.

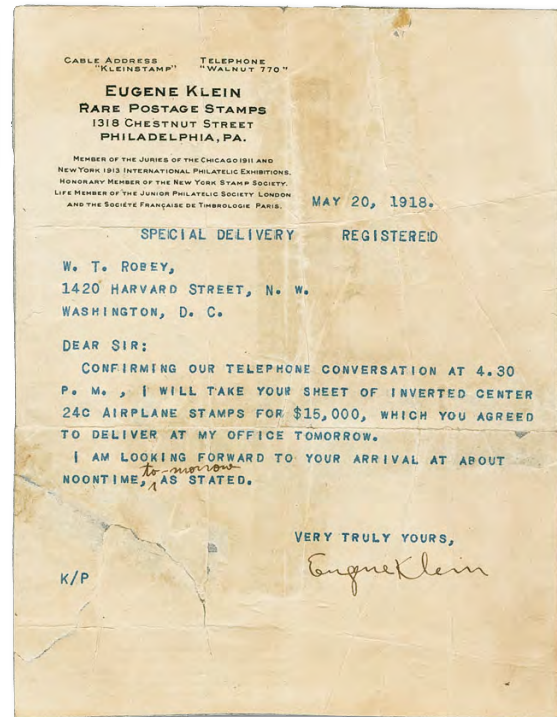
The price represented a \$5,000 profit for Klein, who kept half and shared the rest with Percy Mann and Joseph A. Steinmetz, who had formed a "combine" with Klein for the negotiations.

In a curious twist on the story told by Robey and repeated by others, the *Washington Evening Star* published an article on 19 May (shown at left), stating that they had received a wire from Robey "yesterday" (Saturday, 18 May), informing them that he had received an offer of \$15,000 for the sheet and was "considering it." Who made that offer, and when? Robey never mentioned another \$15,000 offer, and the timing of the newspaper article and reference to a wire from the previous day make it impossible for that offer to be the one made by Klein on Sunday. Did Robey deliberately feed the newspaper misinformation on Saturday to generate higher offers?



Klein's registered letter to Robey confirming the purchase of the Inverted Jenny sheet for \$15,000

Eugene Klein
(1878-1944)



Edward Howland Robinson Green (1868-1936) was the son of Hetty Green (1834-1916), one of the wealthiest and most astute investors in American history. Hetty's extreme frugality was exploited by her adversaries and made for good copy in the press, but in reality she was a woman in a man's world, during the era of robber barons and deals done in dark oak rooms with thick blue cigar smoke. Her reputation as the "Witch of Wall Street" was undeserved, and in fact she despised many of the titans of industry and finance for their predatory ways and profligate spending. She sympathized with the average hardworking citizen who had to pay more for basics, because of trusts and monopolies that fixed the costs of goods and services.

Hetty's son "Ned" was obese and had a prosthetic leg, the result of a childhood injury that was improperly treated with homeopathic medicine. Nonetheless, he was a skilled manager of the family's business affairs and earned Hetty's trust, as opposed to her husband and Ned's father, Edward Green, whose bad investments and excessive borrowing forced Hetty to bail him out when the bank foreclosed.

When Hetty died in 1916, she left an estate variously estimated to be worth \$100 million to \$200 million, the equivalent of \$2 billion to \$4 billion in 2016. Her two children, Ned and his sister Sylvia, shared the estate equally. One year later Ned was free to marry his long-time girlfriend, Mabel E. Harlow, whom Hetty had accepted as her son's companion as long as he did not risk the family fortune by marrying her. Mabel, a voluptuous, red-headed stage performer from Texas, went along with the informal arrangement while Hetty was alive.

\$20,000 BY COL. GREEN FOR AIR MAIL STAMPS

Sheet with Plane Inverted
Sold Over Post Office
Counter for \$24.

OTHERS WERE CANCELED

Buyer Will Keep Some of His Purchase for His Collection and
Give Rest to Friends.

New York Times 21 May 1918 headline announcing the sale of the Inverted Jenny sheet to Col. Green

Image: © The New York Times

With his newly-inherited wealth and freedom from his mother's disapproving view of conspicuous consumption, the 300-pound six-foot-four Colonel Green embarked on a buying spree of unbridled extravagance. By some estimates he spent more than \$3 million on everything from stamps and coins to jewelry and erotic literature. At one point he owned all five 1913 Liberty Head nickels. Of course, on 20 May 1918 he became the new owner of the Inverted Jenny sheet through the deal arranged by Eugene Klein.

Colonel Green authorized Klein to divide the sheet into singles and blocks, and to sell what the colonel did not retain for his own collection. Before doing so, Klein lightly penciled the position number on the gum side of each stamp, enabling future philatelists to cite every stamp by its exact location in the sheet. Klein initially advertised fully perforated singles from the sheet for \$250 and straight-edge positions (top or right) for \$175. He then withdrew the offering, giving the disingenuous explanation that he had placed the sheet privately, and asked prospective buyers to apply for a price. As the facts show, the sheet had been sold to Green before Klein even took possession of it. Klein and Green discussed pricing and changed the prices over the next three months. As Klein reported, by the end of July most of the singles without straight edges had been sold for prices ranging from \$250 to \$325.

In the series of 28 auctions held from 1942 to 1946 to disperse Colonel Green's stamp collection after his death in 1936, 38 different Inverted Jenny stamps were offered. Included in this total were the block of eight from the bottom with the plate number selva, three blocks of four, five fully perforated stamps and 13 of the original straight-edge stamps. The 18 extra singles were presumably unsold and returned by Klein to the colonel. Eight of the straight-edge copies were found after the colonel's death, stuck together in an envelope. They were soaked apart and lost their gum before being offered in the Green sales.

Colonel Green was regarded as a somewhat careless custodian of his vast stamp collection. Some accounts report that he had his young female "wards" dismantle collections that had been meticulously written up by leading philatelic scholars. Another story about some Inverted Jenny stamps going down with his yacht is apocryphal. However, the colonel did, in fact, have a locket made for his wife Mabel, which contained Position 9 and, on the flip side, a normal 24¢ stamp. The famous "Locket Copy" was left by Mabel to a female friend in 1950, and after the friend's death it appeared in a 2002 Siegel auction.

While Klein was pulling apart the Inverted Jenny sheet, and Robey and his wife were making plans for what to do with their windfall, poor H. F. Colman—the dealer who raised his offer from \$500 to \$18,000—was trying to find more of the errors. Through an intermediary, Captain A. C. Townsend, he convinced Thomas G. Patten, the New York City postmaster who mailed a first flight cover and letter to President Wilson, to let Joseph Leavy search the supply of sheets contained in the post office vault. Packages of full sheets were opened and inspected, but the all of the planes were flying rightside up. One wonders what would have happened if Colman, Townsend and Leavy had actually found another sheet. Letting a few individuals profit from the special privilege of accessing the post office vault hardly seems like proper civil servant policy.

As for Robey, although he continued to enjoy stamp collecting for another 31 years, he never owned another Inverted Jenny after selling the sheet to Klein. He continued to report other philatelic "discoveries," but none were even remotely comparable to the Inverted Jenny. After witnessing the complete dispersal of Colonel Green's holding of Inverted Jenny stamps, Robey passed away in February 1949.



Colonel Edward H. R. Green with his wife, Mabel (Harlow), and their Boston terrier on the front wheel well



409

- 409 ★ **65c-\$2.60 Graf Zeppelin (C13-C15).** 65c with bottom selvage, first two Mint N.H., \$2.60 lightly hinged, Very Fine set..... 1,375.00



410



411

- 410 ★★ **40c Philip Manzzei, Imperforate Pair (C98b).** Mint N.H. horizontal pair, large margins, Very Fine, rare with only 15 pairs reported by Datz..... 2,250.00
- 411 ★★ **50c Harriet Quimby, Vertical Pair, Imperforate Horizontally (C128a).** Mint N.H. with right selvage, Extremely Fine, Datz states many of the 25 reported pairs have a rejection mark. 900.00

SPECIAL DELIVERY, POSTAGE DUE



412



413

- 412 ★ **10c Blue, Special Delivery (E2).** Original gum, single hinge mark, brilliant color on bright paper, wide and balanced margins, Extremely Fine, with 1996 P.F. certificate..... 500.00
- 413 ★ **10c Brown (J5).** Original gum, lightly hinged, bright shade, well-proportioned margins, Extremely Fine, with 1997 P.F. certificate 900.00

1879 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING



414

- 414 ★ **1c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J8).** Original gum, deep rich color and detailed impression on bright paper

VERY FINE. A RARE SOUND ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1879 ONE-CENT POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING.

With 1999 P.F. certificate 16,000.00

- 415 ★ **2c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J9).** Large part original gum, bright color and crisp impression, light diagonal crease, few thin spots

VERY FINE APPEARING ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE 1879 2-CENT POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTING.

With 1995 P.F. certificate stating original gum.
..... 15,000.00



415



416

- 416 ★ **3c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J10).** Part original gum, rich color, detailed impression, small thin spot at center

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE 3-CENT IS THE RAREST OF THE 1879 POSTAGE DUE SPECIAL PRINTINGS. VERY FEW HAVE ORIGINAL GUM.

With 1985 and 2002 P.F. certificates 20,000.00

- 417 (★) **5c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J11).** Unused (no gum), rich color and detailed impression, faults including thin spots and tears, otherwise Fine, a rare stamp, it has been estimated that only 249 of the 5c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public, with 1999 P.F. certificate..... 13,000.00



417



418

- 418 ★ **10c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J12).** Disturbed original gum, intense shade and impression on bright paper, wide margins, diagonal crease ending in a small tear at left center, otherwise Very Fine, it has been estimated that no more than 174 examples of the 10c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public, with 1997 P.F. certificate 6,500.00

- 419 (★) **30c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J13).** Unused (no gum), detailed impression, small natural inclusion at right, tiny pinhole as sometimes seen on this mesh paper, Very Fine appearance, it has been estimated that no more than 179 examples of the 30c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public, with 1976 P.F. certificate..... 7,000.00



419



420

- 420 ★ **50c Deep Brown, Special Printing (J14).** Part original gum, h.r., rich color on bright paper, reperfed at right, small thin spot at right center, Very Fine appearance, it has been estimated that no more than 179 examples of the 50c Postage Due Special Printing reached the public, with 1997 P.F. certificate..... 7,000.00



421

- 421 ★★ **2c Vermilion (J30).** Mint N.H., brilliant color, detailed impression, fresh and Fine, with copy of 1994 P.F. certificate for block of 20 1,800.00

- 422 ★ **3c Carmine Lake (J54).** Original gum, barely hinged, vibrant color on bright paper, wide margins, Very Fine and choice, with 1996 P.F. certificate 1,050.00



422



423

- 423 ★ **50c Carmine Lake (J58).** Original gum, hinged twice at top but we would still consider this to be lightly hinged as most of the gum is pristine, rich color on bright paper

VERY FINE. THE 1914 50-CENT POSTAGE DUE IS THE RAREST OF THE REGULARLY ISSUED POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Scott No. J58 has the highest catalogue value of any regularly issued Postage Due stamp. This stamp is the key to any meaningful collection of the Postage Due issues.

With 1998 P.F. certificate 11,500.00

- 424 ★ **1c Rose (J59).** Original gum, lightly hinged, brilliant color, fresh and Fine, with 1997 P.F. certificate 4,000.00



424

OFFICIALS



425



426



427

- 425 ★ **24c Agriculture (O8).** Original gum, vivid color, well-proportioned margins, Very Fine and choice, with 1997 P.F. certificate 425.00
- 426 ★ **10c Executive (O14).** Original gum, h.r., brilliant color, fresh and Very Fine..... 1,200.00
- 427 ★ **90c Justice (O34).** Original gum, pretty shade, Very Fine, ex Hillmer, with 1995 P.F. certificate.... 1,900.00



428



429



430

- 428 ★ **\$5.00 State (O69).** Original gum, small h.r., intense colors and detailed impressions, expertly reperfed, Very Fine appearance 7,500.00
- 429 (★) **\$10.00 State (O70).** Unused (no gum), bright colors, choice centering for this difficult issue, Very Fine, with 1983 P.F. certificate..... 2,500.00
- 430 ★ **\$20.00 State (O71).** Original gum, bright colors, crisp impressions, expertly reperfed at right, Very Fine appearance, with 1991 P.S.E. certificate not mentioning reperfering..... 5,000.00



431

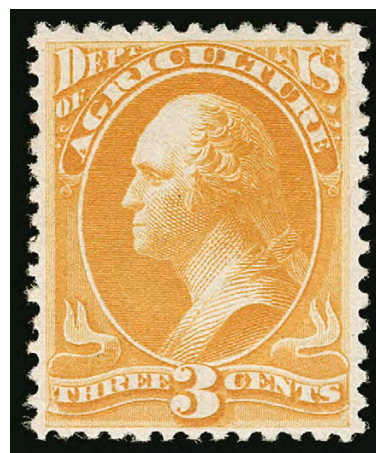
- 431 ★ **1c Agriculture, Soft Paper (O94).** Without gum as issued, vivid color and crisp impression, gorgeous centering with wide and balanced margins

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF THE ONE-CENT AGRICULTURE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY PRINTING.

As discerning collectors know, the Officials can be extremely difficult to obtain in sound, centered condition. This is especially true of the American printings on soft porous papers, which are prone to faults. The example offered here is a condition rarity.

With 1980 P.F. certificate 5,500.00

- 432 ★ **3c Agriculture, Soft Paper (O95).** Original gum, lightly hinged, intense shade and impression, fresh and Very Fine, with 1997 P.F. certificate 1,250.00



432



433

- 433 ★ **24c Interior, Soft Paper (O103).** Original gum, lightly hinged, vibrant color, fresh and Fine, surprisingly scarce in sound original-gum condition, with 1997 P.F. certificate 4,500.00

- 434 (★) **90c Treasury, Soft Paper (O113).** Unused (no gum), rich color, small thin surface scrape at center, otherwise Very Fine, with 1992 P.F. certificate 3,000.00



434



Newspapers & Periodicals

In 1865 the Post Office began issuing special stamps to indicate bulk-mailing postage had been received from publishers of newspapers and journals. Most of these stamps were intended to be affixed in an official receipt book and cancelled. Their unusual designs and high denominations caught the attention of collectors, who were able to buy the stamps, either from postmasters or as Special Printings.

1875 ISSUE



435



436



437

- 435 ★ **\$9.00 Yellow, 1875 Issue (PR27).** Original gum, brilliant color, wide margins, vertical crease at right, Very Fine appearance 4,500.00
- 436 ★ **\$9.00 Yellow, 1875 Issue (PR27).** Slightly disturbed original gum, vivid color, small corner crease and toned spot at bottom left, otherwise Fine and scarce 4,500.00
- 437 ★ **\$36.00 Brown Rose, 1875 Issue (PR30).** Disturbed original gum, intense shade and impression, small thin spots, Very Fine appearance 5,000.00



438

- 438 ★ **\$48.00 Red Brown, 1875 Issue (PR31).** Original gum, deep rich color and sharp impression, wide margins
FINE AND FRESH ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE \$48.00
1875 NEWSPAPER ISSUE.
Ex Hillmer. With 1990 P.F. certificate 7,000.00

- 439 ★ **\$60.00 Violet, 1875 Issue (PR32).** Part original gum covering the bottom two-thirds of the stamp, rich color and fine impression, small corner perf repair at top left, Extremely Fine appearance, ex Hillmer, with 1997 P.F. certificate, Scott Retail as original gum..... 6,500.00



439

1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING

- 440 ★ **4c Gray Black, 1875 Special Printing (PR35).**
Without gum as issued, detailed impression on
bright paper, unusually wide margins, Very Fine
and choice, with copy of 1993 P.F. certificate
..... 700.00



440

- 441 ★ **9c Gray Black, 1875 Special Printing (PR38).**
Without gum as issued, bright shade, wide
margins, Very Fine, with 1991 P.F. and 1992
P.S.E. certificates..... 1,050.00



441

- 442 ★ **36c Pale Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR42).**
Without gum as issued, bright color, small tear at
top left, short perf at bottom left, expertly
reperfed, Very Fine appearance, scarce as only
330 were sold 2,800.00



442



443

- 443 ★ **48c Pale Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR43).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color, wide margins, faint trace of soiling at right, otherwise Very Fine, only 268 were sold, with 1980 P.F. certificate..... 3,750.00

- 444 ★ **60c Pale Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR44).** Without gum as issued, radiant color, centered to left, Fine, scarce as only 222 were sold, with 1977 P.F. certificate 4,750.00



444



445

- 445 ★ **72c Pale Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR45).** Without gum as issued, radiant color, fresh and Fine, a scarce sound example of this Special Printing, only 174 were sold 4,500.00



446

- 446 ★ **84c Pale Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR46).** Without gum as issued, rich color, three wide margins to clear of design at right, single short perf at top, Fine and scarce, only 164 were sold, with 1976 P.F. certificate..... 5,250.00



447

- 447 ★ **96c Pale Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR47).** Without gum as issued, radiant color
FINE EXAMPLE OF THE 96-CENT 1875 CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPER SPECIAL PRINTING.
Only 141 were sold. A Power Search review shows that the centering on the example offered here is typical — very few are known with decent centering and without faults.
With 1980 P.F. certificate 8,500.00

\$1.92 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING



448

- 448 ★ **\$1.92 Dark Brown, 1875 Special Printing (PR48).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color on bright paper, three wide margins, perfs well clear of design at bottom

VERY FINE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE \$1.92 1875 CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPER SPECIAL PRINTING. ONLY 41 WERE SOLD.

The \$1.92 value of the 1875 Continental Newspaper Special Printing marks the start of the rarities of the set. We have offered only ten unduplicated examples in all of our Rarities sales going back to 1964 and in our regular auctions going back to 1994. The stamp offered here is included in that count (1993 Rarities).

Ex Lyons. Signed Bartels. With 1991 P.F. certificate 20,000.00

\$6.00 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING
ONE OF SIX RECORDED EXAMPLES



449

- 449 ★ **\$6.00 Ultramarine, 1875 Special Printing (PR50).** Without gum as issued, choice centering and wide margins, fresh and bright color

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE FINEST EXAMPLE OF THE \$6.00 AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY NEWSPAPER SPECIAL PRINTING IN OUR RECORDS. ONLY FOURTEEN WERE SOLD, AND ONLY SIX HAVE EVER BEEN CERTIFIED AS GENUINE. ONE OF THE RAREST STAMPS IN UNITED STATES PHILATELY.

According to sale records of the 1875 Newspaper Special Printings, 14 of the \$6.00 were sold and delivered. On July 16, 1884, the Special Printings were withdrawn from sale, and the remaining supply was destroyed.

Our records of Scott PR50, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/PR50>, contain only six copies certified as genuine: five by The Philatelic Foundation and one certified by P.S.E. One is reperfed at bottom.

Census No. PR50-UNC-01. With 2003 P.F. certificate 80,000.00

CERTIFIED EXAMPLES OF SCOTT PR50



PR50-UNC-01
PFC 393820 "Genuine"
RAS 2003 Rarities
The stamp offered here



PR50-UNC-02
PFC 476374 "Genuine,
reperfed at bottom"
PFC 29342 "Genuine"



PR50-UNC-03
PFC 259918 "Genuine"
Ex Engel
Ex "Connoisseur"
Ex Weissman
Ex Inman



PR50-UNC-04
PFC 189694 "Genuine"



PR50-UNC-05
PSE "Genuine"
Ex Schwenk



PR50-UNC-06
RAS 3/1/2017
PFC 542092 "Genuine"
PFC 86844 "Genuine"



450

\$36.00 1875 CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE COMPANY SPECIAL PRINTING THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE

450° ★ **\$36.00 Brown Rose, 1875 Special Printing (PR54).** Without gum as issued, deep rich color on crisp paper, small thin spot is barely noticeable and is meaningless in a stamp of this rarity and importance

FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE \$36.00 1875 NEWSPAPER SPECIAL PRINTING, OF WHICH ONLY TWO WERE SOLD. THIS IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL SPECIAL PRINTINGS, AND ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ITEMS IN EXISTENCE.

The large-format Newspaper stamps issued in 1865 were unsatisfactory for collecting postage on the bulk mailing of newspapers and periodicals. Starting January 1, 1875, the rate was fixed at 2c per pound for weekly or more frequent publications, and 3c per pound for less frequent publications. A total of 24 denominations were created, ranging from 2c to \$60, so that payment could be made on mailing weight from one pound to one ton without using more than five stamps in any transaction. They could not be used for any other purpose.

The \$36.00 design depicts a figure representing Commerce. Fully clothed, she holds the caduceus, or winged rod of Mercury, in her left hand and a miniature ship in the other. The regular-issue stamps were sent to postmasters on December 11, 1874, for use starting on the first day of the new year.

In a separate development, in 1875 stamps from previous issues to the current date were made for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and were intended both for sale and also to showcase examples of every U.S. stamp printed. Stamps which were no longer valid for postage were called Reprints (those which were demonetized — Scott Nos. 3, 4, 40-47, PR5-PR7 and LO3-LO6). Those still valid for use were called Re-Issues. Those printed concurrently with contemporary designs were called Special Printings.

Special Printings were created for Bank Note Company regular postage issues (Scott 167-177 and 180-181), Officials and Newspapers and Periodicals. The Officials received “Specimen” (or “Sepcimen”) overprints. Continental Bank Note Company produced the Special Printings, because they held the current contract.

The Reprints, Re-Issues and Special Printings were only available for purchase through the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who maintained a small office to fill requests from over the counter and mail order sales. This office remained open from 1875 to 1883, and all remaining stamps on hand were destroyed under close supervision on July 3, 1884. Invoices were prepared for all sales transactions, listing the denomination, quantity sold and name of purchaser.

For the \$36.00 Newspaper stamp, the records show that two were sold, both to Paul Lietzow of Berlin, Germany, but on different dates. The first sale was entered on December 29, 1879. The second \$36.00 sold was entered on July 26, 1880. There were no other purchasers — apparently the number of people in the 1870s and early 1880s willing to pay \$36 for a stamp that could never be used was limited to one person in Europe. Lietzow was also the purchaser of the only copies sold of the \$24.00 (two), \$48.00 (one) and \$60.00 (one) denominations, as well as two each of the \$9.00 and \$12.00 values.

Paul Lietzow was a German collector/dealer who displayed his collection in one of the first philatelic exhibitions in Germany. The first was held in April 1870 and featured one person’s collection. Lietzow exhibited his collection in July 1877 in Berlin for the benefit of wounded soldiers. His collection at the time comprised 6,200 stamps housed in six large volumes, quite an achievement for the time. In 1880 and 1882 he published handbooks on philately, one of which was a precursor to the Scott Catalogue. The idea of exhibitions and handbooks was to increase the appeal of stamp collecting, which was widely seen as suitable only for schoolboys and not worthy of serious pursuit.

This stamp made its first appearance at auction in the May 30, 2003 Shreves Philatelic Galleries auction. At the time of the sale it was unpriced in Scott, and subsequent Scott values are based on its 2003 sale price. By way of comparison, the Scott value for PR53, which also has two sold and only one known, is priced at \$500,000.00 based on its sale price in our 2014 Rarities of the World sale.

With 2002 P.S.E. and 2003 P.F. certificates..... 250,000.00

1879-83 ISSUES



451

- 451 ★ **96c Red, 1879 Issue (PR70).** Original gum, deep rich color and proof-like impression on bright paper, Very Fine and choice, with 1997 P.F. certificate 1,200.00

- 452 (★) **2c Intense Black, 1883 Special Printing (PR80).** Unused (no gum), deep shade and proof-like impression, choice centering with unusually wide margins, fresh and Extremely Fine, ex Hillmer 1,750.00



452



453

- 453 ★ **6c Intense Black, 1894 Issue (PR93).** Original gum, h.r., intense shade and impression, light diagonal crease at top, Very Fine appearance, with 1999 P.F. certificate 4,500.00

36-CENT 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE
ONE OF NINE RECORDED EXAMPLES



454

- 454 ★田 **36c Pink, 1894 Issue (PR97).** Original gum, h.r., rich color, typical centering for this difficult issue, small thin spot at top right, small creases, pulled perf at top right not mentioned on accompanying certificate

FINE APPEARANCE. THE 36-CENT 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE IS ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS STAMPS. ONLY NINE ARE CONTAINED IN OUR RECORDS, AND NONE ARE SOUND.

Our recently updated census of PR97, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/PR97>, contains nine unused examples, all with original gum. Three are only known from old black and white photos. None are sound — most have thin spots or creases. We have offered only two other unduplicated examples since keeping computerized records, including one reperfed at right with a thin spot and one with a small tear and light creasing.

Census No. PR97-OG-01. With 2002 P.F. certificate 50,000.00

60-CENT 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE
ONE OF THE BEST CENTERED OF THE 18 RECORDED UNUSED EXAMPLES



455

455 ★ **60c Pink, 1894 Issue (PR98).** Original gum, h.r., rich color, typical centering for this difficult issue, two small covered over surface scrapes

FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE 60-CENT 1894 NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ISSUE. ONLY EIGHTEEN UNUSED EXAMPLES ARE CONTAINED IN OUR RECORDS.

Our census of PR98, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/PR98>, contains eighteen unused and five used examples. Of the unused examples, only three are confirmed as sound, one of which has a straight edge at top and another of which has adherences on back.

Census No. PR98-OG-10. Ex Lutwak and Lessin. With 1994 and 2002 P.F. certificates
..... 40,000.00

\$3.00 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE
ONE OF ELEVEN RECORDED EXAMPLES



456

456 ★ **\$3.00 Scarlet, 1894 Issue (PR100).** Original gum, h.r., absolutely brilliant color on crisp paper, typical centering for this difficult issue, small thin spot at top right

FINE APPEARANCE. ONLY ELEVEN EXAMPLES OF THE 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ISSUE ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS, AND ONLY TWO ARE CONFIRMED AS SOUND. ONE OF THE GREATEST RARITIES OF THE ISSUE.

Our recently updated census of PR100, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/PR100>, contains only eleven copies. Only two are confirmed as sound — Census numbers 3 and 6 — but number 6 has perfs touching the design at right. Many others also have perforations touching the design. The example offered here, with a small fault and with perforations clear on three sides and partly clear at top, is quite desirable.

Census No. PR100-OG-08. With 1973 and 2003 P.F. certificates..... 50,000.00

\$6.00 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE
ONE OF SIX WITH ORIGINAL GUM OUT OF FIFTEEN EXTANT



457

457 ★ **\$6.00 Pale Blue, 1894 Issue (PR101).** Original gum, lightly hinged, brilliant color, small crease at left center

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE ORIGINAL-GUM EXAMPLE OF THE \$6.00 1894 UNWATERMARKED BUREAU ISSUE, PR101. ONLY FIFTEEN UNUSED AND ONE USED EXAMPLES ARE RECORDED IN OUR CENSUS, AND ONLY SIX HAVE ORIGINAL GUM. A GREAT RARITY.

Our recently updated census of PR101, available at <https://siegelauctions.com/census/us/scott/PR101>, contains fifteen unused and one used copy of this rarity. Only six have original gum, and of these only two (Nos. OG-03 and OG-04) are confirmed as sound. One is repaired and one is reperfed. The example offered here, with original gum, choice centering and a negligible flaw, is highly desirable.

Census No. PR101-OG-15. Ex Lyons. With 1960 P.F. certificate..... 50,000.00

- 458 ★ **50c Carmine, 1895 Issue (PR107).** With left plate no. 109 selvage, original gum, lightly hinged, folded along selvage which has some hinge residue on front (easily removed), Fine.... 2,750.00



458

GROUP LOTS FROM THE WINGATE COLLECTION

- 459 (★) **Classics Balance, 1851-1888.** Album pages containing 52 mostly unused stamps, including Nos. 7, 9, 25, 35, 37, 65, 70a, 72, 73, 77, 87, 91, 96, 112-114, 123-124, 134, 151, 187, 188, 206-211, 212, 216, 218, some regummed, some faults, few of the later Bank Notes in nice condition, overall Fine appearance, six with certificates(Website PDF) E. 3,000-4,000
- 460 ★ **1890-98 Small Bank Note and Bureau Issues Balance.** 41 unused stamps, virtually all are in better condition than normally seen in a group lot, includes Nos. 219, 220, 221, 223-225, 246-249, 251, 253-255, 257, 259-260, 264-270, 272-276, 277-278, 279-282 including 280b, 283-284, several Mint N.H., few higher denominations with issues, fresh and Very Fine-Extremely Fine group, ten with certificates(Website PDF) E. 2,000-3,000
- 461 ★ **Balance of Mostly Commemoratives, 1893-1934.** Album pages containing mostly commemoratives, starts with Columbians with 1c-3c, 5c, 8c, 15c and \$4.00, Trans-Mississippi includes 50c and \$2.00, Pan-Americans complete with extra block of four of 4c, 1902 Issue Nos. 300-302, 304, 306-310, 323-326, 328-330, 367-373, 397-400, 401-402, 551-573, 630, 634A, 658-679, many Mint N.H., many with choice centering, few higher-value with faults, overall a fresh and Very Fine group, 15 with certificates(Website PDF) E. 3,000-4,000
- 462 ★ **Washington-Franklin Balance.** Album pages of generally better quality stamps, including Nos. 331-340, 343-347 singles and pairs, 374-377, 379-381, 357-358, 407, 414-417, 422-423, 424-435, 438-440, 461, 467, 468-474, 477-479, 501-518 with the error, many with superior centering, a small number were probably on the list to be upgraded, overall a Very Fine-Extremely Fine balance, many will no doubt grade very highly, 31 with certificates with most stating Mint N.H. ... (Website PDF) E. 3,000-4,000
- 463 ★ **Washington-Franklin Coils Balance.** Album pages of unused coil singles and pairs with few line pairs, includes pairs of Nos. 386 and 387, 442 line pair, 453 pair, nice group of singles, many Mint N.H., some reference items to be expected, many Fine-Very Fine, five with certificates (Website PDF) E. 1,000-1,500
- 464 ★★ **Modern Balance of the Wingate Collection, 1929-2002.** Four blue and one red album with slip-covers containing an immaculately mounted collection, appears complete to us for period covered except for errors, some varieties and perhaps a dozen inexpensive stamps, includes booklet panes, perf varieties on coils and others, tagged, untagged, shiny and flat gum, souvenir sheets, some extra Farley imperforate pairs, the owner created matching pages for a seamless album, Very Fine and choice, we have never before encountered a modern collection balance that is so complete or attractive..... E. 1,000-1,500
- 465 ★★ **Modern Accumulation.** Carton containing several albums plus loose packets from from the post office (which total almost \$600.00), includes album of nicely mounted stamps from 1938-2002, also some Farley imperforate position blocks and few other random items such as panes, face value for items in albums is also considerable, a Very Fine group..... E. 1,000-1,500

GROUP LOTS

- 466 ★ **Back-of-Book Balance.** Album pages of unused stamps, including Nos. C1-C6, two complete booklets of C10a, C18, a second C3, Special Delivery such as E1, E3-E11, F1, Q1-Q12, JQ1-JQ5, QE1-QE4, K1-K18, many Mint N.H., the Offices in China mostly without gum or part original gum, overall a fresh and Fine-Very Fine group(Website PDF) E. 1,500-2,000
- 467 ★ **Postage Dues Balance.** Album pages of unused stamps, including Nos. J1-J4, J6-J7, J15-J21, J22-J28, J29, J31-J37, J38-J44, J45-J50, J52-J53, J55-J57, J60, J68-J101, some Mint N.H., very small number no gum, some in better condition than normally seen, some were waiting to be upgraded, overall Fine-Very Fine, 17 with certificates, Scott Retail approximately ... (Website PDF) 20,000.00
- 468 ★ **Officials Balance.** Album pages of unused stamps, including Nos. O1-O7, O9, O10-O13, O14-O33, O35-O68, O72-O93, O96-O102, O104-O112, O114-O158, many unused (no gum), few better stamps such as \$2.00 State with gum, some faults, some Fine-Very Fine, seven with certificates, high catalogue value(Website PDF) E. 2,000-3,000
- 469 ★ **Newspapers and Periodicals Balance.** Album pages of unused stamps, including Nos. PR1-PR8, PR9-PR25, PR28-PR29, PR57-PR69, PR71-PR79, PR81-PR89, PR90-PR92, PR94-PR96, PR102-PR106, PR108-PR113, PR114-PR125, many without gum, few regummed, some faults, some Fine-Very Fine, a comprehensive collection, six with certificates (PR13, PR20, PR29, PR94, PR95 and PR111), Scott Retail taking gum into consideration approximately(Website PDF) 44,150.00
- 470 ★ **Newspapers and Periodicals Special Printings.** Seven unused stamps, Nos. PR33-PR34, PR36-PR37, PR39-PR41, without gum as issued, few small faults, Fine with a few Very Fine, a scarce group, last four with 1998 or 1999 P.F. certificates(Website PDF) 8,275.00
- 471 ★ **Hunting Permits Collection.** Album pages of unused stamps, Nos. RW1-RW2 and RW5 without gum, most earlier issues hinged, some later issues Mint N.H., complete to 2002, many Fine-Very Fine(Website PDF) E. 400-500
- 472 ★ **Confederate States Balance.** Eleven unused stamps, including Nos. 3, 5 (no gum), few others no gum, few faults, some Fine-Very Fine(Website PDF) E. 400-500

END OF SALE — THANK YOU



BIDS

Sale 1180

PADDLE #

Use this form to submit absentee bids
or to confirm telephone bids

April 11-12, 2018

1

Please provide the following information:

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

PHONE MOBILE

EMAIL

2

Have you purchased from us in the past 5 years? ☐ Yes (please go to Section 3)
☐ No (references required below)

STAMP FIRM PHONE

STAMP FIRM PHONE

Please submit references at least **2 business days** before the sale. Bids from new clients will not be executed if satisfactory references are not received in time to be contacted.

3

- Enter the lot number and your corresponding maximum bid in the space below
- Use whole dollar amounts and bid according to the increments (see back of form)
- Bids do not include the **18% Buyer's Premium**, taxes, duty or shipping charges
- Absentee bids will advance at one increment over the next highest competing bid
- “Plus”, “Break Tie” or “Buy” bids will not be executed
- Indicate any “Or” bids between lot number/bid entries and bracket your choices
- If you wish to limit the total amount of your bids, follow the instructions below

Lot #	Bid \$	Lot #	Bid \$	Lot #	Bid \$

☐ **Limit Bids:** Check this box if you wish to limit the total hammer price of your bids (excluding 18% Buyer's Premium, taxes, duty and shipping costs). Your bids will be executed until your bidding limit has been reached. The total amount you wish to bid is \$.....

4

By signing this form, you agree to all of the Conditions of Sale printed in the sale catalogue (printed and digital), including but not limited to a) payment in the manner demanded by the Siegel firm, and b) payment of the 18% Buyer's Premium, any sales tax or customs duty, shipping costs, late charges and other prescribed

charges. You agree that your bids will be executed as a courtesy by Siegel, but you waive the right to make any claim against Siegel or its employees arising from these bids or your participation in the sale. You agree to honor all bids as submitted, regardless of any errors or omissions.

SIGNED DATE

Mail the signed form to Siegel Bid Department, 6 West 48th St., 9th Floor, New York, NY 10036
or email to stamps@siegelauctions.com
or fax to 212-753-6429

Additional Bids

Sale 1180

April 11-12, 2018

PADDLE #

Lot #	Bid \$	Lot #	Bid \$	Lot #	Bid \$

Shipping & Insurance

We will be pleased to arrange for shipping and transit insurance for purchases in this sale, except for lots marked or announced as "floor sale only." To expedite billing and delivery to hundreds of buyers in each sale, we use standard charges for postage and insurance under our policy. These charges are based on the package weight and mailing requirements, according to the schedule shown here. Our standard charges do not include a fee for our services, and they may be slightly more or less than the actual postage or Fedex fee. We ask all buyers to remit the invoiced amount for shipping and insurance.

Transit insurance is provided in all cases, except when the buyer has furnished us with documentation that insurance is effective under the buyer's own policy.

There will be no added insurance charge for shipments of less than \$75,000 value. Shipments valued in excess of \$75,000 may require supplemental insurance and/or special courier service, the estimated cost of which will be furnished to the buyer prior to shipment. If the buyer refuses to pay the estimated charges or furnish proof of self-insured coverage, the buyer will be responsible for picking up the lots at our office and any resulting sales tax.

Bidding Increments

The auctioneer may regulate the bidding at his discretion. However, to assist absentee bidders in establishing their maximum bids, the increments shown here will be used in most cases. We recommend that written bids conform to these increments—bids that do not will be reduced accordingly.

Standard Shipping Charges

Weight Class	Shipping Method	Charge
Up to 2 lbs.	Fedex Envelope	\$25
Over 2 lbs.	Fedex Box	\$35 - \$50*
Outside US	Fedex	\$50 - \$100**
Bulky Lots	Fedex Ground or Express	By weight

* Up to \$75,000 value and up to 5 lbs; additional charge may apply to packages exceeding limits

** Buyers outside United States are liable for any applicable customs duty and clearance charges. An accurate declaration of contents and value will be made on all packages and import/export documents. **Siegel may refuse to ship lots to certain countries with a high risk factor.**

2/2015

Bid	Increment	Bid	Increment
Up to \$200	\$10	\$7,000-20,000	\$500
\$200-500	\$25	\$20,000-30,000	\$1,000
\$500-1,000	\$50	\$30,000-70,000	\$2,500
\$1,000-3,000	\$100	\$70,000-140,000	\$5,000
\$3,000-7,000	\$250	\$140,000-300,000	\$10,000

PRICES REALIZED FOR SALE 1180---4/11-12/18
The David Wingate Collection of United States Stamps

Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.
6 West 48th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10036
Tel (212) 753-6421 Fax stamps@siegelauctions.com

Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized
1	22,000	44	4,750	88	7,500	132	750	175	14,000	220	475	264	16,000	306	18,250
2	29,000	45	750	89	3,750	133	2,300	176	15,000	221	3,000	265	550	307	850
3	1,200	46	700	90	850	134	7,500	177	8,500	222	5,250	266	275	308	600
4	475	47	1,900	92	3,500	135	6,000	178	6,250	223	2,200	267	1,500	309	1,000
5	2,300	48	800	93	7,500	136	42,500	179	525,000	224	8,500	268	325	310	170,000
6	1,900	49	4,000	94	1,900	137	1,500	180	80,000	225	4,500	269	650	311	6,750
7	5,625	50	2,100	95	4,500	138	3,000	181	7,000	226	4,500	270	550	312	3,750
8	375	51	2,000	96	4,750	139	1,300	182	600	227	5,250	271	600	313	4,250
9	1,100	52	6,500	97	4,500	140	32,500	183	1,100	228	2,300	272	2,100	314	800
10	9,500	53	2,600	98	6,500	141	1,400	184	5,250	229	5,750	274	2,700	315	1,200
11	4,250	54	2,300	99	18,000	142	650	185	3,250	230	2,400	275	8,500	316	2,600
12	4,000	55	950	100	400	143	850	186	1,100	231	4,250	276	10,500	317	950
13	17,500	56	1,600	101	700	144	6,750	187	3,000	232	6,125	277	11,500	318	450
14	2,600	57	2,300	102	7,500	145	2,200	188	7,500	233	23,000	278	650	319	550
15	23,000	58	4,000	103	8,000	146	7,500	189	2,200	234	310,000	279	950	320	950
16	9,000	59	2,600	104	62,500	147	5,250	191	2,100	235	600	280	2,000	321	7,500
17	27,000	60	1,300	105	16,500	148	13,500	192	5,750	236	300	281	1,100	322	1,400
19	1,400	61	6,250	107	850	149	1,300	193	1,800	237	450	282	950	323	5,250
20	475	62	2,600	108	1,100	150	10,500	194	7,000	238	250	283	2,000	324	18,500
21	2,600	63	3,250	109	375	151	7,500	195	11,000	239	425	284	1,500	325	2,600
22	950	65	22,000	110	2,400	152	2,200	196	6,750	240	12,000	285	2,800	326	1,000
23	950	66	7,500	111	7,500	153	5,000	197	9,000	241	25,000	286	5,250	327	15,000
24	5,000	67	1,700	112	13,500	154	7,500	198	7,500	243	30,000	287	600	328	1,000
25	475	68	850	113	3,500	155	12,500	199	1,600	244	18,500	288	3,000	329	900
26	600	69	1,000	114	11,000	156	5,500	200	750	245	5,750	289	1,300	330	4,750
27	5,500	70	550	115	1,400	157	2,500	201	500	246	15,000	290	650	331	700
28	1,200	71	400	116	1,900	158	3,750	202	1,100	247	5,750	291	400	332	275
29	700	72	700	117	5,500	159	12,500	203	2,100	248	8,000	292	375	333	800
30	850	73	12,000	118	3,500	160	9,500	204	6,500	249	2,400	293	550	334	2,500
31	90,000	75	1,400	119	21,000	161	2,700	205	3,000	250	6,000	293A	700	335	2,000
32	40,000	76	1,100	120	1,300	162	7,500	206	5,500	251	12,000	294	13,000	336	160,000
33	8,000	77	1,300	121	2,900	163	27,000	207	8,000	252	40,000	295	14,500	337	8,000
34	4,500	78	9,000	122	4,500	165	2,600	208	6,000	253	190,000	296	5,250	338	1,400
35	9,500	79	2,100	123	2,700	166	1,000	209	1,100	254	30,000	297	18,500	339	400
36	10,500	80	2,800	124	2,600	167	500	210	800	256	500	298	11,000	340	500
37	32,500	81	2,500	125	3,500	168	4,000	212	2,100	257	700	299	310,000	341	1,200
38	8,500	82	2,100	126	900	169	1,800	213	3,250	258	1,500	300	1,100	342	325
39	1,400	83	2,300	127	4,750	170	16,000	215	1,800	259	550	301	1,500	343	700
40	4,250	84	2,400	128	3,000	171	6,000	216	2,900	260	550	302	700	344	700
41	1,300	85	1,000	129	3,500	172	8,000	217	3,250	261	4,750	303	5,000	345	800
42	1,400	86	6,250	130	850	173	4,750	218	9,000	262	2,100	304	8,500	346	1,400
43	7,500	87	10,500	131	150,000	174	35,000	219	1,600	263	3,500	305	52,500	347	600

PRICES REALIZED FOR SALE 1180---4/11-12/18
The David Wingate Collection of United States Stamps

Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.
6 West 48th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10036
Tel (212) 753-6421 Fax stamps@siegelauctions.com

Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized
348	450	390	6,500	435	900
349	350	391	800	436	950
350	900	392	550	437	1,200
351	250	393	190,000	438	1,600
352	2,600	394	19,500	439	1,000
353	1,800	395	425	440	500
354	325	396	9,000	441	475
355	1,800	397	750	442	600
356	400	398	550	443	800
357	475	399	200	444	1,500
358	1,700	400	375	445	1,200
359	425	401	1,000	446	750
360	400	402	18,500	447	2,100
361	600	403	750	449	42,500
362	900	404	750	450	335,000
363	1,700	405	750	451	1,100
364	400	406	1,500	452	550
365	750	407	9,000	453	1,500
366	1,300	408	410,000	454	9,500
367	4,000	409	600	455	6,000
368	325	410	1,100	458	475
369	450	411	425	459	4,750
370	20,000	412	1,000	460	3,000
371	13,000	413	1,300	461	4,750
372	19,500	416	2,400	462	7,000
373	750	418	900	463	4,750
374	2,600	419	850	464	2,600
375	800	420	1,400	466	1,700
376	800	421	650	467	7,000
377	1,200	422	1,300	468	3,500
378	7,500	423	4,750	469	8,500
379	900	424	1,100	470	2,500
380	1,200	425	275	471	800
381	600	426	500	472	900
382	400	427	800		
383	4,750	428	1,200		
384	1,700	429	850		
385	2,300	430	1,000		
386	40,000	431	4,500		
387	850	432	1,100		
388	550	433	1,900		
389	400	434	450		