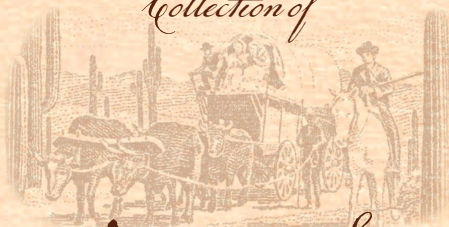


The
JOHN BIRKINBINE II
Collection of

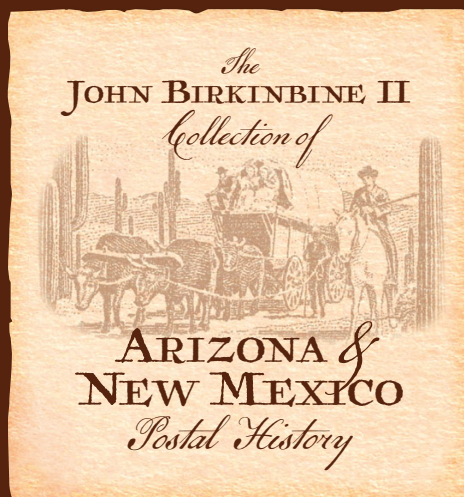


ARIZONA &
NEW MEXICO
Postal History



SALE 1189—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2018

Robert A. Siegel
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.



SALE 1189—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2018, AT 1:30 P.M. (LOTS 1001-1217)



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, October 22, 10am-4pm, and Tuesday, October 23, 10am-12pm
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 • E-mail: stamps@siegelauctions.com

Catalogues, internet bidding, resources, archives and the Siegel Encyclopedia at
siegelauctions.com



Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

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

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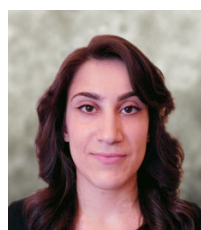
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@siegelauctions.com

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

REGISTERED BIDDERS MAY BID IN THIS SALE USING LIVE INTERNET BIDDING

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 have 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.

Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.'s Sale 1185

Closing on June 27, 2018. [Listen to the Auction](#).
Contact us by Phone at (212) 753-6421, [Contact us via eMail](#).

F11 (if using Internet Explorer) toggles full

Lot and Description	Bidding
 United States Inverted Jenny Postage 15 and 6 Lot 91 - 24c Carmine Rose & Blue, Center Inverted (C3a). Position 15, the fifth stamp from the left in the second row of the sheet, original gum, deep rich colors, tiny thin spot just below the plane, faint traces of purple ink above the bottom left "2" (image) \$ 450,000.00 Sold for \$ 270,000.00 Your Bid \$ 0.00	<div>Bid 280000</div> <div>Bid 290000</div> <div>Bid 300000</div> <div>Bid 310000</div> <div>Bid 320000</div> <div>Bid 330000</div> <div>Send a Message to the Auctioneer</div>

"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% non-refundable 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 all credit card charges.**

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, at any time, 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 9/2018

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		
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.

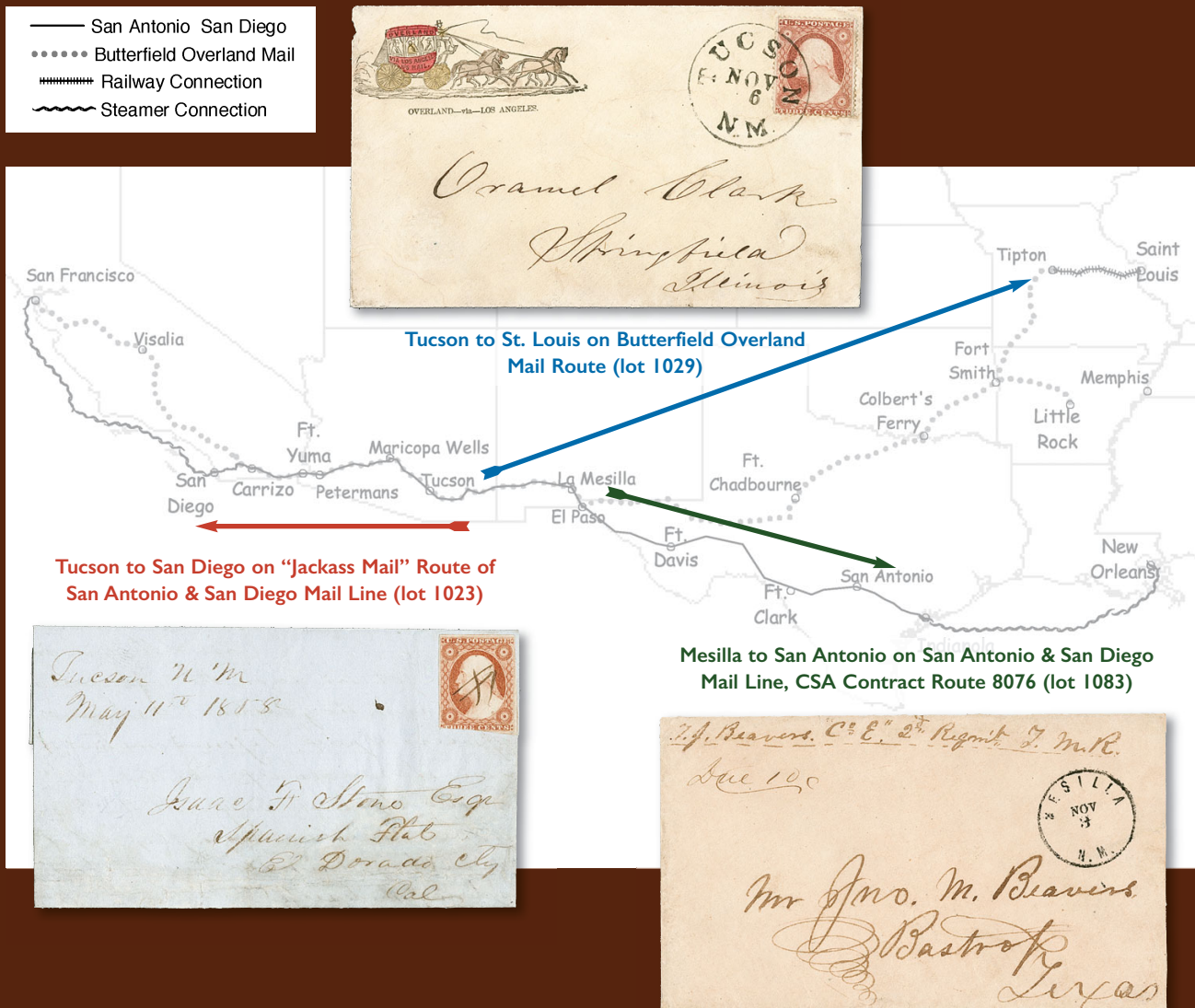
Because of certain pricing inconsistencies in the *Scott Catalogue*—for example, blocks that have no gum, the absence of premiums for Mint N.H. items, etc.—we cannot guarantee the accuracy of values quoted for multiples, specialized items and collection lots. We generally try to be conservative, but 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)

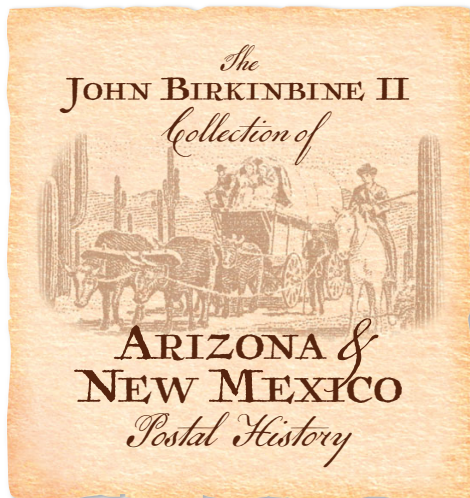
⊞	Block	E	Essay	pmk.	Postmark	No.	Scott Catalogue Number
⊞	Cover	P	Proof	cds	Circular Datestamp	hs	Handstamp
FC	Fancy Cancel	TC	Trial Color Proof	var.	Variety	ms.	Manuscript

“From no place through nothing to nowhere”

FREQUENTLY REPEATED QUOTE ABOUT THE STAGECOACH AND RAILWAY LINES THROUGH THE SOUTHWEST



This map shows the two principal contract mail routes that served the region in which the present-day state of Arizona is located. The San Antonio & San Diego Mail Line made its first stagecoach departures in July 1857—two months later the company’s founder, James Birch, died in the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, and the company was sold to George H. Giddings (working with Robert E. Doyle and Henry Skillman). The higher-paying mail contract went to the Overland Mail Company, a consortium led by John Butterfield until his ouster in March 1860 (the assets were taken over by Wells, Fargo & Co.). In 1861, with the outbreak of the Civil War, the Butterfield line was moved to the Central Route. Concurrently, the San Antonio-San Diego line was awarded a new U.S. mail contract, but it was quickly cancelled when secessionists threatened the safety of the mails. In August 1861 the Confederate government awarded the mail contract over the same route to Giddings and Skillman, but it, too, was short-lived, due to Union forces pushing Confederate forces out of Arizona and New Mexico. Throughout the entire period, from 1857 through the end of the war and for years until the railroads were built, overland stages and stations were attacked by Indians and Comancheros, resulting in significant losses of stock and lives.



John Birkinbine II has been a prominent dealer, collector, exhibitor and supporter of philately in the United States for more than 70 years—he founded American Philatelic Brokerages in 1946. As a longtime resident of Tucson, Arizona, it was only natural that John would gravitate toward collecting the postal history of his home state.

Perhaps to a degree unmatched by any other state, Arizona's history presents a formidable challenge to collectors of covers, particularly those from the period up to 1870, John's self-imposed time boundary. The state we know today as Arizona sits in a region that has been claimed by no less than three different countries, one semi-autonomous government and one government in rebellion.

To begin, Arizona was a colonial possession of Spain, forming part of the region they called *Nuevo Mexico*. Following independence from Spain in 1821, Mexico ruled its towns and outposts in New Mexico briefly as an Empire, and then for the next quarter-century as a Republic.

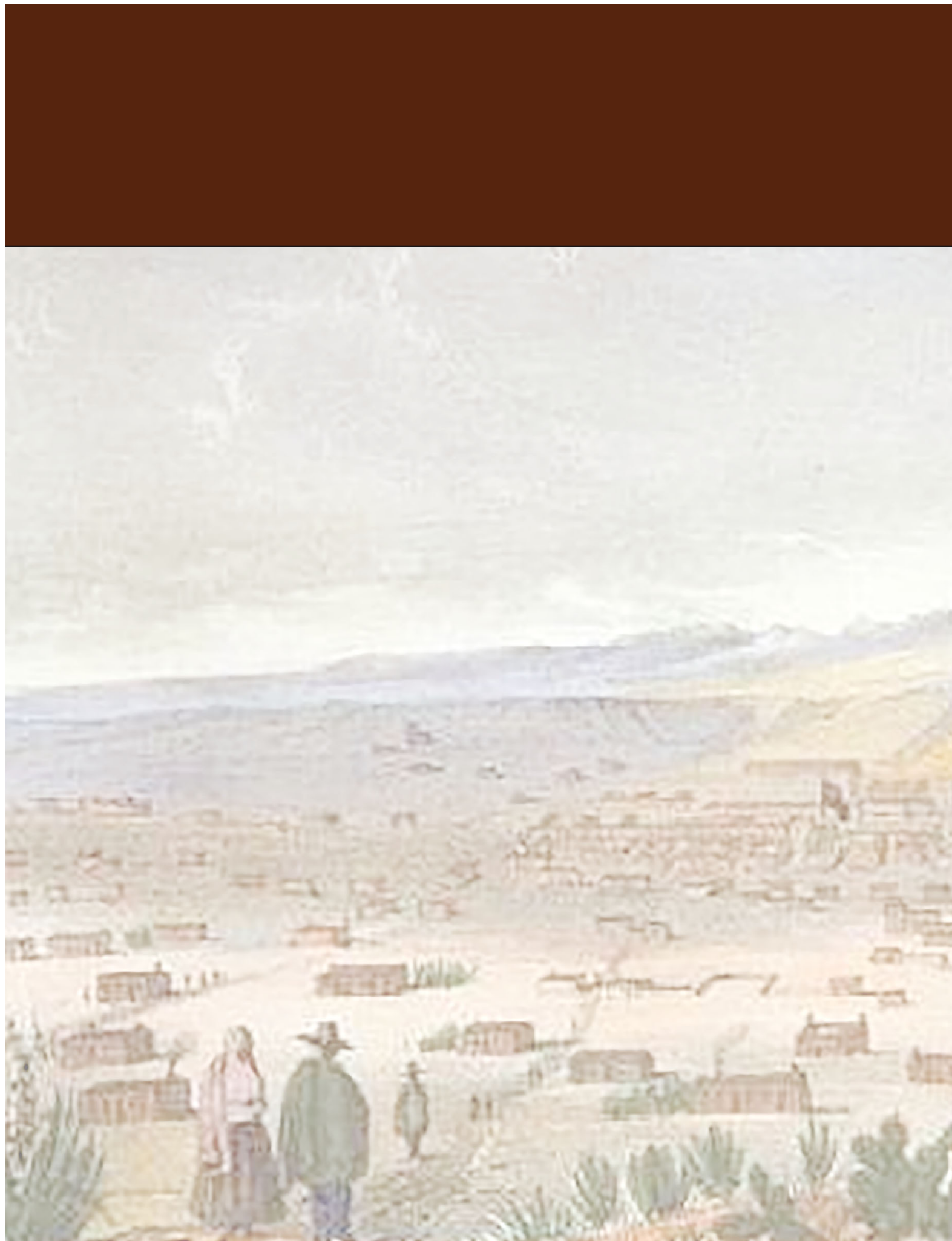
After the United States achieved territorial gains from its war with Mexico, a dispute arose over the southwestern U.S. boundary, which was resolved in 1854 with the Gadsden Purchase. Arizona and New Mexico were defined as part of the United States, but Arizona did not have territorial status or the full support of the U.S. government. The mail and stage route between Texas and California over the southern emigrant trail helped develop the small towns and stations, and the discovery of gold and precious metals brought pioneers to the remote regions of Arizona. However, despite persistent agitation for territorial status, Congress failed to act. On April 3, 1860, a group of leading citizens voted to create the provisional territorial government of Arizona "until Congress shall organize a territorial government."

With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the Butterfield Overland Mail route through the Southwest was threatened by secessionists in Texas. In March 1861 Congress voted to move the mail line to the Central Route, which residents of Arizona and New Mexico regarded as the final insult. Not only were mail communications affected, but closing the stage stations and relocating the stock were perceived by Indian tribes as a signal that the white settlers had given up, and warriors could plunder what was left. Seeking the protection of the Confederate government and military, Arizonans voted to secede from the Union on March 16, 1861, and on February 14, 1862, a Confederate presidential proclamation formalized the creation of the Confederate Territory of Arizona—the fourth in the series of ruling governments.

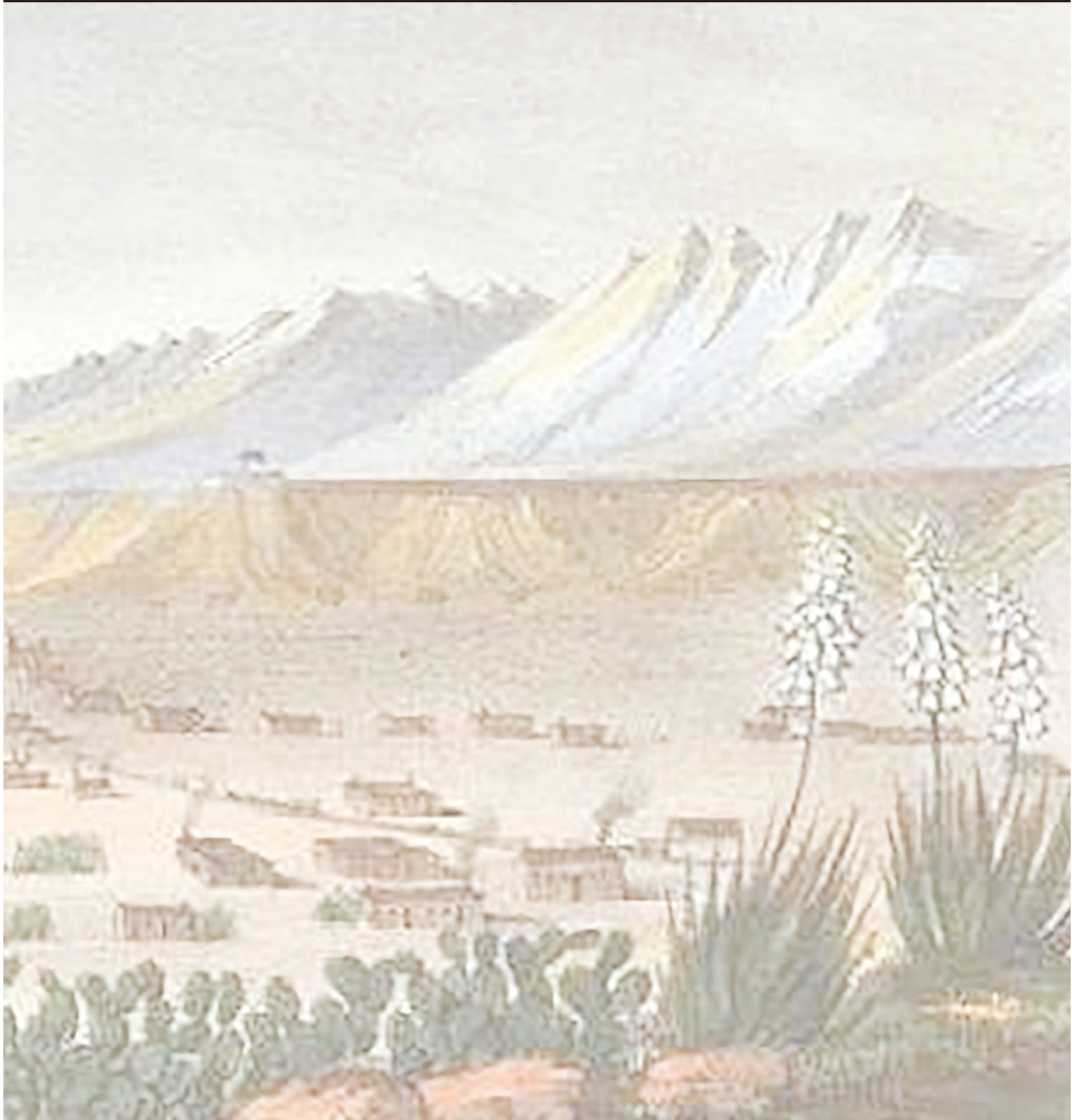
By mid-1862, Union forces had pushed the Confederate army out of Arizona and New Mexico, and martial law was imposed. On February 24, 1863, Congress voted to create the U.S. Territory of Arizona, the fifth and final form of government prior to statehood, which came on February 14, 1912, coincidentally 50 years to the day after the Confederate Territory of Arizona was proclaimed.

With their pioneering spirit and in the face of extraordinary adversity, Arizonans carved out a unique place in history. This uniqueness is reflected in the covers in the Birkinbine collection. From the Mexican colonial period through post-war Reconstruction, the covers in this sale are tangible artifacts that bring to life the stories in history books. It is difficult to imagine a more fascinating subject to study and collect.

— SCOTT R. TREPEL



MEXICAN PERIOD 1821-1849



Al Alcalde Constitucional
per nombrado a la Ciudad L,

3.

NOVENO DE ABRIL DE 1820

del H. C. P. y C.
Villa xstat 267

1820

Chignapua

MEXICAN PERIOD

LOT 1001 ☒

The rare Santa Fe “NUEVO MEXICO” straightline used during the early Mexican Republic period

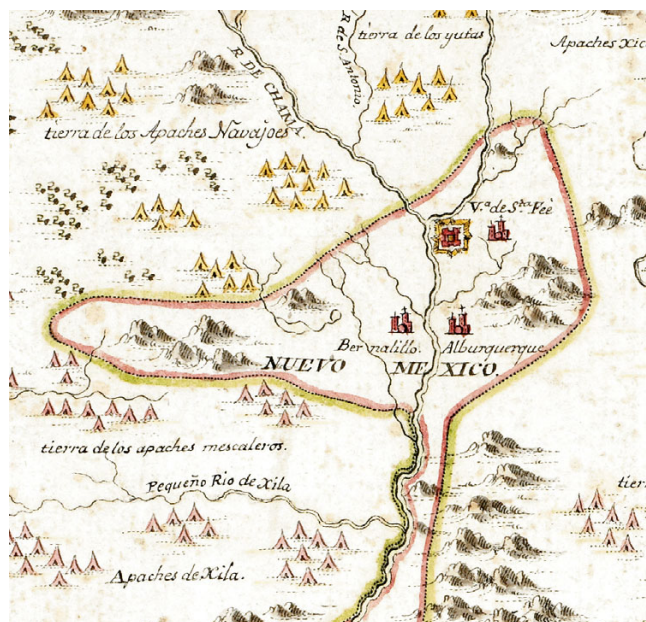
Circa 1824—Santa Fe (New Mexico) to Chihuahua, “NUEVO MEXICO” Straightline Handstamp. Bold red strike with manuscript “3” reales due marking on undated envelope (red wax seal, top flap removed) addressed to “*Al Alcalde constitucional 1^{er} nombrado rta ciudad, Chiguagua*” (the Alcalde Constitucional Primero Nombrado, Chihuahua) from “*Del Ald 1^o rta Villa de Sta. Fee*” (the Alcalde Primero Nombrado, Santa Fe), official correspondence from early Mexican Republic period, sent by the constitutional alcade (equivalent to mayor) of Santa Fe to his counterpart in Chihuahua, with pencil notation “1820” (archival notation, but it cannot be the mailing year), manuscript notation on back listing five surnames

VERY FINE WITH A PERFECT STRIKE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE “NUEVO MEXICO” STRAIGHTLINE—THIS IS REPORTED TO BE THE EARLIEST RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THIS MARKING, AND THE ADDRESS PROVIDES IRREFUTABLE PROOF THAT IT WAS USED AT SANTA FE IN NEW MEXICO.

In December 1821 news of Mexican independence reached Santa Fe in New Mexico. After two centuries under Spanish colonial rule, the city took steps to create a representative government as part of the Mexican Empire (the country transitioned to a Republic in 1823-1824). The Alcalde Primero Nombrado (First Mayor Named) was the title under the constitutional government and is used as part of the address on this cover from the Alcalde of Santa Fe to the Alcalde of Chihuahua. The notation at lower left is significant, because it identifies the origin as Santa Fe, providing the earliest evidence we have that the “NUEVO MEXICO” straightline was applied there and not at one of the other post offices in New Mexico. The cover was carried south from Santa Fe on the Spanish Royal Road of the Interior (El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro), and this part is known as the Chihuahua Trail. It was rated “3” reales postage due. Covers from New Mexico during the early Republic period are exceedingly rare.

Ex Risvold (acquired from Nicholas Follensbee, 1999)

Estimate \$20,000-30,000



Detail of Santa Fe and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro from *Plano Corografico é Hydrographico de las Provincias de el Nuevo Mexico...Provincia de los Tejas...de la Nueva España* (Mexico: Don Luis de Surville, July 4, 1770, copied from Barreiro's 1728 map)

Courtesy of the British Library, Cartographic Items, MS. 17,650.b

A. D. N. Lorenzo Lopez
del Com.^o de Arzpe y
TOME 3
Chihuahua

MEXICAN PERIOD

LOT 1002 ☒

An extremely rare “TOMÉ” straightline on a letter from Belén, Provisional Government of Mexico, postmarked during the short-lived Mexican Empire

1823 May 20—Belén (New Mexico) to Chihuahua via Tomé, “TOMÉ” Straightline Handstamp. Bold reddish-brown strike with manuscript “3” reales due marking on folded letter written and addressed in blue to “A. Dn. Lorenzo Lopez del Com^o de Chihuahua” (Chihuahua) datelined “Belen Mayo 20 de 1823” and signed “D’amaso”, forwarded to Arizpe with “Arizpe Yé. 3” (3 reales) manuscript due marking

VERY FINE WITH A BOLD STRIKE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE “TOMÉ” STRAIGHTLINE—THIS DATED LETTER IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE TOMÉ MARKING AND ALSO AN EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF MAIL CARRIED DURING THE SHORT-LIVED MEXICAN EMPIRE PERIOD.

Belén was founded in 1740 as Nuestra Señora de Belén by a group of Spanish colonists led by Diego Torres and Antonio Salazar. This letter was first carried north to Tomé and then south to Chihuahua on the Spanish Royal Road of the Interior (El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro), and this part is known as the Chihuahua Trail. It was rated “3” reales postage due at Chihuahua, then forwarded to Arizpe with an additional 3 reales due. The May 20, 1823, use of the “TOMÉ” straightline is about 20 years earlier than the next dated example.

The Mexican Empire existed briefly, from the signing of the Treaty of Córdoba and the declaration of Independence of the Mexican Empire in September 1821 until the emperor’s abdication in March 1823, when the Provisional Government took power. The First Mexican Republic was proclaimed in 1824. Covers from New Mexico during the Mexican Empire period are exceedingly rare.

Ex Risvold (acquired from Nicholas Follensbee, 1999)

Estimate \$20,000-30,000



Portrait of Emperor Agustín de Iturbide (1783-1824)

Courtesy of the Colección Museo de Historia Mexicana

S. J. Jove Cordova

TOME.

4.75

Chih. 2

MEXICAN PERIOD

LOT 1003 ☒

An extremely rare “TOMÉ” straightline on a folded letter from Pinos Hacienda, New Mexico

1845 August 4—Pinos Hacienda (New Mexico) to Chihuahua via Tomé, “TOMÉ” Straightline Handstamp. Clear strike in red with manuscript “4rs” reales due marking on folded letter to “S. Dno. Jose Cordero Chiha.” (Chihuahua) datelined “Pinos, Agto. 4 de 1845” and signed “Manuel Anto. Ortero”, small part of top back panel removed

VERY FINE WITH A CLEAR STRIKE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE “TOMÉ” STRAIGHTLINE.

This letter was carried south from Pinos Hacienda to Tomé. It was postmarked at Tomé and rated 4 reales due, then carried further south on the Spanish Royal Road of the Interior (El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro), and this part is known as the Chihuahua Trail.

Ex Dr. Mazepa

Estimate \$5,000-7,500



Arrival of the Caravan at Santa Fe, circa 1844



U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

1847-1857



U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

LOT 1004 ☒

Earliest recorded United States postal marking from Santa Fe, New Mexico



1004

“Santa Fee/Nov 6 }” (1847) Manuscript Military Express Postmark. Clearly written on greenish-blue folded letter datelined “Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 22nd 1847” from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant William F. Snyder in Hook’s Company E, 1st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, to his brother John in Belleville, Illinois, carried east by military express on the Santa Fe Trail, it entered the mails with “Independence Mo. Nov. 16” (1847) circular datestamp and manuscript “10” due rate, small piece of last page missing, but almost all of the content is intact

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED MARKING OF ANY KIND APPLIED AT SANTA FE TO MAIL CARRIED BY MILITARY EXPRESS, WHICH WAS THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH LETTERS COULD BE SENT TO OR FROM THIS ARMY-OCCUPIED NEW MEXICO TOWN AT THIS EARLY DATE.

After General Stephen W. Kearny occupied Santa Fe on August 18, 1846, a military express was established over the Santa Fe Trail. Mail was carried over this route via Bent’s Fort (or the Cimarron Cutoff), and eastbound letters entered the mails at Fort Leavenworth or Independence, Missouri. On May 11, 1850, the contract for monthly mail service on the same route was awarded to Waldo, Hall and Company (commencing July 1). Examples of military express mail typically do not have any markings applied at Santa Fe. This is the only exception known to us—the “Santa Fee Nov. 6” postmark is dated the day the express departed, two weeks after the letter was written. The “Fee” spelling with the double “e” was introduced by the French Roman Catholic clergy.

This chatty letter between brothers mentions the names of no less than fifteen enlisted soldiers and officers in the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Illinois Volunteers. Lieutenant Snyder enlisted at Alton, Illinois, on May 26, 1847, and arrived in Santa Fe (Military Territory of New Mexico) on September 16, 1847. He was discharged at Alton on October 14, 1848.

Ex Irwin Vogel

Estimate \$7,500-10,000

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

LOT 1005 ☒

Only recorded cover from Arizona area to Texas via Mexico and New Orleans



1005

1849 August 18—Tucson (Arizona) to Brazoria, Texas, via Guaymas, San Blas, Tepic, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans. Clearly written dateline “Tucson, Sonora, Aug 18th 1849” on greenish-blue folded letter from Alexander Parker Crittenden to his wife Clara in Brazoria, Texas, per sender’s directive “Via New Orleans” the letter was routed through Mexico and New Orleans with very faint blue “PUERTO DE GUAIMAS” straightline handstamp (unreadable), “Franqueado Vera Cruz Octbre 22” circular datestamp on back, faint strike of red New Orleans circular datestamp (November arrival) with bold strikes of “SHIP” straightline and large “12” rate handstamps—10¢ postage plus 2¢ ship fee—small piece of back panel detached and reaffixed with hinges, faint bleached spots and slight wear

FINE. THIS IS THE ONLY COVER SENT FROM THE ARIZONA AREA OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC TO A DESTINATION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES VIA MEXICAN PORTS AND THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

This letter was sent to Clara C. Crittenden by her husband, Alexander Parker Crittenden, while he was en route to Gold Rush California in 1849. He became a prominent West Coast attorney, but moved to Nevada after California passed a law in 1863 prohibiting the practice of law by anyone who would not take the loyalty oath. “Parker” was a pro-Southerner who chose to relocate rather than swear allegiance to the federal government. A few years later he was shot dead by his mistress in front of his wife and son.

This letter provides a clear description of the southern route to California via Mexico: “We have been a month on the road, have traveled somewhat over 500 miles and are now 80 or 90 from the Pimos Village on the Gila. From that point it is 200 miles to the crossing of the Colorado—thence 200 or 250 to Pueblo de los Angeles. It will take us about 35 days to reach that place... The road is crowded with emigrants within 20 miles of us there are not less than 150 wagons. The road is a great highway thronged with men, women & children.”

Crittenden directed his letter to go via New Orleans. It was probably entrusted to a merchant for the arduous land journey southwest to Guaymas, then traveled further south by coastal vessel to the port of San Blas. It crossed Mexico on the overland route to Vera Cruz via Tepic, Guadalajara and Mexico City. From Vera Cruz it was carried on a vessel to the port of New Orleans, where it entered the U.S. mails for the last leg of the journey to Brazoria. The total transit time was approximately three months.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

LOT 1006 ☒

Only recorded Socorro, New Mexico, military occupation postmark



1006

“Paid to Ft. Leavenworth/H W Edgar/PM/Socoro NM/Nov 20/49” Manuscript Military Express Postmark. Clearly written on folded letter datelined “Succora N.Mexico, 18th Nov 1849” from William L. Smith to Coleman Younger (uncle of famed outlaw, namesake “Cole” Younger), in Liberty, Missouri, sender’s directive “Via San Antonio” and carried by military express on the longer secondary route to avoid winter snows on the Santa Fe Trail, entered mails with red “Fort Leavenworth Mo. Feb. 7” (1850) circular datestamp and matching “5” due handstamp, receipt docketing on back

EXTREMELY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO, POSTMARK FROM THE MILITARY OCCUPATION PERIOD. ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING COVERS OF WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY.

This is the listing example of the unique Socorro manuscript postmark in the *American Stampless Cover Catalog*. A similar cover from the Smith-Younger correspondence is known, but it does not have the Socorro marking and was carried on the regular Santa Fe Trail route. The San Antonio route was used during winter months and involved four separate military expresses: Socorro to Fort Bliss; Fort Bliss to San Antonio; San Antonio to Fort Worth; and Fort Worth to Fort Leavenworth. Finally, a U.S. mail wagon carried the mail to Liberty. Instead of 10 to 15 days over the regular route, it took approximately 80 days to make the journey on the San Antonio route, from the November 18, 1849, letter date to the February 7, 1850, postmark date at Fort Leavenworth.

This letter was written in 1849 by Major William L. Strong as he traveled west to San Francisco, seeking his fortune in gold. Strong’s letter contains references to Indians, Mexicans, obtaining mules and wagons, hardships, dangers, mail sent via San Antonio, etc. His general feeling about the Mexican route to California is summed up, “...tell him also that is its absolutely necessary to learn the Spanish language if he intends to go to California—which if as mean and degraded as this country, Africa I consider a Paradise to it.”

Ex Haas, Jarrett, Dr. Schnell and Risvold

Estimate \$20,000-30,000

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

LOT 1007 ☒

Only recorded 1847 Issue cover postmarked in New Mexico



1007

5¢ Red Brown (1). Single with margins to barely touching at left, attractive color and fine impression, cancelled by manuscript squiggles and tied by "10" rate handstamp on cover to Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, bold "Santa Fe New Mexico Mar. 1" (1851) with "PAID" handstamp and "10" repeated at center, wax seal stain in address panel, the 5¢ was originally part of a horizontal pair, but the righthand stamp was cut away when the envelope was reduced about one inch at right

AN IMPORTANT ARTIFACT—THE ONLY RECORDED 1847 ISSUE COVER POSTMARKED IN NEW MEXICO.

This is the only recorded cover with the 1847 Issue postmarked in New Mexico. The original pair of 5¢ stamps paid the proper 10¢ rate for distance over 300 miles. The 1851 year date is confirmed by the style of datestamp, which was used between January and June 1851, according to Dr. Sheldon H. Dike's *New Mexico Territorial Postmark Catalog*.

After General Stephen W. Kearny occupied Santa Fe on August 18, 1846, a military express was established over the Santa Fe Trail. Mail was carried over this route via Bent's Fort (or the Cimarron Cutoff), and eastbound letters entered the mails at Fort Leavenworth or Independence, Missouri. The Santa Fe post office was established on October 1, 1849, during military occupation. On May 11, 1850, Waldo, Hall & Company of Independence signed a four-year contract for monthly mail service between Santa Fe and Independence, commencing July 1, 1850 (Route 4888). The Territory of New Mexico was established five months later, on December 13, 1850. Although 1847 stamps were never sent to any post office in New Mexico, they were carried there by travelers and military personnel, who purchased the stamps at post offices east of New Mexico.

This cover is addressed in the hand of Major Oliver Lathrop Shepherd, who was stationed at Fort Marcy in Santa Fe in 1850-51. He graduated from West Point in 1833 and rose to the rank of captain and then major for meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec in the Mexican War, and later to brigadier general in the Civil War.

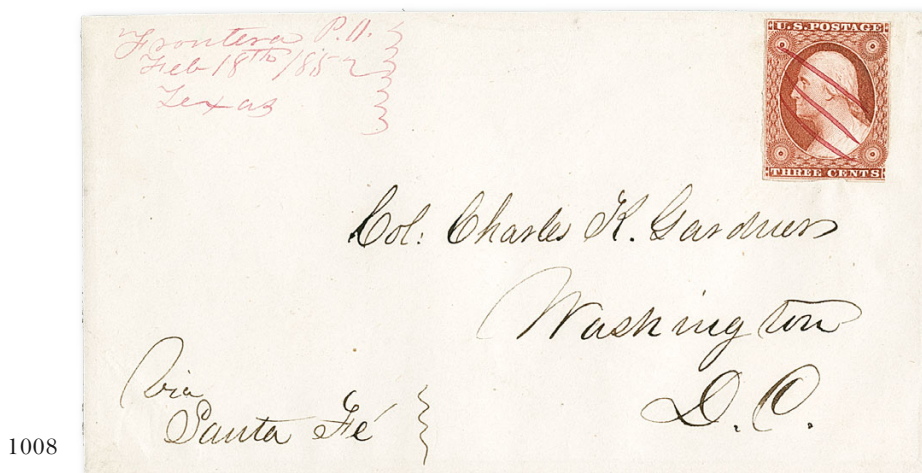
Dr. Carroll Chase described this cover in a letter to Brookman, quoted in Brookman's *United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century* (Vol. 1, page 26).

Ex Bilden and Risvold

Estimate \$7,500-10,000

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

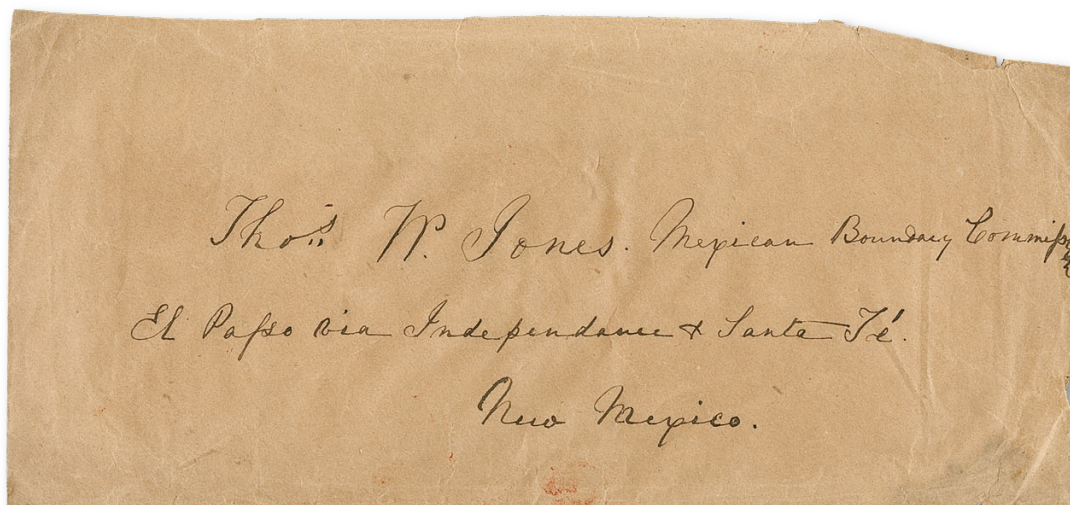
First U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey



1008

- 1008 ☒ **“Frontera P.O. Feb 18th 1852 Texas” Manuscript Postmark.** Clearly written in magenta ink with matching pen strokes on **3¢ Orange Brown, Type II (10A)**, extraordinary rich color and proof-like impression, margins slightly cut in, on cover to Col. Charles K. Gardner in Washington, D.C., from his son Lieut. George Clinton Gardner, directive “*via Santa Fé*”, all four edges have been trimmed and resealed but the flaps appear to be original, Very Fine appearance, Lieut. Gardner was a member of the U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, Frontera was the location of an astronomical observatory built for Commissioner John P. Bartlett to collect data for boundary survey standards, the post office operated for eleven months from April 17, 1851, to March 12, 1852 (a flood destroyed the building in June 1852), only five covers are reported with the Frontera postmark (both Texas and New Mexico designations)

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1009

- 1009 ☒ **1851 April 10—Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to El Paso via Independence and Santa Fe.** Buff legal-size cover addressed to “*Thos. W. Jones, Mexican Boundary Commission, El Paso via Independence & Santa Fé, New Mexico*” with pencil receipt docketing on back identifying origin as “*Fort Snelling April 10, 1851*”, some faults and clipped at top right, still Fine, the only recorded official cover to a member of the U.S.-Mexican Boundary Survey; the addressee, Thomas W. Jones, was the commission surveyor—he drowned in 1854 while surveying the Rio Grande River

Estimate \$750-1,000

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

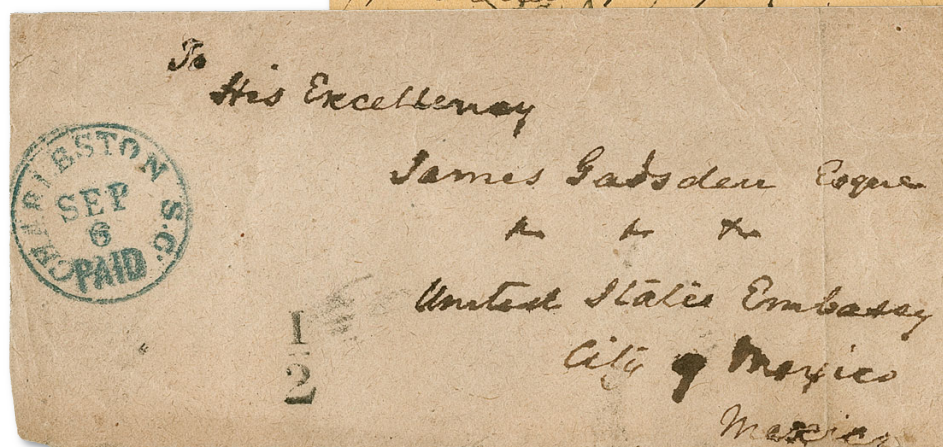
1854 Gadsden Purchase—Mail to James Gadsden



1010



1011



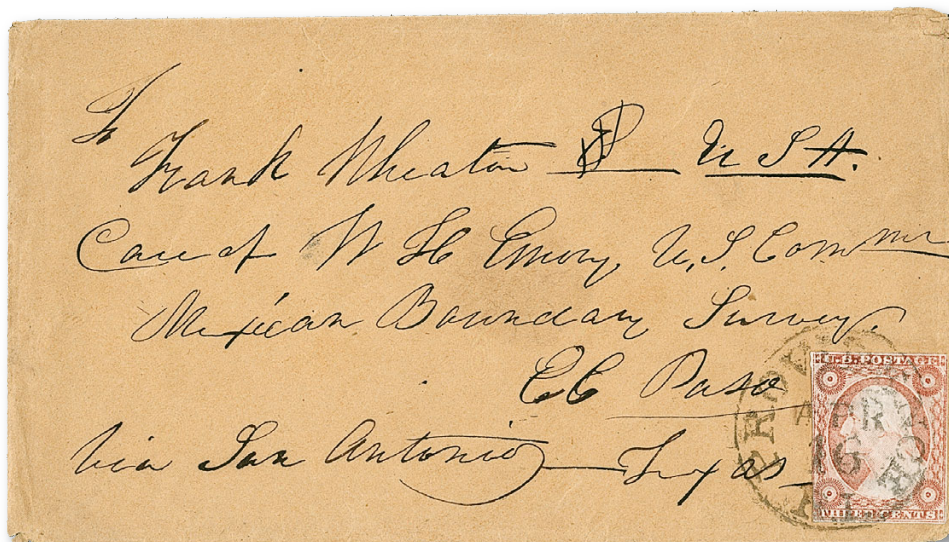
1012

- 1010 **"Genl. James Gadsden, Minister Plenipo. U.S., City of Mexico, NA".** Address on front only, "New Orleans La. Jul. 31" (1854) red circular balloon-style datestamp with faint strike of second smaller circular datestamp dated August 1, black "FREE" straightline handstamp, "VERA CRUZ/AGOSTO 5" framed datestamp and "4" reales due handstamp, Fine, the U.S. portion of postage was free on official mail to Gadsden, Mexico charged 4 reales Estimate \$200-300
- 1011 **1¢ Blue, Ty. IV, 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. II (9, 11A).** 1¢ Position 5L1L with top sheet margin, three 3¢, margins to cut in, tied by "New-York Sep. 4" (1854) circular datestamp on rebacked front addressed to **"Genl. James Gadsden, Minister Plenipo., City of Mexico, NA"**, with "New Orleans" route designation, "Vera Cruz Sep. 17 1854" oval datestamp and "4" reales due handstamp, small faults, Fine appearance Estimate \$300-400
- 1012 **"To His Excellency James Gadsden Esqre, United States Embassy, City of Mexico, Mexico".** Address on brown newspaper wrapper front, "Charleston S.C. Paid Sep. 6" (ca. 1854) blue circular datestamp, "1/2" reales due handstamp, small bit of ink erosion in address, Fine appearance, rare newspaper rate Estimate \$150-200

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION

LOT 1013 ☒

Only known cover to 1855 Emory U.S.-Mexican Boundary Resurvey camp



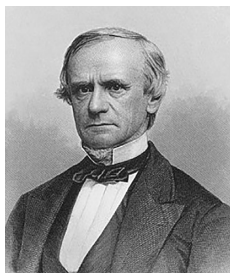
1013

1855 April 16—*“To Frank Wheaton USA, Care of W. H. Emory U.S. Commr., Mexican Boundary Survey, El Paso, Texas, Via San Antonio”*. Clearly written address in the hand of former U.S. Boundary Commissioner John R. Bartlett on buff cover with 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. II (11A), small margins to slightly in, tied by “Providence R.I. Apr. 16” (1855) circular datestamp, slight edgewear

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED COVER TO THE EMORY MEXICO-U.S. BOUNDARY RESURVEY CAMP. A REMARKABLE AND HISTORIC POSTAL ARTIFACT OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST.

The United States and Mexican Boundary Survey from 1848 to 1855 mapped the border between the two countries, as defined in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After a dispute over the boundary was resolved by the 1854 Gadsden Purchase, the survey continued in 1855 under William H. Emory, the U.S. Commissioner and Chief Surveyor. The results were published in the *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, Made Under the Direction of the Secretary of the Interior by William H. Emory (1857-1859)*. The commissioners met at El Paso at the end of 1854 and set the eastern boundary monument on January 31, 1855. By May 1855 the survey set the western boundary on the Colorado River. A monument set in Arizona was named by 1st Lieutenant Frank Wheaton, to whom this cover is addressed. The monument was placed between two walnut trees—“Los Dos Nogales”—and the name was later shortened to Nogales (in Arizona and Mexico). The cover’s sender, John R. Bartlett, was the civilian boundary commissioner when the dispute arose in 1852—he was dismissed and in 1853 returned to his home in Providence, Rhode Island.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



John Russell Bartlett

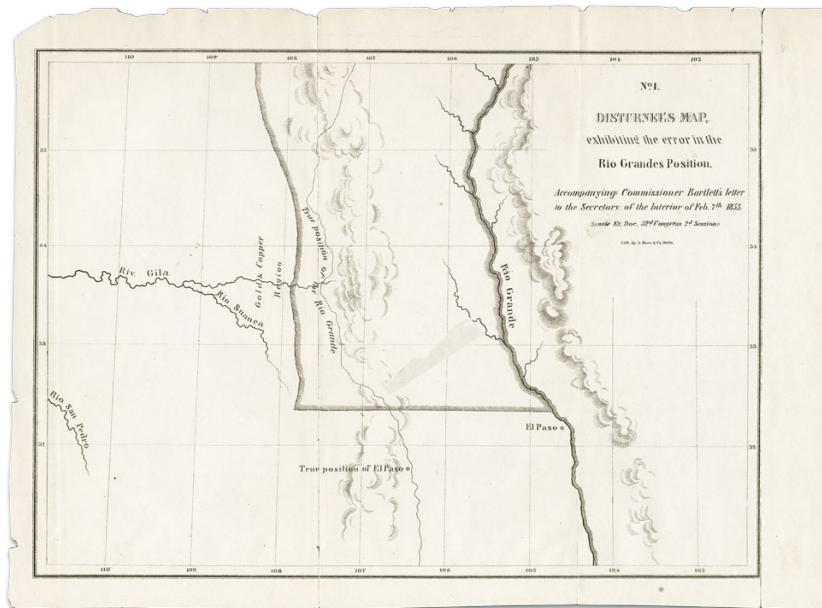
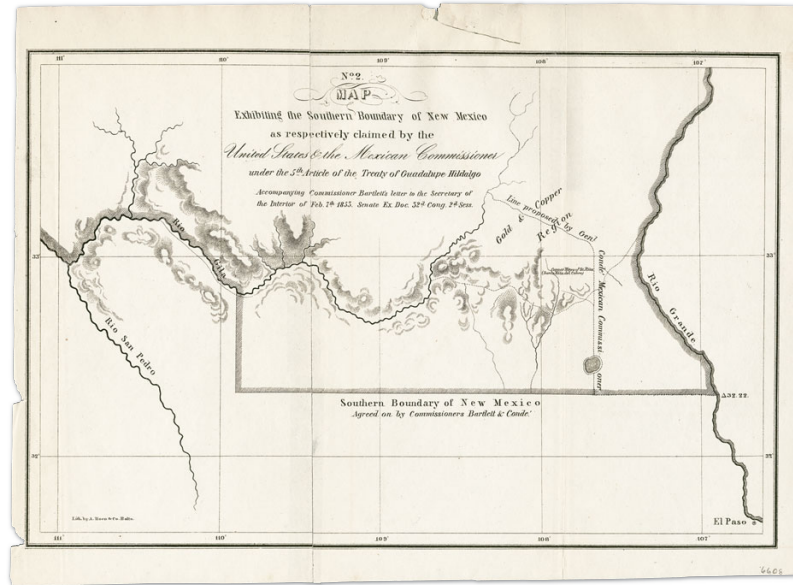


Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton



William H. Emory

U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION



Both 1014EX

- 1014 **Disturnell Maps and Ephemera.** Two lithographed maps published by A. Hoen & Co. removed from a government document, *Bartlett's Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Communicating, in Compliance with a Resolution of the Senate, a Report from Mr. Bartlett on the Subject of the Boundary Line between the United States and Mexico*, the first titled No.1 Disturnell's [sic] Map, Exhibiting the Error in the Rio Grandes [sic] Position. and second No. 2 Map Exhibiting the Southern Boundary of New Mexico as Respectively Claimed by the United States & the Mexican Commissioner...., these maps document the great surveying error that resulted in the dispute that was ultimately resolved with the 1854 Gadsden Purchase; accompanied by a small map *Ceded Territory with Part of Mexico* from a different publication, official congressional report of 1854 Treaty with Mexico (Gadsden Purchase), 1844 bank notice with imprint of Hiram Stevens and 1859 letter from Santa Rita; 6 items total

Estimate \$200-300

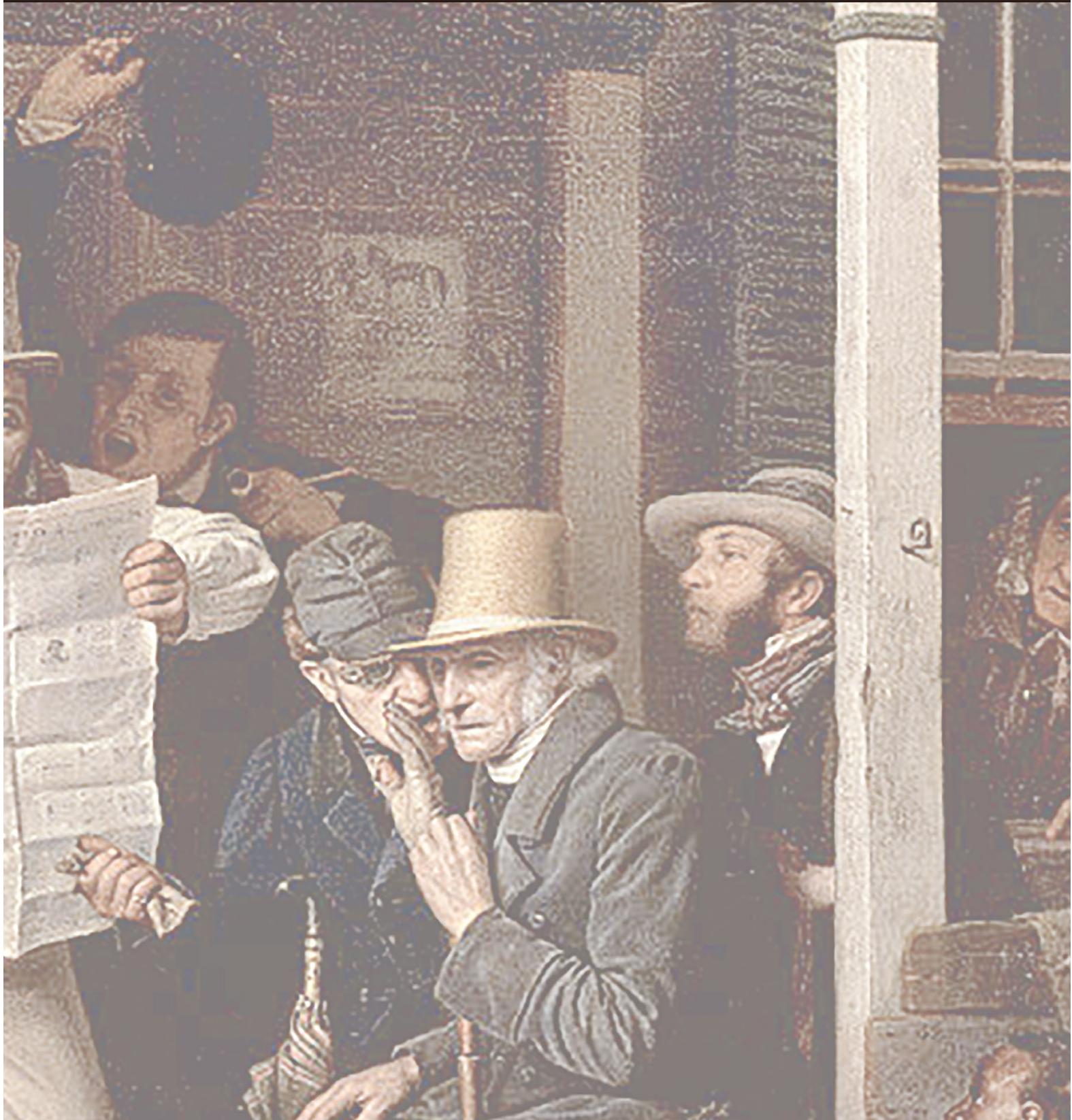
Post Office.

Widow's Pension
MAN 1871



EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

1849-1861



EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1015 ☒

The earliest recorded military express cover from Camp Moore in Arizona



1015

1856 December—Camp Moore to Santa Fe by Second Dragoon Express, Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. Addressed in the hand of **Captain Richard S. Ewell** (commander 1st Dragoons, U.S. Army, later a general in C.S.A. Army), to his brother in Williamsburg, Virginia, 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. II (11A), large margins except clipped at top right, tied by clearly struck “**Santa Fe N.M. Jan. 1**” (1857) circular datestamp, receipt docketing “*Answered, Capt. R. S. Ewell*”, slight toning

FINE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED MILITARY EXPRESS COVER FROM CAMP MOORE IN ARIZONA.

On October 19, 1856, Major Enoch Steen led a military caravan west from Fort Thorn for the purpose of establishing a military camp near Tucson. The caravan reached San Xavier Mission, nine miles south of Tucson, on November 14, 1856, but Major Steen, dissatisfied with the area, decided to locate the camp on the site of the old Calabasas Ranch on the Santa Cruz River. On November 27 he established Camp Moore, but within a week to ten days most of the troops had moved from Camp Moore north to establish

Camp Calabasas. The few remaining at Camp Moore were cutting and finishing timber used at Camp Calabasas. Troops were housed in wooden structures without roofs. When it rained, the dirt floors became sticky mud and breeding grounds for malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Other troops were in tents. A curving stream ran around and through the grounds, creating marshes where mosquitoes bred. At one point the entire fort had malaria, except for the African-American servant to Major Ewell. Sutler Brevoort and his employees were on higher ground where the rain waters ran off into the fort, and none contracted malaria. Due to unbearable climate conditions and constant malaria, troops moved north to establish Fort Buchanan on May 29, 1857.

This cover was carried by the Second Dragoon Express (Dragoon Orders No. 15, Department of New Mexico, November 3, 1856) from Camp Moore to Santa Fe via Fort Thorn.



Capt. Richard S. Ewell

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

EARLY MAIL, AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1016 ☒

The only recorded civilian way-mail military express cover from Tubac



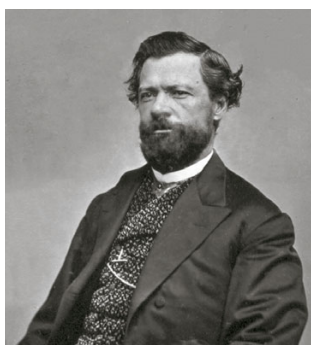
1016

1856 December—Civilian Way Mail from Tubac to Santa Fe by Military Express, Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. Addressed in the hand of **Charles D. Poston** (known as the “Father of Arizona”) to his wife in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on **10¢ Pale Green on Buff Nesbitt entire (U18a)**, boldly struck “**Santa Fe N.M. Jan. 1**” (1857) balloon-style circular datestamp, Poston wrote the origin as “*Tubac*” at upper left, indicating this civilian letter was carried as way mail from Tubac—Poston, superintendent of Sonora Exploring & Mining Co., was near the Presidio of Tubac at this time—pencil docketing “*December 1st 1856*”, opened at right and left, some wear and small edge faults

FINE. REPORTED TO BE THE EARLIEST EXAMPLE OF CIVILIAN MAIL FROM GADSDEN PURCHASE AREA.

This cover from Charles D. Poston was carried in a military express pouch to Santa Fe via Fort Thorn and entered the regular mails there. The 10¢ Nesbitt entire was used by Poston from a supply he carried and used for the over-3,000 miles rate.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



Charles D. Poston

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1017 ☒

Camp Moore sutler's cover from Calabasas to Santa Fe by military express



1017

1857 March—Calabasas (near Camp Moore) to Santa Fe by Military Express, Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed by Elias Brevoort to his father Major Henry B. Brevoort (died January 30, 1858), in Detroit, Michigan, clearly struck “**Santa Fe N.M. Apr. 1**” (1857) circular datestamp, bold receipt docketing “*Recd. 2d May 1857 from Elias, Colabazos, New Mexico*”, slightly reduced at right and trivial crease at upper right through embossed stamp

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE COVER FROM THE CAMP MOORE SUTLER AT CALABASAS.

Elias Brevoort, who sent this cover to his father, resigned as Tucson's postmaster to serve as sutler to the new post. The caravan reached San Xavier Mission, nine miles south of Tucson, on November 14, 1856, but Major Steen, dissatisfied with the area, decided to locate the camp on the site of the old Calabasas Ranch on the Santa Cruz River. On November 27 he established Camp Moore. Brevoort appropriated a stone, adobe and wooden structure on an elevated hill in Calabasas, just east of Camp Cameron, and made improvements to house his large sutler's inventory. Soldiers called it “The Castle.”

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

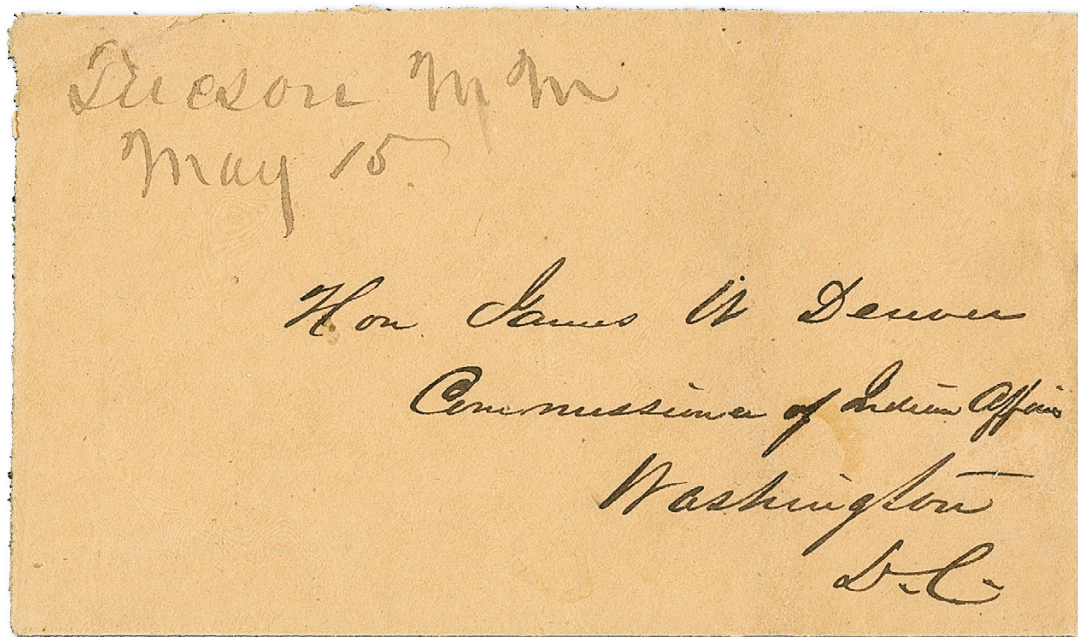


Lt. Col. Enoch Steen

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1018 ☒

The earliest recorded United States postmark from Arizona area



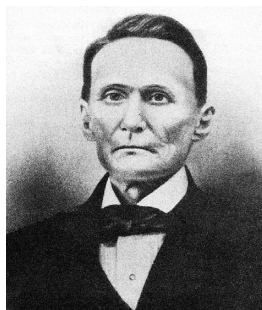
1018

1857 May 15—Tucson, New Mexico Territory, to Santa Fe by Military Expresses, Military Pouch to Washington, D.C., Manuscript “Tucson NM May 15” Postmark. Buff cover addressed to General James W. Denver as Commissioner of Indian Affairs (April-June 1857) in Washington, D.C., postmarked at Tucson by **Mark Aldrich**, carried by military expresses to Santa Fe, instead of entering the regular mails there, it was carried in a military pouch to Washington, D.C., which explains why there is no Santa Fe postmark or postage charge

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED UNITED STATES POSTMARK FROM ARIZONA.

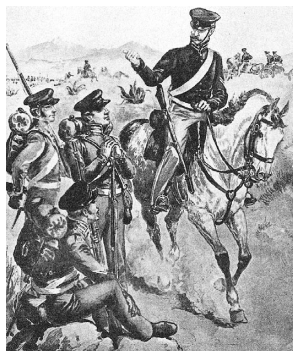
Mark Aldrich was a wealthy Arizona merchant who facilitated the mails even before he was officially appointed postmaster. Before Aldrich settled in the West, he lived in Illinois. He was one of five tried and acquitted in the murder of Mormon prophet Joseph Smith in 1844. After becoming very wealthy as a merchant, he became Tucson's unofficial first mayor and served as the postmaster (he was officially appointed November 11, 1857).

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



Mark Aldrich

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES



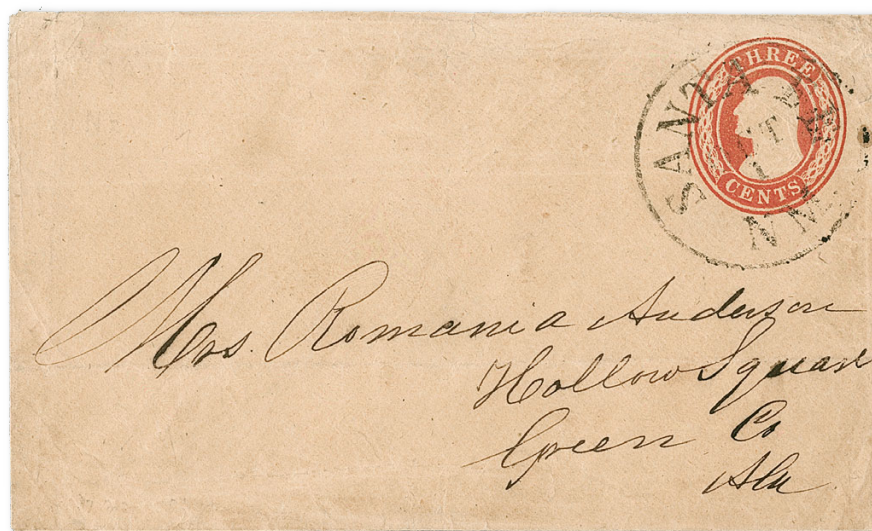
Mounted Dragoon, U.S. Cavalry



1019

- 1019 ✉ **1857 August—Fort Buchanan, New Mexico Territory, to Santa Fe by Express, Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri.** 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed to Mrs. Romania Anderson (Anastasia Romania Wilson Anderson), Hollow Square, Alabama, from Private Joseph Anderson who served under Captain Richard S. Ewell on detached service, “**Santa Fe N.M. Sep. 1**” (1857) circular datestamp and sharp strike of grid cancel, pencil note on back interpreted by John Birkinbine as “Biojo & Garnen,” the names of the private expressmen who carried the letters, Very Fine, Romania was probably Anderson’s sister-in-law

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

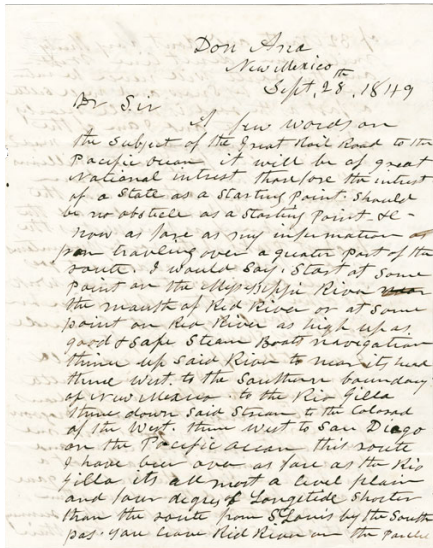


1020

- 1020 ✉ **1857 September—Fort Buchanan, New Mexico Territory, to Santa Fe by Express, Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri.** 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed to Mrs. Romania Anderson (Anastasia Romania Wilson Anderson), Hollow Square, Alabama, from Private Joseph Anderson who served under Captain Richard S. Ewell on detached service, “**Santa Fe N.M. Oct. 1**” (1857) circular datestamp, Very Fine, Romania was probably Anderson’s sister-in-law, John Birkinbine classifies this as a private express cover

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

1021



1021

1849 Recommendation for a Transcontinental Railroad through New Mexico. 4-page autograph letter signed by Capt. Enoch Steen of the U.S. Dragoons to Capt. J. W. Denver, datelined "Don Ana, New Mexico, Sept. 28, 1849", Steen offers his opinion that the railroad route through New Mexico would be preferable to any other, and he also describes battles with Apaches and the wound he suffered:

"A few words on the subject of the Great Rail Road to the Pacific Ocean. It will be of great National interest... I would say start at some point on the Mississippi River near the mouth of Red River or at some point on Red River as high up as good & safe Steam boats navigation. Thence up said River to near its head—thence west to the southern boundary of New Mexico to the Rio Gila—thence down said stream to the Colorado of the West. Thence West to San Diego on the Pacific Ocean. This route I have been over as far as the Rio Gila—its all most a level plain and four degrees of Longitude shorter than the route from St. Louis by the South Pass... I am still suffering considerable from a wound I received in a battle I had with the Apachys Indians on the 16th August. I had 26 Dragoons... We fought about 200 Indians and for a few minutes it was almost a hand to hand fight. The Indians gave way—we persued them... about five miles where we took their camp—a number of their horse & mules and destroyed all their provisions pots kettles &c &c. We kild about 12 & wounded 20... I had my 1st Seargent mortally wounded— one corporal kild and 2 others Privats slightly wounded... I rec'd a ball about 2 inches below the navel. The ball lodged near the spine where it still remains and strang to say the wound is nearly healed up..."

Ex Risvold

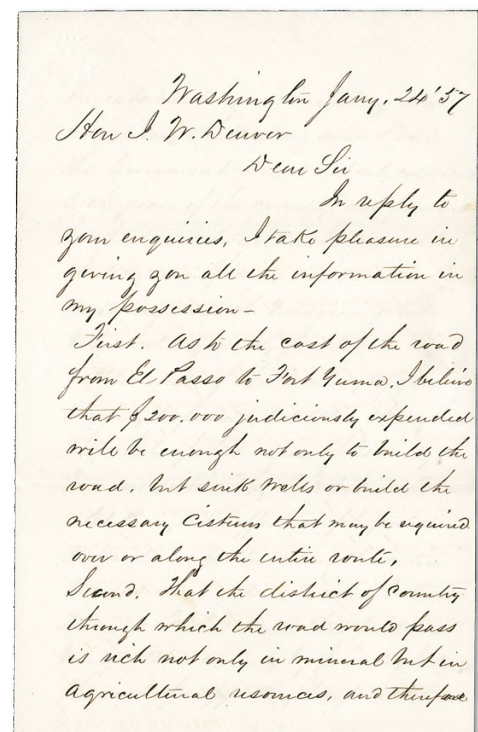
Estimate \$2,000-3,000



1022 and letter (right)

1022 ☒ 1857 Letter Concerning Improvements to the Wagon Road from El Paso to Fort Yuma through Arizona. 2½-page autograph letter signed from N. P. Cook of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to J. W. Denver in the House of Representatives, datelined Washington, D.C., January 24, 1857, Cook responds to Denver's request for information regarding the road passing through Arizona—Cook lived in Tucson and was an explorer, surveyor and engineer—this letter was partly responsible for the appropriation of funds to improve the Pacific wagon road through Arizona, also known as "Leach's Wagon Road", ex Pope

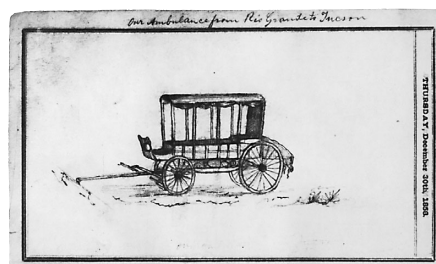
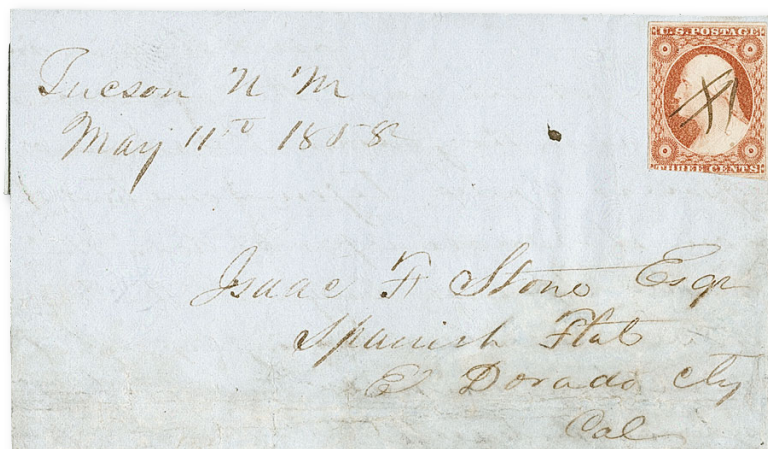
Estimate \$400-500



EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1023 ☒

The only known cover from Arizona carried on the “Jackass Mail” route



Drawing of San Antonio & San Diego Mail Line “ambulance” from the diary of Phocion R. Way

1023

“Tucson NM May 16th 1858” Manuscript Postmark on Westbound Mail Carried on the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line—the “Jackass Mail” Route. Clearly written postmark on light blue folded letter datelined “Tucson May 16th 1858” from an eastbound traveler named W. Stone to his brother Isaac F. Stone in Spanish Flat, California, 3¢ Orange Red, Ty. II (11A), small margins to cut in at bottom, manuscript cancel, restored dampstained area at bottom slightly affecting address—rather minor considering the desert journey to California this letter took in 1858

FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY KNOWN COVER FROM ARIZONA CARRIED ON THE “JACKASS MAIL” ROUTE.

The San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line route included a hundred-mile stretch across the Colorado Desert between Fort Yuma and San Diego. This trek utilized mules to carry the mail, giving rise to the derisive misnomer, “Jackass Mail.” Covers carried on the muleback portion of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line route are rare, and this is the only one known originating in Arizona. The letter writer states: “This place is in the Gadsden Purchase or Arizona. This place speled Tejon sometimes by pronounced Tuson...”

In response to demand for a through-mail route to California, Congress passed three important legislative acts. The first (August 18, 1856) authorized a route between San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, California. The second (February 17, 1857) authorized the construction and improvement of the road from El Paso to Fort Yuma. The third (March 3, 1857) authorized stage service between the border of western settlements and California—this last piece of legislation led to the creation of the overland mail route. After reviewing contract proposals for the overland mail route, Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown, former governor of Tennessee, notified James E. Birch that he was awarded the San Antonio-to-San Diego mail contract (Route 8076). The four-year mail service contract with Birch was signed on June 12, 1857 (effective ten days later), and service was set to begin in less than a month, on July 9.

Birch’s contract required two trips per month along the 1,476-mile route between San Antonio and San Diego, in 30 days or less, and it paid \$149,800 per year. Departures were made from San Antonio and San Diego on the same days—the 9th and 24th of each month. The stage between El Paso and San Antonio made round trips, while mail carriers started in San Diego (eastbound) and El Paso (westbound), met midway at Maricopa Wells, exchanged the mail, and returned to each starting point. The first trip departed San Antonio on July 9, 1857, and the first eastbound trip left San Diego on August 9.

Birch perished in the wreck of the S.S. *Central America* in September 1857, and the stage line was sold to George H. Giddings in March 1858. Only 40 trips were made over the entire route with gross postal receipts of \$601 before the line was gradually “deconstructed” and absorbed into the overland mail route, which Postmaster General Brown had awarded to John Butterfield’s consortium (see “Deconstructing the Jackass Mail Route,” Frajola-Risvold, *Chronicle* 220, and <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/news/LC/spring2013/ButterfieldOverlandTrail.pdf>).

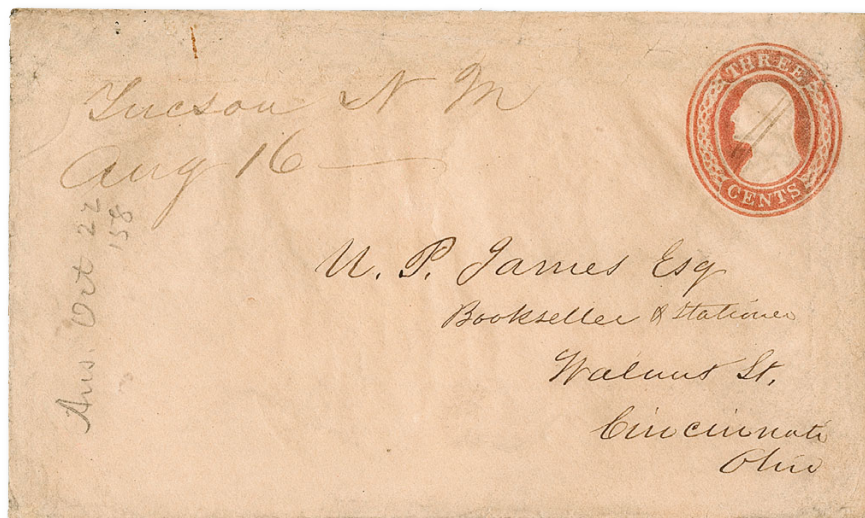
Estimate \$10,000-15,000

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES



Horace C. Grosvenor

1024



- 1024 ☒ **“Tucson NM Aug 16” (1858) Manuscript Postmark on Eastbound Mail Carried on the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line.** Clearly written postmark and pen strokes on 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) to bookseller and stationer in Cincinnati, Ohio, receipt docketing “Ans. Oct 22 ‘58”, piece of backflap missing, lightly cleaned along top edge, still Very Fine, this cover from the mine operator Horace C. Grosvenor was added to the eastbound mail that started in San Diego on August 9, although technically not a “Jackass Mail” cover (because it did not travel the Ft. Yuma-San Diego portion of route), it is nonetheless an extremely rare cover originating in Arizona and carried on the same line over Leach’s Original Wagon Road (used for only one month)—Grosvenor was killed by Apaches in 1861

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



1025

- 1025 ☒ **“Tucson NM Sept 17” (1858) Manuscript Postmark on Eastbound Mail Carried on the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line.** Clearly written postmark and pen strokes on 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) to bookseller and stationer in Cincinnati, Ohio, receipt docketing “Ans. Oct 22 ‘58 Grosvenor”, lightly cleaned along edges, still Very Fine, this cover from the mine operator Horace C. Grosvenor was added to the eastbound mail that started in San Diego on September 9, although technically not a “Jackass Mail” cover (because it did not travel the Ft. Yuma-San Diego portion of route), it is nonetheless an extremely rare cover originating in Arizona and carried on the same line over Leach’s Improved Wagon Road—Grosvenor was killed by Apaches in 1861

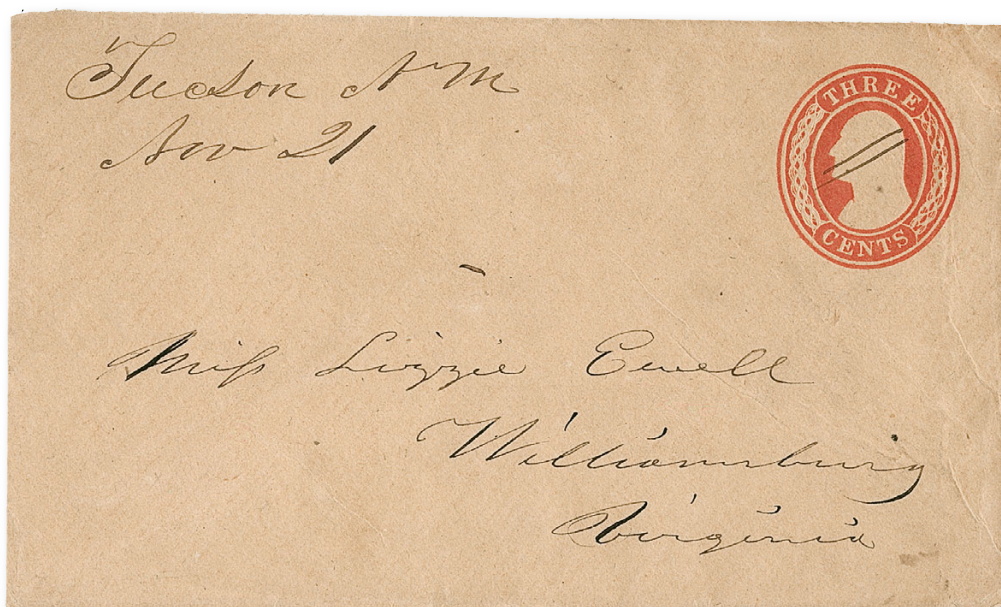
Estimate \$1,500-2,000

See lot 1074 for a contemporary record of Grosvenor’s murder by Apaches

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1026 ☒

The earliest known Butterfield Overland Mail cover from Arizona



“Tucson NM Nov 21” (1858) Manuscript Postmark on Eastbound Mail Carried by Military Express from Fort Buchanan to Tucson, then by Butterfield Overland Mail to St. Louis. 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed in the hand of **Captain Richard S. Ewell** (commander 1st Dragoons, U.S. Army, later a general in C.S.A. Army), to his niece Elizabeth in Williamsburg, Virginia, slight toning

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE EARLIEST REPORTED COVER FROM ARIZONA CARRIED ON THE BUTTERFIELD SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The sender of this cover, Captain Ewell, arrived in the area of southern Arizona in November 1856 with Major Enoch Steen and the 1st Dragoons. They established Camp Moore in mid-November 1856, which was relocated and renamed Fort Buchanan in mid-1857. This November 1858 cover from Capt. Ewell was carried by military express from Fort Buchanan to the post office at Tucson, where the November 21 manuscript postmark was applied by Postmaster Fred Leimbach. It was picked up by the eastbound Butterfield Overland Mail stage and carried to St. Louis via Fort Smith (by stage to Tipton, Missouri).

After raging sectional debate between Northern and Southern legislators, in March 1857 Congress authorized the southern overland mail route, variously called the Southern Route, Great Overland Mail, Butterfield Route, and, owing to its curving path, the Horseshoe or Oxbow Route. After receiving proposals, Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown, former governor of Tennessee, awarded the Post Office contract for Route 12578 to a consortium organized by John Butterfield, which named itself the Overland Mail Company. The contract was signed on September 16, 1857, with service to commence one year later. The first eastbound Butterfield stagecoach left San Francisco at 1:00 a.m. in the morning on Wednesday, September 15, 1858 (*Daily Alta California*, Sep. 15, 1858). The first westbound mail left St. Louis on September 16. The struggling San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line, which had been awarded the western portion of the route in a “consolation prize,” was ultimately defunded and subordinated to the Butterfield line. Service was suspended in March 1861, due to the Civil War.

The distance from Tucson to St. Louis on the Southern Route was approximately 1,800 miles, which required about 15 days to cover. This cover was postmarked at Tucson on Sunday, November 21, 1858. Eastbound stage departures from Tucson were scheduled at 3:00 a.m. on Saturdays (Sunday morning), so this was probably postmarked in advance of the November 21 departure (or, less likely, the November 24 departure). Although Arizona covers from earlier Butterfield trips could exist, this is currently the earliest recorded, and it is extremely rare from Arizona, regardless of the date.

Ex Persson and Shipley

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES



1027

- 1027 ☒ **1859 March—Butterfield Overland Way Mail via Tucson.** 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed to Mrs. D. W. Wilson in Philadelphia with sender's route directive "*via Tucson & St. Louis*" indicating the cover was picked up west of Tucson and east of Pima Villages at one of the Butterfield stations without a post office (Oneida, Blue Water, Pichacho Pass or Point of Mountain), perfect strike of "**Tucson N.M. Mar. 22**" (1859) circular datestamp

EXTREMELY FINE. REPORTED TO BE THE ONLY KNOWN VERIFIABLE WAY COVER FROM ARIZONA CARRIED ON THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The Butterfield stage picked up letters en route and had them postmarked at the next post office. This is the only reported cover with a route directive proving it is way mail from Arizona. Another cover from this correspondence is offered in lot 1056.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



1028

- 1028 ☒ **1859 September 17—Butterfield Overland Mail via Memphis, Tennessee.** Cover addressed to Hon. Alexander H. Stephens (future Confederate vice president) in Crawfordville, Georgia, bold "**Tucson N.M. Sep. 17**" (1859) circular datestamp, manuscript "*Free*" (congressional free mail), forwarded to Warrenton, Georgia, with "Crawfordville Ga. Oct. 9" circular datestamp, receipt docketing "*Sylvester Mowry, Tuscon Arizona, Sept. 14, 1859 is re-elected*", backflap is repaired and might be a replacement (as often with the Stephens correspondence)

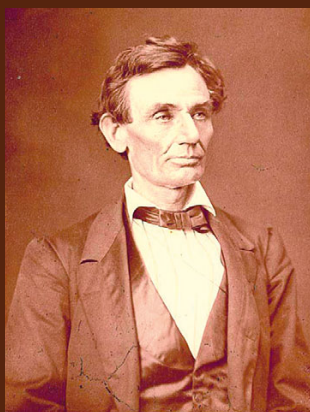
VERY FINE. EXTREMELY RARE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL COVER VIA MEMPHIS.

The Butterfield route forked at Fort Smith into St. Louis and Memphis branches, and the Fort Smith-Memphis line was subcontracted to another carrier. Mail and passengers were carried in one of three ways: by rail and stage; over an all-water route on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers; or by stage between Fort Smith and Des Arc, supplemented by steamboats on the White and Mississippi Rivers. Very little mail was carried on the Memphis branch.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



1029



Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin

EARLY MAIL, AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1029 ☒

**The only recorded illustrated stagecoach cover from Arizona,
which was passed as a souvenir to President Abraham Lincoln,
and from Lincoln to his vice president, Hannibal Hamlin**

“Tucson N.M. Nov. 6” (1859). Perfect strike of circular datestamp ties well-centered 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on **“OVERLAND—via—Los Angeles” hand-colored illustrated four-horse stagecoach cover to Oramel Clark in Springfield, Illinois**, slightly reduced and tiny edge tear at right, small edge nick at upper left, **backstamped “LIBRARY OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN”**

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED ILLUSTRATED STAGECOACH COVER USED FROM ARIZONA. ADDING TO ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE IS THAT FACT THAT IT PASSED FROM THE ADDRESSEE, ORAMEL CLARK, TO HIS FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR IN SPRINGFIELD, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WHO IN TURN PRESENTED IT TO HANNIBAL HAMLIN, VICE PRESIDENT DURING LINCOLN'S FIRST TERM.

The addressee, Oramel Clark, and his wife, Jane Stewart Clark, were pioneers who settled in Sangamon County, Illinois, in the 1820s on a farm near Springfield. They traveled to England in 1857 and returned when the Butterfield Overland Mail was running. This envelope, postmarked at Tucson and carried by the Butterfield stage, was received in 1859 and must have made a favorable impression on Oramel.

Oramel's son, Edward O. Clark, and his wife, Virginia, were “firm friends of Abraham Lincoln, who visited their home many times” (*Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Sangamon County*, Vol. II, 1912, and *Atlantic Monthly*, December 1928). Their home was the Oramel Clark family home at Ninth and Edwards Streets in Springfield. Lincoln lived only two blocks away, at 413 South Eighth Street.

The evidence placing President Lincoln in the chain of custody is the backstamp indicating this cover was once part of the library belonging to Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's running mate in 1860 and first-term vice president. The only explanation for this cover coming into Hamlin's possession is that, after receiving the envelope in 1859, Oramel Clark presented it to Lincoln, who in turn passed it along to Hamlin sometime after they met for the first time, on November 22, 1860. It is unlikely Hamlin ever met or knew Oramel Clark.

Ex J. David Baker

Estimate \$20,000-30,000



“OVERLAND MAIL—FIRST MEETING OF THE COACHES IN GUADALUPE PASS”
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 27, 1858

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

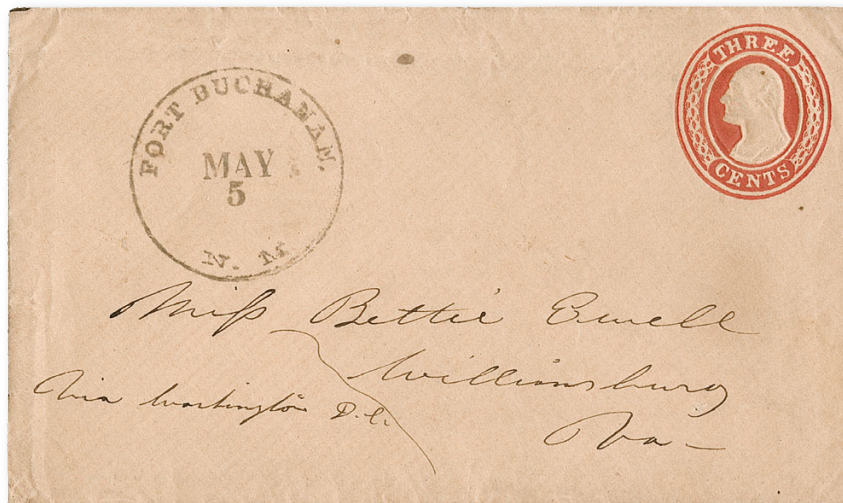
S. H. Lathrop's Buckboard Contract Mail

The Overland Mail route passed through Tucson, but not Tubac, which lies approximately 45 miles south on the Camino Real. The Tubac postmaster, D. F. Hulseman, contracted with S. H. Lathrop, treasurer of the Sonora Exploration and Mining Co., to carry mail on weekly buckboard trips between the two towns.

OFFICE SONORA E. & MINING Co.
Tubac, February 25th, 1859.
UNTIL THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
commence regular mail service on the route, a
mail will be sent from this office Friday of each
week to Tucson, to connect with the mail of the
Overland Mail Co., both East and West. A mail
will be received at the office on Sunday of each
week.
S. H. LATHROP,
Treasurer.

LOT 1030 ☒

Fort Buchanan postmark on cover from Captain Richard S. Ewell



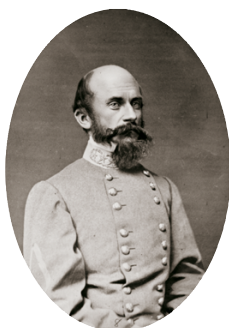
1030

“Fort Buchanan N.M. May 5” (1860) Circular Datestamp—Military Express to Tubac, then by Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail to Tucson, and from Tucson to St. Louis by Butterfield Overland Mail. Perfect strike of circular datestamp on 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed in the hand of **Captain Richard S. Ewell** (commander 1st Dragoons, U.S. Army, later a general in C.S.A. Army), to his niece Elizabeth in Williamsburg, Virginia, with directive *“Via Washington D.C.”*, docketing note on back *“Relating to child captured from Indians”*

EXTREMELY FINE. A CLEAR STRIKE OF THE RARE FORT BUCHANAN DATESTAMP ON A COVER FROM CAPTAIN RICHARD “OLD BALDY” EWELL—LATER A CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

The sender of this cover, Captain Richard S. Ewell, arrived in the area of southern Arizona in November 1856 with Major Enoch Steen and the 1st Dragoons. They established Camp Moore in mid-November 1856, which was relocated and renamed Fort Buchanan in mid-1857. This May 1860 cover from Capt. Ewell was carried by military express from Fort Buchanan to the post office at Tubac. It was carried from

Tubac to Tucson by S. H. Lathrop, who was under contract to transport mail once a week between the two towns. At Tucson the cover was put on the east-bound Butterfield Overland Mail stage to St. Louis via Fort Smith.



Capt. Richard S. Ewell

In early 1860 Captain Ewell successfully negotiated the release of eleven-year old Mercedes Sias Quiroz, one of two young women abducted by Pinal Apaches (the other was seriously injured and returned to camp after Mercedes’s release). In recognition of his efforts, one of four Arizona territorial counties was named Ewell. In May 1860, around the time this cover was postmarked, he inspected the site where Fort Breckinridge was eventually established to prevent Apache attacks. Before construction of the new fort was completed, Ewell returned east in January 1861 due to recurring malaria infections. The note on back indicates that Ewell’s letter contained a report of the recovery of the young hostage.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES



1031

- 1031 ☒ **1860 May 19—Butterfield Overland Mail to Tucson, then by Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac, and by Private Rider to Fort Buchanan N.M.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) vertical pair tied by one of two clear strikes of "St. Louis Mo. May 19, 1860" circular datestamp on cover to George W. McDowell at Fort Buchanan, backflap reattached, small hole in back, still Extremely Fine, McDowell lived at Soñorita Creek, this was carried on the Butterfield route as far as Tucson, then south to Tubac by Lathrop's buckboard contract mail, and from there by a rider with the Compadre Silver Mining Works

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



1032

- 1032 ☒ **1860 May 17—Butterfield Overland Mail to Tucson, then by Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac, and by Private Rider to Fort Buchanan N.M.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) tied by clear strike of "St. Louis Mo. May 17, 1860" circular datestamp on cover to George W. McDowell at Fort Buchanan, slightly reduced at top, small hole in back, still Extremely Fine, McDowell lived at Soñorita Creek, this was carried on the Butterfield route as far as Tucson, then south to Tubac by Lathrop's buckboard contract mail, and from there by a rider with the Compadre Silver Mining Works

Estimate \$750-1,000

For other Lathrop Buckboard Mail covers, see lots 1047, 1048, 1052, 1061, 1062, 1066, 1069, 1071, 1072, 1074-1078

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

LOT 1033 ☒

Illustrated Butterfield stagecoach cover carried overland in February-March 1861



1033

10¢ Green, Ty. V (35). Rich color, tied by “San Francisco Cal. Feb. 21, 1861” circular datestamp on buff cover with **“OVERLAND VIA LOS ANGELES” illustrated six-horse stagecoach design**, Hutchings imprint, addressed to Cornville, Maine, very slightly reduced at left, small erasure above route directive

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE ILLUSTRATED BUTTERFIELD STAGECOACH COVER CARRIED ACROSS ARIZONA IN FEBRUARY-MARCH 1861, JUST BEFORE THE CLOSURE OF THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

This was carried on the Butterfield stage that left San Francisco on Friday, February 22, 1861, and passed through Tucson on March 2, the day that Congress voted to move the overland mail route from the Southern Route to the Central Route. Indian attacks on stage stations resulted in some disruption of mail service in February 1861. The *Daily Alta California* “Letter from St. Louis” dated March 20, 1861 (published April 5, 1861) reported the arrival of the February 22 overland mail on March 17 (23 days), cheerfully noting “that the route is open again, unmolested by Indians or other obstructions.”

The last eastbound Butterfield stage left San Francisco on Monday, April 1, 1861 (Walske-Frajola, *Mails of the Westward Expansion 1803-1861*, pp. 170-171). The *Daily Alta California* (April 6, 1861) published a letter from the San Francisco postmaster dated April 5 (Friday) announcing he had received instructions from Washington, D.C., to discontinue the Overland Mail, but he stated that he would continue to send mail on stages between Los Angeles and San Francisco (and way stations in between), which was separately announced as “The New Los Angeles Mail.” Another letter from the newspaper’s St. Louis correspondent, dated May 1, 1861 (published May 16) stated: “We have had no Overland mail since that of March 26th arrived, and the agents inform me today that the remaining ones due in this city have probably been sent to San Antonio, to be brought hence by steamer to Galveston, and so on to New Orleans. By this irregular route, there is no knowing when the letters which left your city between March 25th and April 2d, by Overland Mail, will arrive here.”

The last westbound mail on the Butterfield Southern Route left St. Louis on March 21, 1861. It was reported passing through Los Angeles on April 10—the same article reported an Indian attack on Oatman Flat Station—and the mail arrived in San Francisco in the evening of April 13.

Ex Grunin. With 1988 P.F. certificate

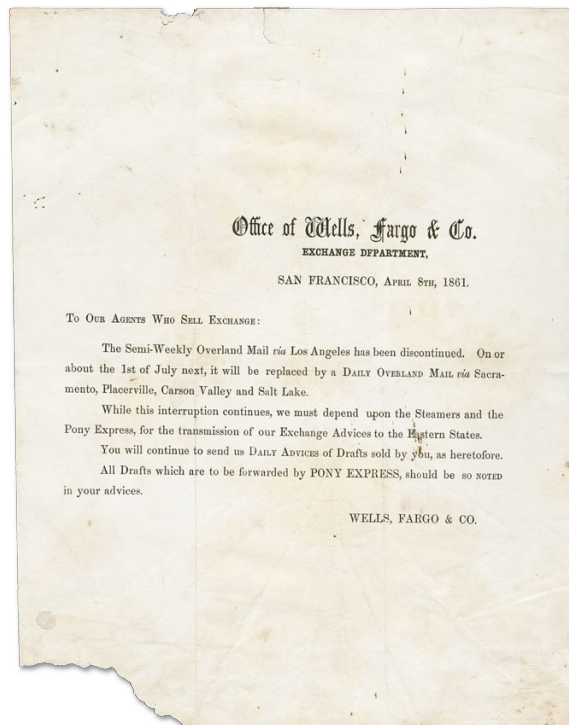
Estimate \$4,000-5,000

EARLY MAIL AND EXPRESSES

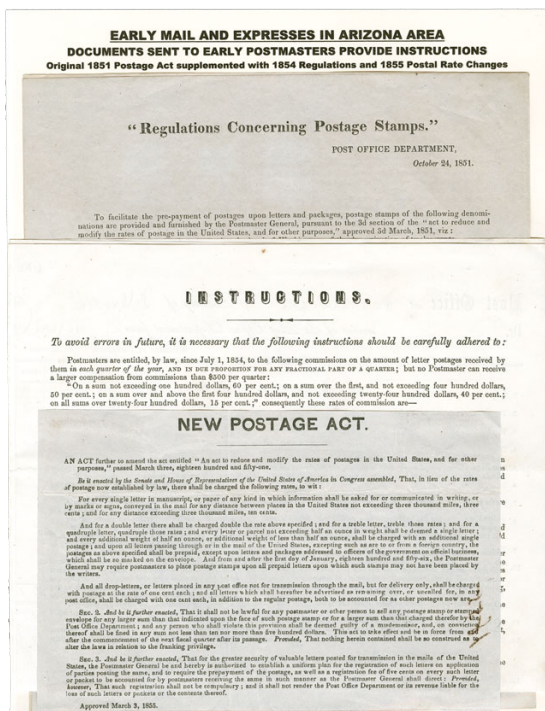
1034

1861 Wells, Fargo & Co. Printed Announcement of Discontinuance of Overland Mail via Los Angeles. One-page folded notice datelined San Francisco, April 8, 1861, "To Our Agents Who Sell Exchange" announcing that the semi-weekly overland mail via Los Angeles has been discontinued and that on July 1 it will be replaced by daily overland mail via Sacramento, Placerville, Carson Valley and Salt Lake, advises agents "While this interruption continues, we must depend upon the Steamers" (via Panama) and "the Pony Express," also notes "All Drafts which are to be forwarded by PONY EXPRESS, should be so NOTED in your advices", piece out of bottom left far from printed notice, tear and nick at top, still exhibitable, a fascinating postal history document related to both the Butterfield Route and the Pony Express over the Central Route

Estimate \$400-500



1034



1035EX

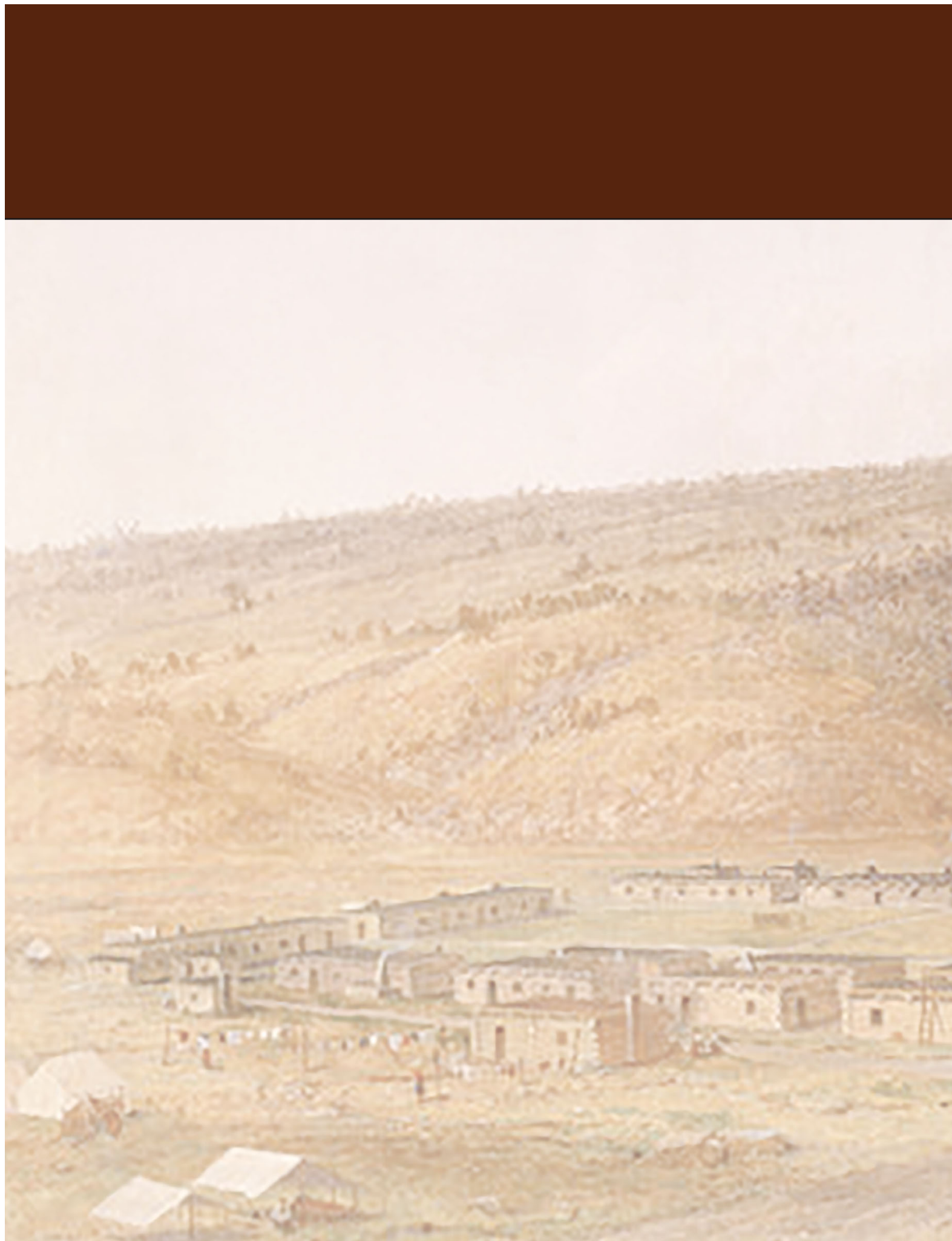
1035

1851-59 Post Office Department Notices.

Four items: printed notices to postmasters dated October 24, 1851 "Regulations Concerning Postage Stamps", 1854 "Instructions" and 1855 "New Postage Act", and 1859 Postmaster General report of Butterfield Overland Mail contract, all of which affected the mails through Arizona

Photo Ex

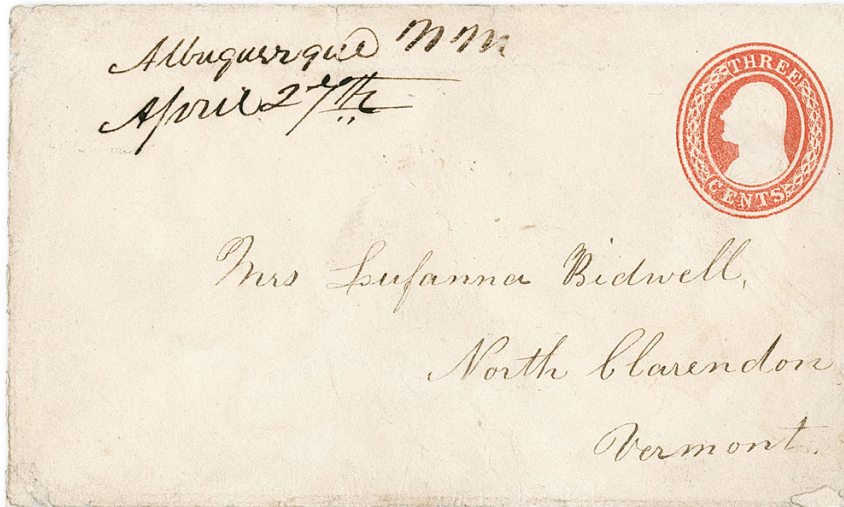
Estimate \$300-400



ARIZONA AREA OF
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY 1854-1860



ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1036

- 1036 ☒ **"Albuquerque NM April 27th"** (ca 1855) Manuscript Postmark—Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. 3¢ Red on White Nesbitt entire (U9) addressed in the hand of Harriet L. Shaw—the wife of Rev. John Milton Shaw, a Baptist schoolteacher who served as military chaplain at Fort Defiance from 1853 to 1856—to Harriet's mother, Lusanna Bidwell, in North Clarendon, Vermont, carried by military express from Fort Defiance to Albuquerque, entered post office with manuscript postmark, then carried by stage to Santa Fe and from there to Independence, small tear at top into postmark, minor restoration—reported to be the earliest cover from Fort Defiance—ex Dr. Dike and Shipley

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

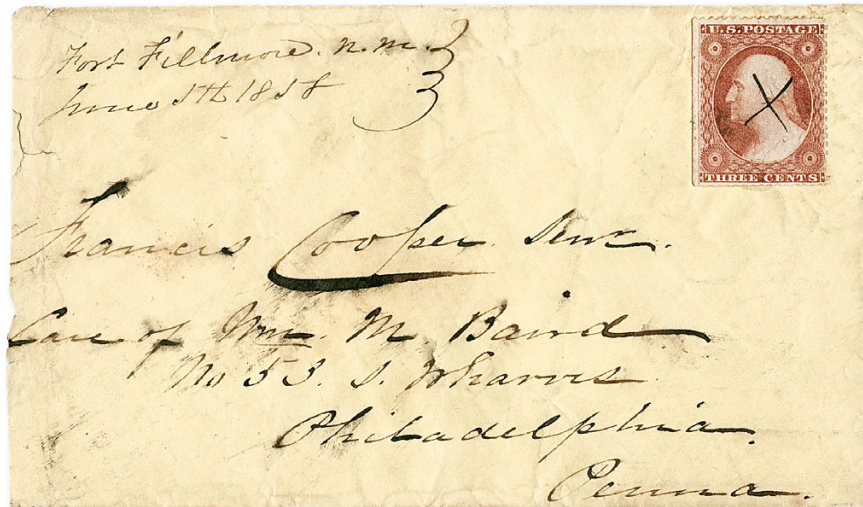


1037

- 1037 ☒ **"Fort Fillmore NM August 20/56"** Manuscript Postmark—Military Express from Fort Fillmore to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, via Albuquerque. 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed to Capt. A. W. Bowman at Fort Stanton with sender's directive "via Albuquerque", since Fort Stanton did not have a post office at this time, this was carried by military express, slight toning, Very Fine, one of three reported Fort Fillmore postmarks and notable with an address to another territorial fort—Fort Fillmore was established in September 1851, it was occupied by the Confederate army in 1861, then occupied briefly by the California Volunteers before U.S. officials closed it in 1862—Fort Stanton was established in 1855 and named for Capt. Henry W. Stanton, who was killed in January 1855 during a campaign against Apaches—ex Everett

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

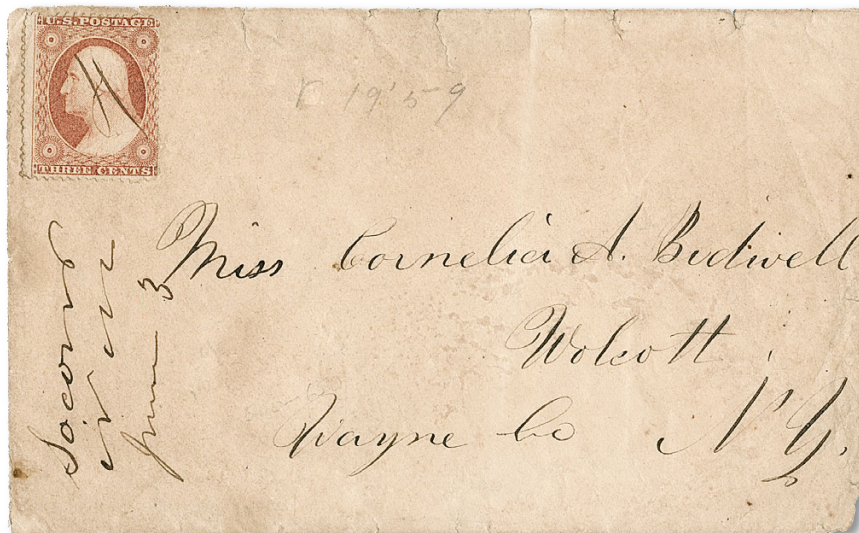
ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1038

- 1038 ☒ **"Fort Fillmore N.M. June 5th 1858"** Manuscript Postmark—Fort Fillmore to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. Pen "X" cancel on 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26), a few short perfs, on yellow cover to Philadelphia, slightly reduced and small tear at left, a bit soiled, otherwise Fine, one of three reported postmarks from Fort Fillmore, located in the Arizona portion of New Mexico Territory from 1851 to 1862, in June 1858 the Butterfield Route had not yet started operations, so this was sent north to Santa Fe for the Hall-Hockaday stage to Independence

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1039

- 1039 ☒ **"Socorro NM June 3" (1859)**—Socorro to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Porter Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. Pen cancel on 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26), corner crease, on cover addressed in the hand of Harriet L. Shaw—the wife of Rev. John Milton Shaw, a Baptist schoolteacher who served as military chaplain at Fort Defiance from 1853 to 1856—to Miss Cornelia A. Bidwell, Wolcott, N.Y., pencil receipt docketing with 1859 yeardate, John Birkinbine states that this was picked up by a military express rider en route from Fort Craig to Albuquerque, then by stage to Santa Fe and further on to Independence, slightly reduced at right and edge tears, otherwise Fine, after Shaw resigned as chaplain at Fort Defiance, the family moved to Socorro in 1857, this is an extremely rare early Socorro postmark (Vincente St. Vrain was postmaster from Nov. 2, 1855, to Nov. 8, 1860)—ex Everett and Shipley

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

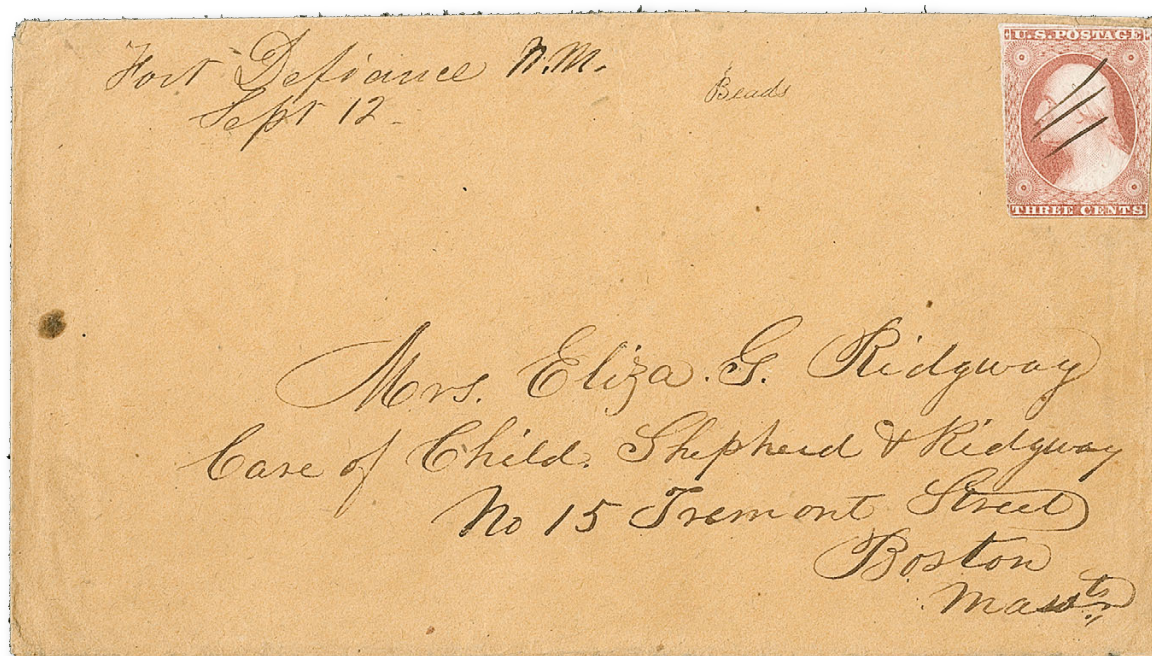
Fort Defiance, New Mexico

Fort Defiance, the first military post in present-day Arizona (then part of New Mexico Territory), was established on September 18, 1851, by Col. Edwin V. Sumner during his campaign against the Navajo. The conflicts with Navajo, generally over use of land for grazing and theft of livestock, escalated into two major attacks—one in 1856 and another in 1860. In 1861, with the start of the Civil War, the U.S. Army abandoned Fort Defiance. It was reestablished as Fort Canby in 1863.

The fort did not have a U.S. post office until the appointment of John E. Weber as postmaster on April 9, 1856. The post office was discontinued on October 21, 1863. There was no mail contract for service to and from the fort, so military couriers were used to bring mail to Albuquerque, where it was carried by stage to Santa Fe and from there by the Hall-Hockaday contract mail stage to Independence.

LOT 1040 ☒

Earliest recorded example of a Fort Defiance postmark



1040

“Fort Defiance N.M. Sept. 12” (1857) Manuscript Postmark—Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri. Neat pen strokes on 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. II (11A), slightly cut in, corner creases and tiny tear, on buff cover addressed to Mrs. Eliza G. Ridgway, care of Child, Shepherd & Ridgway, 15 Tremont Street, Boston (this firm practiced dentistry and advertised half-price service to clergymen), small notation “Beads” (Indian beads?)

VERY FINE. THIS IS REPORTED TO BE THE EARLIEST OF THE FEW KNOWN MANUSCRIPT POSTMARKS FROM FORT DEFIANCE, USED BEFORE THE CIRCULAR DATESTAMP WAS IMPLEMENTED.

This and the covers in lots 1043 and 1044 are from the same sender and are dated in September 1857 and June-July 1858, which corresponds to the periods in which members of the Beale Expedition were located at Fort Defiance. This expedition was tasked with exploring the roads from Fort Defiance west to the Colorado River, which resulted in the construction of Beale’s Wagon Road. Camels imported from the Middle East were tested for the first time on this expedition. We have not been able to establish a connection between the name Ridgway and the Beale Expedition.

Ex Dr. Dike and Everett

Estimate \$3,000-4,000

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1041

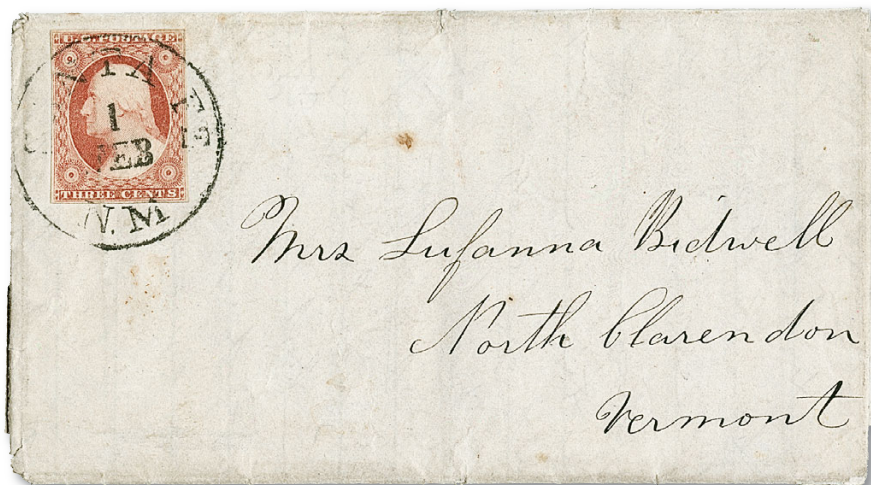
- 1041 ☒ **"Ft Defiance N.M. Dec 28th" (1857) Manuscript Postmark—Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri.** Postmark and wavy line ties 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. II (11A), ample margins to slightly in, on blue folded letter datelined *"Fort Defiance NM Dec. 27, 1857"* from 1st Lieut. John P. Hatch (awarded Medal of Honor in Civil War) to Hon. M. P. Hatch, Oswego, New York, receipt docketing (with "1858" yeardate error), file crease through stamp

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTREMELY RARE MANUSCRIPT FORT DEFIANC POSTMARK.

This letter contains an interesting report on postal arrangements: *"After this we expect our mail with more regularity as Major Brooks has established a semi-monthly mail to Albuquerque..."*

Ex Rubel and Longfellow

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



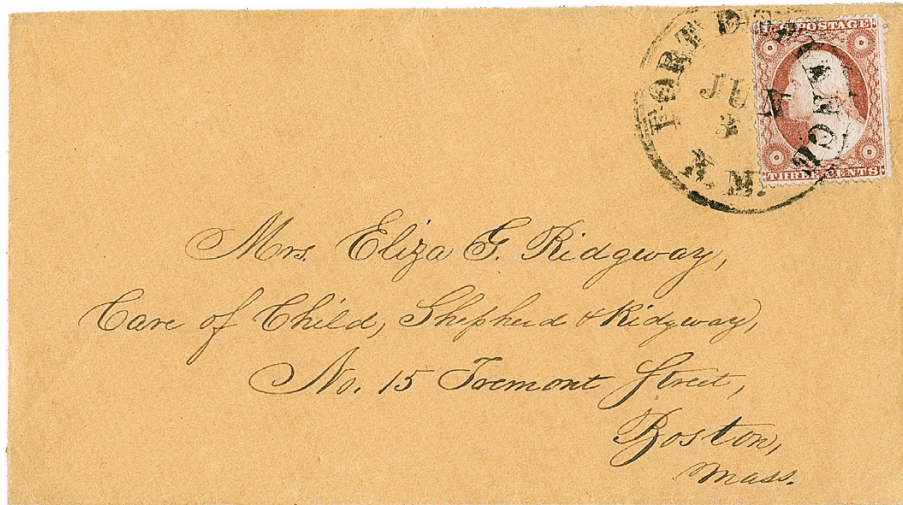
1042

- 1042 ☒ **"Santa Fe N.M. 1 Feb." (1853).** Circular datestamp ties 3¢ Orange Red, Ty. II (11A), ample margins, on folded letter from Harriet L. Shaw, wife of Rev. John Milton Shaw, datelined *"Santa Fe Jan. 28th 52"*—which must be 1853, based on her mention of her infant son *"Georgie,"* who was born in 1852—to her mother Lusanna Bidwell in North Clarendon, Vermont, carried on Waldo-Hall contract mail stage to Independence, Missouri, at the time of writing the Shaw family preparing to depart for Fort Defiance, where Rev. Shaw was appointed military chaplain, she mentions *"We leave tomorrow for our distant Navajo home,"* Very Fine, ex Shipley

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

1043



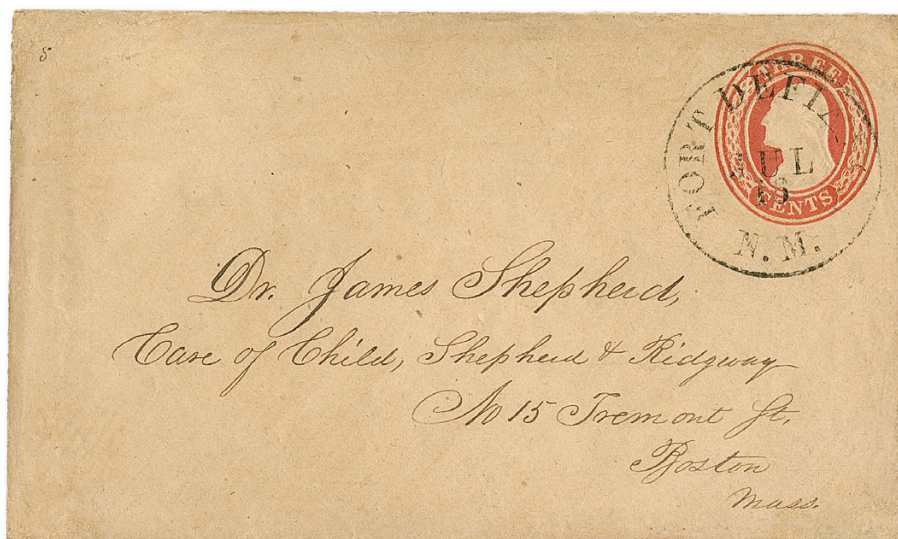
- 1043 ☒ **“Fort Defiance N.M. Jun. 3” (1858) Circular Datestamp—Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Hockaday Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26), tied by circular datestamp on buff cover addressed to Mrs. Eliza G. Ridgway, care of Child, Shepherd & Ridgway, 15 Tremont Street, Boston (this firm practiced dentistry and advertised half-price service to clergymen), same correspondence as lot 1040—possibly connected to the Beale Expedition

VERY FINE. ONE OF FIVE REPORTED COVERS WITH THE FORT DEFIANCE DATESTAMP.

Ex Dr. Dike and Shipley

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

1044



- 1044 ☒ **“Fort Defiance N.M. Jul. 16” (1858) Circular Datestamp—Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by Military Express, then by Stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Porter Contract Mail to Independence, Missouri.** 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) with clear strike of datestamp, addressed to Dr. James Shepherd, care of Child, Shepherd & Ridgway, 15 Tremont Street, Boston (this firm practiced dentistry and advertised half-price service to clergymen), correspondence related to lots 1040 and 1043—possibly connected to the Beale Expedition

EXTREMELY FINE. THE FINEST KNOWN STRIKE OF THE RARE FORT DEFIANCE DATESTAMP.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



- 1045 ☒ **12¢ Black (17).** Horizontal pair, large to huge margins except at upper left, tied by “**Fort Defiance N.M. Aug. 18**” (1858) circular datestamp on buff cover **to Sessenheim, France**—carried from Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by military express, then by stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Porter contract mail to Independence—red “New York Paid 6 Sep. 25” 6¢ credit datestamp, “ET-UNIS SERV. AM. A.C. D 2 OCT 58” arrival datestamp, Paris and Paris-to-Strasbourg transit and receiving backstamps (all dated Oct. 12, 1858), left stamp has diagonal scoring line, backflap reattached

VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING AND EXTREMELY RARE COVER TO EUROPE FROM FORT DEFIANCE IN NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

The 12¢ pair overpays the 15¢ treaty rate to France. The sender might have been confused about the applicable rate and incorrectly applied the postage for a letter to England.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

- 1046 ☒ **10¢ Green, Ty. III/II/III (33/32/33).** Vertical strip of three, bottom stamp reperfed at bottom and faulty, tied by “**Fort Defiance N.M. Jan. 14**” (1859) circular datestamp on cover **to Sessenheim, France**—carried from Fort Defiance to Albuquerque by military express, then by stage to Santa Fe, and by Hall-Porter contract mail to Independence—red “New York Paid 12 Feb. 19” 12¢ credit datestamp, “ET-UNIS SERV. AM. A.C. C 2 MAR 59” arrival datestamp, transit and receiving backstamps (blurry strikes), cleaned to remove some soiling

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE COVER TO EUROPE FROM FORT DEFIANCE IN NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.

Illustrated in Brookman, Vol. I (p. 225)

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

LOT 1047 ☒

Fort Buchanan to Charleston, South Carolina, by Overland Mail via Memphis



1047

“Fort Buchanan N.M. Dec. 9” (1859) Circular Datestamp—Military Express to Tubac, then by Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail to Tucson, and from Tucson to Memphis by Butterfield Overland Mail. Clear strike of circular datestamp on 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed to Charles Edmondston, Charleston, South Carolina, receipt docketing “dated 4 decr. 59, Recd 4 Jan'y 60, Asd 16 [Jan. 1860]”, additional notation on back, without backflap

VERY FINE. A CHOICE STRIKE OF THE FORT BUCHANAN DATESTAMP AND RARE COVER TO CHARLESTON, CARRIED ON THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE THROUGH FORT SMITH AND MEMPHIS.

The addressee, Charles Edmondston, was the namesake relative of Private Charles Edmondston Whilden, who served in New Mexico as personal secretary to John Breckinridge Grayson during that future Confederate general’s tenure as a commissary officer. The content of some of Private Whilden’s letters from New Mexico to his brother William were published in the *New Mexico Historical Review* (April 1965). In 1860-61 Whilden returned to South Carolina and in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army. This average soldier, who suffered from epilepsy, earned fame for his heroic role as a standing “human flag pole” in the Battle of Spotsylvania on May 12, 1864 (*Carrying the Flag: The Story of Private Charles Whilden, the Confederacy’s Most Unlikely Hero*, Gordon C. Rhea).

The Butterfield route forked at Fort Smith into St. Louis and Memphis branches, and the Fort Smith-Memphis line was subcontracted to another carrier. It seems likely that this Charleston-bound cover was sent via Memphis. Mail and passengers were carried in one of three ways: by rail and stage; over an all-water route on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers; or by stage between Fort Smith and Des Arc, supplemented by steamboats on the White and Mississippi Rivers. Very little mail was carried on the Memphis branch.

Ex Rosselat and Dr. Dike

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1048

- 1048 ☒ **“Fort Buchanan N.M. Feby 2 1860” Circular Datestamp (Manuscript Date)—Earliest Use from Arizona County.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26), cancelled with manuscript “W” (initial of Postmaster Thomas F. White) on 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) addressed to Theodore M. Koues, care of Messrs. Lovell, Colles & Co., 86 Front Street, New York City (Koues and this firm were grocers and merchants)—carried by military express to Tubac, then by **Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail** to Tucson, and from Tucson to St. Louis by Butterfield Overland Mail—stamp slightly oxidized, slight edgewear

VERY FINE. A RARE DOUBLE-RATE COVER WITH THE 3-CENT 1857 ISSUE AND THE EARLIEST COVER FROM FORT BUCHANAN AFTER THE CREATION OF ARIZONA COUNTY IN NEW MEXICO.

Effective February 1, 1860, the legislature of New Mexico created Arizona County from the western part of Doña Ana County, which included Fort Buchanan. This cover is the earliest recorded postmark from the newly-established Arizona County.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



- 1049 **“Fort Buchanan N.M. Jan. 2[3 or 6] (1860).** Circular datestamp ties 1¢ Blue, Ty. V, 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III, and 5¢ Brown Ty. II (30A) on small piece, 5¢ creased, otherwise Fine, very rare, even as a part of what must have been a spectacular cover

Estimate \$400-500

1049

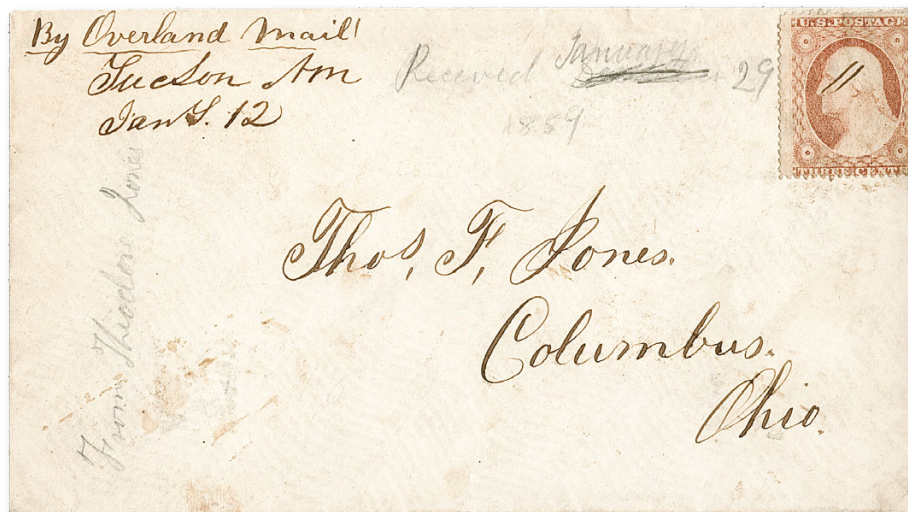


1050

- 1050 **10¢ Green, Ty. V (35).** Horizontal pair with pen stroke cancels, used with **Mexico 1856 8r Red Lilac (5)**, **“Hermosillo” district overprint**, full margin to cut in at top and right, part strike of red **“FRANCO EN GUAIMAS”** two-line handstamp on 8r and **Fort Buchanan N.M.** circular datestamp below, Mexican stamp paid rate for 1½-2 ounces over 16 leagues distance to U.S. border, 10¢ stamps paid double U.S. rate from Mexico, entered U.S. mails at Fort Buchanan and carried by Butterfield Overland Mail from Tucson, Very Fine, truly remarkable, even as a piece—this is the only such mixed franking recorded

Estimate \$400-500

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1051

- 1051 ☒ **"Tucson NM Jany 12" (1859) Manuscript Postmark—Butterfield Overland Mail to St. Louis.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) with pen strokes on cover to Thomas F. Jones with sender's directive "By Overland Mail", pencil receipt docketing "Received January 29, 1859" and "From Theodore Jones", stamp has corner perf tear and short perfs, cover lightly soiled, Fine, Postmaster Mark Aldrich used pen and ink to postmark mail for nearly two years until sometime in January or February 1859 when the circular datestamp device was purchased at his own expense, this is the latest reported use of manuscript

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



1052

- 1052 ☒ **"Tucson N.M. Feb. 20" (1859)—Earliest Recorded Use of Tucson Circular Datestamp.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) tied by perfect bold strike of datestamp on yellow cover to Cincinnati, Ohio, with sender's directive "Via Overland Mail to St. Louis", docketing with March 8, 1859 receipt date, pencil note "Grosvenor" (Horace C. Grosvenor), corner nicked at bottom left

EXTREMELY FINE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED DATE AND ARGUABLY THE FINEST KNOWN STRIKE OF THE TUCSON CIRCULAR DATESTAMP.

This was sent by the mine operator Horace C. Grosvenor in Tubac (he was killed by Apaches in 1861). It was carried to Tucson on a buckboard operated by S. H. Lathrop under contract with the Tubac postmaster (see page 40). From Tucson it was carried on the eastbound Butterfield stage to St. Louis via Fort Smith (stage to Tipton, Missouri).

See lot 1074 for a related Grosvenor cover

Estimate \$3,000-4,000

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1053

- 1053 ☒ **“Tucson N.M. Mar. 3” (1859).** Bold strike with inverted “3” in date ties two 3¢ Rose, Ty. I (25) on buff cover to Lancaster, New Hampshire, opening tear in backflap is a bit larger than usual and thus noted, but the cover is exceptionally choice

EXTREMELY FINE. A RARE DOUBLE-RATE COVER WITH THE 3-CENT 1857 ISSUE TIED BY A SUPERB STRIKE OF THE TUCSON CIRCULAR DATESTAMP.

This was carried on the eastbound Butterfield stage to St. Louis (Tipton) via Fort Smith.

Ex Dr. Dike

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



1054

- 1054 **3¢ Rose, Ty. I (25).** Vertical pair with bold part strike of “Tucson (N.M.) Aug. (19?)” circular datestamp, unusually well-centered, bottom stamp has two small tears, otherwise Very Fine, rare with the Tucson datestamp

Estimate \$400-500

1055

5¢ Red Brown (28). Well-centered, brilliant shade, bold part strike of “(Tu)cson (N.M.) Mar. 30” circular datestamp, corner crease ending in tiny tear at top right, Very Fine appearance, rare with the Tucson datestamp

Estimate \$400-500

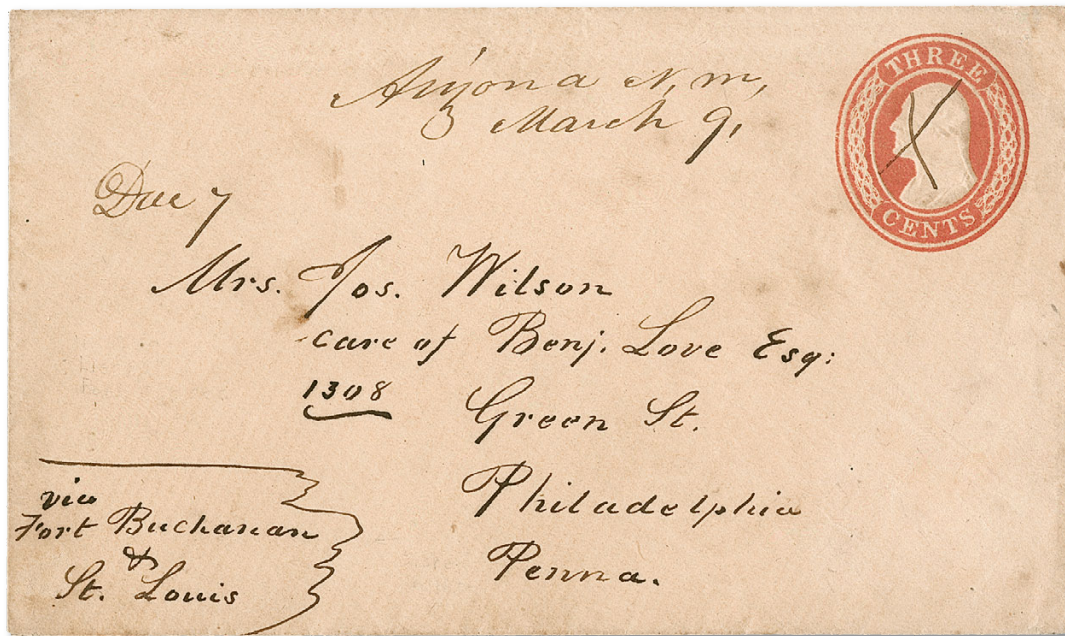


1055

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

Arizona City (earlier Colorado City and later Yuma)

The town of Arizona City (or Arizona) was established in 1854 by Charles D. Poston and originally named Colorado City. Consisting of adobe dwellings, two stores and two saloons, it was situated on the bank of the Colorado River, opposite Fort Yuma, California. By 1858 the town became known as “Arizona City” or simply “Arizona” (the official post office name). John Blake Dow was appointed postmaster on March 17, 1858, but was replaced by Lansford Warren Hastings three months later, on July 17. The post office and Butterfield station were one small counter in the Hooper mercantile store. Originally part of Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, on February 1, 1860, Arizona City became part of Arizona County, New Mexico Territory. Arizona County comprised all the land of the Gadsden Purchase west of a line close to the current New Mexico-Arizona border.



1056

- 1056 ☒ **“Arizona N.M. March 9” (1859) Manuscript Postmark—Butterfield Overland Mail to St. Louis.** 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) with “X” cancel and “Due 7” for 10¢ over-3,000 miles rate, addressed to Mrs. Jos. Wilson in Philadelphia with sender’s route directive “via Fort Buchanan & St. Louis”

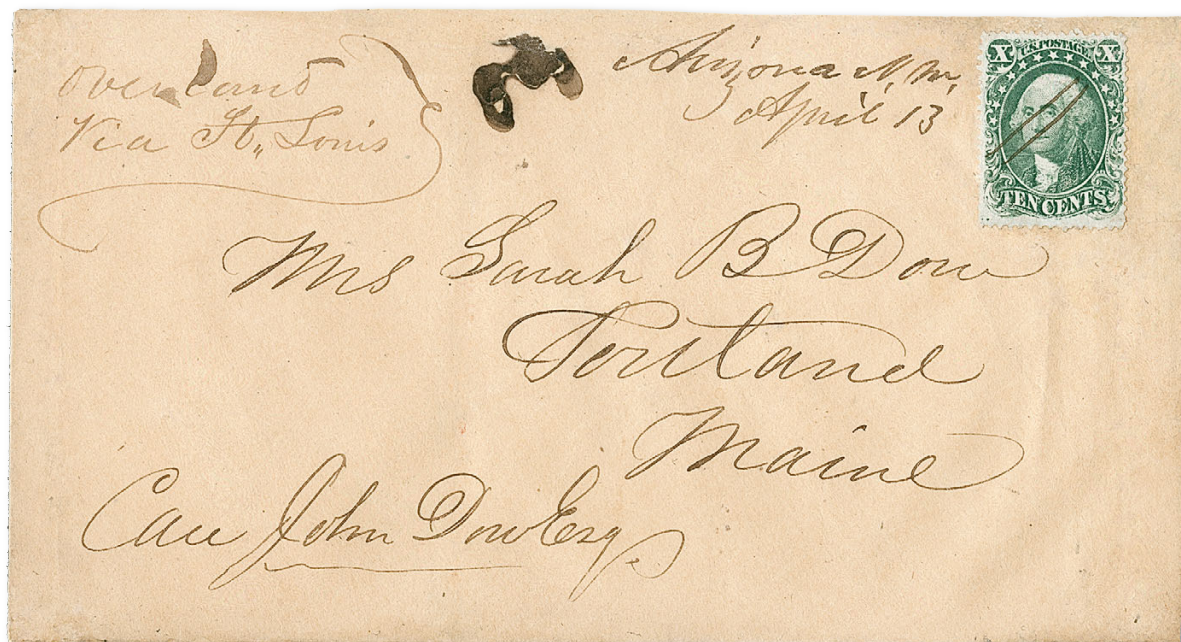
EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF FOUR REPORTED EXAMPLES OF THE ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, MANUSCRIPT POSTMARK.

The sender specified Fort Buchanan in his route directive, but the Butterfield mail stage did not pass through that fort. It was picked up on the east bank of the Yuma Crossing and carried to St. Louis via Tucson, north of Fort Buchanan. A later cover from the same correspondence (March 22, lot 1027) has the correct Tucson route directive—it was picked up as a way letter east of Arizona City (and west of Tucson), indicating that the sender was traveling in an easterly direction from the California border. The Arizona City postmaster, Lansford Warren Hastings, assessed 7¢ due on the cover offered here for the 10¢ over-3,000 mile rate.

Ex Dr. Dike

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1057

1057 ☒ **10¢ Green, Ty. I (31).** Cancelled by two pen strokes with “*Arizona N.M. April 13*” (1859) **manuscript postmark** on cover to Mrs. Sarah B. Dow in Portland, Maine, sender’s directive “*Overland Via St. Louis*”, repaired opening faults along top edge do not appear to affect stamp, carried by Butterfield stage from Arizona City to St. Louis (stage to Tipton, Missouri)

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE LATEST OF ONLY FOUR REPORTED EXAMPLES OF THE ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, MANUSCRIPT POSTMARK.

The manuscript postmark was applied by Arizona City postmaster, Lansford Warren Hastings.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

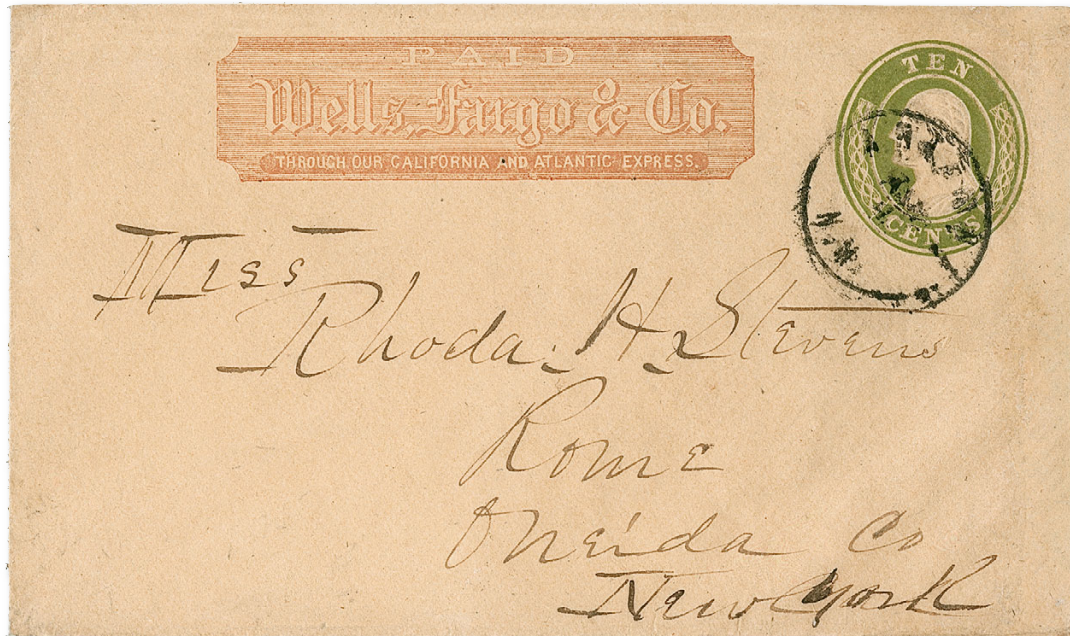


Circa 1860 view of Fort Yuma on the west side of the Colorado River, opposite Arizona City

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

LOT 1058 ☒

The only recorded Wells, Fargo & Co. Express cover from Arizona



1058

“Arizona N.M. Jan. 4” (1860) Circular Datestamp on Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Cover Carried by Butterfield Overland Mail. Blurry but readable strike of circular datestamp on **10¢ Pale Green on Buff Nesbitt entire (U18a) with red Wells, Fargo & Co. printed frank**, addressed to Miss Rhoda H. Stevens, Rome, New York, same name and address noted on back, right edge restored (originally reduced slightly into embossed stamp)

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY RECORDED WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS COVER ORIGINATING IN ARIZONA—CARRIED ON THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL STAGE.



William S. Oury

Wells, Fargo & Co. used the Butterfield Overland Mail stages to carry express mail and valuable freight across Arizona and New Mexico. This cover was postmarked at Arizona City at the Yuma Crossing and then placed in a Wells Fargo pouch on the eastbound Butterfield stage to Tipton, Missouri (near St. Louis). From there it went by railroad to New York City, where it was handed over to the main post office for final delivery to Rome, New York. It is the only recorded example of Wells Fargo express mail from Arizona.

William Sanders Oury was the agent for both the Overland Mail Company and Wells, Fargo & Company. He later became the first mayor of Tucson and first president of the Society of Arizona Pioneers. Wells Fargo took control of the Overland Mail Company in 1860 and forced out its president, John Butterfield.

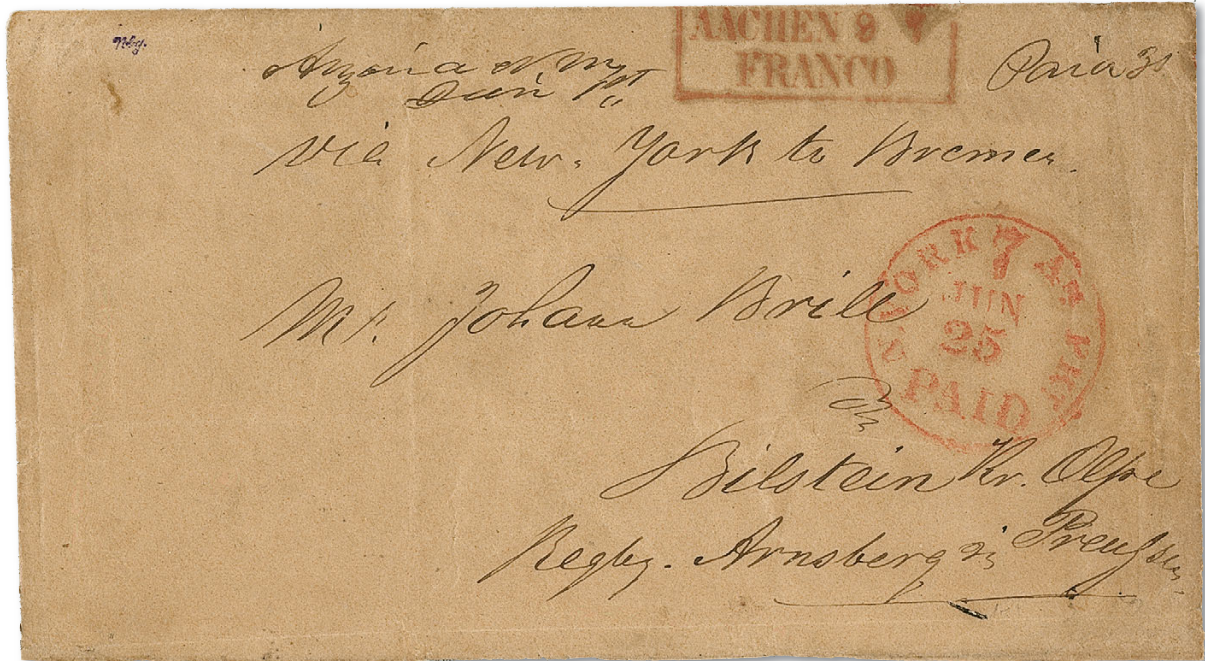
Ex Shipley

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

LOT 1059 ☒

The only recorded Arizona City cover to a foreign destination



1059

“Arizona N.M. Jun 1st Paid 30” (1859) Manuscript Postmark on Cover to Prussia. Neatly written postmark and 30¢ Prussian Closed Mail rate on buff cover to **Bilstein, North Rhine-Westphalia, Prussia**, addressed by Friedrich Louis Brill to Johan Brill and directed “*via New York to Bremen*”, red “N. York Am. Pkt. 7 Paid Jun. 25” 7¢ credit datestamp, red “AACHEN 9 7/FRANCO” (July 9) framed transit datestamp, “Augs. 10/7 No. 1” receiving backstamp, vertical fold and minor edgewear

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED COVER FROM ARIZONA CITY TO A FOREIGN DESTINATION. A TRULY OUTSTANDING TERRITORIAL COVER.

The manuscript postmark was applied by Arizona City postmaster, Lansford Warren Hastings. The 30¢ Prussian Closed Mail rate was paid in Arizona City, and the cover was treated as fully prepaid in New York’s foreign mail office, which credited the Prussian mail authorities 7¢. The cover traveled by stage-coach from Arizona City to Tipton, Missouri (near St. Louis), by railroad to New York City, and by transatlantic steamship to Europe. The ocean voyage was on the Havre Line’s *Fullton*, which departed New York on June 25, 1860, and arrived in Southampton July 7 and Le Havre July 8.

Fascinating biographical information regarding the sender, a Prussian immigrant named Friedrich Louis Brill, can be found at <https://repository.asu.edu/attachments/196399/content/BRILL-F.PDF> and <https://cals.arizona.edu/azaqua/extension/Classroom/AZAqua.htm>. Brill came to the United States in 1849 and succeeded in different business enterprises, eventually establishing a cattle business and fish farm in Arizona.

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



- 1060 ☒ **“Tubac, N.M. July 28” (1859) Manuscript Postmark.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) with pen strokes cancel on blue folded cover to J. B. G. Isham, captain of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.’s *Golden Gate*, addressed to **Guaymas, Mexico**, no Mexican postage due and forwarded to San Francisco without charge, slightly reduced at left, stamp has large tear and pre-use crease

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY KNOWN TUBAC MANUSCRIPT POSTMARK ON A COVER TO MEXICO, WHICH WAS UNDELIVERABLE AND SENT ON TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The complete story of Captain J. B. G. Isham’s involvement in disputed land claims in Sonora will be found in *Pamphlets on Lower California, 1859-1887, Volume 1* (available at Google Books).

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

- 1061 ☒ **“Tubac, N.M. Aug. 4” (1859) Manuscript Postmark—Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail to Tucson, and from Tucson to St. Louis by Butterfield Overland Mail.** 3¢ Rose, Ty. I (25) with pen strokes cancel on yellow cover to Thomas F. Jones in Columbus, Ohio, pencil docketing “*From Theodore Jones, Received the 23 August 1859 No. 46*”, cover has edge nicks at bottom and staining on back

VERY FINE. EXTREMELY RARE TUBAC MANUSCRIPT POSTMARK ON A COVER CARRIED BY LATHROP’S BUCKBOARD CONTRACT MAIL TO TUCSON AND FROM THERE BY BUTTERFIELD.

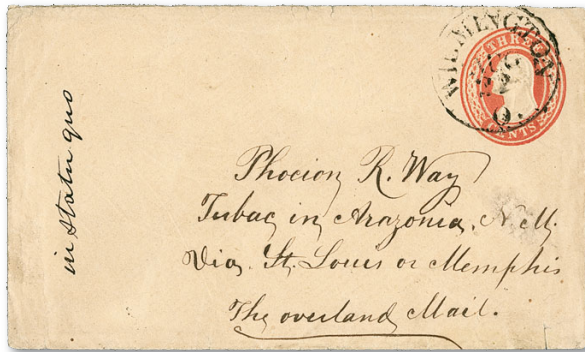
The manuscript Tubac postmark was applied by Postmaster D. F. Hulseman, who contracted with S. H. Lathrop, treasurer of the Sonora Exploration and Mining Co., to carry mail on weekly buckboard trips between the two towns (see page 40).

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

- 1062 ☒ **“Tubac, N.M. Nov. 24” (1859) Manuscript Postmark.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) with pen strokes on yellow cover to Cincinnati, receipt docketing “*H. C. Grosevenor, Nov. 20 - 1859*”, sender’s directive “*Via OM to St. Louis*”, sent by the mine operator H. C. Grosevenor in Tubac (killed by Apaches in 1861—see lot 1074), carried by **Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail** to Tucson and then by Butterfield stage, edge faults, Fine, accompanied by four covers with Tubac manuscript postmarks from the Jones correspondence, each with a 1¢ 1857 intact but 5¢ 1857 peeled off

Photo Ex Estimate \$1,000-1,500

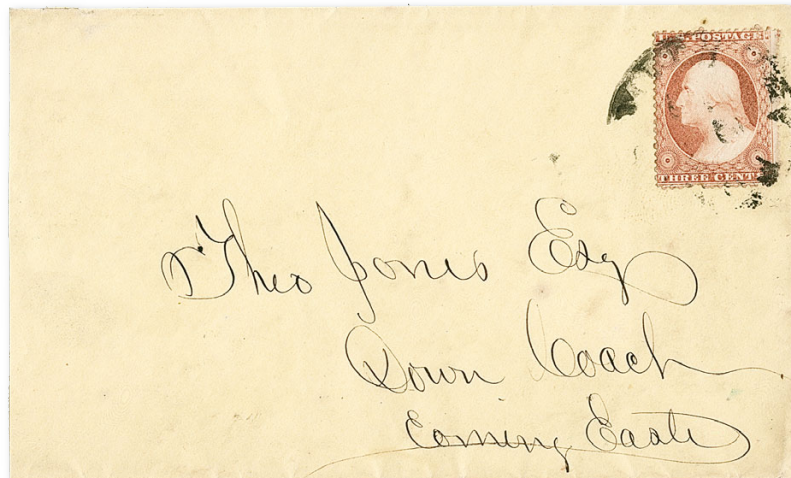
ARIZONA AREA OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY



1063

1063 ☒ **1859 August 22—Addressed to “Phocion R. Way, Tubac in Arazonia N.M., Via St. Louis or Memphis, The Overland Mail”.** 3¢ Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U10) with clearly written address, “Wilmington O. Aug. 22” (1859) circular datestamp, small scuff in “N.M.” and small tear, Very Fine, Phocion R. Way was an employee of Charles Poston, he arrived in Tuscon in June 1858 and kept a diary of his travels and observations

Estimate \$750-1,000



1064

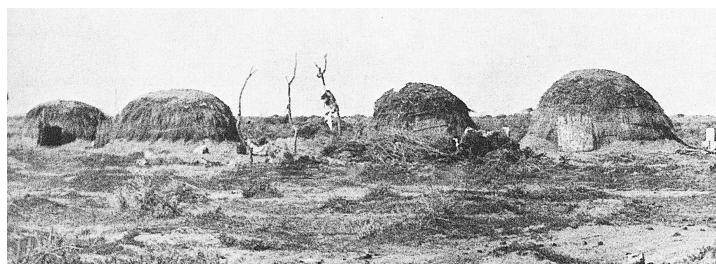
1064 ☒ **“Pimos Vills N.M. Aug. 23” (1859) Circular Datestamp.** Partly legible “dry” strike ties 3¢ Rose, Ty. I (25) on yellow cover addressed to **“Theo Jones Esq. Down Coach Coming East”**—meaning the addressee was on a previous eastbound stagecoach, the driver inquired at each Butterfield station until it was delivered (in Texas), slightly reduced at left, stamp has small perf flaw

FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF THE PIMA VILLAGES HANDSTAMPED POSTMARK.

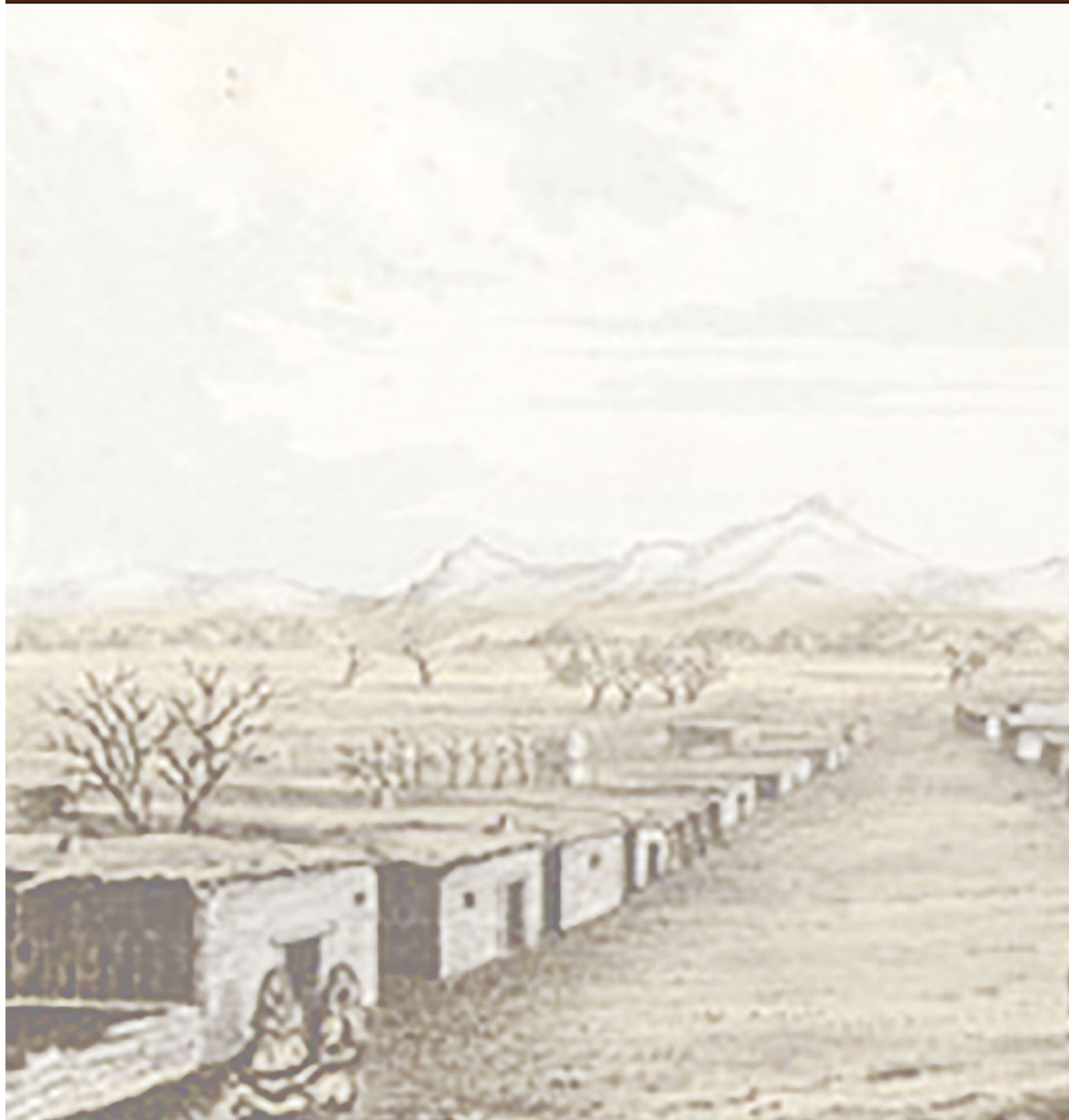
Pima Villages comprised the *Akimel O’odham* (Pima) and *Pee-Posh* (Maricopa) villages in what is now the Gila River Indian Community in Pinal County, Arizona. The mail was handled by Silas St. John, who was appointed postmaster on June 21, 1859. St. John had previously managed the construction of stations for the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line. In September 1858 he was attacked during the night by Mexican workers. His two American companions were murdered, but St. John survived the brutal axe attack, which resulted in the amputation of his left arm. After his recovery he was made station agent of Pima Villages. The post office was located at the stage station St. John operated for the Butterfield Overland Mail Company at Sacaton. St. John was replaced as postmaster by Cyrus Lennan on January 11, 1860.

See lot 1163 for manuscript postmark

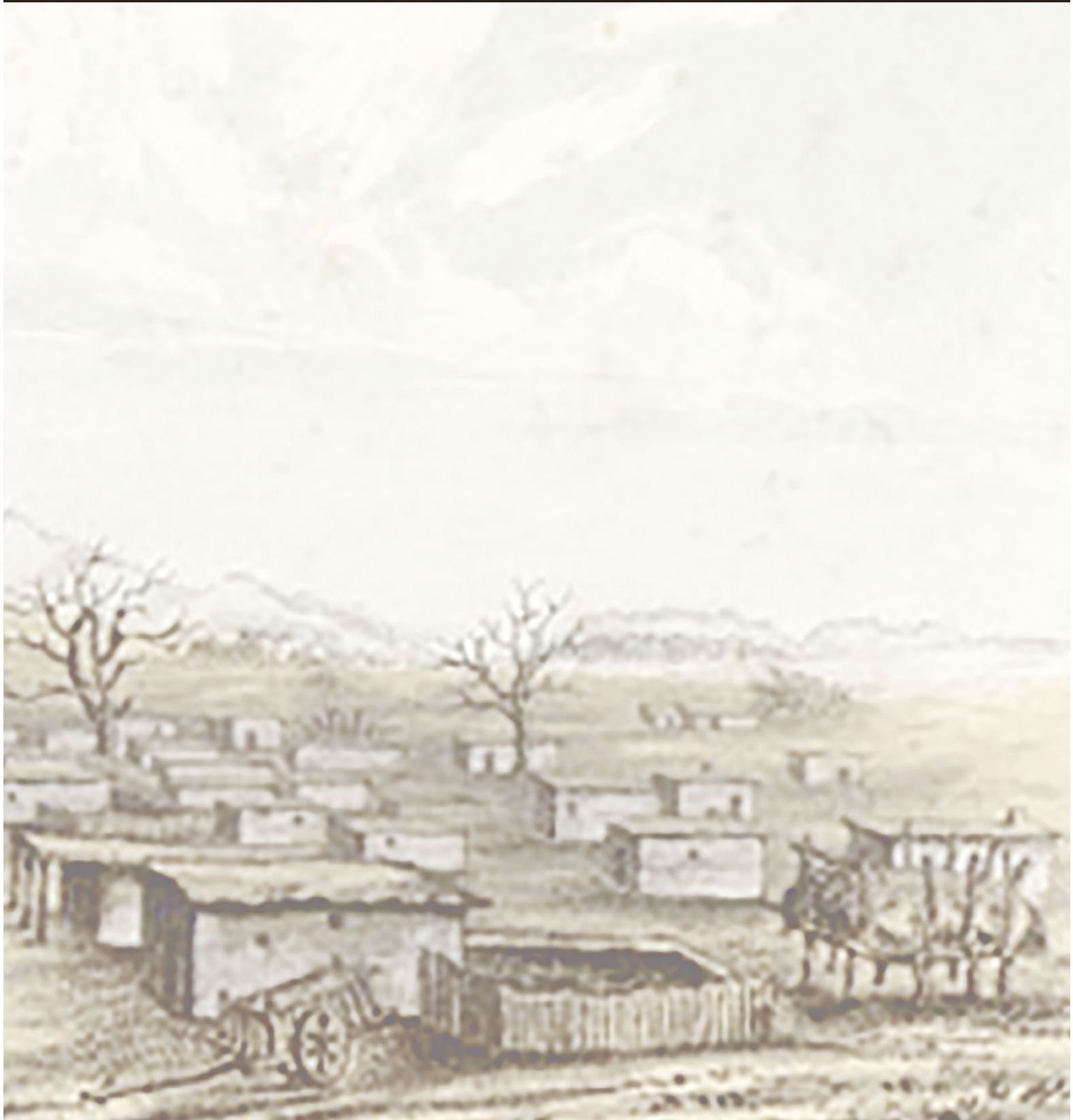
Estimate \$2,000-3,000



Typical adobe huts
that were located in
Pima Villages

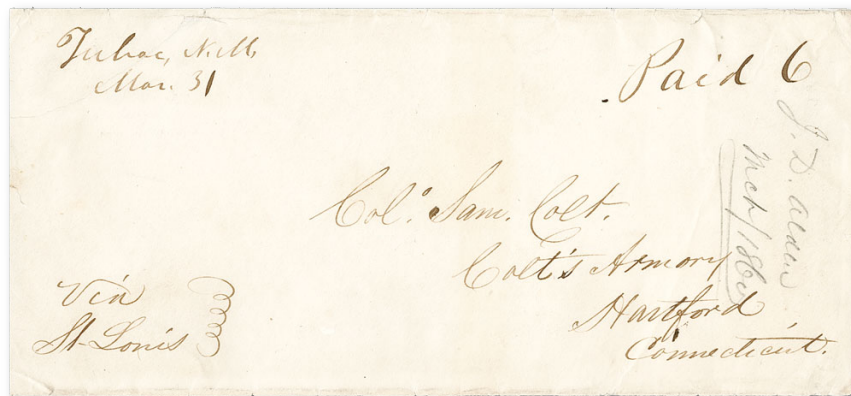


THE CIVIL WAR AND
CONFEDERATE ARIZONA
1860-1864



THE CIVIL WAR

Provisional Government of Arizona Territory



1065

- 1065 ☒ **“Tubac, N.M. Mar. 31 Paid 6” (1860) Manuscript Postmark.** Legal-size cover addressed to “Col. Sam. Colt, Colt’s Armory, Hartford, Connecticut, Via St. Louis”, pencil receipt docketing “J.D. Alden Mch/1860”, opening tear across top left corner through postmark

FINE APPEARANCE. THIS COVER WAS CARRIED FROM TUCSON ON THE FIRST BUTTERFIELD STAGE DEPARTURE AFTER THE APRIL 3, 1860, VOTE THAT CREATED THE PROVISIONAL TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF ARIZONA.

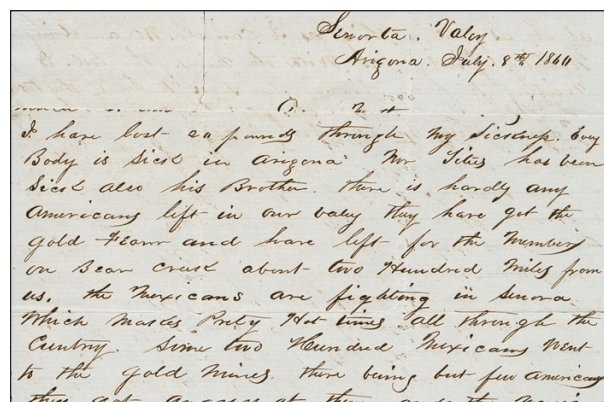
The sender, J. Dean Alden, was one of the 31 delegates from 13 towns in the Gadsden Purchase region who met in Tucson, April 2-5, 1860, for the purpose of creating a provisional government “until Congress shall organize a territorial government...” Alden rode on Lathrop’s buckboard, which carried the mail with this cover. The vote took place on Tuesday, April 3, and the mail left on the next Butterfield stage, which was scheduled to depart at 3:00 a.m. Wednesday morning, April 4. Therefore, this is a “First Day” Arizona territorial cover.

Ex Dr. Dike

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



1066 and detail of letter (shown reduced)



- 1066 ☒ **“Fort Buchanan N.M. Jul. 17” (1860) Circular Datestamp—Senorta Valley to Fort Buchanan by Rider, to Tubac by Military Express, Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail to Tucson, and from Tucson to St. Louis by Butterfield Overland Mail.** Perfect strike of circular datestamp ties 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26), tiny tear, on small cover from Orville G. Irvine to his mother in Corning, New York, sender’s directive “Via St. Louis Over Land Mail”, with original letter datelined “Senorta Valley [sic], Arizona, July 8th 1860”, great content including descriptions of Apache and Mexican attacks, stealing livestock and plundering, all summed up with the line “this is very Rough Country on account of there Being no Laws and there is nobody but Rascals here...”

EXTREMELY FINE. A COVER OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY WITH A WONDERFUL LETTER FROM ARIZONA DURING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PERIOD.

Ex Hall, Jarrett and Dr. Schnell

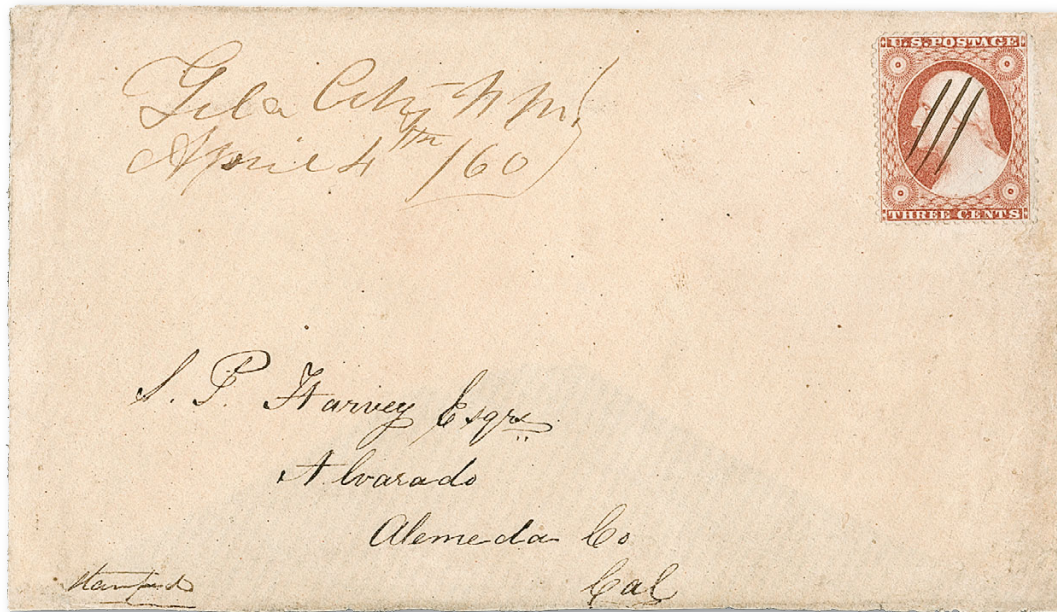
Estimate \$3,000-4,000

For a cover to Orville G. Irvine at Fort Buchanan, see lot 1079

THE CIVIL WAR

LOT 1067 ☒

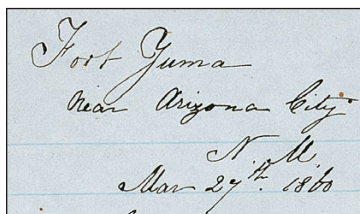
The only recorded Gila City postmark and a “First Day” of Arizona Territory



1067

“Gila City N.M., April 4th /60” Manuscript Postmark. Neat pen strokes on 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on buff cover to Alvarado, California, with original letter datelined “Fort Yuma near Arizona City, N.M., Mar. 27th 1860”, sender’s notation “Stamped” at lower left was a security measure against stamp theft in notorious Gila City, without bottom backflap, minor skillful stain removal around stamp and mends along bottom edge of cover

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED POSTMARK FROM GILA CITY, A GHOST TOWN IN CASTLE DOME COUNTY, WHERE “SWIVELER’S” STATION WAS LOCATED ON THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE—DATED ON THE FIRST DAY FOLLOWING THE APRIL 3, 1860, VOTE IN TUCSON THAT CREATED THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.



This letter was written on March 27, 1860, at Fort Yuma on the west bank of the Colorado River. Normally, mail would be put into the post office at Arizona City on the opposite side, then picked up by a Butterfield stage. In this case, although the cover is addressed to northern California (Alvarado in Alameda County, near San Francisco), it was carried 20 miles east of the Yuma Crossing, before it was put in a west-bound stage. John Birkinbine theorizes that the writer boarded the east-bound stage that left San Francisco on Thursday, March 22 (1860),

which would have passed through Fort Yuma around March 28. Instead of putting the letter into the Arizona City post office, possibly because it was closed at the time, the writer carried his letter 20 miles east to “Swiveler’s” or “Snively’s” Station (listed by both names in different sources), near the Gila City post office, a trip that took about five hours at the usual pace.

Gila City became a boom town after gold was discovered in 1858. The post office was established on December 24, 1858, with the appointment of Henry Burch as postmaster. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Mastin on August 3, 1859. A clerk must have postmarked this cover on April 4, 1860, since Mastin was a delegate attending the April 2-5 convention in Tucson where the provisional government of the Territory of Arizona was created on Tuesday, April 3. This cover was put on the Butterfield stage headed west toward the Yuma Crossing, which covered the same ground the cover had traveled days earlier. Mastin was killed by Indians in 1861 and replaced as postmaster by George Martin. Gila City became a ghost town after the start of the Civil War and the great flood of winter 1861-62, and its post office was discontinued on July 14, 1863. This is the only recorded cover with a Gila City postmark.

Ex Springer

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

THE CIVIL WAR

LOT 1068 ☒

Arizona City in Arizona County in Provisional Territory of Arizona



1068

“Arizona N.M. Nov. 21” (1860) Circular Datestamp Used in Arizona County in Recently Established Provisional Government of Arizona Territory. Two clear strikes of circular datestamp, one tying **10¢ Green, Ty. V (35)**, well-centered, short perfs at left, on buff cover to Catherine B. Foote in Delhi, New York, sender’s directive *“Overland Mail Route”*, minor repair along left edge

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN OUTSTANDING ARIZONA TERRITORIAL COVER FROM THE TOWN OF ARIZONA CITY AT THE YUMA CROSSING, USED DURING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PERIOD. THE COUNTY NAME OF DOÑA ANA WAS CHANGED TO “ARIZONA” IN FEBRUARY 1860.

The town of Arizona City (or Arizona) was established in 1854 by Charles D. Poston and originally named Colorado City. Consisting of adobe dwellings, two stores and two saloons, it was situated on the bank of the Colorado River, opposite Fort Yuma, California. By 1858 the town became known as “Arizona City” or simply “Arizona” (the official post office name). John Blake Dow was appointed postmaster on March 17, 1858, but was replaced by Lansford Warren Hastings three months later, on July 17. The post office and Butterfield station were one small counter in the Hooper mercantile store. Originally part of Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, on February 1, 1860, Arizona City became part of Arizona County, New Mexico Territory. Arizona County comprised all the land of the Gadsden Purchase west of a line close to the current New Mexico-Arizona border. On April 2-5, 1860, 31 delegates from thirteen towns in the Gadsden Purchase region met in Tucson and voted to create a provisional government for the Territory of Arizona “until Congress shall organize a territorial government...”

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

THE CIVIL WAR



1069

1070

- 1069 ☒ **“Tucson N.M. Nov. 17” (1860) Circular Datestamp—Fort Buchanan to Tubac by Military Express, then by Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail to Tucson, and from Tucson to St. Louis by Butterfield Overland Mail.** Perfect strike of circular datestamp on 3¢ Red on White Nesbitt entire (U9) addressed in the hand of **Captain Richard S. Ewell** (commander 1st Dragoons, U.S. Army, later a general in C.S.A. Army), to his niece Elizabeth in Williamsburg, Virginia, negligible tiny edge tear at bottom

EXTREMELY FINE. A PERFECT STRIKE OF THE TUCSON DATESTAMP ON A COVER FROM CAPTAIN RICHARD “OLD BALDY” EWELL—SOON TO BECOME A CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

Captain Richard S. “Old Baldy” Ewell helped establish Camp Moore in 1856, which was relocated and renamed Fort Buchanan in mid-1857. This November 1860 cover was mailed by Capt. Ewell near the end of his command at Fort Buchanan. He returned east in January 1861 due to recurring malaria infections.

Illustrated in *Arizona Territory Post Offices & Postmasters* (page 152). Ex Theobald and Springer.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000

- 1070 ☒ **“Tucson N.M. Feb. 12” (1861) Circular Datestamp—Tucson to San Francisco by Butterfield Overland Mail, then to Dayton, Oregon.** Perfect strike of circular datestamp ties 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on yellow cover with **“Crandell’s Hotel, Market Street, San Jose, 1860”** corner card in patriotic shield frame, addressed to M. Crawford Jr. in Dayton, Oregon, pencil note “Fred”, right edge of cover and right quarter of stamp have been expertly restored

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY RECORDED TUCSON TERRITORIAL COVER WITH THIS PATRIOTIC CORNER CARD DESIGN—ALSO VERY RARE TO A PACIFIC NORTHWEST TOWN.

This San Jose hotel corner card envelope was carried to Tucson by a stage passenger traveling east, who left it at the Tucson post office for the westbound stage.

Ex Persson and Shipley

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1071 and detail of
"3" backstamp



1072—postmarked after Arizona voted to secede from United States

THE CIVIL WAR

The William A. Rowntree Alamos-Fort Buchanan Correspondence

William A. Rowntree (also spelled Rountree), a resident of Sacramento, traveled to Mexico in 1861 to prospect for silver mines near Alamos. His arrival at Guaymas with a large group of mining prospectors and surveyors on January 4, 1861, was reported in the "Letter from Guaymas," dated January 7, 1861 (*Sacramento Daily Union*, February 7, 1861). While in Mexico, Rowntree wrote letters to his wife Sarah, and their correspondence is the only source of the three recorded covers from Mexico that were routed through Fort Buchanan. The covers are dated in 1861 at Fort Buchanan on February 28 (ex Dr. Dike and Shipley, Siegel Sale 803, lot 1146), March 7 and March 23 (both offered here). At the time, Fort Buchanan was part of the provisional Territory of Arizona, created in April 1860 by delegates from the Gadsden Purchase region. **Other Rowntree covers are offered in lots 1073 and 1080-1082.**

The three covers were placed by Rowntree into the Mexican post office at Alamos. Each was handstamped "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" (paid in Alamos) and prepaid 3 reales Mexican postage (the rate for 16 or more leagues), indicated with a "3" numeral handstamp. The strikes on the February 28 and March 7 covers are in red; the March 23 is in black. Rowntree also prepaid U.S. postage on each cover with a 3¢ 1857 stamp. The Mexican "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" handstamp ties the U.S. stamps on the February 28 and March 23 covers, proving that the stamps were affixed when they were postmarked in Mexico.

The covers traveled from Alamos north to Fort Buchanan, where they were postmarked and sent by military express to Tubac. From there they were carried to Tucson on a buckboard operated by S. H. Lathrop under contract with the Tubac postmaster (see page 40). The westbound Butterfield stages picked up the mail at Tucson at 1:30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. According to this schedule the February 28 cover (postmark date) was carried west on Friday, March 1; the March 7 cover on Friday, March 8; and the March 23 cover on Tuesday, March 26.

The March 23 cover is a very late use on the Southern Route. On March 2, 1861, Congress voted to move the contract mail route to the Central Route. The last eastbound Butterfield mail stage left San Francisco on Monday, April 1, 1861 (Walske-Frajola, *Mails of the Westward Expansion 1803-1861*, pp. 170-171). The last westbound mail left St. Louis on March 21, 1861.

LOT 1071 ☒ — "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" handstamp struck in red

"Fort Buchanan N.M. Mar. 7" (1861) Circular Datestamp—Alamos (Mexico) to Fort Buchanan by Stage, to Tubac by Military Express, Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tucson, to San Francisco by Butterfield Overland Mail, and to Sacramento by River Steamboat. Clear strike of circular datestamp ties 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on yellow cover to Mrs. William A. Rowntree in Sacramento from her husband in Alamos, Mexico, red "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" framed handstamp with matching "3" reales Mexican rate handstamp on back

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THREE RECORDED COVERS WITH THE "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" HANDSTAMP AND 3-CENT 1857 ISSUE—THE FINER OF TWO STRUCK IN RED. THIS WAS PREPAID IN MEXICO AND SENT THROUGH THE POST OFFICE AT FORT BUCHANAN IN THE PROVISIONAL TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Ex Hollowbush and J. David Baker

Estimate \$15,000-20,000

LOT 1072 ☒ — "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" handstamp in black on Post-Secession cover

"Fort Buchanan N.M. Mar. 23" (1861) Circular Datestamp—Alamos (Mexico) to Fort Buchanan by Stage, to Tubac by Military Express, Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tucson, to San Francisco by Butterfield Overland Mail, and to Sacramento by River Steamboat. Perfect bold strike of circular datestamp ties 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on yellow cover to Mrs. William A. Rowntree in Sacramento from her husband in Alamos, Mexico, black "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" framed handstamp also ties stamp, matching "3" reales Mexican rate handstamp

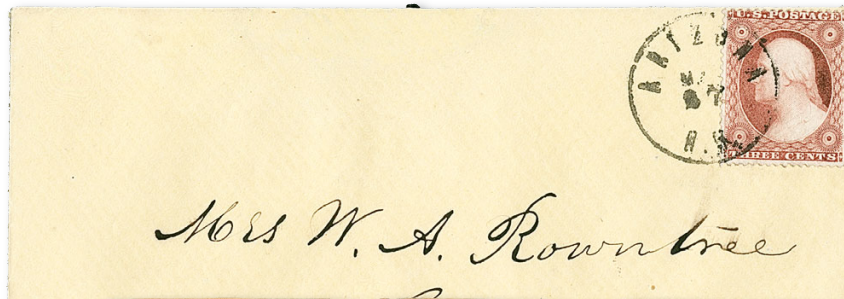
EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THREE "FRANCO*EN ALAMOS" AND 3-CENT 1857 ISSUE COVERS AND THE ONLY ONE STRUCK IN BLACK. THIS WAS PREPAID IN MEXICO AND SENT THROUGH FORT BUCHANAN IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA FOLLOWING THE MARCH 16 VOTE TO SECEDE FROM THE UNION.

Illustrated in C.S.A. Catalog (p. 241). Ex Longfellow

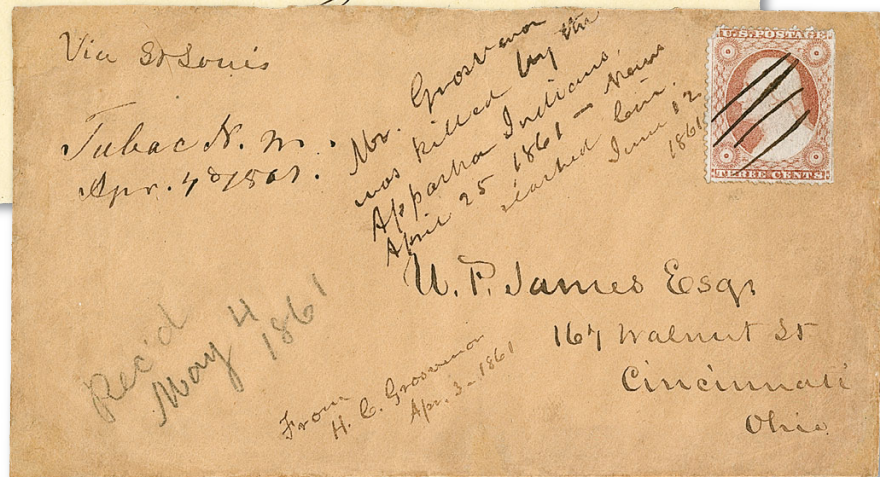
Estimate \$15,000-20,000

THE CIVIL WAR

1073



Horace C. Grosvenor



1074

- 1073 ☒ **“Arizona N.M. Mar. 27” (1861) Circular Datestamp—Used After Arizona Secession.** Clear strike of circular datestamp ties 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on yellow cover to Mrs. William A. Rowntree in Sacramento from her husband at Fort Yuma (original letter no longer accompanies), small cover repair at top

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED ARIZONA CITY COVER POSTED AFTER SECESSION.

On Mar. 16, 1861, delegates met in Mesilla and voted to secede from the Union. The secession proclamation was ratified in a separate vote in Tucson on Mar. 25. The *Daily Alta California* (Apr. 5, 1861) reported news from Los Angeles that the westbound stage arrived on Apr. 4, “three days behind time.” The Mar. 27 postmark date corresponds to the scheduled arrival in Arizona City, but this was picked up on April 1 by the delayed stage, three days out from Los Angeles.

Listed as unique in C.S.A. Catalog (p. 241). Ex Longfellow

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

For other Rowntree covers, see lots 1071, 1072 and 1080-1082

- 1074 ☒ **“Tubac N.M. Apr. 4th 1861” Manuscript Postmark—Used After Arizona Secession.** Postmark written by Postmaster Theodore Moohrman, pen strokes cancel 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) on buff cover from Horace C. Grosvenor to Cincinnati, sender’s directive “Via St. Louis”—to Tucson on **Lathrop’s Buckboard Mail**, probably carried on the March 25 eastbound Butterfield stage from San Francisco, due to arrive at Tucson April 3 but delayed—the mail from this trip was received in St. Louis around May 1—pencil “Rec’d May 4, 1861” and pen “**From H. C. Grosvenor Apr. 3-1861**” with notation “**Mr. Grosvenor was killed by the Appacha Indians April 25, 1861—Never reached Cin. June 12, 1861**”, stamp has small faults, small cover mend at top

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED TUBAC COVER POSTED AFTER SECESSION.

On Mar. 16, 1861, delegates met in Mesilla and voted to secede from the Union. The secession proclamation was ratified in a separate vote in Tucson on Mar. 25. This is the only recorded cover with a Tubac postmark applied after secession. It is also a remarkable contemporary record of the murder of Horace C. Grosvenor, a principal in the Salero Mining Company, who was killed outside Tubac by Apaches on June 25, 1861.

Listed as unique in C.S.A. Catalog (p. 242)

Estimate \$3,000-4,000

THE CIVIL WAR

The Raphael Pumpelly Correspondence

The following four covers are addressed to Raphael Pumpelly, a geologist, engineer, author and later a professor at Harvard, who was associated with the Salero Mining Company, headquartered in Tubac from 1858 to 1861. Pumpelly was recruited to improve the company's performance, but constant attacks by Apache Indians eventually led to the company's demise, as well as the death of one of its principals, Horace C. Grosvenor (see lot 1074)



Raphael Pumpelly



- 1075 ☒ **1861 February-March—Butterfield Overland Mail from St. Louis to Tucson, Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) cancelled by grid, "Owego N.Y. Feb. 21" (1861) circular datestamp on cover to "Mr. Raph. Pumpelly of the Santa Rita Silver Mines, Tubac, Arizona, New Mexico", red docketing "from Mother", small hole at left, Very Fine, carried on Feb. 25 trip from St. Louis, scheduled arrival Tucson Mar. 12

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

- 1076 ☒ **1861 April—Steamer and Stage to Tucson via Confederate Texas, Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) pair and single tied by "New-York Apr. 8, 1861" duplex datestamp and grid on cover to Raphael Pumpelly in Tubac, red docketing with note "Newspapers enclosed", sender's directive "Via St. Louis & Overland Mail" but the Southern Route was closed, so this traveled by steamers to New Orleans and Indianola, by stage through Confederate Texas and on to Tucson in seceded Arizona Territory, then by Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac, stamp faults, small tear, still Fine, this cover traveled across dangerous territory—newspapers were carried free, so examples with first-class postage are rare

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

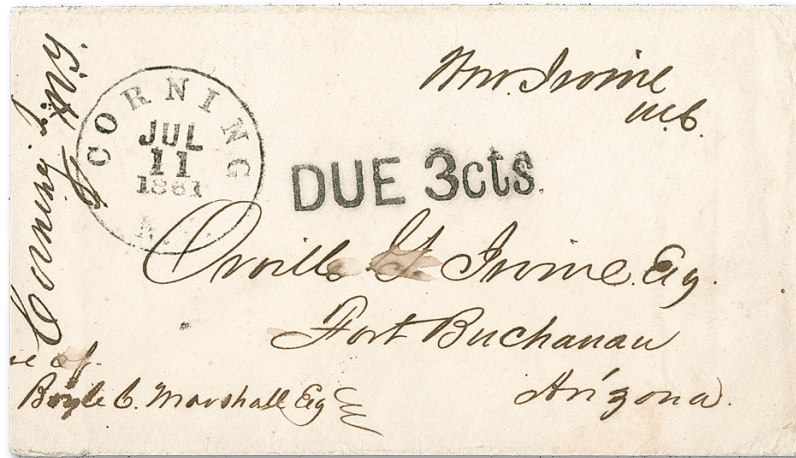
- 1077 ☒ **1861 April—Steamer and Stage to Tucson via Confederate Texas, Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) tied by "Owego N.Y. Apr. 12" (1861) circular datestamp on cover to "Mr. Raph. Pumpelly (Mining Engineer of the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company), Tubac, Arizona, New Mexico", sender's route directive "Via San Antonio Texas", red docketing "from Mother", carried by steamers to New Orleans and Indianola, by stage through Confederate Texas to Tucson in seceded Arizona Territory, then by Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac, Very Fine, rare route designation

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

- 1078 ☒ **1861 June—Steamer and Stage to Tucson, Lathrop's Buckboard Mail to Tubac.** 3¢ Dull Red, Ty. III (26) tied by "San Francisco Cal. Jun. 5" (1861) circular datestamp on cover to Raphael Pumpelly at the Santa Rita Mining Co. in Tubac, red docketing, probably carried on the steamer *Panama*, sailed south to Mazatlan on June 6, taken by stage from San Diego to Tucson, Very Fine and rare use to seceded Arizona Territory

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

THE CIVIL WAR



1079 and detail of backstamp

- 1079 ☒ **1861 July 11—Suspended Mail Route to Fort Buchanan, Sent to U.S. Dead Letter Office.** “Corning N.Y. Jul. 11, 1861” circular datestamp on cover addressed to Orville G. Irvine in Fort Buchanan “Care of Boyle & Marshall Esq.”, signed and free franked by his father, U.S. Representative William Irvine, “Dead Letter Office P.O. Dept. No. — Nov. 23, 1861” oval datestamp (release date) and “DUE 3cts.” straightline, reduced at left, otherwise Very Fine, Fort Buchanan was burned and abandoned by Union troops in July 1861—this might have been sent back from San Francisco (the Central Route was open in July 1861) or sent directly to the DLO without traveling west—a unique Civil War use

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1080 and detail of backstamp

- 1080 ☒ **1861 August—Guaymas (Mexico) to San Francisco by Steamer, then by Central Overland Mail to New York.** Red “FRANCO EN/GUAIMAS” two-line handstamp (paid in Guaymas), matching “2” reales prepaid rate handstamp on back of **10¢ Yellow Green on Buff Nesbitt entire (U41)** to Mrs. William A. Rowntree in Trumansburg N.Y., from her husband in Mexico (near the silver mines at Alamos), carried north by steamer, entered U.S. mails with “San Francisco Cal. Aug. 21, 1862” double-circle datestamp and cogwheel, carried on eastbound Central Overland stage, **forwarded to Drummondville, Canada West**, “Trumansburg N.Y. Sep. 17” duplex datestamp and target struck twice, “U.S. 10cts” in oval frame handstamp, “CANADA 20cts” straightline due handstamp and manuscript 10¢ plus 10¢ notation, Drummondville backstamp (Sep. 20), Canada forwarding address crossed out so apparently returned (to Trumansburg?), part of backflap missing, sealed tear at top, still Very Fine, a rare use of the U.S. entire from Mexico to Canada via San Francisco

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

For other Rowntree covers, see lots 1071-1073 and 1081-1082

THE CIVIL WAR

**Wells, Fargo & Co. blue franks carried on Holladay & Flint's steamer *Panama*
from Guaymas, Mexico, to San Francisco**



- 1081 ☒ **Wells, Fargo & Co. 25¢ Blue Printed Frank.** On 3¢ Red on Buff Star Die entire (U27) to Mrs. William A. Rowntree in Sacramento from her husband in Mexico (near the silver mines at Alamos), carried on the Holladay & Flint steamer *Panama*, which sailed from Mazatlan October 11, 1861, and arrived in San Francisco October 28 (*Daily Alta California*, Oct. 28, 1861), carried mail picked up along route including this Wells Fargo entire at Guaymas, entered U.S. mails with "San Francisco Cal. Oct. 28, 1861" double-circle datestamp and large "SHIP" handstamp with blue crayon "2" for 2¢ ship captain's fee, backflap repaired and reattached

VERY FINE. ONE OF THREE RECORDED WELLS, FARGO & CO. BLUE FRANKED STAR DIE ENTIRES USED FROM MEXICO—ENTERED MAILS AT SAN FRANCISCO AS A SHIP LETTER WITH 2¢ DUE.

Ex Clifford

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

- 1082 ☒ **Wells, Fargo & Co. 25¢ Blue Printed Frank.** On 3¢ Red on Buff Star Die entire (U27) to Mrs. William A. Rowntree in Sacramento from her husband in Mexico (near the silver mines at Alamos), carried on the Holladay & Flint steamer *Panama*, which sailed from Mazatlan November 23, 1861, and arrived in San Francisco December 3 (*Daily Alta California*, Dec. 4, 1861), carried mail picked up along route including this Wells Fargo entire at Guaymas, entered U.S. mails with "San Francisco Cal. Dec. 3, 1861" double-circle datestamp and "SHIP 5" handstamp (no credit given for 3¢ entire), slightly reduced at right

VERY FINE. THE SECOND OF THREE KNOWN WELLS, FARGO & CO. BLUE FRANKED STAR DIE ENTIRES FROM MEXICO—ENTERED MAILS AT SAN FRANCISCO AS AN UNPAID SHIP LETTER.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

For other Rowntree covers, see lots 1071, 1072 and 1080

J. J. Beavers. C^o E. 2^d Regt. 7. M.R.

Dec 100



Mr Jno. M. Beavers
Pastor
Texas

THE CIVIL WAR

LOT 1083 ☒

The only recorded cover postmarked on November 3, 1861, from Mesilla in the Confederate Military Territory of Arizona—the first mail carried under the Confederate Post Office contract for Route 8076

“Mesilla N.M. Nov. 3” (1861)—Earliest Recorded Use of Mesilla Confederate Postal Marking. Unusually clear strike of circular datestamp with manuscript “*Due 10c*” C.S.A. rate in hand of Postmaster William D. Skillman on cover to Jonathan M. Beavers in Bastrop, Texas, with soldier’s endorsement “*T. J. Beavers, Co. ‘E’ 2d Regm’t T.M.R.*” (2nd Texas Mounted Rifles), minor cosmetic improvements around edges

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN IMPORTANT COVER IN CONFEDERATE AND ARIZONA POSTAL HISTORY, POSTMARKED ON NOVEMBER 3, 1861—THE FIRST CONFEDERATE CONTRACT MAIL OUT OF MESILLA AFTER IT BECAME THE ONLY CONFEDERATE POST OFFICE IN ARIZONA.

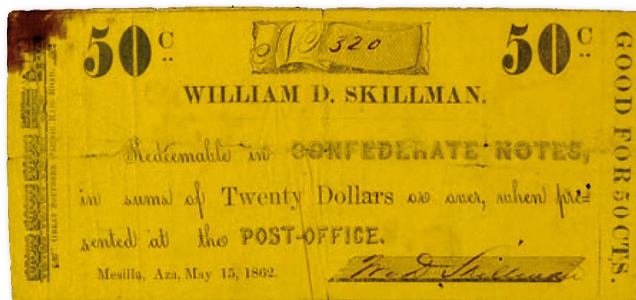
On July 1, 1861, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor occupied Fort Bliss, near El Paso. On July 25 Baylor and his regiment of Texas mounted riflemen were welcomed by the residents of Mesilla, who had Southern sympathies and were desperate for protection against marauding Indians. After hearing of the Confederates in Mesilla, U.S. Army Major Isaac Lynde advanced with 380 regulars from Fort Fillmore to engage the enemy, but after a relatively minor battle—the First Battle of Mesilla—Lynde abruptly ordered a retreat back to the fort. On July 26 Lynde and his troops abandoned Fort Fillmore and made their way toward Fort Stanton, but the Confederates cut them off at San Augustine Pass. Without firing a shot, Lynde surrendered his command on July 27, a humiliating defeat for the Union army in the Southwest and an encouraging victory for the Confederates.

Following his success, Baylor issued a proclamation on August 1, 1861, establishing the Confederate Territory of Arizona, with Mesilla as its capital and himself as military governor. The territory was defined as all of the land south of the 34th parallel, from the Texas border to the Yuma Crossing in California. On January 13, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the “Act to Organize the Territory of Arizona,” subject to a provision that required a Confederate presidential proclamation for it to be in full force and effect. After signing the bill on January 18, President Jefferson Davis issued his formal proclamation on February 14, 1862, which effectively created the Confederate Territory of Arizona.

On September 25, 1861, when Arizona was a Confederate territory under Lieutenant Colonel Baylor’s military governorship, the C.S.A. Postmaster General appointed William D. Skillman as postmaster at Mesilla, the westernmost and only Arizona post office in the Confederacy. Postmaster Skillman used the existing “Mesilla N.M.” datestamp with the old New Mexico designation. Mail was carried between Mesilla and San Antonio on a portion of the old Overland Mail route, which was operated by Skillman and his brother, Henry, under the familiar San Antonio & San Diego Mail Co. name. Advertisements for the mail line predate Skillman’s September 25, 1861, appointment (see below). On August 28, 1861, George H. Giddings (with the Skillmans) received a contract from the C.S.A. Post Office Department to carry mail between Mesilla and Texas, commencing November 1, 1861. Mail on the first C.S.A. contract trip from Mesilla was postmarked on Sunday, November 3, 1861.

The Battle of Glorietta Pass on March 26-28, 1862, decisively turned the tide against the Confederate hold on Arizona. Mesilla was occupied by Union forces in July 1862, following the Second Battle of Mesilla, and the U.S. post office was reestablished.

Estimate \$15,000-20,000



The Mails.

The S. A. & S. D. Mail Co. are now making regular semi-weekly trips between this place & San Antonio, leaving here Monday and Thursday mornings, and arriving on the evenings of the same days.

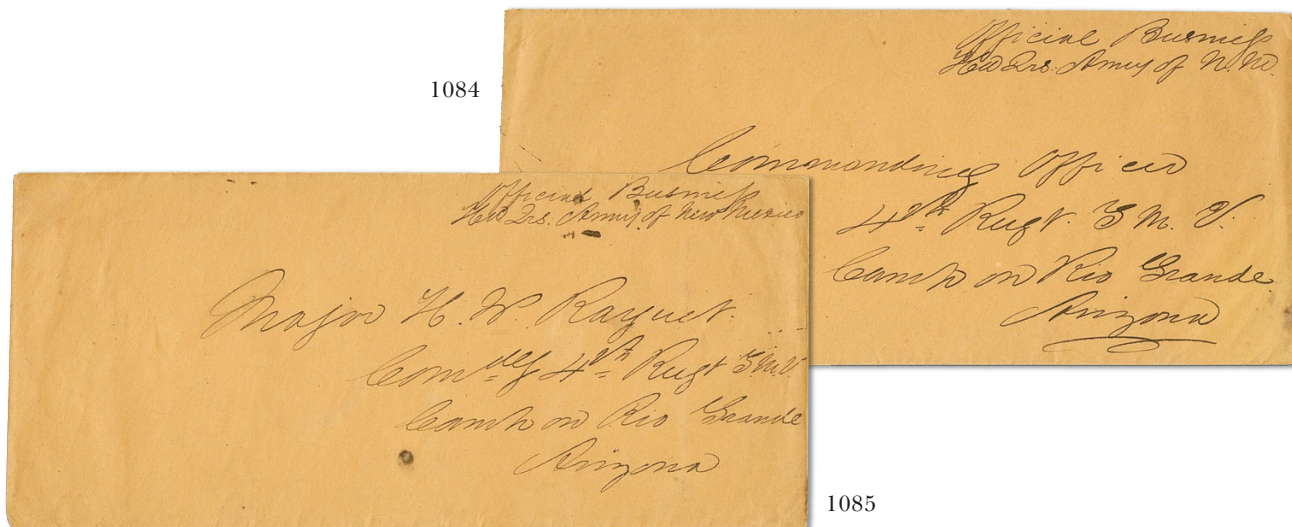
At left is Mesilla 1862 Confederate scrip signed by W. D. Skillman

Above is *Mesilla Times*, May 25, 1861, notice of mail service by San Antonio & San Diego Mail Company, operated by G. H. Giddings, W. D. Skillman and his brother, Capt. Henry Skillman

THE CIVIL WAR

C.S.A. Military Express from Fort Bliss to Camp Cottonwood and Willow Bar

In late 1861 Gen. Sibley ordered Col. James Reily—a prominent Texas attorney, diplomat, military officer and former U.S. Minister to Russia (1841-44)—to proceed south on a diplomatic mission to obtain the cooperation of Mexican authorities in Chihuahua to supply the Confederate army. Col. Reily departed Camp Cottonwood on December 25. Camp Willow Bar was in existence for only one week in late December—the regiment marched to Mesilla under Reily's appointed successor, Maj. Henry Raguet, on December 27. The following official military express covers were intended for the commanding officer of the 4th Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers. However, because Gen. Sibley's adjutant, Maj. Alexander Jackson, did not know who would replace Col. Reily after he left for Chihuahua, the first is addressed simply to the "Commanding Officer." The second is addressed to Major Raguet. They date from late December 1861 and followed the regiment from Camp Cottonwood to Camp Willow Bar. Maj. Raguet was commander for only about one week, making these covers very rare.



- 1084 ☒ **1861 December—Confederate Military Express from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Camp Cottonwood and Camp Willow Bar.** Legal-size buff cover endorsed “*Official Business, HdQrs. Army of N.M.*” (Army of New Mexico) and addressed to “*Commanding Officer, 4th Regt. T.M.V., Camp on Rio Grande, Arizona*” (4th Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers), all in the hand of Major Alexander Jackson, Assistant Adjutant General to Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley

VERY FINE. A RARE AND SIGNIFICANT CONFEDERATE MILITARY EXPRESS COVER FROM ARIZONA AFTER INVASION BY SIBLEY'S ARMY OF NEW MEXICO.

This official military express cover was addressed to the “*Commanding Officer*” of the 4th Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers, because Major Jackson did not know who would replace Col. Reily after he left for Chihuahua. It dates from late December 1861 and followed the regiment from Camp Cottonwood to Camp Willow Bar.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

- 1085 ☒ **1861 December—Confederate Military Express from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Camp Willow Bar.** Legal-size buff cover endorsed “*Official Business, HdQrs. Army of New Mexico*” and addressed to “*Major H. W. Raguet, Comdg. 4th Regt. T.M.V., Camp on Rio Grande, Arizona*” (4th Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers), all in the hand of Major Alexander Jackson, Assistant Adjutant General to Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley

VERY FINE. AN IMPORTANT AND VERY RARE CONFEDERATE MILITARY EXPRESS COVER TO MAJOR RAGUET AS COMMANDER OF THE 4TH REGIMENT, TEXAS MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

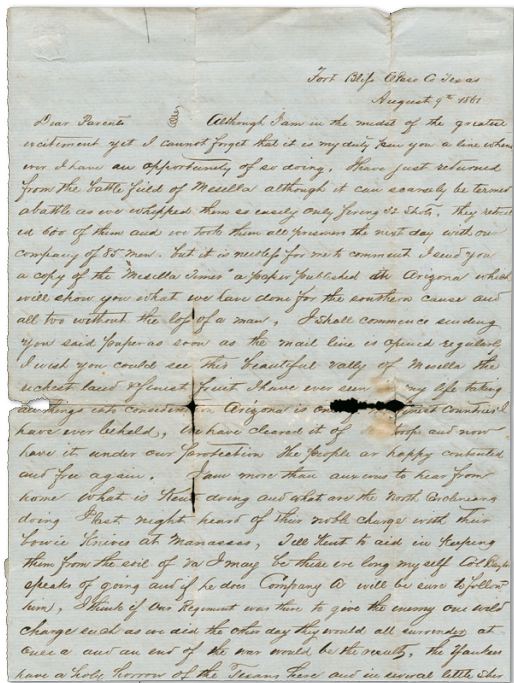
This official military express cover is addressed to Major Henry W. Raguet as commander of the 4th Regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers after Col. Reily left for Chihuahua. It chronologically follows the cover offered in lot 1084 and shows that Gen. Sibley had been notified of the name of the new commanding officer. This reached Major Raguet at Camp Willow Bar.

Ex “Camina” and Walske

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

THE CIVIL WAR

1086



1086

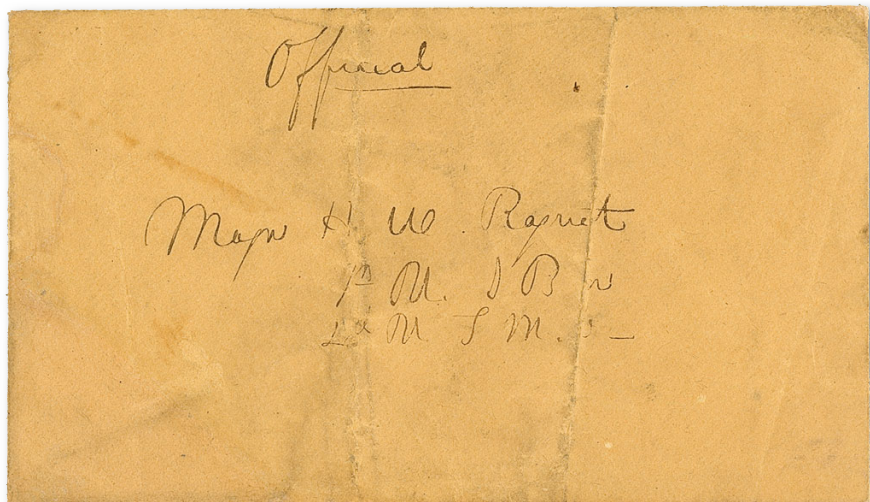
1861 August 9—Letter Describing First Battle of Mesilla, Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Union Surrender. 2-page letter datelined “Fort Bliss, El Paso Co. Texas, August 9th, 1861” from Dabney W. Lewis, Co. A, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Mounted Rangers, C.S.A., to his parents, Meriwether and Amanda Lewis in Turkey Cove, North Carolina (same correspondence as lot 1089), no address panel or markings, small erosion spot and splits, but intact and readable, a rare account of the First Battle of Mesilla:

“I have just returned from the battle field of Mesilla, although it can scarcely be termed a battle as we whipped them so easily only firing 32 shots. They retreated 600 of them and we took them all prisoners the next day with our company of 85 men... Arizona is one of the finest countries I have ever beheld. We have cleared it of all troops and now have it under our protection. The people are happy, contented and free again... Col. Baylor speaks of going and if he does Company A will be sure to follow him... not one of us have been wounded at the battle of Mesilla the balls went between our heads as we stood behind the wall a ball glanced the wall within 6 inches of my nose, grazed my hat and went 30 feet farther & through a panelled door 5 in. thick. The enemy has fatal minie rifle. We have them in our possession now...I was one night so close to the walls of Fillmore that I could see the sentinel...”

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



Colonel James Reily



1087

1087 ☒ 1862 January 29-February 13—C.S.A. Military Express to Major Henry W. Raguet. Buff cover endorsed “Official” and addressed “Major H. W. Raguet, 1st Rt S Bde [Sibley’s Brigade] 2d Rt T.M.R. [Texas Mounted Rangers]”, in the hand of Col. James Reily, carried to Maj. Raguet as he advanced with the Texas Rangers from Fort Thorn toward Fort Craig—Col. Reily returned to Mesilla from his diplomatic mission to Chihuahua on Jan. 29, 1861, and left on a second special assignment Feb. 13, which establishes the date range for this cover—John Birkinbine reports this is the only C.S.A. military express cover from Mesilla; pencil field notes on back and vertical folds (suggesting this was carried by Maj. Raguet in his pocket), flap reinforced

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1088

Camp on the Rio Grande (Willow Bend)
 near Mexico. - 33 miles above Fort Bliss
 Leg. & about 25 miles below Mesilla
 (pronounced mesa) Arizona, Dec. 23 1861.

Detail of dateline on letter enclosure

THE CIVIL WAR

LOT 1088 ☒

Confederate soldier's cover and letter from Camp Willow Bar, postmarked at Mesilla on January 5, 1862

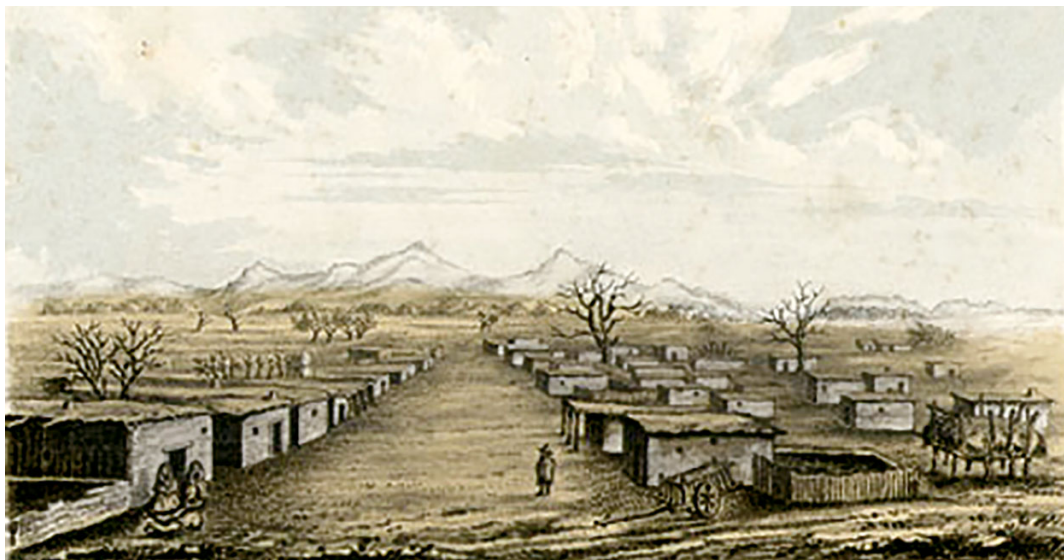
“Mesilla N.M. Jan. 5” (1862). Exceptionally clear strike of circular datestamp with manuscript *“Due 10”* C.S.A. rate in hand of Postmaster William D. Skillman on buff cover with soldier's endorsement ***“John Collins Soldier, Co. I, 1st Regt. Sibleys Brigade & 4th Regt T.M.V.”***, addressed to sender's cousin, Robert L. Bliss Jr. at Florence, Alabama, contemporary notations on cover (humorous on back—*“Procrastination, Florence, Ala.”*), original letter datelined ***“Camp on the Rio Grande (Willow Bend) New Mexico—33 miles above Fort Bliss Tex. & about 25 miles below Mesilla (pronounced Mesea) Arizona, Dec. 23d 1861”*** with good content including mention of Sibley's strategy, *“scouting for Indians”* and news of other military activity, mentions postal procedures (see below), cover opened a bit roughly at right with minor edge mend

VERY FINE. A RARE SOLDIER'S COVER AND LETTER FROM THE CONFEDERATE MILITARY TERRITORY OF ARIZONA AND POSTMARKED AT MESILLA.

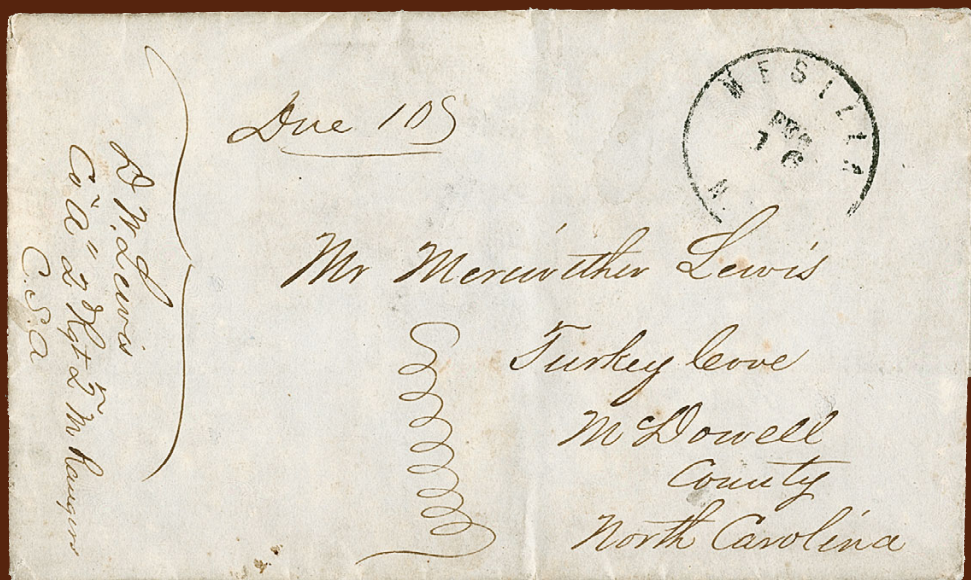
On September 25, 1861, when Arizona was a Confederate territory under Lieutenant Colonel Baylor's military governorship, the C.S.A. Postmaster General appointed William D. Skillman as postmaster at Mesilla, the westernmost and only Arizona post office in the Confederacy. Postmaster Skillman used the existing “Mesilla N.M.” datestamp with the old New Mexico designation. Mail was carried between Mesilla and San Antonio on a portion of the old Overland Mail route, which was operated by Skillman and his brother, Henry, under the familiar San Antonio & San Diego Mail Co. name. Advertisements for the mail line predate Skillman's September 25, 1861, appointment (see page 75). On August 28, 1861, George H. Giddings (with the Skillmans) received a contract from the C.S.A. Post Office Department to carry mail between Mesilla and Texas, commencing November 1, 1861. Mail on the first C.S.A. contract trip from Mesilla was postmarked on Sunday, November 3, 1861.

Enlisted soldiers were not permitted to use military expresses to carry their mail, so this letter was carried by Private Collins as his company marched from Camp Willow Bar to Fort Thorn. He placed it in the post office at Mesilla on December 27, and it was postmarked January 5, 1862, the date of the Skillman express trip to El Paso. He was not permitted to prepay postage, as the letter explains: *“You must excuse me Rob't for not paying the postage. I have the means & would have but our Adj't will not receive it.”*

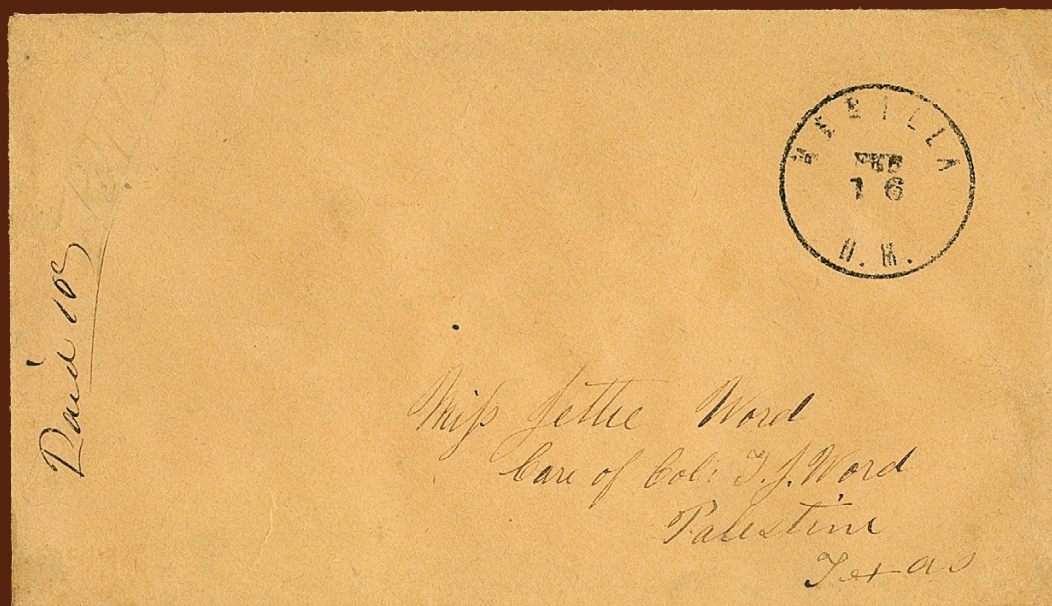
Illustrated in C.S.A. Catalog (p. 242). Ex Walske (Siegel Sale 980, lot 2829) Estimate \$15,000-20,000



1854 view of Mesilla, watercolor by Carl Schuchard



1089



1090

THE CIVIL WAR

First Day Covers of the Confederate Territory of Arizona

On January 13, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the “Act to Organize the Territory of Arizona,” subject to a provision that required a Confederate presidential proclamation for it to be in full force and effect. After signing the bill on January 18, President Jefferson Davis issued his formal proclamation on February 14, 1862, which effectively created the Confederate Territory of Arizona. The first mail trip from Mesilla after the Davis proclamation was on Monday, February 16; therefore, this date is the official First Day of the Confederate Territory of Arizona.

LOT 1089

Soldier’s “Due 10” cover from Mesilla, postmarked February 16, 1862

“Mesilla N.M. Feb. 16” (1862) Circular Datestamp—First Day Postmark from the Confederate Territory of Arizona. Mostly clear strike of circular datestamp and manuscript “*Due 10c*” C.S.A. rate in hand of Postmaster William D. Skillman on 2-page blue folded letter datelined “*La Mesilla, Territory of Arizona, February 13th 1862*” from Dabney W. Lewis, Co. A, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Mounted Rangers, C.S.A., to his parents, Meriwether and Amanda Lewis in Turkey Cove, North Carolina (same correspondence as lot 1086), soldier’s endorsement, describes beauty of region, mentions Col. Baylor, directs parents to address letters to Fort Bliss, notation on back “*Direct Care Capt. John T. Aycock*” (Capt. Aycock was located at Mesilla), some splits along folds, otherwise in excellent condition

VERY FINE. A HISTORIC FIRST DAY COVER FROM THE CONFEDERATE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Estimate \$15,000-20,000

LOT 1090

Assistant Surgeon’s “Paid” cover from Mesilla, postmarked February 16, 1862

“Mesilla N.M. Feb. 16” (1862) Circular Datestamp—First Day Postmark from the Confederate Territory of Arizona. Unusually clear strike of circular datestamp and manuscript “*Paid 10c*” C.S.A. rate in hand of Postmaster William D. Skillman on buff cover addressed to “*Miss Jettie Word, Care of Col. T. J. Word, Palestine, Texas*”, sent by Dr. Henry J. Hunter, who later married Jettie, the sister of Private John J. Word, both Hunter and Word were members of Gardner’s Division, Company I, 7th Texas Mounted Volunteers, cover expertly cleaned with some minor cosmetic edge improvements

VERY FINE. A HISTORIC FIRST DAY COVER FROM THE CONFEDERATE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA AND REPORTED TO BE THE ONLY KNOWN PREPAID COVER FROM MESILLA.

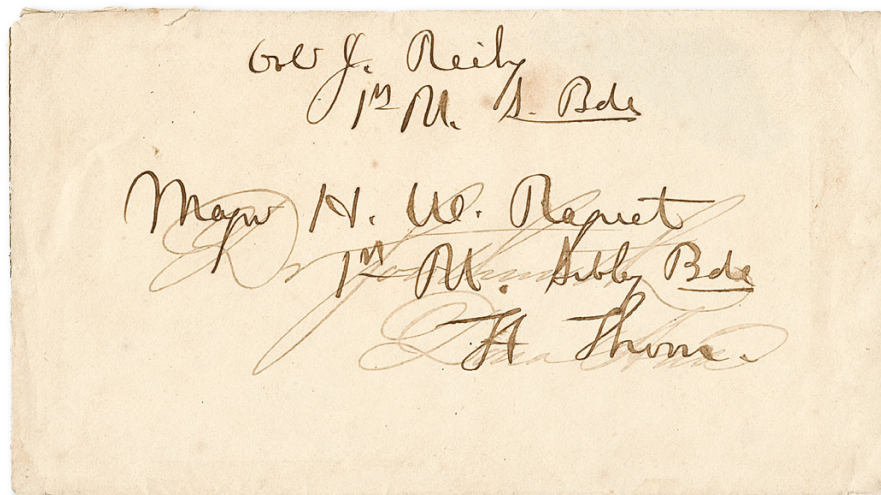
Dr. Henry J. Hunter, a member of Company I, 7th Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers, was detached as assistant surgeon at Mesilla from December 14, 1861, to April 21, 1862. He was appointed 2nd assistant surgeon on March 11, 1862. Dr. Hunter was taken prisoner and exchanged June 6, 1862.

It is reported that ten Confederate Mesilla covers are known, but all of the others were sent postage due (a note on back from Brian M. Green states “Paid 10 [only one known]”). The letter in lot 1088 states that the sender wished to pay postage, but the adjutant refused to accept payment.

Illustrated in C.S.A. Catalog (p. 242)

Estimate \$15,000-20,000

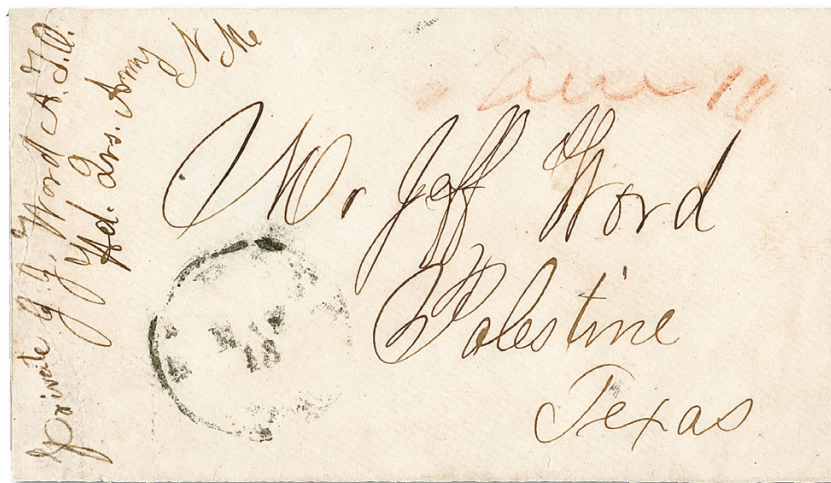
THE CIVIL WAR



1091

- 1091 ☒ **1862 March—C.S.A. Military Express from Tucson to Major Henry W. Raguet at Albuquerque.** Cover endorsed “*Col. J. Reily, 1st Rt. S. Bde*” (1st Regt., Sibley’s Brigade) addressed “*Major H. W. Raguet, 1st Rt Sibly Bde Ft Thorne*”, in the hand of Col. James Reily, reused envelope with earlier address to Dr. Jon Thuirth, Doña Ana, small piece of backflap missing, Very Fine, John Birkinbine dates this to March 2, 1861, when Col. Reily was in Tucson en route to Hermosillo, Mexico, on a special mission to negotiate with Gov. Ignacio Pesqueira for cooperation with the Confederate government, the use of a previously addressed envelope reflects shortages of basic supplies at Tucson—reported to be the only known C.S.A. military express cover from Tucson, which was received by Maj. Raguet at Albuquerque

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1092

- 1092 ☒ **1862 May—Mesilla to Palestine, Texas, via El Paso.** Cover endorsed “*Private J. J. Word A.G.Q. Hd. Qrs. Army NM*” from Assistant Quartermaster General John J. Word to Jeff Word in Palestine, Texas, blurry partly readable strike of “**El Paso Tx. May 18**” circular datestamp, red crayon “*due 10*”, repaired along edges and cleaned, part of one flap missing

FINE APPEARANCE. THE ONLY RECORDED COVER FROM MESILLA IN CONFEDERATE ARIZONA TERRITORY THAT WAS POSTMARKED IN TEXAS.

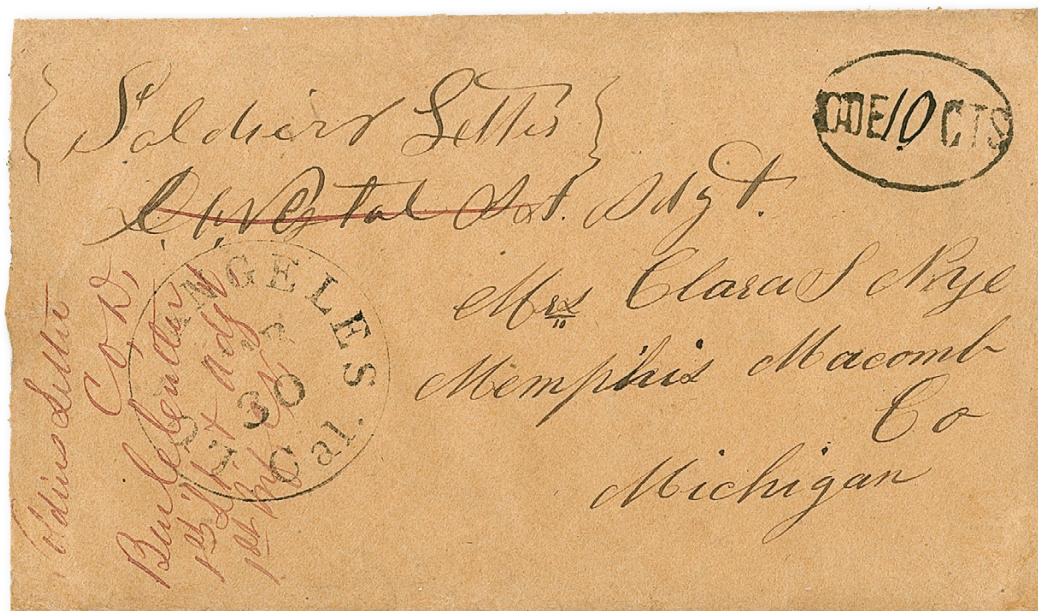
John Birkinbine records this as the latest Confederate cover known from Mesilla—the post office was inoperative, so mail was carried by Skillman to El Paso and postmarked there.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

THE CIVIL WAR

LOT 1093 ☒

United States military express cover from Fort Yuma, California, where Union troops assembled in advance of invasion of Arizona



1093

1862 March—Soldier's Mail from California Volunteers, U.S. Army, at Fort Yuma to Camp Drum and Los Angeles by Military Express and Courier, U.S. Mail to San Francisco and Michigan. Buff cover to Memphis, Michigan, with soldier's endorsement "*Soldiers Letter, D. C. Vestal, Ast. Adjt.*", red manuscript re-endorsement "*Soldiers Letter C.O.D., Ben C. Cutler, 1st Lt. & Adjt., 1st Inf CV*", carried from Fort Yuma by military express to Camp Drum, California, then by military courier to Los Angeles where it entered the mails with "Los Angeles Cal. Mar. 30" (1862) circular datestamp and "DUE 10 CTS" oval handstamp (manuscript rate), slightly reduced at left

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE COVER FROM FORT YUMA, THE STAGING AREA FOR UNION TROOPS PREPARING TO INVADE THE CONFEDERATE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Fort Yuma was the major staging area for Union troops and supplies required for the invasion of Arizona in 1862. The westernmost skirmish of the Civil War occurred on March 29, 1862, at Stanwix



Capt. Benjamin C. Cutler

Station, a Butterfield Overland Mail stop near the Gila River about 80 miles east of the Yuma Crossing. After engaging with a much larger Union force, the Confederates retreated to Tucson. After the Battle of Picacho Peak, Brigadier General James H. Carleton and his army of over 2,000 Californians occupied abandoned Fort Breckinridge to the northeast of Tucson. On May 14, the Californians began their march from the fort to Tucson. On the same day, Sherrod Hunter ordered the evacuation of Tucson.

The sender of this cover, De Witt C. Vestal, was mustered into service on August 29, 1861, in Company D, 1st Infantry, California Volunteers. The red re-endorsement by Capt. Benjamin C. Cutler indicates this was entered in military record books and simultaneously endorsed for official military express or courier.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

THE CIVIL WAR

California Volunteers Vedette Mail

In April 1862 Brigadier General James H. Carleton ordered the establishment of a regular express to carry soldiers' mail in areas occupied by Union forces (Special Orders No. 49). The bravest and most skilled cavalry riders, called Vedettes, and the finest horses were selected for this service. They rode relays along the old Butterfield Overland Mail route. On April 21, 1862, General Carleton reported, "I have established, as you see by the inclosed order, a chain of vedettes to bring and to carry information. While they will exercise surveillance upon the route, and in some places guard sub-depots of supplies necessarily deposited here and there upon the road, they will keep me informed of all that transpires in my rear; all that relates to the approach of supplies, and keep me in open communication with the general." On June 8, 1862, General Carleton declared martial law in Tucson and established the Military District of Arizona.

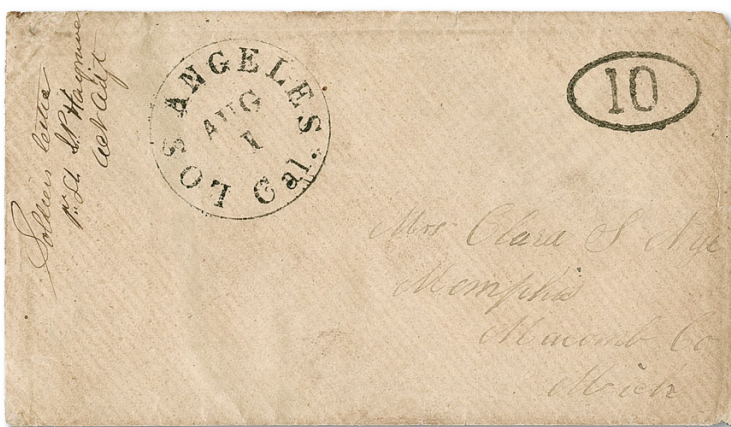


1094



- 1094 ☒ **1862 July—Vedette Mail from Los Angeles to Tucson via Fort Yuma.** Yellow cover addressed to "Mr. Julius C. Hall, Co. K, 1st Regt. Cal. Vol., Fort Yuma, California", 1¢ Blue and three 3¢ Rose (63, 65), 1¢ small fault top right, 3¢ at right blunted perfs, two with manuscript "X" cancels, two tied by "Williamsport Md. Jun. 3" (1862) circular datestamp, carried from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma by Vedette, then by another Vedette to Tucson, where the 1st Regiment was located in July 1862, reduced at left, half of backflap missing, still a Fine appearing and rare Vedette Mail cover to Military District of Arizona

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



1095

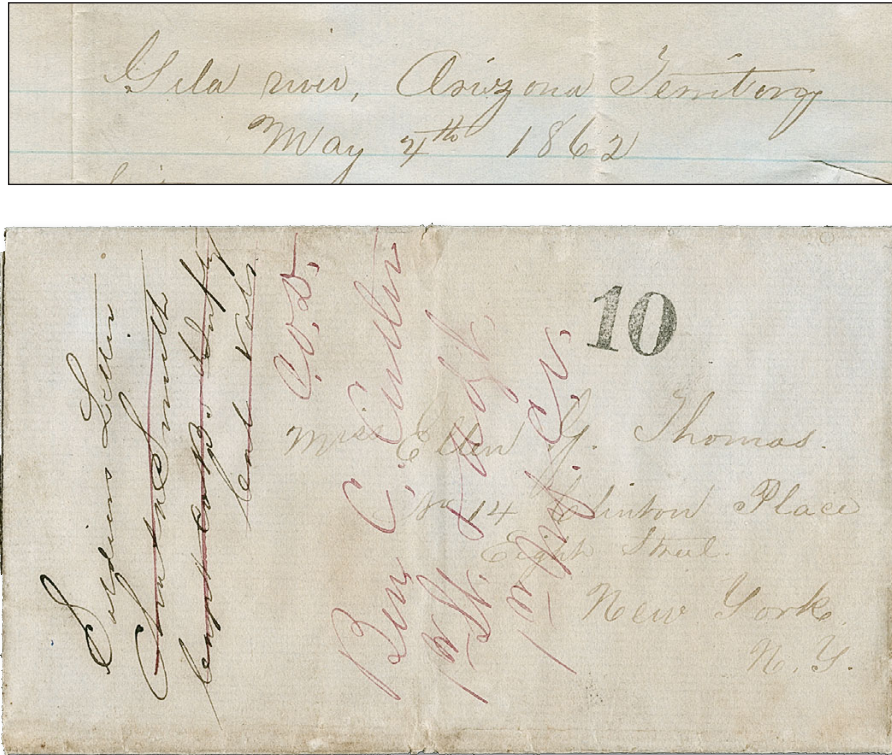
- 1095 ☒ **1862 July—Vedette Mail from Tucson to Los Angeles via Fort Yuma.** Cover endorsed "Soldier's letter, 1st Lt. J. P. Hargrave, Act. Adjt." (Lt. Joseph Priestly Hargrave, Co. F, 1st Regiment, California Volunteers), addressed to Memphis, Michigan, in the hand of De Witt Vestal (see lot 1093 for another from this soldier), carried by Vedette Mail from Tucson to Fort Yuma, then by another Vedette rider to Los Angeles where it entered mails with "Los Angeles Cal. Aug. 1" circular datestamp and "10" in oval due handstamp, which replaced the earlier device requiring manuscript rate, slight edgewear, still Very Fine, a rare Vedette Mail cover from Union-occupied Tucson in Military District of Arizona

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

THE CIVIL WAR

LOT 1096 ☒

Vedette Mail letter from an officer with California Volunteers, located at site of Fort Barrett, following the Battle of Picacho Pass in Arizona



1096 and detail of dateline

“Gila river, Arizona Territory, May 4th 1862”—Soldier’s Letter from California Volunteers on Gila River, Vedette Mail to Fort Yuma and San Diego, U.S. Mail to San Francisco and New York City. Blue folded letter with clear dateline and soldier’s endorsement **“Soldiers Letter, Chas. W. Smith, Capt. Co. B, 2nd Infy. Cal Vols”**, red manuscript re-endorsement **“C.O.D., Ben C. Cutler, 1st Lt. & Adj., 1st Inf. C.V.”** (Captain Benjamin C. Cutler—see photo on page 83), carried from a temporary supply depot on the Gila River near Pima Villages, halfway between Fort Yuma and Tucson (named Fort Barrett on May 10), Vedette rider to Fort Yuma, then by another rider to San Diego military depot, and from there to the post office at San Diego, “10” due handstamp (style used at San Diego), letter mentions **prisoners captured at Battle of Picacho Pass in Arizona**, *“All I have seen of them was about a dozen prisoners in a fort in California and three that had been captured 100 miles from here, and were being escorted to safe post in Cal. They looked like Arkansas horse thieves”*, faint dampstains and minor splits in letter portion, but not affecting address leaf

VERY FINE. PROBABLY A UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF SOLDIER’S MAIL FROM THIS REMOTE GILA RIVER OUTPOST ESTABLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS ADVANCING THROUGH ARIZONA—DAYS AFTER THIS WAS WRITTEN, FORT BARRETT WAS ESTABLISHED AT THIS LOCATION.

The Battle of Picacho Pass, fought about 60 miles from Tucson on April 15, resulted in the Union army’s temporary retreat westward to the Pima Villages, where they established a supply depot and started construction on Fort Barrett, named in honor of Lt. James Barrett, who was killed in the battle. This letter was written on May 4, 1862, from an officer with the California Volunteers, who was located at the site of Fort Barrett. Following the capture of Tucson later in May, the construction of Fort Barrett was stopped, and it was abandoned except as a post for Vedette and military express riders.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000

THE CIVIL WAR

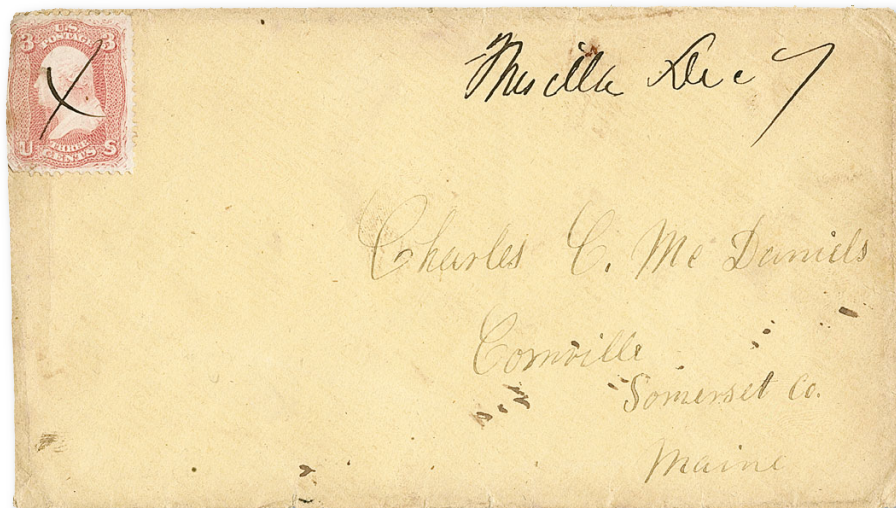
Reestablishment of United States Post Office in Mesilla in late 1862— the two recorded examples of the manuscript Mesilla postmark

Read the advertisement of Messrs Cottrill, Vickroy & Co. in another column. The enterprise which they have displayed since they have had the contract for carrying the mail between Santa Fe and the States is worthy of all commendation. Time is a wonderful worker of changes but Cottrill, Vickroy & Co. almost come up to the old fellow in this respect. They have reduced the time between Santa Fe and Kansas City to ten days. Think of this, you old fogies who used to regard a trip made in six weeks as something most extraordinary.

How happy it would make us all if this service, would be converted into a semi-weekly one!

Santa Fe Gazette, Sep. 20, 1862

1097

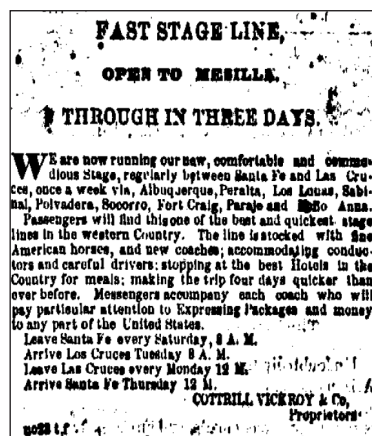


- 1097 ☒ **"Mesilla Dec. 7" (1862) Manuscript Postmark—Earliest Reported Post Office Marking after Union Occupation of Arizona.** 3¢ Rose (65) with manuscript "X" cancel on yellow cover to Cornville, Maine, postmark applied by Postmaster George W. Frazier, carried on Cottrill, Vickroy & Co.'s Santa Fe and Colorado Stage Co. line from Mesilla to Kansas City via Santa Fe (this became U.S. Post Office Route 14465 on January 1, 1863), stamp has faults, cover slightly soiled, still Fine, an important cover postmarked at Mesilla after Union forces occupied Arizona and established the Military District of Arizona—one of two known

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



1098



Santa Fe Gazette, Apr. 18, 1863

- 1098 ☒ **"Mesilla Jany 25" (1863) Manuscript Postmark—Earliest U.S. Post Office Contract Mail from Arizona after Union Occupation.** Four 3¢ Rose (65) with manuscript "X" cancels on buff cover to Capt. W. L. Parvin, Co. F, 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, in San Francisco, postmark applied by Postmaster Francis De Ryther, carried on U.S. Post Office Route 14465 from Mesilla to Kansas City via Santa Fe (contract effective January 1, 1863), stage operated by Cottrill, Vickroy & Co.'s Santa Fe and Colorado Stage Co., pencil "Resigned" (Capt. Parvin resigned at Mesilla on Nov. 26, 1862), "San Francisco, Cal. Advertised Mar. 11" circular datestamp on back, stamps have faults, cover reduced at right, still Fine, an important cover postmarked at Mesilla after Union occupation of Arizona and carried on the first contract mail route in the Military District of Arizona—one of two known

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

THE CIVIL WAR



1099

- 1099 ☒ **"Arizona City A.T. March 3" (1863) Manuscript Postmark—The Earliest Recorded Arizona Territory Postmark.** Buff cover to James M. Reynolds, S.F. Canal Office, in Placerville, California, 3¢ Rose (65) with squiggle pen cancels and tied by postmark, wide interpane margin and nicked corner, half of backflap missing

VERY FINE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED COVER FROM THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

In late January 1862, a flood at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers destroyed Arizona City. The Hooper mercantile store, including the post office, records, equipment and cancelling device washed away. The post office was discontinued June 8, 1863 (later reestablished as Yuma), which proves the 1863 year date of this cover. The postmaster used the "A.T." designation for provisional Arizona Territory, but he did not yet know that Arizona Territory was officially established by Congress on February 24, 1863.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000



1100

- 1100 ☒ **1863 July 21—Vedette Mail from Tucson to Los Angeles via Fort Yuma, U.S. Mail to Sacramento.** Buff cover endorsed "Soldier's letter C.O.D., Lt. Zabriskie, Adj. 5th Infy CV" from Corporal Edward A. Chamberlain (Co. H., 5th Infantry, California Volunteers) to Sacramento, California, originated at Tucson and carried by Vedette Mail to Fort Yuma, then by second Vedette trip from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles, entered mails with "Los Angeles Cal. Jul. 25" circular datestamp and "DUE 3 CTS" in oval handstamp (manuscript rate at new 3¢ rate, effective July 1, 1863), piece of backflap missing, Very Fine

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

THE CIVIL WAR

*Fort Yuma Cal
November 1st 1863*

1101 and detail
of dateline



- 1101 ☒ **1863 November 1—Only Reported Vedette Mail Cover to a Foreign Destination.** Yellow cover to F. B. Parker in **Stirling, Canada West**, with original letter datelined “**Fort Yuma Cal, November 1st 1863**” from newly appointed Assistant Surgeon Robert Parker (4th Infantry, California Volunteers) who writes that he has been waiting three months to reach Fort Mohave due to low water level in Colorado River (upon arrival he was discharged due to non-reporting), carried by Vedette Mail from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles where **5¢ Red Brown (75) pair and single** paying 15¢ rate were cancelled by grid and tied by “Los Angeles Cal. Nov. 15” circular datestamp, partly clear Canadian backstamp (Dec. 15, 1863), stamps at left and right have faults, right edge reduced with mended nick at bottom right, otherwise Fine, the Vedettes carried mail for soldiers, of which a very small amount was addressed beyond the borders of the United States—John Birkinbine reports this as the only known example

Estimate \$1,500-2,000



Early photo taken at Fort Mohave—the officer is Capt. Charles Atchisson, 4th California Infantry, who served May 1863 to March 1865

1102

- 1102 ☒ **1863 December—Civilian Mail Carried by Vedette Riders.** Cover to Mrs. J. H. Howard in New York City from her brother, Andrew Glover, a gold miner, with original letter datelined “**Fort Mohave, N.M., December 1863**”, carried by Vedette Mail to Los Angeles where “Los Angeles Cal. Jan. 1” (1864) circular datestamp was applied and 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by grid, stamp has faults and is tied by vertical crease in cover, otherwise Fine, the Vedettes typically carried mail for soldiers, but evidently also handled some small amount of civilian mail (the Union command supported gold prospecting in the area around Fort Mohave)—letter states “*There is no mail to this place. A Gov. Express connects with San Pedro carrying letters for persons in the employ of the Gov’t.*”—John Birkinbine reports this as the only known example of a civilian letter carried by Vedette Mail

Estimate \$500-750

THE CIVIL WAR



1103

- 1103 **1863 November-December—France to Arizona Territory.** Blue front only addressed in French to “*Mesilla Arizona*” and “*per Santa Fé*”, France 1853 80c Rose (20), large margins all around, tied by diamond of dots cancel, “Ustaritz 7 Nov 63” double-circle datestamp, red “PD” in frame and “Am Service” in frame handstamps, part strike of different red “PD” in frame (with “D” in manuscript), red “Boston Nov. 24 Paid 15” 15¢ credit datestamp, mounted on card with piece of flap showing French transit datestamp, sealed tear at right, still Fine and presentable, carried on the *Inman City of Baltimore* (depart Nov. 12, arrive New York Nov. 24, 1863), sent by train to Kansas City, Missouri, then by stage on Route 10547 to Santa Fe and another stage to Mesilla on Route 12851—John Birkinbine reports this is the only cover from France addressed to Arizona during Civil War

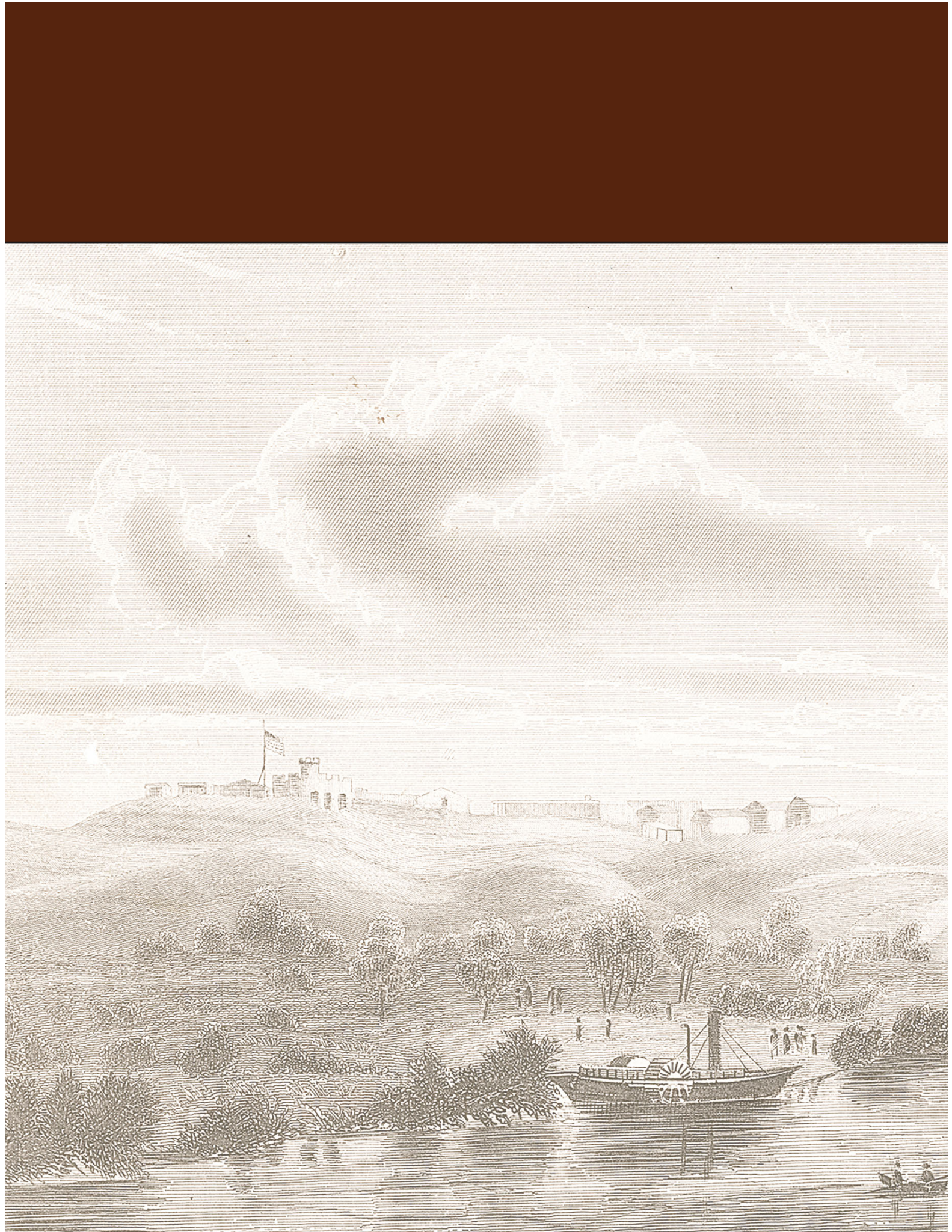
Estimate \$500-750



1104

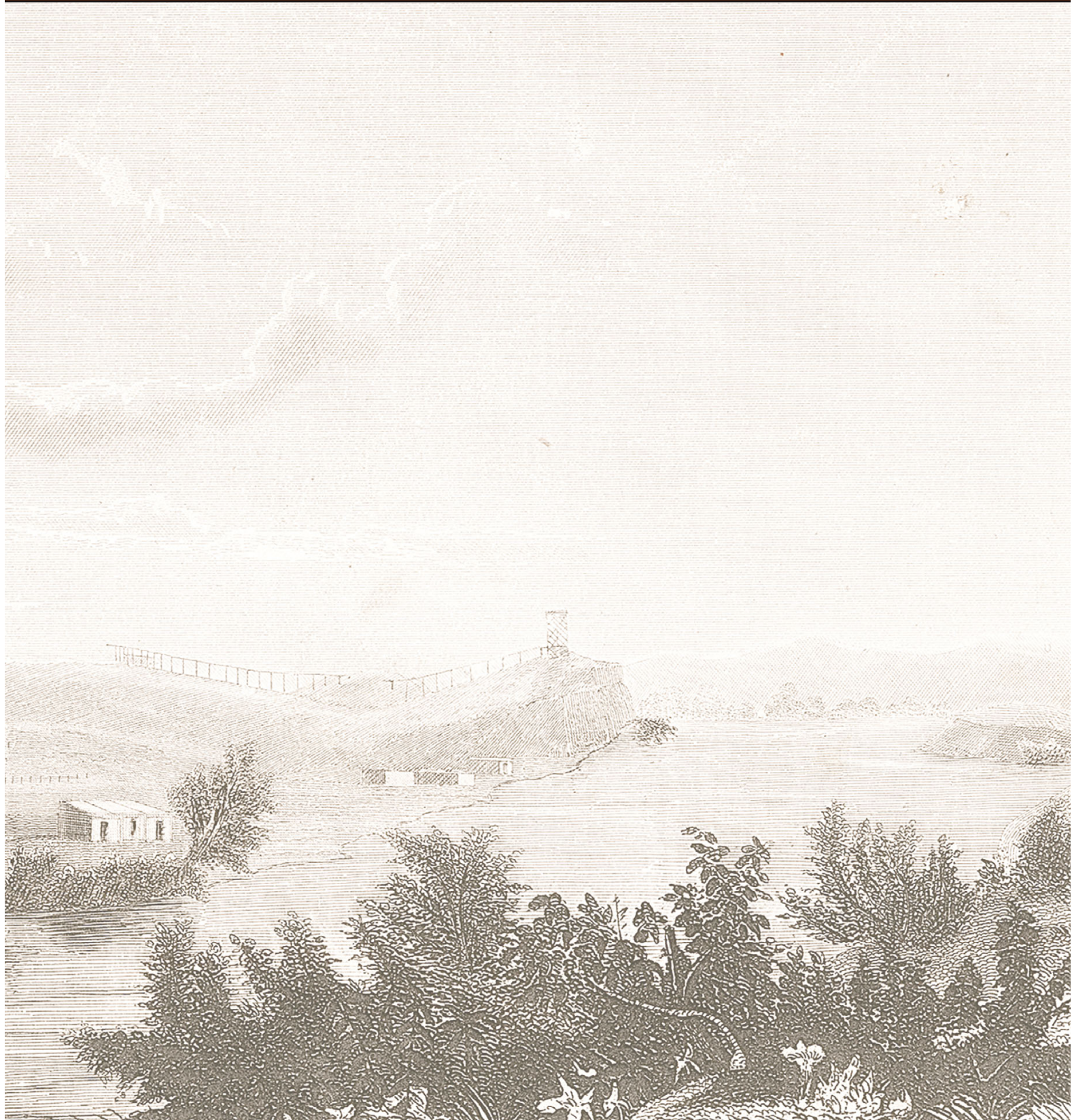
- 1104 ☒ **“Mesilla, N.M. Jan. 23” (1864) Rimless Circular Datestamp—Only Reported Example of the First Mesilla Datestamp after Union Occupation.** 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by segmented cork, clear and mostly complete strike of circular datestamp on yellow cover to Teresa C. Scully in New York City, reduced at left, otherwise Fine, carried on stagecoaches to Santa Fe (Route 12851) and Kansas City, Missouri (Route 10547)—John Birkinbine reports this is the only example of the first Mesilla datestamp after U.S. occupation, ex Dr. Dike

Estimate \$500-750



U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS

1864-1870



U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS

Also see
lot 1136

1105EX



- 1105 ☒ **Apache Pass.** Two covers: pair of 3¢ Rose (65), part of margin missing at bottom right, tied by target cancels, “**Mesilla N.M. Nov. 26**” (1866) circular datestamp on yellow cover addressed in red manuscript (indicating official military use) to Mr. D. Marrow in Paterson N.J., **route directive “Apache Pass, Arizona”**, Very Fine, carried by military express to Mesilla (Apache Pass post office not opened until Dec. 11, 1866), then by Santa Fe Stage Co. to Santa Fe and on to Kansas City, Mo.; second with 3¢ Red F. Grill (94) tied by target cancel, “**Apache Pass Ariz. Jun. 12**” (1868) circular datestamp on buff cover to Fort Monroe, Va., Bassel correspondence, reduced at left, Fine, carried from Fort Bowie to nearby Apache Pass post office—both ex Dr. Dike (latter also ex Darlington), the cover with Apache Pass directive is a great rarity and worth most of our estimate

Photo Ex Estimate \$1,000-1,500

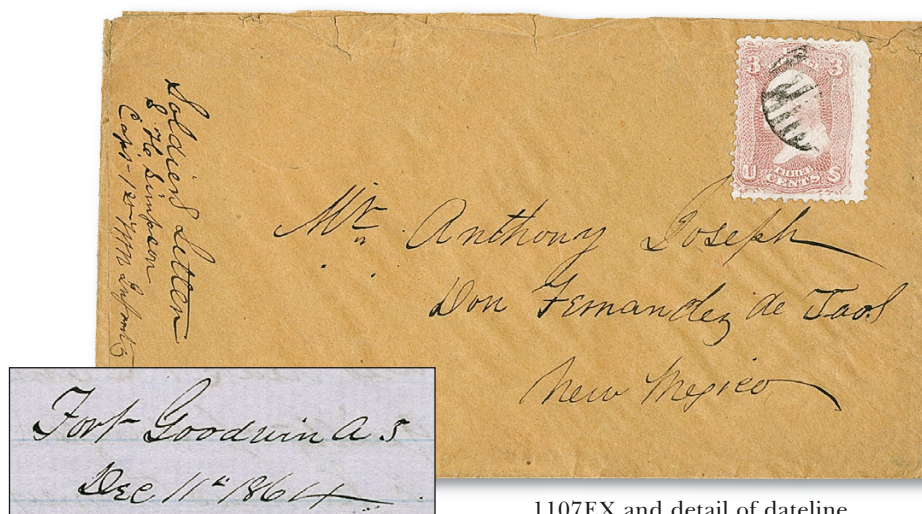


1106 and detail
of dateline

- 1106 ☒ **Camp Crittenden.** 3¢ Ultramarine (114) vertical pair, pre-use crease, tied by dotted cork cancels, “**Tucson Ariz. Nov. 25**” (1869) circular datestamp on cover addressed to Des Moines, Iowa, with original letter datelined “**Camp Crittenden AT, Nov. 25 ‘69**”, with route directive “*Via San Francisco*” in a different hand than address, carried by military express to Tucson and posted there, then by mail stage to Yuma and San Francisco, small light stain spot ties stamps, Dec. 22 receipt docketing, excellent letter content including “...all these 100 Indians well posted in rocks and with the arms and ammunition they had taken from the stage finely armed. He fought them with 35 men from noon until night & gained but little ground so had to retire with the loss of two men killed, one officer and two men wounded & kill or wounding of 8 horses. He killed 18 Indians and must have wounded many more”, Very Fine, a rare use of the 1869 Pictorial Issue from an Arizona fort with a great letter describing engagement with Apache Indians

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS



1107EX and detail of dateline

- 1107 ☒ **Fort Goodwin.** 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by grid cancel applied at Socorro on buff cover addressed to Fernando de Taos, New Mexico Territory, originated at Fort Goodwin, soldier's endorsement "**Soldiers Letter, S. H. Simpson, Capt. 1st NM Infantry**", military express to old Dragoon Butterfield station, then by **Vedette Mail** to Mesilla and on to Socorro, entered U.S. mails there and delivered by stage to Fernando de Taos, with original letter datelined "**Fort Goodwin AT, Dec 11th 1864**" from Capt. Smith H. Simpson, who refers to "*this God forsaken Country*", some small edge tears and wear, still Fine, reported to be the only cover known from Fort Goodwin, accompanied by two other related items—a cover forwarded to Camp Goodwin (Bassel correspondence with original letter) with stamp replaced and a letter datelined "**Camp Goodwin, Sunday June 12th**" from F. K. Upham—also see lot 1137

Photo Ex Estimate \$500-750



- 1108 ☒ **Camp Grant.** Originally Fort Stanford, then Fort Breckinridge, renamed Camp Grant Nov. 1, 1865, "**Camp Grant A.T. Oct 31st 1868**" manuscript postmark on bright orange-buff cover to John S. Camp at Durham, Conn., sent by camp commander Lt. Frederick Camp (32nd Infantry), carried by military express and put into the mails with blue "**Tucson Ari. Nov. 2**" circular datestamp, matching target cancel ties 3¢ Rose (65), receipt docketing in a different hand, small tear at right, Very Fine, one of two reported Camp Grant covers, ex Jarrett

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

- 1109 ☒ **Camp Grant.** Originally Fort Stanford, then Fort Breckinridge, renamed Camp Grant Nov. 1, 1865, "**Camp Grant A.T. Nov. 6th 1868**" manuscript postmark on bright orange-buff cover to John S. Camp at Durham, Conn., sent by camp commander Lt. Frederick Camp (32nd Infantry), carried by military express and put into the mails with blue "**Tucson Ari. Nov. 8**" circular datestamp, matching target cancel ties 3¢ Rose (65), receipt docketing in a different hand, Very Fine, one of two reported Camp Grant covers, ex Longfellow

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

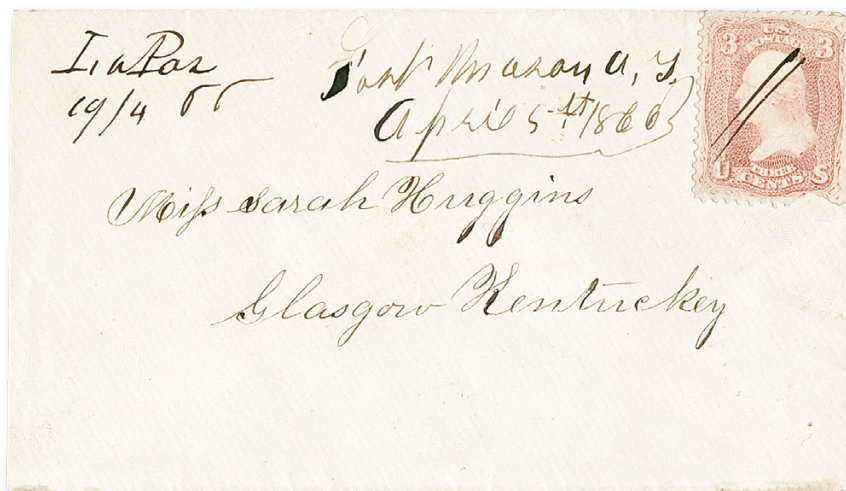
U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS



1110

- 1110 ☒ **Fort Mason.** Blue folded letter datelined “*Fort Mason Oct. 15. 1865*” and addressed “*To His Excellency Gov. Jno. N. Goodwin, Prescott, A.T.*”, carried by military express 12 miles north to Tubac, then by stage to Prescott, 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by pen “#” with “*Tubac Oct 16*” manuscript postmark applied by Postmaster William E. Herrick, fascinating letter from H. S. Washburn, inquiring if the governor will authorize a reward for the capture of famed Apache chief Cochise, vertical file fold, Very Fine, outstanding military express cover from this Arizona fort—John Birkinbine reports two known from Fort Mason and this as the earliest cover from Tubac in Arizona Territory

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



1111

- 1111 ☒ **Fort Mason.** 3¢ Rose (65), piece out at bottom, cancelled by two pen strokes, “*Fort Mason A.T. April 5th 1866*” manuscript postmark on small cover to Sarah Huggins in Glasgow, Kentucky, from Private Ephraim Huggins, Co. G, 7th Regt., carried by military express to Tubac, mail sack carried to La Paz and opened there, manuscript “*La Paz 19/4 66*” April 19 transit postmark (Postmaster Peter Doll was a German immigrant who used European date format), carried to Santa Fe via Prescott by stage on Route 14466, Very Fine, reported to be the only Fort Mason postmark, this fort was in existence for only 13 months and was plagued by malarial infections, deaths and desertions, the sender was a member of the 7th Regiment, known as the “gold diggers” regiment of Arizona, because they were recruited to prospect for gold in southern Arizona in 1865, ex Longfellow

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS



1112 and detail of dateline

1113

1114

- 1112 ☒ **Fort McDowell.** 3¢ Rose (65), faint stain (possibly re-used stamp), cancelled by two pen strokes, “*Maricopa Wells AT, May 30 1866*” manuscript postmark on bright buff cover to Santa Clara, Cal., with original letter on blue stationery datelined “*Fort McDowell A.T., May 27th 1866*”, from 1st Lieut. and Post Adjutant William A. Hancock, 1st Regiment, Arizona Volunteers, carried by military express to Maricopa Wells where postmarked by Postmaster Luke D. Chadwick, sent by mail stage to Santa Clara, letter has some splits, right edge of cover expertly restored, Very Fine appearance, reported to be the earliest known Maricopa Wells postmark

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

- 1113 ☒ **Fort McDowell (Inbound).** 3¢ Rose (65), cancelled by two pen strokes, “*La Paz 1/6 66*” June 1 manuscript postmark (Postmaster Peter Doll was a German immigrant who used European date format) on buff cover to Col. C. E. Bennett (who named fort in honor of his commander, Gen. Irwin McDowell), carried from La Paz to Wickenburg on Route 14666, then to Maricopa Wells on Route 14467a, and finally by military express to Fort McDowell, restored opening tear at upper right, stamp has corner fault, otherwise Fine

Estimate \$500-750

- 1114 ☒ **Fort McDowell.** Cover **signed and addressed by Major General Irwin McDowell** as Commander Department of Pacific to his wife in San Francisco while he inspected military installations (Oct. 31, 1867, to June 22, 1868), 3¢ Rose (65) tied by blue “*Maricopa Wells A.T. dec 26*” (1867) small circular datestamp with ornament, carried by military express from Camp McDowell to Maricopa Wells, then by express to Fort Yuma and by contract mail stages to San Francisco, expertly repaired opening tear in flap and top edge, Very Fine appearance, ex Knapp (his note on back) and Dr. Dike

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

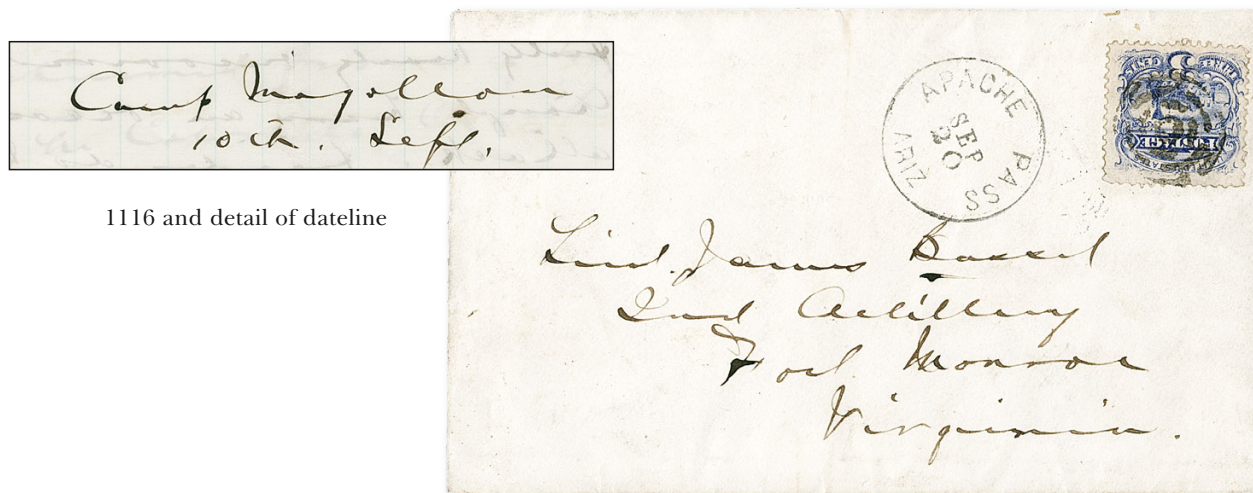
U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS



1115

- 1115 ☒ **Camp Mimbres (Inbound).** 3¢ Rose (65) tied by Leaf cancel, “Sacramento Cal. Apr. 2, 1864” double-circle datestamp on buff cover addressed to “**Mr. E. C. Priest, Co. C 1st Cav. Cal. Vol., Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, A.T.**”, back with two impressions of “**E. C. Priest**” straightline (appears to be stencil) and manuscript “**Camp Mimbres N.M. May 12th/64**” (either a correspondence notation or possibly a form of receiving mark), backflap missing, small repaired opening fault at top, Very Fine appearance, John Birkinbine reports this is the only known cover to or from Camp Mimbres, which was a supply depot located about two miles southwest of Apache Pass—carried by mail stage from Sacramento to Los Angeles, then by **Vedette Mail** to Fort Yuma, Tucson and Fort Bowie, and military express to Apache Pass and Camp Mimbres, Corp. Eli C. Priest was stationed at Camp Mimbres from August 13, 1863, to May 31, 1864

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



1116 and detail of dateline

- 1116 ☒ **Camp Mogollon.** Letter from F. K. Upham datelined “**Camp Mogollon 10th Sept.**” (1870) during 42-day period when this fort was named Camp Mogollon—it was changed from Camp Ord to Camp Mogollon on August 1, 1870, then changed to Camp Thomas on September 12, 1870, while this letter was in transit—with cover addressed to Lt. James Bassel at Fort Monroe, Virginia, carried by military express to Apache Pass where it entered mails, 3¢ **Ultramarine (114)** cancelled by target with clear strike of “**Apache Pass Ariz. Sep. 20**” circular datestamp, minor splits in letter, cover slightly reduced at right, Very Fine, an important cover, reported to be the only one known from Camp Mogollon—the 3¢ 1869 is also very rare used from Arizona Territory (Apache Pass is one of only three post offices to receive 3¢ 1869 stamps)—ex Jarrett

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS



- 1117 ☒ **Camp Mohave.** Two covers from Edward D. Tuttle at house just north of Mohave City townsite and half-mile from camp, 3¢ Pink on White entire (U34) to his sister Catherine V. Slade in Auburn, Cal., carried by military express from camp to post office, “Los Angeles Cal. May 23” (1864) circular datestamp, accompanied by second entire to her, carried by express and entered mails with manuscript “Wilmington Cal. Sep. 18, 1864” postmark, both covers opened roughly at right, otherwise Fine, the May cover is reported to be the earliest from Camp Mohave—original letters are in University of Arizona Special Collections
Photo Ex Estimate \$300-400
- 1118 ☒ **Camp Mohave.** 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by two pen strokes, manuscript “La Paz AT 30/3 66” March 30, 1866 postmark (Postmaster Peter Doll was a German immigrant who used European date format) on legal-size cover to Lieut. F. J. Franks, 4th Regiment, California Volunteers, at San Francisco, notation at left “Q.M. Receipts”, red “NOT CALLED FOR” straightline handstamp, back with “Adv Apt 18” manuscript advertised notation re-dated “June 20”, “San Francisco Jul. 21” double-circle datestamp on back (date released), blue crayon “3” postage due, reduced at top and repaired at top right, some edge faults, otherwise Fine and presentable, a very unusual cover, carried by military express from Camp Mohave to La Paz, entered mails and carried by contract stages to San Bernardino and on to San Francisco
Estimate \$200-300
- 1119 ☒ **Fort Mohave.** Letter datelined “Post Hospital, Fort Mojave Arizona Territory, 12th October 1866” from Pvt. John Stack, Co. K, 1st Cavalry Regt., California Vols., to Prof. Benjamin Silliman at New Haven, Conn., carried by express to Wilmington, Cal., entered mails with “Wilmington Cal. Oct. 31” double-circle datestamp, 3¢ Rose (65) tied by target cancel, Very Fine, letter concerns mining properties in Arizona, ex Jessup
Estimate \$500-750
- 1120 ☒ **Camp Mohave.** Cover originating at Camp Mohave from May Humphreys Stacey (whose journal of “Uncle Sam’s Camels” is a famous historical account) to his sister in Chester Pa., carried by military express to Fort Yuma and on to Wilmington, Cal.—this route was used due to flooding of the Mohave Road—entered mails with 3¢ Red, F. Grill (94) tied by **blue Star and Rays fancy cancel**, matching “Wilmington Cal. May 24” small double-circle datestamp, Very Fine, a rare and unusual cover
Estimate \$300-400

U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS



- 1121 ☒ **Camp Tubac (Inbound).** Letter signed by **Territory of Arizona Governor John Goodwin** on official stationery with printed Tucson dateline overwritten “Prescott” and dated “10th Sept. 1865”, to Capt. Hiram A. Messenger, 7th Regiment, commander of Camp Tubac, thanking him for “your courtesy to Gov. Pesquira”, who was given asylum from Napoleon III’s 30,000 active French troops across the border in Mexico—Lincoln and the War Dept. feared a French invasion, and placed troops near the border to discourage or repel an attack—with imprint cover to Capt. Messenger at Tubac, 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by target, “**Prescott A.T. Sep. 28**” circular datestamp, reduced at left into imprint, otherwise Very Fine, carried on mail stage from Prescott to Tubac, a rare and historic cover and letter

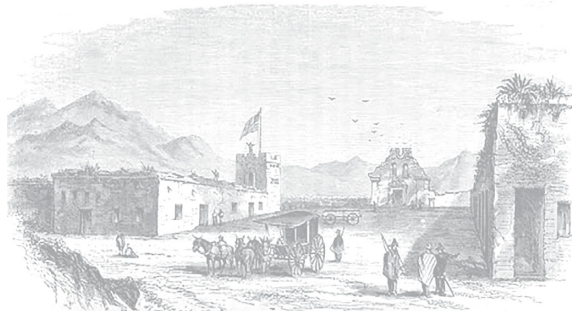
Estimate \$500-750

- 1122 ☒ **Camp Tubac.** 3¢ Rose (65) with “X” pen cancel applied by new postmaster Thomas M. Yerkes on yellow cover addressed in blue to Gertrude Cranston, Lima, N.Y., with directive “Via Santa Fe” (Route 17203 to Prescott, then Santa Fe), reduced at right, Very Fine, postmaster did not follow procedure and failed to apply a postmark (circa Aug. 5, 1867), also see lots 1123 and 1177

Estimate \$200-300

- 1123 ☒ **Camp Tubac.** 3¢ Rose (65) with “X” pen cancel, “**Tubac A.T. Sept. 16 1867**” manuscript postmark applied by Postmaster Thomas M. Yerkes on yellow cover to Gertrude Cranston, Lima, N.Y., with directive “Via Santa Fee” (Route 17203 to Prescott, then Santa Fe), reduced at left, stamp has torn corner, still Very Fine, also see lots 1122 and 1177

Estimate \$500-750



Tubac 1864, J. Rosse Brown (published in 1869)

- 1124 ☒ **Camp Tubac.** Manuscript “**Tubac AT Jan 6 1868**” postmark and “X” cancel on 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover to Los Angeles, stamp tied by faint illegible “**Tucson A T**” circular datestamp applied in transit, with original letter datelined “**Tubac A.T. Jan 5, 1868**” from commanding officer Maj. T. R. Dunkelberger, lamenting that Gen. McDowell does not visit southern Arizona, reduced at left, Very Fine—also see lot 1177

Estimate \$500-750

U.S. MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS

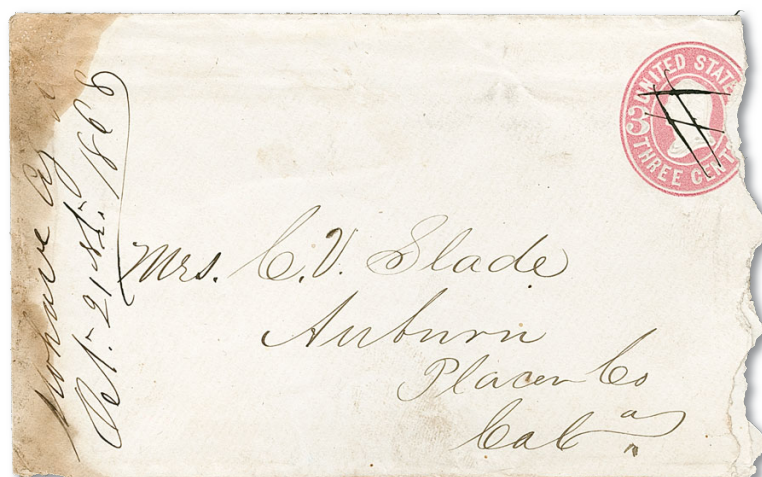


1125 and detail of dateline

Also see lots 1170-1171

- 1125 **Fort Whipple.** Cover and original letter datelined “*Fort Whipple July 22d/66*” from Sam to his sweetheart Carrie Young in Cincinnati, most of the letter complains about poor mail service and states “*I do not think it would be well for these mail contractors to fall into their (the officers) hands, for they would be very roughly treated*”, carried by military courier to Prescott, entered mails with 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by target, “**Prescott Arizona Jul. 27 1866**” double-line circle datestamp, then by mail stage to Mesilla and Kansas City, Extremely Fine, Carrie married another man in 1867, so apparently Sam’s letters did not sustain her affections

Estimate \$500-750



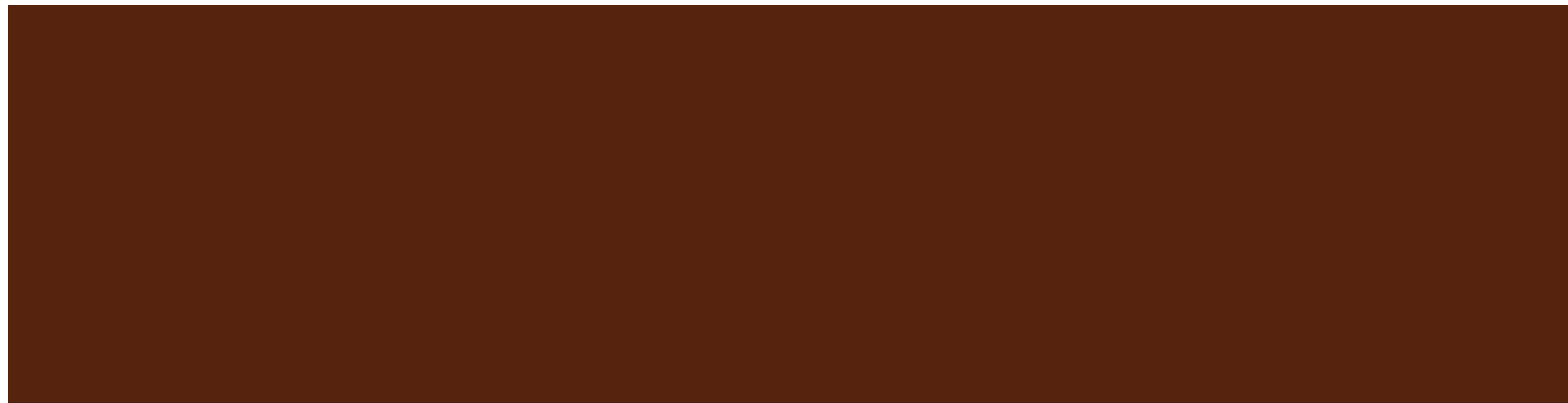
1126

- 1126 **Camp Willow Grove.** 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) from Edward D. Tuttle at Camp Willow Grove to his sister Catherine V. Slade in Auburn, Cal., carried by military express from camp to Fort Mohave, then by military courier to Mohave City, manuscript “*Mohave Az Oct. 21st 1868*” postmark and matching pen strokes on embossed stamp, opened roughly at right and stained at left, nevertheless this the only reported cover from Camp Willow Grove and the earliest known postmark from Mohave City, carried on the first contract mail out of Mohave on route 17209 to La Paz, then Route 17212 to San Bernardino and on to Auburn—the origin is known from the original letters in University of Arizona Special Collections

Estimate \$200-300

- 1127 **U.S. Indian Agency.** Printed letterhead datelined Sacaton, May 31, 1870, from Capt. F. E. Grossman, regarding offer of employment to Dr. Reuben H. Wilbur (see lots 1183-1185), Sacaton was located near Pima Villages, examples of U.S. Indian Agency correspondence are very rarely offered

No Photo/Website PDF Estimate \$750-1,000



ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

1863-1870



ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

Formation of Arizona Territory's Government



- 1128 ☒ **“Fort Union N. Mex. Nov. 17” (1863)—Journey of Territorial Officials to Arizona.** Blurry strike of territorial circular datestamp on 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) addressed to Charles City, Iowa, original letter enclosure written by **Tisdale Hand** and datelined “*Ft. Union New Mexico Nov. 8, 1863*”, letter is addressed to home and discusses the severe challenges of his group’s journey through snow and mountains, his recent health scare and the great prospects for gold in Arizona Territory, including “*if the accounts are half true, the mines are richer than those of California in 1848*”, letter with fold splits and cover with edge nicks and tears, Fine and historic letter and cover, Tisdale Hand was a printer (including publisher of the *Arizona Miner* in Prescott beginning in 1864) and a member of the group of territorial officers appointed by President Lincoln, he wrote this letter as the group was traveling to Arizona Territory—ex Farndell
Estimate \$1,000-1,500
- 1129 ☒ **“Santa Fe N. Mex. Nov. 23” (1863)—Journey of Territorial Officials to Arizona.** Bold strike of circular datestamp with grid cancel just tying 3¢ Rose (65) on cover from Jonathan Richmond (clerk of court) to Grand Rapids Mich., with illustrated **“Seal of the Territory of Arizona *1863.*”** and **“Ditat Deus”** motto corner card (“God Enriches”), design depicts a prospector, reduced at left just clear of design, stamp with small perf tear at top, Very Fine and extremely rare, the only example of this seal used from Santa Fe, this was manufactured in Washington D.C. and carried on the territorial journey
Estimate \$1,500-2,000
- 1130 ☒ **“Albuquerque N.M. Dec. 9” (1863)—Journey of Territorial Officials to Arizona.** Two strikes of circular datestamp, one clear, other blurry, with grid cancelling 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to postmaster of Fort Lyon Colorado Territory, with illustrated **“Seal of the Territory of Arizona *1863.*”** and **“Ditat Deus”** motto corner card (“God Enriches”), design depicts a prospector, receipt docketing of Jan. 8, 1864, mended edgewear and tears including one touching indicia, Very Fine appearance and extremely rare, the only example of this seal used from Albuquerque, this was manufactured in Washington D.C. and carried on the territorial journey
Estimate \$1,500-2,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1131 ☒ **1864 mid-March—Military Express from Camp Clark to Tucson, Vedette Mail to Las Cruces, New Mexico Territory, U.S. Mail to Mt. Lebanon, Ohio.** Cover with “United States Supreme Court, Arizona.” imprint from William F. Turner, Chief Justice of Arizona Territorial Supreme Court, to his wife in Mt. Lebanon, Ohio, manuscript “*Las Cruces N.M. March 26/ 64*” postmark (applied by Postmaster Prickney R. Tully) with pen “X” cancelling 3¢ Rose (65), April 25 receipt docketing, stamp with a few small scrapes, still Very Fine, this and the following lot are the only Camp Clark covers reported—this cover, which originated at Camp Clark in mid-March 1864, is the earliest reported cover following the establishment of the Arizona territorial government on December 29, 1863

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

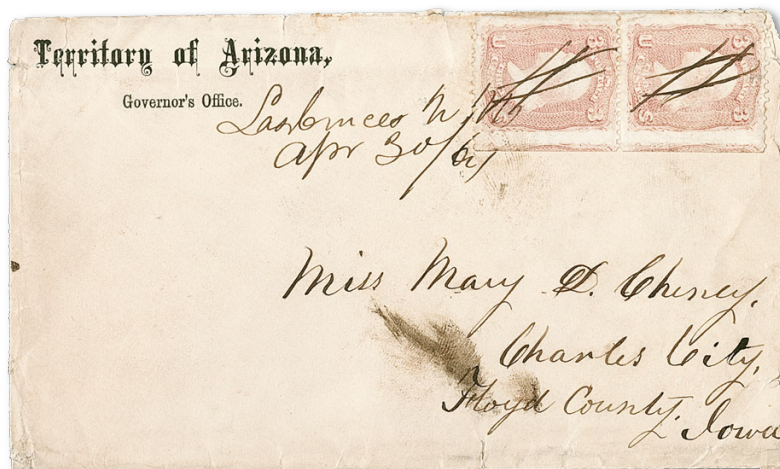
- 1132 ☒ **1864 April 9—Military Express from Camp Clark to Tucson, Vedette Mail to Las Cruces, New Mexico Territory, U.S. Mail to Grand Rapids, Michigan.** Cover with albino embossed “United States District Court Arizona 1st District” seal and printed address from Jonathan Richmond (clerk of court) to Wm. A. Richmond in Grand Rapids, Michigan, manuscript “*Las Cruces N.M. April 16/64*” postmark (written by substitute postmaster) with “#” cancelling two 3¢ Rose (65), pencil docketing (Apr. 8 letter date), left stamp with creases and missing most of backflap, still Very Fine and rare cover from Camp Clark, this and the previous lot are the only Camp Clark covers reported—this cover originated at Camp Clark on April 9, 1864, the same day Governor Goodwin established three judicial districts in Arizona, therefore making this a First Day official use of the 1st District embossed judicial seal on this cover

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

- 1133 ☒ **1864 April 21—Military Express from Fort Whipple to Tucson, Vedette Mail to Las Cruces, New Mexico Territory, U.S. Mail to Charles City, Iowa.** Manuscript “*Prescott A.T. Apl. 21st*” postmark applied by illegal postmaster (see historical note that follows), two 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by targets on “OFFICIAL BUSINESS” imprint cover to Miss Mary D. Cheney in Charles City, Iowa, from her future husband Tisdale Hand, original letter datelined “*Fort Whipple, Arizona, April 11, 1864*”—waited for military express on April 21—left stamp horizontal crease, right stamp faulty from fold in cover which has some edgewear, Fine appearance, a fascinating cover in several respects—this is the earliest reported cover from Fort Whipple; the target cancels were carried there by Postmaster Hiram Read (appointed Tucson postmaster Aug. 25, 1863, and changed to Prescott in July 1864), the Prescott postmark was written by Read’s unofficial substitute (Alfred F. Banta), who used the Tucson target to cancel the stamps, all while Prescott was unoccupied and under construction—Read had no legal authority to act as postmaster of Prescott at this time (also see lot 1164), ex Farndell

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1134

- 1134 ☒ **1864 April 12—Military Express from Fort Whipple to Tucson, Vedette Mail to Las Cruces, New Mexico Territory, U.S. Mail to Charles City, Iowa.** Manuscript “*Las Cruces N.M. Apr. 30/64*” postmark (applied before mail stage departure to Santa Fe) ties straddle-pane pair of 3¢ Rose (65), also cancelled by pen “#” on “**Territory of Arizona, Governor’s Office**” imprint cover to Miss Mary D. Cheney in Charles City, Iowa, from her future husband **Tisdale Hand**, original 4-page letter no longer accompanies, but included the April 12 dateline and “*We have no mail facilities and... have to send out an express*”, margins of stamps with small faults from placement near edge which has some wear, slightly reduced at right, Fine appearance and rare use from Fort Whipple, ex Dr. Dike

Estimate \$750-1,000



1135

- 1135 ☒ **“Ft. Whipple, Arizona, Apr. 26, 1864. /By Military Express.}” Straightline Datestamp—Military Express to Tucson, Vedette Mail to Las Cruces, Mail Stage to Santa Fe, Forwarded by U.S. Mail to Mt. Vernon, Ohio.** Clear strike of two-line Military Express datestamp on “**Territory of Arizona, Governor’s Office**” imprint cover to Judge William F. Turner at Santa Fe (incorrectly called “*California Terr*”), entered mails at Las Cruces with manuscript “*Las Cruces N.M. May 14/ 64*” postmark, 3¢ Rose (65) with pen “X” cancel, forwarded from Santa Fe to Mt. Lebanon with “**Santa Fe N.M. May 21**” circular datestamp, manuscript “*For*” and “*3*” handstamp for postage due (restated in manuscript), stamp with couple small perf faults and tiny toned speck, cover slightly reduced at right and professionally improved

VERY FINE STRIKE OF THE EXTREMELY RARE FORT WHIPPLE TWO-LINE MILITARY EXPRESS DATESTAMP. THIS IS THE ONLY EXAMPLE RECORDED IN BLACK.

One other example of this Fort Whipple Military Express datestamp is reported, incompletely struck in red on a legal-size cover. This example in black is clearly struck and on a more attractive cover. Ex Longfellow.

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

Territorial Post Offices (in Alphabetical Order)



- 1136 ☒ **“Apache Pass Ariz. May 17” (1867).** Circular datestamp clearly struck with target cancel on 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Fort Monroe Va., originating at **Fort Bowie**, Bassel correspondence, slightly reduced at right, fresh and Very Fine
Estimate \$200-300
- 1137 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by grid cancel, **“Apache Pass Ariz. Jan. 18”** (1870) circular datestamp on cover to Tucson, originating at **Camp Goodwin**, Bassel correspondence, reduced at left, Very Fine, a rare intra-territorial use with the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial, ex Juhring
Estimate \$500-750
- 1138 ☒ **“Aubrey City Az. April 19 1867”.** Manuscript postmark with matching small “#” cancelling 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to San Francisco, stamp with light corner crease, still Very Fine, the **only recorded cover from Aubrey, Arizona Territory**, Aubrey was founded shortly before 1865 and gained its first postmaster, Henry L. Lightner, on Oct. 2, 1866, the post office was discontinued on Sep. 10, 1868 for a period of about seven years, the town itself was abandoned in 1886 and the land where it stood is now underneath the surface of Lake Havusa—this is the only recorded example of the Aubrey postmark
Estimate \$2,000-3,000
- 1139 ☒ **Enriquita (Inbound).** Cover bearing 3¢ Rose (65) tied by blue grid cancel and matching “Taunton Ms. Nov. 12, 1866” circular datestamp, answer docketing of Feb. 9 (1867), lengthy original contents including “*I was pleased to to hear that you arrived at your place of destination with a whole scalp*”, original cover with edge tears and one long central tear, stamp with small edge faults, otherwise Fine and extremely rare, sent via Paso Verde and Libertad Toll Road, one of only two covers associated with this town, which had a post office for only 13 months, Charles H. Lord was postmaster when this cover was received
Estimate \$500-750

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1140 ☒ **“Hardyville AT. Sept 14, 1866”**. Neat manuscript postmark with pen strokes cancelling 3¢ Rose (65), s.e. at right, on cover to Cincinnati O., fresh and Very Fine, the earliest recorded postmark from Hardyville, carried on the Hardyville Toll Road to Prescott, then by Santa Fe stage east, the first postmaster and owner of the Hardyville Toll Road was William H. Hardy, when this cover was sent the postmaster was Wooster M. Hardy, ex Darlington and Dr. Dike

Estimate \$500-750

- 1141 ☒ **“Hardyville A.T. March 4, 1867”**. Neat manuscript postmark with pen strokes cancelling 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to Cincinnati O. with **“Territory of Arizona, Third Legislative Assembly”** imprint, stamp with light corner crease, cover with small stains at top, otherwise Very Fine, carried on the Hardyville Toll Road to Prescott, then by Santa Fe stage east, the first postmaster and owner of the Hardyville Toll Road was William H. Hardy, when this cover was sent the postmaster was Wooster M. Hardy

Estimate \$400-500



- 1142 ☒ **“Hardyville A.T. May 6, 1867” Manuscript Postmark—Transatlantic Mail to Great Britain.** Eleven copies of 3¢ Rose (65) in vertical block of eight and strip of three, cancelled by pen strokes on cover to Beauy, North Britain, block tied by red “N. York Br. Pkt. Paid 19 Jun. 12” credit datestamp, “Arizona April 14, 1867” docketing and Beauy receiving backstamp (June 22), small cover stain and stamps with varying degrees of faults but overall quite presentable

THE ONLY RECORDED ARIZONA TERRITORY COVER TO GREAT BRITAIN. A WONDERFUL WESTERN TERRITORIAL RARITY.

This cover, overpaid by 9¢, was carried on the Hardyville Toll Road (Wooster M. Hardy postmaster) to Prescott, then by Santa Fe stage east and by rail to New York. From New York this sailed on the Cunarder *Scotia*, departing June 12, 1867, and arriving Queenstown June 21. This is the only recorded cover to Great Britain from Arizona Territory.

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1143 ☒ **"Hardyville AT No 12 1866."** Manuscript postmark with pen strokes on 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Los Angeles, pencil docketing **"54th Cavalry to protect mines"**, Very Fine, this was mailed by Charles Strong, Superintendent of Moss Gold Mines, the letter (no longer present) discussed the 5th Cavalry and protection of the mine against Indian attacks

Estimate \$400-500

- 1144 ☒ **Hardyville (Inbound).** Yellow cover to **William H. Russell, one of the three co-founders of the Pony Express**, at Hardyville, "Santa Cruz Cal Feb. 5" (1867) circular datestamp, unusual segmented cork cancel on 3¢ Rose (65), stamp with light vertical crease and couple short perfs, still fresh and Very Fine cover to Russell in Arizona Territory

Estimate \$300-400

- 1145 ☒ **Hardyville (Inbound).** Cover to **William H. Russell, one of the three co-founders of the Pony Express**, in Hardyville, blue "Carson City Nev. Dec. 10" (1866) circular datestamp, matching square grid ties 3¢ Rose (65), answer docketing dated Dec. 23, stamp with couple small perf faults at right, missing one side flap where opened, Fine cover to Russell in Arizona Territory

Estimate \$200-300

- 1146 ☒ **"Maricopa Wells A.T." (1868)** Two matching covers with strikes of this scarce circular datestamp with segmented cork cancel, first struck in black and dated Sep. 18 (1868), second struck in blue and dated July 17 (1868), both on 3¢ Pink on Buff entires (U59) addressed to Miss L. A. Tobey, care of John F. Tobey in Providence R.I., cover struck in black with small repair at top and missing part of backflap, Very Fine matched pair, the black strike seems to be more elusive than the blue, the writer was Lt. Thomas Fry Tobey, post adjutant at Camp McDowell

Photo Ex Estimate \$1,000-1,500

- 1147 ☒ **"Maricopa Wells A.T Feb. 6 (1870)".** Mostly clear strike in blue, matching segmented cork cancel on 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover to Mr. H.H. Moore at Mercantile Library in San Francisco, stamp with couple short perfs at bottom and some perf toning, manuscript notations on front and back, some are related to buying fine china for a restaurant in Maricopa Wells, Very Fine appearance, the writer, James A. Moore, became postmaster at Maricopa Wells in May 1870, here he is writing to his father, the head librarian at Mercantile Library

Estimate \$500-750

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1148 ☒ **Gila Bend, Arizona Territory, Jan. 24, 1869.** 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Auburn Cal., Slade correspondence, originated in Gila Bend (based on contents at the University of Arizona Library), carried by military express to Fort Yuma, entered mails with blue “Yuma A.T. Feb. 1” circular datestamp with target cancel, small tape stain at left and minor soiling, Fine and scarce pre-post office use, the post office at Gila Bend was not established until May 1, 1871 (with Albert Decker as postmaster)
Estimate \$300-400
- 1149 ☒ **“La Paz Arizona July 21/65”.** Bold manuscript postmark with date cancelling 3¢ Rose (65) on buff cover to Portland, Maine, stamp with light vertical crease, still fresh and Very Fine, carried by La Paz Express and Saddle Train east to Prescott and Albuquerque, Postmaster Christopher Murr assumed his duties at La Paz only nine days earlier, this is the earliest reported use from La Paz, ex Jarrett
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1150 ☒ **“La Paz 28/6 66” (June 28, 1866).** Manuscript postmark with European date format, matching pen strokes cancel 3¢ Rose (65) on buff cover to San Francisco, receipt and answer docketing at left confirm the date of use, Very Fine, the postmaster was Peter Doll, a German immigrant, this was carried on the last trip for mail route 14466, the contract expired on June 30, 1866
Estimate \$500-750
- 1151 ☒ **“La Pasas Dec. 1, 1865” (La Paz).** Manuscript postmark with alternate spelling of the town name, pen strokes on 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover to Portland, Maine, a few small edge tears, Fine, postmarked by a substitute postmaster as this handwriting does not match Christopher Murr (postmaster Jul. 12, 1865 thru May 3, 1866), carried on the La Paz Express and Saddle Train east to Prescott and Albuquerque
Estimate \$400-500
- 1152 ☒ **“La Paz 3/5 66.” (May 3, 1866)** Manuscript postmark on 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Washington N.Y., Very Fine, this appears to have been postmarked by someone other than Peter Doll (postmaster from May 4, 1866), but it still has the European date format, carried on the La Paz Express and Saddle Train east to Prescott and Albuquerque
Estimate \$400-500

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



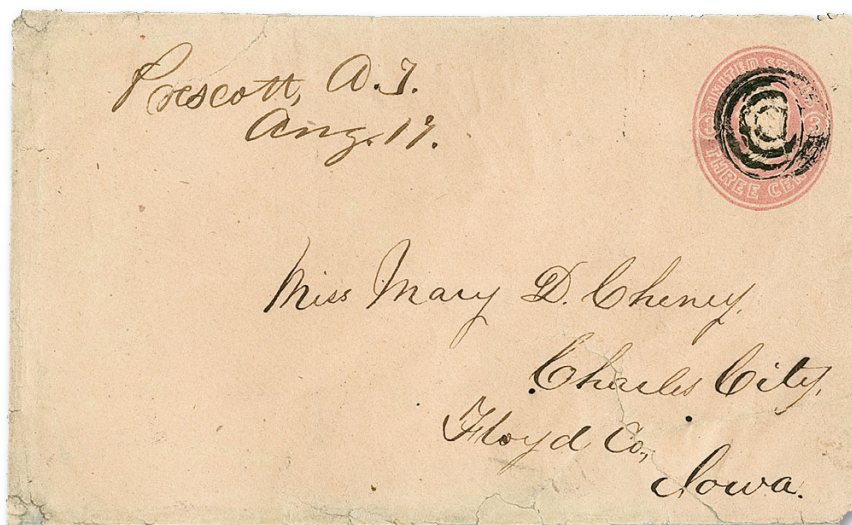
- 1153 ☒ **“La Paz 28/4 66” (Apr. 28, 1866).** Manuscript postmark with pen strokes on 3¢ Rose (65) on legal-size “official business” cover to Prescott, court docketing confirming 1866 date, this appears to have been postmarked by someone other than Peter Doll (postmaster from May 4, 1866), but it still has the European date format, reduced at left to fit on an album page not affecting the address, silked to mend some edge erosion at bottom, appears Fine, a very rare Arizona intra-territorial cover
Estimate \$300-400
- 1154 ☒ **“La Paz Ariza Apr. 25” (1867).** Circular datestamp with target cancel on 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover to Santa Clara, Cal., slightly reduced at left, Very Fine and extremely rare, fewer than five are reported
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1155 ☒ **“La Paz Ariza Aug. 4” (1867).** Circular datestamp with circular cancel on **6¢ Purple on White entire (U64)** to Springfield, Mass., pencil Aug. 4, 1867 docketing, some minor wear at top and corner, Fine and extremely rare example of datestamp (fewer than five are reported), this is also a rare use of the 1865 6c entire from Arizona Territory (for double weight)
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1156 ☒ **“Mojave City July 18th 1868” Manuscript Postmark—Transatlantic Mail to Germany.** Yellow cover to Naumburg, Germany, vertical pair and single 3¢ Rose, E Grill (88) with pen cancels, a fourth stamp fell off in transit to New York (evidence of grill and gum), “INSUFFICIENTLY PAID” straightline handstamp, New York Direct backstamp (Aug. 18), Hamburg transit backstamp (Aug. 30), various crayon credits and debits accounting for the insufficient prepayment, top stamp edge faults from placement at top, right stamp small scrape, otherwise Fine and rare, the rate by North German Union Direct mail via Hamburg was 10¢, carried on the HAPAG *Cimbria*, departing New York Aug. 18 and arriving Hamburg Aug. 29—this is the earliest recorded cover from Mojave City
Estimate \$1,000-1,500
- 1157 ☒ **“Mojave City A.T. Nov. 15th 1868.”** Manuscript postmark, 3¢ Rose, E Grill (88) with matching “#” cancel on small cover to Auburn Cal., Slade correspondence, stamp with tiny tear at lower left, Fine use from Mojave City, early in its life as a river landing and trading center for miners and soldiers, its first post office opened in 1866
Estimate \$400-500
- 1158 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Small squiggle cancel, matching **“Mohave City AT Aug. 7, 1869”** manuscript postmark on small cover to Chester Pa., slightly reduced at right, fresh and Very Fine, an attractive use of the 1869 Pictorial Issue from this Arizona Territory town, ex Sampson, Chase and Juhring
Estimate \$750-1,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1159 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Straddle-pane margin at left, tied by target cancel, “**Mohave City Ariz. Aug. 29**” (1869) circular datestamp on cover to Chester Pa., stamp with tear at right, cover barely reduced at right, Very Fine appearance, the earliest reported handstamped town marking from Mojave City
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1160 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by “**Mohave City Ariz. Nov. 19**” (1869) circular datestamp with second strike at right of homemade cover made from ledger paper, addressed to Chester Pa., stamp with minor perf toning, still Very Fine, unusual with the stamp cancelled by the town datestamp, ex Foote
Estimate \$500-750
- 1161 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by target cancel, “**Mohave City Ariz. Jul. 24**” (1870) circular datestamp on cover to South San Diego, Cal., bold strike of “**South San Diego Cal. Aug. 11**” circular datestamp for forwarding, directive at left “*Julian Mining Dist. in care of Wells Fargo & Co.*”, reduced at right and stamp with some faintly toned perfs, Fine
Estimate \$500-750
- 1162 ☒ **Pima Villages (Inbound).** 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) addressed to Mr. John D. Walker in “*Pima Villages Arizona Ter.*”, “*Muncy (Ill.) 11 Feb. 67*” circular datestamp with date in pencil and duplex quartered cork cancel, blue crayon “*Due 3*” for weight, flap reinforced, appears Very Fine, the only recorded cover to Pima Villages, “Pimo” was the name incorrectly attributed to the Pima Indians living along the Gila River, the mistake was repeated when the town was named, though the sender of this cover realized the correct “Pima” spelling
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1163 ☒ “**P. Vgs Oct. 1, 1867**”. Manuscript postmark of Pima Villages, pen strokes on 3¢ Rose (65), inter-pane margin at left, on yellow cover to Norwich County, N.Y., carried by stage on route 14467a with “**Tucson A.T. Oct. 2**” transit datestamp, answer docketing of Nov. 3, 1867, with original letter datelined “*Pima Villages Sept. 30th 1867*”, top right corner of cover nicked, slightly reduced at right, still Very Fine, the only reported cover with a Pima Villages postmark, “Pimo” was the name incorrectly attributed to the Pima Indians living along the Gila River, the mistake was repeated when the town was named—also see lot 1064
Estimate \$1,000-1,500

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1164

- 1164 ☒ **"Prescott A.T. Aug. 17" (1864).** Manuscript postmark with target cancel on 3¢ Pink on Buff entire (U35) to Miss Mary D. Cheney in Charles City, Iowa, from her future husband **Tisdale Hand**, carried by military express to Tucson, **Vedette** rider to Las Cruces, and Santa Fe stage to Kansas City, sealed tears and edge nicks, Fine, this is the earliest recorded official (or legal) postmark from Prescott after the post office was created on June 10, 1864, and Postmaster Hiram Read was appointed postmaster (see lot 1133 for illegal use)—Prescott was created by the Union during the Civil War and twice served as the capital of Arizona Territory, it was an illegal town for eight years due to failure to obtain permission of Secretary of Interior or Government Land Office

Estimate \$500-750



1165

- 1165 ☒ **Prescott—Earliest Inbound Mail.** Cover addressed to Governor John N. Goodwin at Prescott, pair of 3¢ Rose (65) tied by blue **"Wells, Fargo & Cos. Express, New-York Aug. 1" (1865)** double-circle datestamp, sender's directive **"Per California Steamer"**, carried in Wells Fargo pouch by steamer from New York to California via Panama, entered mails with **"San Bernardino Cal. Aug. 29"** circular datestamp and carried on Route 14466 and wagon to Prescott, Very Fine, this is reported to be the earliest known cover into Prescott, which was the capital of Arizona Territory when this was sent, John N. Goodwin was the first Territorial Governor, a post he held in between stints in the U.S. House of Representatives (as a member from Maine and then as a non-voting delegate from Arizona Territory)

Estimate \$750-1,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

LOT 1166 ☒

A remarkable 10¢ 1861 cover from Arizona Territory to Colombia



1166

Prescott to Barbacoas, New Granada (Colombia). Two 10¢ Green (68), right stamp small tears at top and bottom, tied by target cancels with bold strike of “**Prescott Arizona Sep. 20, 1866**” double-circle date-stamp on buff cover to James Scott in Barbacoas, New Granada, sender’s directive “*via Panama & Tumaco*”, handstamped at New Granada with red “**PANAMA DEBE**” in oval (“Panama Owes”) and “**DE ULTRAMAR.**” in frame (“From Overseas”), matching large red “10” (centavos) due handstamp ties left stamp, some minor soiling

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED COVER FROM ARIZONA TERRITORY TO SOUTH AMERICA.

This cover, originating in Prescott, was carried on the Hardy Toll Road (Route 17201) to Hardyville, then to San Bernardino and Los Angeles. From California it was carried by American steamer to Panama City, then by British steamer to Tumaco, New Granada (Colombia), and finally overland to Barbacoas.

James Scott was one of the prospectors who ventured to Barbacoas, the site of a small-scale gold rush in 1865. One of the prospectors reported it as a great disappointment in the *Daily Alta California* (Apr. 28, 1866).

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1167 ☒ **Prescott to Inverness, Scotland.** 2¢, 3¢ (two) and 10¢ 1861 Issue (65, 68, 73) tied together by pen cancels, additional stamps missing from left (likely a 1c and 2¢), **“Prescott Arizona Oct. 11, 1866”** double-circle datestamp on buff cover to Inverness, Scotland, red New York Nov. 26 credit datestamp ties two stamps, missing part of backflap and overall soiling, 2¢ stamp with crease ending in a small tear, appears Fine, despite the missing stamps this is still an extremely rare cover, the only recorded Arizona Territory cover to Scotland, carried from New York by the Cunarder *Persia* on Nov. 28

Estimate \$400-500

- 1168 ☒ **“Prescott AT Sep. 18” (1865).** Circular datestamp with malformed “S” and space between “S” and “C”, cork cancel on 3¢ Rose (65) on **“Territory of Arizona, Governor’s Office”** imprint cover to Capt. W. A. Winder, commander of post at San Diego, small backflap repair extends just to front at top, Very Fine appearance

Estimate \$400-500

- 1169 ☒ **Prescott.** Three covers with early circular datestamps from Prescott, ca. 1866-1869, two bearing single 3¢ 1861-67 Issue (65 or 94) and one a 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58), one shows the **“Arizoa” replacement cancel error** from 1866 (approximately five recorded), second is the earliest recorded use of the fifth Prescott double-circle datestamp (Mar. 24, 1868), entire with original letter contents from 1869, a couple small stamp or cover flaws, Fine trio

Photo Ex Estimate \$400-500

- 1170 ☒ **“Prescott Arizona Jun. 18, 1866.”** Bold strike of circular datestamp with partial inner line, target cancel ties 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to Cincinnati O., stamp with tiny pinhole, still fresh and Very Fine, this Prescott datestamp replaced the earlier devices which had defects (including the version with “Arizoa”), this is the earliest recorded use of this replacement device

Also see lots 1125 and 1171

Estimate \$500-750

- 1171 ☒ **“Prescott, A.T./June 16, 1867”.** Clear strike of two-line datestamp with year in pencil ties 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to Carrie Young in Cincinnati, with original letter from Sam to his sweetheart, datelined *“Fort Whipple A.T. June 16/67”*, Sam complains about mail irregularities causing delays of up to four weeks, cover edgewear and stamp with small faults at bottom including tear, otherwise Very Fine, this Prescott straightline datestamp is exceedingly rare—despite Sam’s best efforts to keep the flame lit, Carrie married another man in 1867

Also see lots 1125 and 1170

Estimate \$750-1,000

- 1172 **“Prescott, A.T./June 21?, 1867”.** Two-line datestamp with blurry date, second part strike of “A.T.” below on 10¢ Green (68), Fine strike, the only recorded example of this Arizona Territory datestamp on the 10¢ 1861 Issue

Estimate \$200-300

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1173



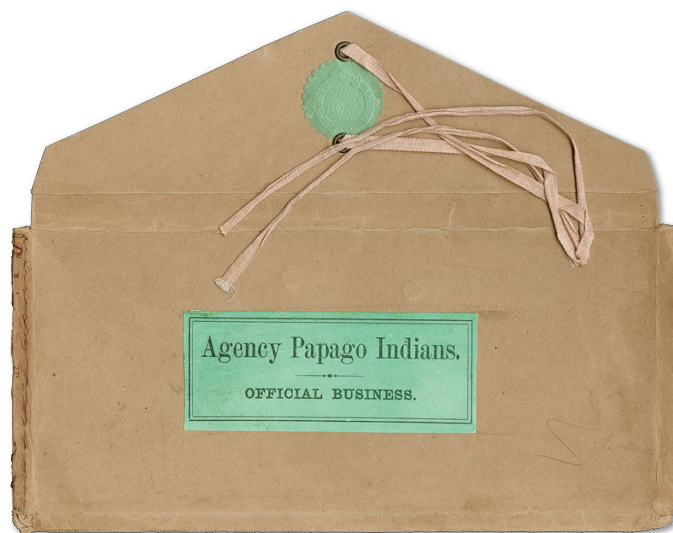
1174

- 1173 ☒ **"Prescott Arizona Aug. 4, 1867."** Circular datestamp with partial inner line ties 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover from General John Irvin Gregg, 9th Cavalry Commander at **Fort Whipple** to General James F. Rusling, Inspector General, War Department, Washington D.C., forwarded with address overwritten Trenton N.J. and blurry strike of small circular datestamp, contents notation at left in the hand of General Rusling with the interesting comment "*says (General) McDowell bothers him*", slightly reduced at right, Very Fine use of the "found" Prescott circular datestamp just prior to the relocation of the capital to Tucson, there are reports of friction between General Gregg and Department of the Pacific Commander General Irvin McDowell (he of Civil War infamy), the comment on this cover bears this out

Estimate \$500-750

- 1174 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Deep rich color, tied by target cancel with **"Prescott Ariz. Jan. 22"** (1870) circular datestamp on small neat cover to Washington D.C., Very Fine and rare use of the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial from Prescott, only a handful are known as the stamps had to be brought in by travelers, reportedly the postmaster, George Washington Barnard, refused to order this stamp which he felt promoted the new railroad through Utah, to the detriment of the stage-coach business through Arizona Territory, ex Jarrett

Estimate \$300-400



1175

- 1175 ☒ **"Agency Papago Indians. Official Business."** Green label in the style of Wells, Fargo & Co. on thick cardboard document envelope with tie strings, wear around edges of cover but the label itself is Very Fine, rare, the Papago Indian Agency is still in existence today, the people are called the Tohono O'odham and most reject the English name Papago, the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation encompasses portions of Pima, Pinal and Maricopa Counties

Estimate \$750-1,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1177

1176

- 1176 ☒ **“Tucson A T 23 Mar.” (1867).** Circular datestamp ties 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to Providence R.I., stamp with faults including tear and small piece out of margin, Fine strike for this which is only found with worn, weak impressions, this is the earliest recorded Tucson postmark after the re-establishment of the post office after the Civil War (June 5, 1866), the Tucson, New Mexico Territory datestamp, was modified by substituting “AT” for “NM”
Estimate \$400-500
- 1177 ☒ **“Tucson A T (day?) Nov.” (1867).** Typical part strike of circular datestamp ties 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover to Gertrude Cranston in Lima N.Y., stamp with s.e. at right and cancelled by pen, sender’s directive “Via Santa Fe” (Route 17203 to Prescott, then Santa Fe), original letter enclosure from **Camp Tubac** datelined “Tubac Nov. 3rd 1867”, Fine, this datestamp is only found with worn, weak impressions, the Tucson, New Mexico Territory datestamp, was modified by substituting “AT” for “NM” — also see lots 1122-1124
Estimate \$750-1,000



1178

- 1178 ☒ **1867 November—Wells, Fargo & Co. Way Mail to Tucson.** 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Mr. L. M. Jacobs in Tucson, blue **“Wells, Fargo & Co. Express San Bernardino”** oval handstamp struck over embossed stamp, this way cover was picked up by Wells Fargo between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, it was handstamped at the express office in San Bernardino and put into the post office there (because there was no receiving office in Tucson) and carried on Route 17212 Hardy Toll Road to Prescott, then Route 17203 to Tucson, “San Bernardino Cal. Nov. 19” circular datestamp and target cancel, minor edgewear and sealed flap separation at bottom, Very Fine, Tucson became the capital of Arizona Territory only 18 days before this was mailed
Estimate \$750-1,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



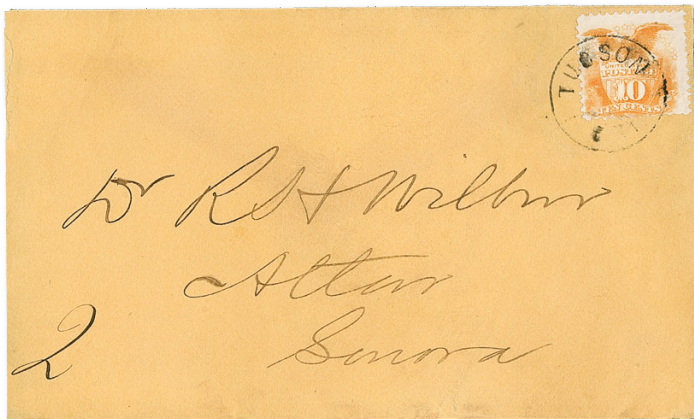
- 1179 ☒ **"Tucson Ari. Aug. 21" (1868).** Blue circular datestamp with matching target cancelling 3¢ Red, F Grill (94) on **"Territory of Arizona Office of the Governor"** imprint cover to **Governor Andrew J. Faulk at Yankton, Dakota Territory**, marked *"Personal"*, answer docketing of Sep. 27, 1868, stamp with slightly blunted perfs at top, still Very Fine and desirable use between the governors of Arizona and Dakota Territories, the second governor of Arizona Territory, Richard C. McCormick, was in office from July 1866–March 1869
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1180 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by blue cork cancel, matching **"Tucson Ari. May 5"** (1869) circular datestamp on small cover to West Chester Pa., stamp with light diagonal creases, cover barely reduced at left, still Very Fine and scarce use of the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial from Tucson, reportedly the postmaster refused to order this stamp (similar to the postmaster of Prescott and other Arizona towns), which he felt promoted the new railroad through Utah, to the detriment of the stagecoach business through Arizona Territory
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1181 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Cancelled by cork with **"Tucson Ariz. Apr. ?"** (1869) circular datestamp on cover to West Chester Pa., sender's directive *"Via San Francisco Cal"*, stamp with minor perf toning, Fine and scarce use of the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial from Tucson, reportedly the postmaster refused to order this stamp (similar to the postmaster of Prescott and other Arizona towns), which he felt promoted the new railroad through Utah, to the detriment of the stagecoach business through Arizona Territory
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1182 ☒ **2¢ Black (73).** Horizontal pair, small margin faults, tied by dotted grid cancels with **"Tucson Ariz. Sep. 2"** (1869) circular datestamp on buff cover to Saco, Maine, Fine appearance and extremely rare use of the 2¢ Black Jack from Arizona Territory, overpaying the 3¢ rate as there were apparently no 3¢ stamps available at this time, reportedly the postmaster refused to order the 3¢ 1869 Locomotive Pictorial stamp (similar to the postmaster of Prescott and other Arizona towns), which he felt promoted the new railroad through Utah, to the detriment of the stagecoach business through Arizona Territory, ex Dr. Rorke, with 1979 P.F. certificate
Estimate \$1,500-2,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

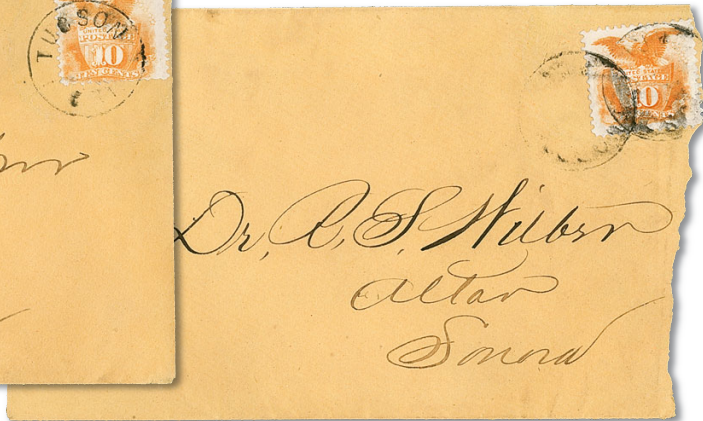
The Wilbur Correspondence to Mexico (lots 1183-1187)

The Wilbur correspondence was the subject of an article by John Birkinbine in the 1869 Pictorial Research Associates 1978 *Register*. It is also discussed in Michael Laurence's *10-Cent 1869 Covers: A Postal Historical Survey*. Five 10¢ 1869 covers to Dr. Wilbur in Altar, Mexico were included in the find, each with the stamps torn off. Three have been restored with the original stamps and two remain stampless.

The postmaster at Tucson, Charles H. Lord, may have believed the published 10¢ rate by steamship applied in this case, but the overland rate to Mexico consisted only of U.S. postage to the border (3 cents) and Mexican postage to the destination (2 reales). Thus, the 10¢ 1869 stamp overpaid the correct U.S. postage by 7¢, which accounts for the extreme rarity of this stamp on an overland cover to Mexico from Arizona Territory.



1183



1184

- 1183 ☒ **10¢ Yellow (116).** Tied by “**Tucson Ari.**” dateless circular handstamp on May 1870 buff cover to Dr. Reuben A. Wilbur in **Altar, Sonora, Mexico**, original letter datelined “*Tucson May 21/70*”, manuscript “2” (reales) due in Mexico, corner of cover bearing the stamp was torn off when this correspondence was discovered (as all were), but the original stamp remained with the correspondence and this was expertly restored, the stamp itself is sound, some cover edge mends (covers in the correspondence also had rough opening edges)

FINE APPEARANCE. THIS IS ONE OF ONLY THREE RECORDED COVERS BEARING THE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL FROM ARIZONA TERRITORY TO MEXICO VIA OVERLAND MAIL.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

- 1184 ☒ **10¢ Yellow (116).** Tied by two blurry strikes of “**Tucson Ari.**” dateless circular handstamp on May 1870 buff cover to Dr. Reuben A. Wilbur in **Altar, Sonora, Mexico**, manuscript “4” (reales) due in Mexico, corner of cover bearing the stamp was torn off when this correspondence was discovered (as all were), but the original stamp remained with the correspondence and this was expertly restored, irregular opening edge and reduction at right could also be restored to great visual benefit, Fine appearance and extremely rare, one of only three recorded 10¢ 1869 Pictorial covers from Arizona Territory to Mexico

Estimate \$750-1,000

- 1185 ☒ **Tucson, Arizona Territory to Altar, Mexico, Dr. Reuben A. Wilbur Correspondence.** Three covers and three letters, two covers carried in the overland mails with **10¢ 1869 Pictorial (116)** but with stamps torn off and irregular edges (one cover retains about half a stamp, the other no stamp), third cover with blue Lord & Williams Tucson May 12, 1870 backstamp (Lord was Tucson postmaster) and without any postal markings, the three letters accompanied the May 1870 covers from the original find (see previous two lots for examples of full covers), dated May 16, 23 and 30 and relate in part to the potential for Dr. Wilbur to become Indian agent for the Pima Indians (he did in fact receive the appointment and moved to Tucson—see lot 1127), a fascinating group which was discussed by John Birkinbine in the 1869 Pictorial Research Associates 1978 *Register*

No Photo—Website PDF Estimate \$500-750

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1186 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Cancelled by pen and tied by cork cancel, manuscript "Berkley Mass. Dec. 16" (1869) postmark on small cover to Dr. Reuben A. Wilbur, care of Lord & Williams in Tucson, Arizona Territory, Postmaster Charles H. Lord was an associate and friend of Dr. Wilbur and **forwarded the cover to Altar, Mexico**, this is confirmed by other covers in the correspondence and by the **manuscript "2" due** marking (2 reales Mexican postage), original letter enclosure dated Dec. 10 with some interesting content, slightly rough opening at right, still Very Fine and rare, illustrated and discussed by John Birkinbine in the 1869 Pictorial Research Associates 1978 *Register*

Estimate \$750-1,000

- 1187 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by target cancel and "East Taunton Mass. May 24" (1870) circular datestamp on cover to Dr. Reuben A. Wilbur in Tucson, Arizona Territory, Postmaster Charles H. Lord was an associate and friend of Dr. Wilbur and **forwarded the cover to Altar, Mexico**, this is confirmed by other covers in the correspondence and by the **manuscript "2" due** marking (2 reales Mexican postage), Lord also struck the cover with "**Tucson Ari.**" dateless circular handstamp as a forwarding marking, original letter enclosures, long repaired tear from top center to right edge, Fine appearance and rare, illustrated and discussed by John Birkinbine in the 1869 Pictorial Research Associates 1978 *Register*

Estimate \$400-500

- 1188 ☒ **Tucson.** Balance of three covers, 1867-69 uses, each bearing 3¢ 1861-67 Issue, one with two stamps on a 3¢ Pink entire, each with Tucson circular datestamp including "Ari." and "Ariz." styles, the 9c cover with faulty edges, few other small stamp flaws, Fine appearing trio

Photo Ex Estimate \$400-500

- 1189 ☒ **"Wickenburg A.T. 14/6 68" (Jun. 14, 1868).** Manuscript postmark with European date format on 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Caledonia, Vermont, slightly reduced at right, seams reinforced, still Very Fine and extremely rare Arizona Territory postmark, this post office was established on June 9, 1865, Fred Leimbach was postmaster when this was mailed, only four are recorded (three without faults), ex Dr. Chase

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

- 1190 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Misperfed capturing part of adjoining stamp at left, small corner tear at top right, tied by target cancel with "**Wickenburg Ariz. Sep. 11**" (1869) circular datestamp on cover to Attica, Indiana, missing part of backflap, Very Fine appearance, the earliest recorded handstamped town marking from Wickenburg, Aaron Barnett was postmaster at this time

Estimate \$750-1,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1191

- 1191 ☒ **“Wells, Fargo & Co. Fort Yuma Nov. 23”** (1865). Clear and bold strike of blue oval datestamp on Wells, Fargo & Co. franked 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to San Francisco, fresh and Very Fine, Wells Fargo established an office across the Colorado River at Arizona City (renamed Yuma) and used the Fort Yuma handstamp

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



1192

1193

- 1192 ☒ **“Yuma Aty May 31/67”**. Bold manuscript cancel ties 3¢ Rose (65) on yellow cover to Miss L. A. Tobey in Providence R.I., stamp with small perf flaws at bottom left, missing part of backflap, still fresh and Very Fine, the earliest recorded eastbound cover from Yuma, Arizona Territory (Francis Hinton was postmaster), the writer, Lt. Thomas Fry Tobey, was post adjutant at Camp McDowell in 1868

Estimate \$750-1,000

- 1193 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. June 21.67.”** Neat manuscript postmark, 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by pen “#” on yellow cover to Auburn Cal., Slade correspondence, slightly reduced at right touching the address, Very Fine, the earliest recorded westbound cover from Yuma, Arizona Territory (Francis Hinton was postmaster)

Estimate \$750-1,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

“Flood” and “Emergency” Express Mail from Yuma, Arizona Territory

From January through April 1867, severe flooding disrupted mails on the San Bernardino route. The Fort Yuma military express carried civilian mail from Yuma as a courtesy during this period, departing on Saturday nights and arriving in Los Angeles or Wilmington, California, approximately seven days later. From December 1867 through April 1868 more severe flooding, as well as the resignation of the mail contractor, caused further disruption, and the express was used again. The origin of these covers is known from the Slade correspondence, located in the University of Arizona Library Special Collections.



- 1194 ☒ **Yuma, Arizona Territory, “Flood Mail” Military Express to Los Angeles.** Yellow cover originating in Yuma, Arizona Territory, and addressed to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., 3¢ Rose (65) cancelled by cork with “Los Angeles Cal. Jan. 6” (1867) circular datestamp struck upon entering the mails, slightly reduced at right, Very Fine and rare, this is the earliest recorded “Flood Mail” cover, the origin is known from the correspondence
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1195 ☒ **Yuma, Arizona Territory, “Flood Mail” Military Express to Los Angeles.** 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) originating in Yuma, Arizona Territory, and addressed to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., fancy quartered wedges inside double circle cancel and “Wilmington Cal. Apr. 17, 1867” double-circle datestamp struck upon entering mails, “DUE” with manuscript “3” for weight, Very Fine and rare, this is a very late “Flood Mail” use in April as the rains were ending, the origin is known from the correspondence
Estimate \$750-1,000
- 1196 ☒ **Yuma, Arizona Territory, “Emergency” Military Express to Los Angeles.** Cover originating in Yuma, Arizona Territory and addressed to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., 3¢ Rose (65) tied by cork cancel with “Los Angeles Cal. Feb. 21” (1868) circular datestamp struck upon entering mails, blue crayon “Rec’d Feb. 28”, opened roughly at right where slightly reduced, a few perfs affected, otherwise Very Fine and rare, the letter from this cover (which no longer accompanies) states “contract thrown up, no mails received for approximately two months”
Estimate \$500-750
- 1197 ☒ **Yuma, Arizona Territory, “Emergency” Military Express to Los Angeles.** Cover originating in Yuma, Arizona Territory and addressed to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., 3¢ Rose (65) with fancy quartered wedges inside double circle cancel and “Wilmington Cal. Apr. 17” (1868) double-circle datestamp struck upon entering mails, manuscript “Rec’d Apr. 24, 1868”, stamp with rounded corner, Very Fine and rare, the letter from this cover (which no longer accompanies) indicates that this was to have been carried on the March 30, 1868 trip, but that was cancelled due to rain so it was carried on the April 6 trip
Estimate \$500-750
- 1198 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. Apr. 19” (1868)—Termination of Military Express.** Bold strike of circular datestamp with quartered cork cancel on 3¢ Rose (65), s.e. at right, on buff cover to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., the writer attempted to send the cover via Fort Yuma military express (as with the covers in the previous four lots), however normal mail service had resumed so this was sent back through the Yuma post office, small red manuscript “via La Paz” written by Army clerk, reduced at left, Very Fine, the earliest recorded cover sent after restoration of Yuma mail service
Estimate \$400-500

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1199

- 1199 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. May 19” (1869).** Duplex circular datestamp and target cancel 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) with red **“Paid Pacific Union Express Co.”** in ribbon frank, addressed to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., reduced at left with small repair top left not affecting the frank
VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS COMPANY FRANK USED FROM ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Pacific Union Express briefly expanded their service territory to Yuma. Their office was located in the Hooper & Whiting Mercantile Co. store.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



1200

- 1200 ☒ **Wells, Fargo & Co's Express from Yuma, A.T.** Black on orange label affixed to small piece, Very Fine, extremely rare Wells, Fargo & Co. label from Arizona Territory

Estimate \$150-200

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



- 1201 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. Nov. 12” (1867).** Perfect strike of blue circular datestamp, matching fancy circular grid ties 3¢ Rose (65) on buff cover to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., reduced at left, fresh and Very Fine, reportedly the earliest known use of this fancy killer cancellation from Yuma

Estimate \$400-500

- 1202 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. Sep. 5” (1867).** Two strikes of blue circular datestamp, one ties 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to Charles L. Slade in Auburn Cal., stamp with tiny tear at top, still Very Fine, the earliest recorded handstamp cancel from Yuma, Arizona Territory, also a second cover with clear strike of Sep. 17 (1867) blue circular datestamp over indicia of 3¢ Pink on White entire (U58) to Philadelphia Pa., reduced at left and small corner nick at top right, still Very Fine

Estimate \$400-500

- 1203 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. June 7” (1868).** Clear strike of blue circular datestamp, matching cork cancel on 3¢ Rose, E Grill (88), natural s.e. at left, on buff cover to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., fresh and Very Fine, the earliest recorded use of the 3¢ E Grill from Yuma, Arizona Territory

Estimate \$400-500

- 1204 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. Mar. 22” (1869).** Clear strike of blue circular datestamp, matching cork cancel on 3¢ Red, F Grill (94) on cover to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., stamp with corner crease at top left and tiny flaws bottom corners, appears Very Fine, the earliest recorded use of the 3¢ F Grill from Yuma

Estimate \$300-400

- 1205 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by blue target cancel with matching **“Yuma A.T. Oct. 30”** (1869) circular datestamp on cover to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., stamp with large vertical tear at right, Very Fine appearance, the earliest recorded use of the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial from Arizona Territory, James M. Barney was postmaster at this time and was one of only four Arizona Territory postmasters to order the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial, the locomotive design apparently offended other postmasters who saw it as a threat to the stagecoach business

Estimate \$500-750

- 1206 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Cancelled by blue target with matching **“Arizona City Ariz. Sep. 19”** (1870) circular datestamp on cover to Mrs. Sarah Stacey in Chester Pa., stamp with creases, Very Fine appearance, Yuma was changed to Arizona City on Oct. 28, 1869 (before being changed back to Yuma in 1873), the postmaster at this time was still James M. Barney, he was one of only four Arizona Territory postmasters to order the 3¢ 1869 Pictorial, the locomotive design apparently offended other postmasters who saw it as a threat to the stagecoach business

Estimate \$500-750

- 1207 ☒ **Yuma.** Balance of five covers, each with **“Yuma A.T.”** circular datestamp, 1867-69, three bear 3¢ Rose (65) though one stamp is missing bottom of design, two are on 3¢ Pink entires (U58), four cancels in blue and one in black, a few small flaws, Very Fine appearing group

No Photo/Website PDF Estimate \$500-750

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

LOT 1208 ☒

Unique 1869 and Revenue franking on overland mail cover
from Arizona Territory to Mexico



1208

3¢ Ultramarine (114). Horizontal pair and single, pair with small edge flaws and creasing from being folded over the edge of cover, used with **2¢ Proprietary, Perforated (R13c)**, tied by blue target cancels with matching **“Arizona City Ariz. Aug. 21”** (1870) circular datestamp on buff cover **to Ures, Sonora, Mexico**, stamps additionally cancelled by black small squares cancels applied in transit at Tucson, revenue stamp tied by **“ALTAR” in fancy frame transit handstamp**, manuscript **“2”** reales due for Mexican postage, slightly reduced at left

VERY FINE. A SPECTACULAR AND UNIQUE ARIZONA TERRITORY COVER TO MEXICO. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED ARIZONA USE OF A REVENUE STAMP TO PAY (OR OVERPAY) REGULAR POSTAGE.

This cover combines a number of fascinating and unique elements. The overland rate to Mexico was only 3¢, which paid postage to the border. Mexican postage was due from the recipient. The postmaster of Arizona City (James Barney) was apparently unfamiliar with this rate and had the cover franked for the 10¢ ocean mail rate. He compounded that mistake by allowing a 2¢ revenue stamp to be used to make up the last 1¢ of the 10¢ rate (overpaid by 1¢). Perhaps there were no 1¢ or 2¢ U.S. stamps available in Arizona City. In any event, this created a unique piece of Arizona Territory postal history.

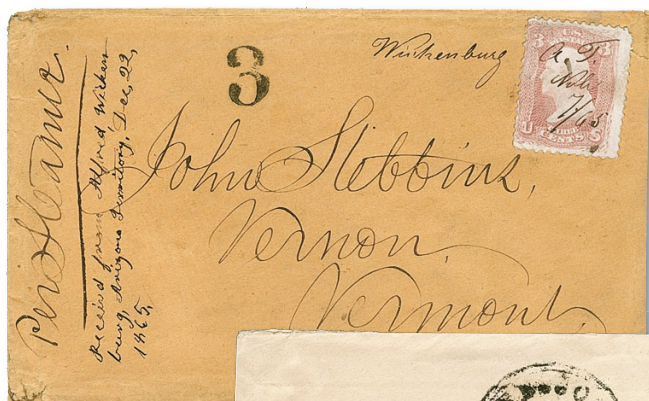
Ex Knapp and Jarrett

Estimate \$7,500-10,000

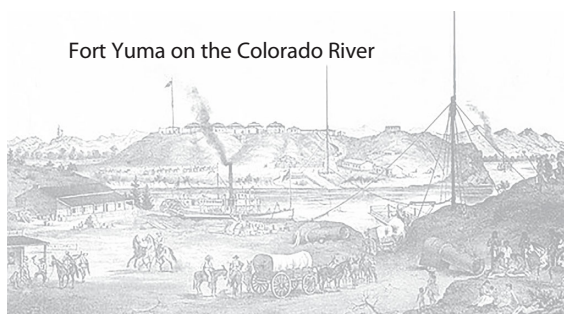
ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES

Colorado River Steamboat Mail

Except for a duplicate that was sold to another collector, the covers offered in lots 1209-1214 are the only Colorado steamboat covers that John Birkinbine was able to acquire in more than 60 years of collecting.



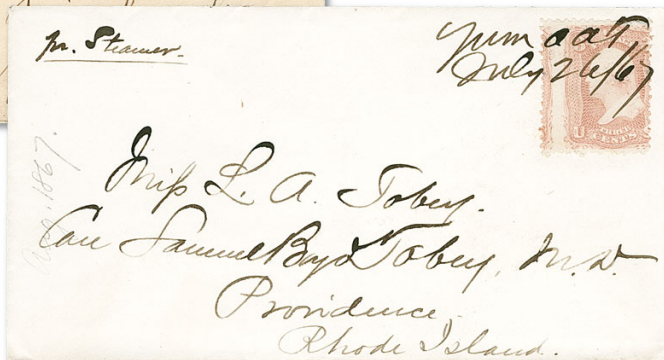
1209



Fort Yuma on the Colorado River



1210



1211

- 1209 ☒ **“Wickenburg A.T. Nov. 7/65”**. Manuscript postmark ties 3¢ Rose (65) on buff cover to Vernon, Vermont, handstamp “3” due for weight, manuscript directive **“Per Steamer”** in same hand as address, receipt docketing *“Received from Alfred, Wickenburg, Arizona Territory, Dec. 22, 1865”*, slightly reduced at right with cover nick, stamp with small faults, otherwise Very Fine, a rare Colorado River steamboat cover from Wickenburg, carried on the *Mohave I* to Yuma, then to Port Isabel, Sonora, Mexico, and by ocean to New York via Panama, this is also the earliest recorded Wickenburg postmark (post office established on June 9, 1865—four recorded)

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

- 1210 ☒ **“Prescott Arizona Aug. 16, 1866”**. Circular datestamp with target cancel tying 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to New York City street address, manuscript **“Per Steamship”**, Very Fine, rare Colorado River steamboat cover from Prescott, carried by steamer to Yuma, then to Port Isabel, Sonora, Mexico, and by ocean to New York via Panama

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

- 1211 ☒ **“Yuma A.T. July 26/67”**. Manuscript postmark ties 3¢ Rose (65), wildly misperfed capturing portion of adjoining stamp, on cover to Miss L. A. Tobey in Providence, Rhode Island, manuscript directive **“pr Steamer”**, pencil Aug. 1867 receipt docketing, stamp with a couple short perfs at bottom, Very Fine Colorado River steamboat cover from Yuma, Arizona Territory, placed on a steamer in Yuma, then by steamer to Port Isabel, Sonora, Mexico, and by ocean to New York via Panama, ex Longfellow

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



1212 ☒ **“La Paz Arizona Dec. 4” (1867).** Mostly clear strike of circular datestamp, target cancels 3¢ Rose (65) on cover to San Francisco, carried by Colorado River steamboat *Colorado II* to Yuma where **“Yuma A.T. Dec. 7”** circular datestamp struck, rebagged for land route to San Francisco, with original letter datelined at La Paz, Very Fine, a rare Arizona Territory cover with the La Paz circular datestamp spelling out “Arizona” (two known) and carried via Colorado River steamboat

Estimate \$1,000-1,500

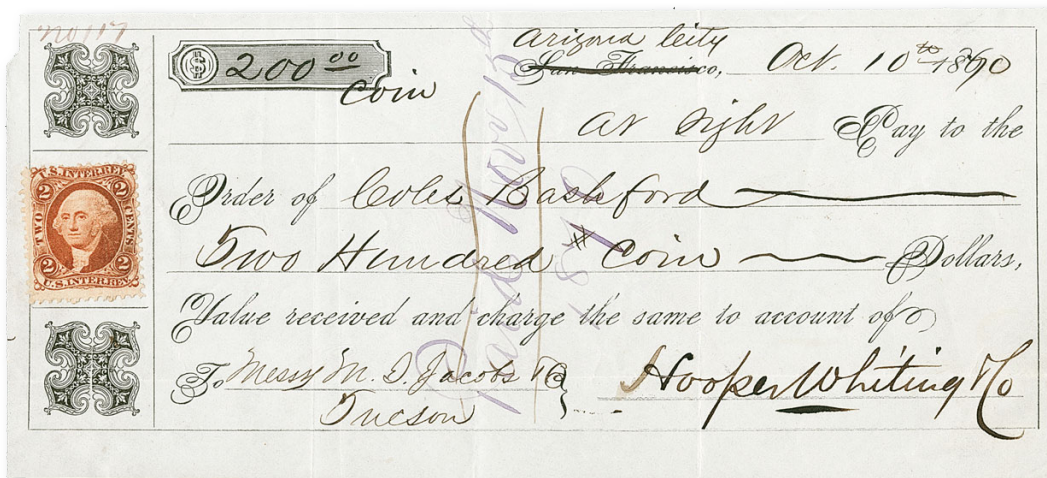
1213 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by blue target cancel with matching **“Arizona City Ariz. Apr. 10”** (1870) circular datestamp on yellow cover addressed to Mrs. C. V. Slade in Auburn Cal., blue **“Geo. A. Johnson & Co. Fort Yuma Apr. 9, 1870”** double-oval merchant’s handstamp, Very Fine and rare, Fort Yuma did not have a post office so this was carried across the river to Arizona City (newly renamed from Yuma, Arizona Territory) and then by Colorado River steamer to Port Isabel, by steamer around Baja California to San Diego, then by land to Auburn Cal.

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

1214 ☒ **3¢ Ultramarine (114).** Tied by blue target cancel, matching **“Wilmington Cal. Dec. 28”** (1869) circular datestamp on yellow legal-size **“Headquarters Department of California Official Business”** imprint cover to **“2nd Lieutenant James Bassell, 2nd Artillery, Camp Toll Gate Arizona”**, manuscript **“Via Los Angeles”** indicating coastal steamer around Baja California, transited Port Isabel, Sonora, Mexico and then carried by Colorado River steamboat, transited La Paz with **“La Paz Ariza Feb. 12”** (1870) circular datestamp, carried via Prescott and then by military express to Camp Tollgate (which had no post office), Very Fine, a wonderful and rare 3¢ 1869 cover to Arizona Territory, this is the only recorded cover to Camp Tollgate, which was a U.S. Army camp established in 1869 at the close of the Hualapai Indian War, initially called Camp Devin, it was renamed Camp Tollgate as it was built along the Hardyville-Prescott Toll Road, it was renamed Camp Hualapai in 1870 and abandoned in 1873

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

ARIZONA TERRITORY POST OFFICES



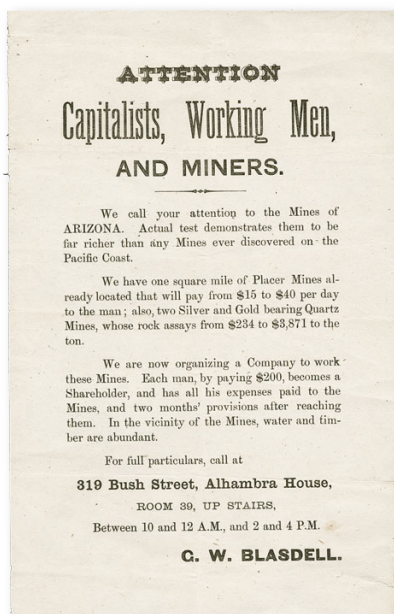
1215EX

- 1215 **Arizona Territory Revenue Stamp Uses.** Five documents from Arizona Territory bearing U.S. Revenue stamps, including 2¢ U.S.I.R. (R15c), 5¢ Express (R25c) and 25¢ Bond (R43c), documents include \$200.00 check from Arizona City in Aug. 1870 with 2¢ stamp, promissory note from Prescott in Sep. 1869 with three 5¢, bill to Tucson from July 1870 with 2¢, agreement from La Paz in April 1866 with two 5¢ (missing part of right edge not affecting stamps), finally merchandise invoice Arizona City in June 1870 with 25¢, a few small flaws but overall Fine-Very Fine, a very rare group

Photo Ex/Website PDF Estimate \$750-1,000

- 1216 **Arizona Territory, Engravings.** Seven items, engravings depicting forts and scenes in Arizona Territory during the 1860s-70s, several are in color, including Fort Yuma, Fort Defiance, Colorado River near Mojave Villages (two different), Pima Indian women, Mission Church of San Xavier Del Bac, Maricopa Wells, Very Fine and attractive group

No Photo/Website PDF Estimate \$400-500



1217EX

- 1217 **Arizona Territory, Documents.** Six printed items, including California broadside advertising for "Capitalists and Working Men" to come to the mines of Arizona, *Congressional Record* speech of Dec. 27, 1860 by Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin on a "Bill to Organize the Territory of Arizona," resolutions of the Legislature of Arizona, Jan. 25, 1865 on organizing the mails, U.S. Senate document of Mar. 22, 1860 with letter from Postmaster General regarding Butterfield contract for overland mails, portion of debate from Provisional Government of Arizona Apr. 5, 1860, mentioning Gadsden Purchase and demanding the approval of slavery, finally an unused Union Patriotic cover with map of U.S. over flag showing incorrect boundaries between New Mexico and Arizona territories (which were used by the Provisional Government of Arizona, and by the Confederate Congress when forming the Confederate Territory of Arizona), Very Fine and fascinating group

Photo Ex/Website PDF Estimate \$300-400

End of Sale—Thank You



BIDS

Use this form to submit absentee bids
or to confirm telephone bids

Sale 1189

October 23, 2018

PADDLE #

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.

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Mail the signed form to Siegel Bid Department, 6 West 48th St., 9th Floor, New York, NY 10036
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Additional Bids

Sale 1189

October 23, 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.

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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

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2/2015

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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.

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

Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.
Prices Realized for

Sale 1189 10/23/2018 The John Birkinbine II Collection of Arizona and New Mexico Postal History

Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized
1004	13,500	1058	5,000	1106	900	1191	900
1005	10,500	1059	3,250	1107	550	1192	425
1006	18,000	1063	400	1110	600	1200	100
1007	11,500	1066	2,400	1112	550	1201	225
1008	2,000	1067	8,500	1113	300	1205	325
1009	750	1069	3,000	1116	2,200	1209	1,200
1010	650	1072	20,000	1118	150	1211	2,200
1011	550	1073	3,250	1119	350	1215	375
1012	350	1074	7,000	1121	300	1217	190
1013	4,250	1076	1,100	1124	275		
1014	110	1077	1,400	1125	375		
1015	2,100	1078	850	1130	750		
1018	3,250	1079	950	1131	800		
1021	1,400	1080	1,600	1133	550		
1023	15,500	1081	1,400	1135	3,250		
1024	2,600	1082	1,200	1136	300		
1025	2,200	1083	25,000	1137	275		
1026	4,500	1084	4,750	1139	300		
1027	5,250	1085	4,500	1142	750		
1030	2,100	1087	800	1145	110		
1031	1,000	1088	15,500	1149	400		
1032	400	1089	25,000	1150	500		
1033	3,250	1090	25,000	1155	400		
1034	300	1091	1,300	1158	500		
1035	170	1092	3,250	1163	550		
1038	1,000	1093	5,500	1164	650		
1040	5,500	1094	1,600	1165	400		
1041	2,200	1095	1,000	1166	3,750		
1043	2,100	1096	3,250	1167	450		
1044	1,100	1097	900	1168	400		
1046	4,000	1098	1,600	1169	300		
1047	6,750	1099	2,000	1170	550		
1049	225	1100	1,700	1171	400		
1050	425	1101	800	1172	110		
1052	2,800	1102	550	1175	400		
1055	225	1104	550	1185	275		