



PART 1—SALE 1248 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 2021

SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES





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Information for Bidders

Bidding

The following means are available for placing bids:

- 1) Public Attendance: Attendance is now permitted for fully vaccinated individuals and for unvaccinated individuals who follow all guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Live bidding will also be facilitated by mail, email, phone or internet.
- **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, email 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.

Presale Viewing by Appointment Only

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, presale viewing will be permitted for fully vaccinated individuals or for unvaccinated individuals who agree to follow all protective measures. To make an appointment and receive instructions, please contact us at (212) 753-6421 or by email. We reserve the right to refuse, cancel or postpone a request or appointment.

Expert Certification

Individual items offered without a PF or PSE certificate dated within the past 5 years may be purchased subject to 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 and Absentee Internet Bidding at Siegel

ALL INTERNET BIDDING IS NOW HANDLED DIRECTLY FROM THE SIEGEL WEBSITE SALES ARE NO LONGER LISTED ON STAMP AUCTION NETWORK

REGISTERED BIDDERS MAY LEAVE BIDS IN ADVANCE OF THE SALE AND BID LIVE DURING THE AUCTION

DOWNLOAD THE SIEGEL APP FROM THE APPLE OR GOOGLE PLAY STORES

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

Start by following the simple steps to become a registered internet bidder.

Once you have been approved for bidding, you can leave bids in advance of the sale, listen to the auction and place bids live with the click of a mouse.

Registering with Siegel Auction Galleries

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

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



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

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not registered to bid live

Go to **bid.siegelauctions.com** and click on **Login** at the top. Then click on the link for **Sign Up Now.** We will match your new signup to your existing account.

I want to become a Siegel client and bid in auctions

Go to **bid.siegelauctions.com** and click on **Login** at the top. Then click on the link for **Sign Up Now**. You will need to register and provide trade and banking references.

Internet bidding works by allowing registered bidders to observe and place bids, either before the sale or in real-time during the auction.

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

Before bidding by internet for the first time, we recommend observing an auction in progress. This will help you develop a feel for the sale tempo and bidding interface.

Log in and participate in the auction at bid.siegelauctions.com

When you're logged on as an 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 not acceptable, so please bid carefully.
- You can track prior realizations from the bidding screen.



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	ORIGINAL GUM (O.G.)			
	Mint Never Hinged Free from any disturbance	Lightly Hinged Faint impression of a removed hinge over a small area	Hinge Mark or Remnant Prominent hinged spot with part or all of the hinge remaining	Part o.g. Approximately half or more of the gum intact	Small part o.g. Approximately less than half of the gum intact	No gum Only if issued with gum	
Catalogue Symbol:	**	*	*	*	*	(★)	
PRE-1890 ISSUES		90 stamps in these co a premium over Sco		Scott Value for "O.G."		Scott "No Gum" Values thru No. 218	
1890-1935 ISSUES	Scott "Never Hinged" Values for Nos. 219-771	affected	e for "O.G." lue will be d by the f 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			
1935 TO DATE	Scott Value for "Unused"		categories depends on the degree of disturbance, the rarity and normal gum condition of the issue and other variables affecting quality. For example, stamp issued in tropical climates are expected to have some gum disturbance due to humidity, and such condition				
	l			gum disturbance		and such condition	

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)

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



INTRODUCTION

HE HISTORY OF MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA AND Japan may be divided into three distinct periods: i) the Pre-Treaty Period; ii) the Interim Consulate Period; and iii) the Post Office Period. The date ranges of these periods are different for the separate nations of China and Japan, and there are areas of gray between them, but for the purpose of understanding the complexities of postal service in the Far East, as it relates to American interests, these three basic chronological dividing points work well.

The **Pre-Treaty Period** is defined as the period before the United States entered into formal diplomatic relations with the respective governments of China and Japan. Mail was carried through channels created by trade or, more rarely, through diplomatic or military representatives. Early letters between the U.S. and China are typically ship letters to and from Canton, the main port for the China export business. Pre-Treaty mail between the U.S. and Japan is extremely limited and generally confined to the 1853-54 naval expedition by Commodore Perry.

The **Interim Consulate Period** is defined as the period following the signing of treaties and preceding the establishment of an official postal agency. During this period, the U.S. Consulates General took responsibility for much of the mail by acting as forwarding agents. They placed letters on the next outbound ship or received inbound letters and held them for the recipients (or their agents) to pick up. In certain cases the consulate office applied a marking to identify its involvement.

The **Post Office Period** is the period in which official U.S. post offices (also called agencies) were established in the major Treaty Ports. In China this period began on October 14, 1867, with the postal agency in Shanghai. In Japan the first post office was officially established in Yokohama on July 27, 1867. Both followed the commencement of contract mail transportation by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on January 1, 1867.

China

China's exports to the West in the 18th century were significantly greater than its imports. Together with other economic circumstances, this trade imbalance created a severe shortage of British silver. To remedy the problem, beginning in the late 1700s, British mercantilists escalated opium production in other parts of the colonial empire and sold an increasing quantity of the narcotic to the Chinese. The disruption to Chinese society created by drug addiction, as well as the turmoil of civil rebellion against the Qing dynasty, led the government to take action against the opium smugglers. Over a period of decades, tensions mounted to the point of open military conflict, culminating in the First Opium War of 1839 to 1842.

Superior British naval forces prevailed. The 1842 Treaty of Nanking between Great Britain and China, followed by the separate French treaties of 1843 and 1844, further opened China through the establishment of the Treaty Ports and the concession of Hong Kong to Great Britain. They were the first of what have been called the "Unequal Treaties," and they were the direct consequence of China's attempt to stop illegal drug smuggling into the country. The second Opium War of 1856 to 1860 also resulted in China's capitulation and new treaties with expanded concessions.

Americans, who had traded with the Chinese since the 1700s, also participated in opium smuggling. John Jacob Astor and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's maternal grandfather both made some of their fortunes in opium. Beyond the profits that went to individuals, the opium trade's greater benefit to American interests was the opportunity created by the treaties between China and major European powers in the 1840s and 1850s. The U.S. government was able to negotiate its own treaties, and, through the Most Favored Nation provisions of those agreements, China was compelled to open its ports to Americans on an equal basis with other nations.

The U.S. and China treaties (or *conventions*) paved the way for diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China, business expansion in the Far East, and the entry of Christian missionaries who eagerly spread the gospel among the Chinese. These activities created greater need for postal service. To meet that need the U.S. established a post office in Shanghai in 1867 and entered into a mail contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for regular steamship service between Hong Kong and San Francisco. These developments follow the transition from the Pre-Treaty to Interim Consulate Period, and finally to the Post Office Period.

The Tokugawa shogunate military government of Japan, in existence since 1603, was extremely wary of any foreign presence or intervention. In particular, they considered Christianity a "superstition" that gravely threatened their society and culture (and power). Except for the occasional shipwrecked crew or unsuccessful attempt at contact, Europeans and Americans rarely entered the world of the Japanese. When China capitulated to the British and French after the First Opium War, the Tokugawa were watching with profound concern. In 1846, after negotiating the first U.S. treaty with China, Commodore James Biddle led a small naval expedition into Japan's waters, hoping to make contact and begin formal relations. He was turned away.

In 1852, despite his misgivings about the mission, Commodore Matthew C. Perry set sail from Norfolk, Virginia, in the U.S.S. *Mississippi* to lead the East India Squadron from Hong Kong to Japan. In July 1853, after switching to the U.S. Flagship *Susquehanna*, Commodore Perry entered Edo Bay (Tokyo). Following a not-so-thinly veiled threat of force, Commodore Perry succeeded in stepping on Japanese soil and presenting a letter from President Millard Fillmore to Emperor Komei, along with two white flags and instructions on how to use them. This paved the way for the 1854 Convention of Kanagawa, which opened the ports at Shimoda and Hakodate to Americans.

Even after the 1854 treaty was signed, there was very little mail sent between the U.S. and Japan. The Treaty of Amity and Commerce signed July 29, 1858, also known as the Harris Treaty, expanded the number of ports open to American settlement, including Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki. By the 1860s mail was regularly carried to and from Japan on ships traveling on routes of the British Peninsular & Oriental Line. In 1864 the U.S. Consul in Kanagawa (Yokohama), Colonel George S. Fisher, began advertising his service in forwarding mail, and in 1866 he started marking letters with the distinctive "Forwarded by U.S. Consul, Kanagawa, Japan" oval handstamp.

The collapse of the Tokugawa government and the Meiji Restoration occurred almost concurrently with the start of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's contract mail service. Beginning January 1, 1867, steamers on the Pacific mail route ran between San Francisco and Hong Kong, with a stop in Yokohama. Transpacific mail could travel faster than mail carried by transatlantic steamers connecting with European lines, especially after the transcontinental railroad was completed in May 1869. The establishment of U.S. post offices in Japan followed, and mail was carried on branch-line steamers that ran regular routes between the Treaty Ports in Japan and China.

By 1874 the Japanese government was fully engaged in a modernization plan, including the establishment of the Foreign Postal Service on January 1, 1875, organized by an American hired to assist the Japanese. The U.S. post offices in Japan were discontinued on December 31, 1874.

Postal Artifacts in The Magnolia Collection

The covers sent between the United States and China and Japan are as diverse as the correspondents who mailed them, the routes they traveled, the modes of transport that carried them, the postage rates paid, and the stamps and markings used to pay the postage and implement the terms of the postal conventions. Perhaps more than any other area of United States postal history, covers to and from China and Japan challenge the mind and delight the eye.

With the emergence of Japan as an economic power after World War II, United States covers to and from Japan were collected by knowledgeable, determined and wealthy Japanese collectors, such as Ryohei Ishikawa. It was virtually impossible to outbid them. In the 1980s, collectors of China began to fiercely compete for covers involving the U.S. post offices in China. The American collector who formed the Magnolia collection began in earnest about 20 years ago. Over the past two decades, in the face of often brutal competition, he succeeded in building one of the most comprehensive collections of this subject ever formed, capturing numerous major items from famous collections at auction and in privately negotiated sales. The depth and breadth of the Magnolia collection is so great, we are compelled to offer it in a series of sales rather than all at once.

Acknowledgment of Sources

As will be evident from this catalogue, researching and writing descriptions that accurately convey the significance and rarity of the material takes considerable time and attention to detail. In this effort we have been greatly aided by the publication of information and analysis by Richard C. Frajola, Michael Perlman and Lee Scamp in their book, *The United States Post Offices in China and Japan 1867 to 1874* (referred to in this catalogue simply as the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book). Many of the covers in the Magnolia collection were used to illustrate this valuable reference book. Another significant source of information is Matsumoto Jun Ichi's updated version of *A History of The French Post Office of Yokohama*. Much of Mr. Matsumoto's book is relevant to the operations of the U.S. post offices in Japan. He also includes a section on U.S. post offices, with photos of covers in the Magnolia collection.

Finally, items are described with extensive information from online sources, including the *Chronicle* of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society, the International Society of Japanese Philately, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, GenealogyBank, Wikimedia Commons (for images) and dozens of auction catalogues produced by scholarly professionals, such as Dr. Jeffrey Schneider.



SALE ARRANGEMENT

SALE 1248—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 2021, AT 6:30 P.M.

UNITED STATES MAIL IN CHINA

MAIL TO CHINA

Stampless 1851-1858Lots	2001-2003
1851-56 Issue	2004-2010
1857-60 Issue	2011-2015
1861-66 and 1868 Grilled Issues	2016-2031
1869 Pictorial Issue	2032-2036
Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Contract Mail to China	2037-2039
MAIL FROM CHINA	
U.S. Consulate Mail (prior to October 14, 1867)	2040-2041
U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai (after October 14, 1867)	2042-2058
MAIL FROM CHINA TO U.S. POST OFFICES IN JAPAN	
10c 1861 Issue	2059
1869 Pictorial Issue	2060-2061
1870-73 Bank Note Co. Issues	2062-2064
UNITED STATES MAIL IN JAPAN	
PRE-CONSULATE MAIL IN JAPAN	
Perry Expedition 1853-1854	2065-2068
Mail from Hakodate 1855	2069
SHIP MAIL FROM JAPAN VIA SAN FRANCISCO	
Victoria, Vancouver Island, Consulate Forwarder	2070
"STEAM CHINA"—First Eastbound PMSS Trip	2071
	=0.1
UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN	30.1
UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN Hakodate	2072
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Hakodate	2072
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093
Hakodate Hiogo (Kobe) Kanagawa (Yokohama) Yokohama U.S. POST OFFICE MAIL FROM JAPAN TO U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN 10c 1868 Grilled Issue 3c 1869 Pictorial Issue	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093 2094
Hakodate	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093 2094
Hakodate Hiogo (Kobe) Kanagawa (Yokohama) Yokohama U.S. POST OFFICE MAIL FROM JAPAN TO U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN 10c 1868 Grilled Issue 3c 1869 Pictorial Issue MAIL BETWEEN UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN France to Nagasaki via Yokohama Hiogo (Kobe)	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093 2094
Hakodate Hiogo (Kobe) Kanagawa (Yokohama) Yokohama U.S. POST OFFICE MAIL FROM JAPAN TO U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN 10c 1868 Grilled Issue 3c 1869 Pictorial Issue MAIL BETWEEN UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN France to Nagasaki via Yokohama Hiogo (Kobe) Nagasaki Yokohama UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MAIL IN JAPAN	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097-2098 2099
Hakodate Hiogo (Kobe) Kanagawa (Yokohama) Yokohama U.S. POST OFFICE MAIL FROM JAPAN TO U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN 10c 1868 Grilled Issue 3c 1869 Pictorial Issue MAIL BETWEEN UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN France to Nagasaki via Yokohama Hiogo (Kobe) Nagasaki Yokohama	2072 2073-2074 2075-2077 2078-2092 CHINA 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097-2098



MAIL TO CHINA





Detail of backstamp

LOT 2001 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$400-500

San Francisco Cal. 25 Sep (ca 1851). Lightly but fully struck circular datestamp on small cover addressed to Reverend Moses C. White in "Fuh chau" (Foochow) China, sender's route directive "Via Hong Kong", red "Forwarded by Nye, Parkin & Co. Canton" script in oval handstamp on backflap which has been torn and reattached, Fine, no rate marking, this unusual cover entered the post office at San Francisco, but was not rated with postage—evidently it was handed to a ship captain sailing for China, who in turn gave it to Nye, Parkin & Co. (Gideon Nye) to forward to Foochow—Reverend White arrived in China in 1848 and left in 1853



LOT 2002 🖂 ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL. Full strike of red framed Type A handstamp with matching "New York Paid Nov. 23" (1859) circular datestamp on blue folded letter to Captain Josiah Crocker of the ship *Raven* in care of Olyphant & Co., **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "Overland Mail via Marseilles", red crayon "24" credit crossed out and re-rated "34" credit for 39c rate via Marseilles—carried on Cunarder Asia, departing New York Nov. 23, 1859, arriving Liverpool Dec. 4—manuscript "1" British Colonial credit, red "London Paid DE 5 59" circular datestamp, blue "Hong Kong JA 30 60" receiving datestamp on back, letter instructs Capt. Crocker to proceed to Singapore if his cargo cannot be sold for \$10 per ton in Hong Kong, also requests he return with coffee, some minor splitting along folds, Very Fine, this is an extremely rare use of the New York "Supplementary Mail" marking on mail to China



LOT 2003 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$750-1,000

Boston Paid B. Pkt. Feb. 24 (1858). Clearly struck red circular datestamp on Feb. 23, 1858, blue folded letter to Captain Robert H. Waters of the ship *Eagle Wing* in care of Russell & Co., **Hong Kong, China,** carried by **Prussian Closed Mail,** pencil "38" rate and red "15" credit handstamp, sender's directive "pr. Niagara"—carried on the Cunarder Niagara, departing Boston Feb. 24, 1858, arriving Liverpool Mar. 9—pencil "1/" one-shilling debit marking, magenta manuscript "f3½" silbergroschen rate, red "AACHEN 11/3 FRANCO" framed transit datestamp (Mar. 11), backstamped with clear strikes of "Triest Frno 14/3" (Mar. 14) transit, blue "Alexandria AP [?], 1858" transit and "Hong-Kong 7 MY, 1858" receiving datestamps, receipt docketing on back, Very Fine, a scarce example of mail to China via Prussian Closed Mail, ex Bolton

A remarkable cover to Hong Kong with a block of twelve 3c 1851 Issue stamps the largest recorded multiple of this issue known on cover



LOT 2004
ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

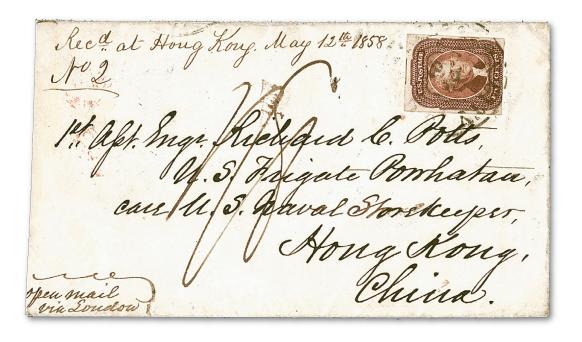
3c Dull Red, Type II (11A). Horizontal block of twelve (Positions 1-6/11-16L5L) and strip of three (Positions 7-9L5L), affixed to back of cover and cancelled with manuscript lines, manuscript "Elizabethton Tenn May the 3d" (1856) postmark on cover to Lieutenant Samuel P. Carter, U.S.S. San Jacinto, in care of R. P. De Silva, U.S. Naval Storekeeper, **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "via England", red "RETURNED FOR/POSTAGE" two-line handstamp applied in New York, presumably sent back to originating post office—it is unclear if stamps were applied upon return or were originally affixed but not noticed in New York—either way, it was marked "paid by stamp 45", red "New-York Br. Pkt. Dec. 2" (1856) circular datestamp applied on back tying block, magenta manuscript "28" credit for 33c rate via Southampton (prepaid for the old 45c rate)—carried on the Cunarder Niagara, departing Boston Dec. 3, 1856, arriving Liverpool Dec. 15—red "Paid 1856 15DE15" London receiving datestamp, "Hong-Kong 25 FE 1857" receiving backstamp, opened up for display, faults including corner torn off block at bottom left and reattached, small pieces missing from edges of cover—nonetheless an impressive and exhibitable cover

ONE OF TWO BLOCKS OF TWELVE OF THE 3-CENT 1851 ISSUE KNOWN ON COVER—THIS IS THE ONLY BLOCK ON A COVER TO CHINA. A MAGNIFICENT POSTAL HISTORY ARTIFACT.

The other 3c 1851 block of twelve on cover was offered in our sale of the Gordon Eubanks collection (Sale 1242, lot 265). It is addressed to Denmark and has no additional stamps. This cover to China was virtually unknown to specialists and becomes the second "largest recorded multiple" of the 3c 1851 on cover.

The U.S.S. San Jacinto was one of the United States naval ships to participate in the Second Opium War, during which American forces launched attacks against Chinese forts without a formal declaration of war.

A rare use of the 5c 1856 Issue on mail to Hong Kong—only ten covers to China are recorded, and this is the only cover sent via Marseilles



LOT 2005 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

5c Red Brown (12). Three large margins, slightly in at bottom, rich color, tied by "Washington City D.C. Feb. 22" (1858) circular datestamp on cover to 1st Asst. Engr. Richard C. Potts, U.S.S. *Powhatan*, in care of U.S. Naval Storekeeper, **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "*Open mail via London*", "Boston Br. Pkt. 24 Feb." circular datestamp on back—carried on the Cunarder *Niagara*, departing Boston February 24, 1858, arriving Liverpool March 9—red "London F1 MR 10 58" datestamps on back, **manuscript** "1/8" 1sh8p debit marking for rate via Marseilles, "Hong-Kong 7 MY 1858" receiving backstamp, May 12 receipt docketing at top, very slightly reduced at left

VERY FINE. AMONG THE TEN RECORDED 5-CENT 1856 ISSUE COVERS TO CHINA, THIS IS THE ONLY ONE ACTUALLY CARRIED ON THE EXPEDITED ROUTE VIA MARSEILLES, WITH THE "1/8" DEBIT MARKING FOR BRITISH POSTAGE COLLECTED FROM THE ADDRESSEE.

In August 1855, the U.S.S. *Powhatan* assisted the H.M.S. *Rattler* in a successful attack against Chinese pirates off Kowloon. The U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed on the *Powhatan* on July 29, 1858, about three months after this cover reached Engineer Potts.

The stamp on this cover prepaid the 5c inland U.S. rate, with 1sh8p (40c) collected from the addressee, for a total of 45c for the rate by British Mail via Marseilles. Our census of 5c 1856 covers contains 10 covers to China (eight to Hong Kong, one to Shanghai and one to Foochow). Of these 10 covers, 8 were sent by British Mail via Southampton, one by British Mail via Marseilles (offered here), and one actually carried by Prussian Closed Mail (one of the covers has a 38c franking for the PCM rate, but was carried by British Mail via Southampton—offered in lot 2006). The other covers with a single 5c 1856 stamp have "1/2" 1sh2p (28c) debit markings for the 33c rate via Southampton. The "1/8" on the cover offered here distinguishes it from the others.

Ex Starnes.



One of two recorded covers with the 5c 1856 Issue used in a franking for the 38c rate to China by Prussian Closed Mail

LOT 2006 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$30,000-40,000

5c Red Brown (12). Mostly large margins with **right interpane margin and centerline**, used with **3c Dull Red, Type III (26) and vertical strip of three 10c Green, Types III/II/III (33/32/33),** well-centered, tied by "Boston 2 Feb" (1858) circular datestamps on blue folded cover to Augustine Heard & Co., **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "Steamer via N. York", red "New-York Feb. 3" circular datestamp on back, magenta manuscript "28" credit corresponding to 33c rate to China via Southampton, red "London Paid EX FE 16 58" datestamp, "Hong-Kong 24 AP 1858" receiving backstamp, top of lettersheet originally folded through margin of 5c stamp, 10c strip has some short perfs, 3c straight edge at right and small tear

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE COMBINATION OF THE 5-CENT 1856 IMPERFORATE AND 1857 PERFORATED ISSUES, INTENDED TO PAY THE 38-CENT PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL RATE TO HONG KONG, BUT SENT BY BRITISH MAIL VIA SOUTHAMPTON. ONLY TEN 5-CENT 1856 COVERS TO CHINA ARE RECORDED, OF WHICH JUST TWO HAVE 38-CENT RATE FRANKINGS.

This cover was correctly prepaid 38c for the rate to Hong Kong by Prussian Closed Mail, but it was routed via Southampton and the British Mail system. It was carried on the Cunarder *Europa*, departing New York February 3, 1858, and arriving Liverpool February 15. From Southampton it left on the Peninsular & Oriental Line *Colombo*, departing February 20 and arriving at Alexandria on March 5. After an overland trip, the letter was carried from Suez on the P&O *Nubia*, departing March 20 and arriving at Galle, Ceylon, on April 3. From Galle it was carried on the P&O *Pottinger*, departing April 16 and arriving at Hong Kong on April 24, 1858.

Illustrated in Mayer-Frajola 5c 1856 book (p. 127).

Ex Sir Nicolas Waterhouse, Emmerson C. Krug, Marc Haas and Frederick R. Mayer.

With 1980 Friedl certificate and signed in pencil by Herbert J. Bloch. Signed on back by Stanley B. Ashbrook.



The residence of Augustine Heard & Co., Hong Kong, circa 1860 Image Credit: Wikimedia Commons



2007

One of three recorded covers to Hong Kong with a 5c 1856 strip of four, all addressed to Lieutenant Earl English on the U.S.S. Levant during the Second Opium War

LOT 2007

ESTIMATE \$20.000-30.000

5c Red Brown (12). Horizontal strip of four, margins touching to slightly in at top right (large margin above lefthand stamp), rich color, slight wrinkling, used with **1c Blue Type IV** (9), slightly cut in, tied by three strikes of **red** "Trenton N.J. Aug. 19, 1856" circular datestamp on small cover to Lieutenant Earl English, **Hong Kong, China,** addressed to the "U.S. Sloop of War Levant, Care of the U.S. Consul", sender's directive "Via Southampton, England", red "New-York Am. Pkt. Aug. 23" circular datestamp, backstamped with red London datestamp (September 4) and "Hong-Kong 1 DE 1 1856" receiving datestamp, with original 8-page letter enclosure from Lieut. English's wife Elizabeth

VERY FINE. A SPECTACULAR COVER TO HONG KONG WITH A STRIP OF FOUR OF 1856 5-CENT AND 1851 ONE-CENT IMPERFORATE ISSUES PAYING THE 21-CENT RATE VIA SOUTHAMPTON. ONE OF THREE SIMILAR COVERS ADDRESSED TO LIEUTENANT EARL ENGLISH IN HONG KONG, THESE BEING AMONG THE MOST OUTSTANDING OF ALL 5-CENT 1856 COVERS.

The 21c postage paid the American Packet rate to Hong Kong by British Mail via Southampton. An additional 6-pence postage was collected from the recipient, although not marked on the cover. It was carried on the New York & Havre Line *Arago*, departing New York August 23, 1856, and arriving Southampton September 4. It was then carried on the Peninsular & Oriental Line *Indus*, departing Southampton September 4 and arriving at Alexandria on September 19. After an overland trip, the letter was carried from Suez on the P&O *Oriental*, departing September 25 and arriving at Galle, Ceylon, on October 13. It was delayed at Galle and carried on the P&O *Norna*, departing Galle November 9 and arriving at Hong Kong on December 1, 1856.

Under the command of U.S. Navy officer William N. Smith and with Lieut. Earl English aboard, the U.S.S. Levant sailed on November 13, 1855, for Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Hong Kong, where she arrived to join the East India Squadron on May 12, 1856. On July 1 the U.S. Commissioner to China boarded the Levant for transport to Shanghai, arriving on August 1. At the outbreak of hostilities between the British and Chinese, the Levant arrived in Whampoa on October 28. The Levant took part in protecting American interests, and in November 1856 saw action during the American amphibious assault on Chinese fortifications on the Pearl River. The Levant received the major part of the Chinese bombardment, with 22 shot holes in her hull and rigging, one man dead, and six injured. The Levant cruised between Hong Kong and Shanghai until she departed Hong Kong on December 7, 1857, arriving at the Boston Navy Yard on April 6, 1858 (source: Wikipedia).



Rear Admiral Earl English Image Credit: Naval History and Heritage Command

Illustrated in Mayer-Frajola 5c 1856 book (p. 126) and Robert G. Rose, "Five Cent 1856 Stamp on Covers from New Jersey," New Jersey Postal History Journal, May 2012.

Ex Paul C. Rohloff, Marc Haas, Dr. Leonard Kapiloff and Frederick R. Mayer. With 1977 P.F. certificate.



2008

The unique "Drytown" cover, mailed from the gold mines of California to China in 1857, franked with a strip of 10c 1855 Issue stamps, carried by private ship from San Francisco, then posted from Hong Kong to Shanghai with the British crown-circle handstamp—this is the earliest transpacific cover from the United States to the Far East with stamps

LOT 2008
ESTIMATE \$40,000-50,000

10c Green, Type III (15). Positions 85-89R1, horizontal strip of five, Position 87R1 with curl to the right of left "X", large margins all around, beautiful rich color and sharp impression, four stamps at right have small pen cancels which have been lightened (causing trivial scrape on center stamp), tied by "Dry Town Cal. 15 Jun." (1857) circular datestamp on buff cover to Reverend William Aitchison in Shanghai, China, sent from San Francisco by private ship to Hong Kong, red "Paid at Hong-Kong" British crown-circle handstamp and red crayon "4" pence prepaid British rate to Shanghai, "Hong-Kong 13 OC 1857" datestamp on back, pencil receipt docketing on back "Frank A. Gill, Willlow Springs, May 17 57", slightly refolded around edges to improve appearance

EXTREMELY FINE. A SPECTACULAR 10-CENT 1855 IMPERFORATE ISSUE FRANKING USED ON A COVER FROM THE GOLD MINING TOWN OF DRYTOWN, CALIFORNIA, TO SHANGHAI, CHINA, WHICH WAS CARRIED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG BY PRIVATE SHIP. THIS IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED COVER BEARING STAMPS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE FAR EAST THAT WAS CARRIED ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

This extraordinary cover originated in Willow Springs, a California gold mining town in Amador County, located about five miles from the Drytown post office. For some reason, the Drytown postmark was applied about one month after the letter was written by Frank A. Gill on May 17, 1857 (based on docketing). It was prepaid 50c with a strip of 10c 1855 Issue stamps, presumably because the sender expected it would be sent to New York for a transatlantic packet and further carriage to China through the British Mail system. The highest rate would have been 50c via Marseilles (45c plus 5c surcharge for mail from California). If sent via Southampton, the rate would have been 38c (33c plus 5c). As it turned out, the San Francisco post office chose an entirely different route.

The cover probably reached San Francisco around June 17, 1857. The next sailing for the East Coast via Panama was on July 4. However, instead of waiting for the Panama departure, the San Francisco post office placed the letter on a private ship bound for China. It was probably the brig *Bonito*, which cleared San Francisco for Hong Kong on June 29 (*Daily Alta California*). Someone in Hong Kong, probably the U.S. Consul, received the letter and paid the 4-pence British postage to Shanghai. The British Post Office applied the "Paid at Hong-Kong" crown-circle handstamp and red crayon "4" rate. It was carried on the Peninsular & Oriental Line *Lady Mary Wood*, departing Hong Kong on October 14 (one day after the Hong Kong backstamp) and arriving at Shanghai on October 20.



Rev. William Aitchison

The addressee, Reverend William Aitchison, was the subject of a book, Five years in China: or, The factory boy made a missionary. The life and observations of Rev. William Aitchison, late missionary to China, by Reverend Charles P. Bush (available at http://name.umdl.umich.edu/ABA3681.0001.001). After the deaths of his new wife and their infant child, the distraught but devoted Reverend Aitchison was ordained for missionary work on his 28th birthday, January 4, 1854. Three months later, he and his Yale classmate, Reverend Henry Blodget (see lots 2009-2010), departed New York for Canton on the bark Candace. On August 4, 1854, Aitchison and Blodget arrived in Hong Kong, and shortly thereafter they embarked for Shanghai, arriving on September 1. At this time Shanghai was the scene of fighting between Imperial and insurgent forces. Reverend Aitchison spent the next five years doing missionary work and traveling throughout eastern China. He died in 1859 from the effects of dysentery.

Illustrated in Coburn Letters of Gold (p. 140) and Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 23).

Ex Emmerson C. Krug (listed in Stanley B. Ashbrook's typewritten inventory of collection, July 1949, item 63, described as a "gorgeous show piece and one of the finest 10c 1855 covers known."), Marc Haas and Michael Perlman.

The Reverend Blodget Correspondence

Reverend Henry D. Blodget (sometimes spelled Blodgett) was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1848, along with Reverend William Aitchison (see lot 2008). He spent 40 years as a missionary in China and was one of five missionaries who translated the New Testament into Mandarin. He also translated about two hundred hymns and other works into Chinese, and helped write an "Apology for Christianity" for the Emperor of China in 1890. Nineteen covers from the Blodget correspondence were offered in the John A. Fox "400" Sale on March 11, 1964, where they were disingenuously described as a new find "offered for the first time." Those covers were generally of poor quality. The better covers reached the market privately through Fox, as indicated by Marc Haas's acquisition note on the back of the cover offered in this sale as lot 2010 ("Fox 3/63 200").

A magnificent cover to Shanghai, China, with a superb strip of the 1855 10c Type III



LOT 2009 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

10c Green, Type III (**15**). Horizontal strip of three, huge margins all around, used with **3c Dull Red, Type I** (**11**), large to huge margins, cancelled or tied by grids and "Greenfield Ms. Mar. 17" (1857) circular datestamp on immaculate cover **to Shanghai, China,** from the Reverend Henry Blodget correspondence, sender's directive "via New York", red "New-York Br. Pkt. Mar. 18" circular datestamp on back, magenta manuscript "28" credit—carried on the Cunarder *Persia*, departing New York March 18, 1857, and arriving Liverpool March 29 due to heavy fog, but mails unloaded via steam tug on March 28—red London circular datestamp (March 30), "Hong-Kong 22MY 1857" transit datestamp on back

EXTREMELY FINE. A STUNNING COVER TO SHANGHAI, CHINA, WITH A 3-CENT 1851 AND HUGE-MARGINED STRIP OF THE 10-CENT 1855 ISSUE PAYING THE 33-CENT RATE BY BRITISH MAIL VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Ex Gross (Sale 1211, lot 268).

A colorful cover and scarce mixed-issue franking for the 33c rate to Shanghai, China



LOT 2010 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Green, Type II (14). Three singles, each with large margins to slightly in, stamp at right has trivial corner crease, used with 1857 3c Dull Red, Type III (26), cancelled or tied by "PAID" straightline handstamp with additional strike and "Greenfield Ms. May. 18" (1858) circular datestamp on buff cover to Reverend Henry Blodget, Shanghai, China, red "New-York Am. Pkt. May. 22" circular datestamp on back, magenta manuscript "12" credit—carried on the Vanderbilt Line Vanderbilt, departing New York May 22, 1858, and arriving Southampton June 2—red "London Paid KN JU 2 58" circular datestamp, "Hong-Kong 20 JY 1858" transit backstamp

EXTREMELY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL COVER TO SHANGHAI, CHINA, WITH THE 10-CENT 1855 IMPERFORATE AND 3-CENT 1857 PERFORATED ISSUES PAYING THE 33-CENT RATE BY BRITISH MAIL VIA SOUTHAMPTON—CARRIED ON THE AMERICAN VANDERBILT LINE RATHER THAN A CUNARD LINE STEAMER.

Ex Haas (his acquisition note "Fox 3/63 200" on back) and Mizuhara.



Shanghai 1857



LOT 2011 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$1,500-2,000

5c Red Brown (28). Brilliant shade from 1858 printing, well-centered, scissors separated but perfs intact, tied by "Washington D.C. Sep. 19, 1858" circular datestamp on cover to Richard C. Potts, U.S.S. *Powhatan*, in care of U.S. Naval Storekeeper, **Hong Kong, China,** "Boston Br. Pkt. Sep. 22" circular datestamp on back—carried on the Cunarder *Asia*, departing Boston Sep. 22, 1858, and arriving Liverpool Oct. 4—red "London BA OC 4 58" backstamp, manuscript "1/2" 1sh2p debit marking, "Hong-Kong 24 NO 1858" receiving backstamp, Nov. 24 receipt docketing at top, pressed vertical fold at right clear of stamp, lightly cleaned, Very Fine, the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed on the *Powhatan* on July 29, 1858, ex Rohloff and Klein, with 1977 P.F. certificate



LOT 2012

ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

10c Green, Type V (35). Two horizontal pairs, choice centering and deep shade, used with 5c Brown, Type II (30A), also well-centered, all stamps tied by red grid cancels, "New-York Br. Pkt. Aug. 15" circular datestamp on back of August 10, 1860, folded letter to Augustine Heard & Co., Shanghai, China, sender's directive "Via Marseilles" covered by 5c stamp, magenta manuscript "40" credit for Marseilles route, red "London Paid CB AU 27 60" circular datestamp, manuscript "1" British Colonial credit, "Hong-Kong OC 21 60" receiving backstamp, short perfs on one 10c, cover slightly toned, still Very Fine, an attractive 45c rate franking for British Mail via Marseilles, ex Bolton

A rare cover sent by Prussian Closed Mail to Hong Kong and carried further to Whampoa during the one-year hiatus in the Second Opium War



LOT 2013

ESTIMATE \$4,000-5,000

12c Black, Plate 1 (36). Horizontal strip of three, some perfs scissors-separated causing straight edges, used with horizontal pair of 1c Blue, Type II (20), Plate 2, tied by "Washington D.C. Oct.?" (1858) circular datestamps on cover to Engineer Richard C. Potts on board the U.S.S. *Powhatan* in Hong Kong, China, "Boston Br. Pkt. Oct. 20" circular datestamp on back, red "Boston 15" dateless credit handstamp also ties strip—carried on Cunarder *Canada*, departing Boston October 20, 1858, arriving Liverpool October 31—red framed "AACHEN 2/11 FRANCO" transit datestamp (November 2) ties stamps, lightly struck Alexandria transit backstamp, "Hong-Kong 20 DE 1858" receiving backstamp, pencil "1/" one-shilling debit marking, purple manuscript "f31/4" silbergroschen rate, docketed "Rec'd at Whampoa Decr. 26th/58" and "Prussian Closed Mail" at left, cover torn and repaired at top and affecting top flap, stamps unaffected, slightly reduced at right

FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE 38-CENT RATE FRANKING FOR PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL SERVICE TO HONG KONG. THIS WAS RECEIVED AT WHAMPOA, CHINA, DURING THE SECOND OPIUM WAR, IN WHICH UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES ASSISTED IN ATTACKING CHINESE FORTIFICATIONS WITHOUT A FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

In August 1855 the U.S.S. *Powhatan* assisted the H.M.S. *Rattler* in a successful attack against Chinese pirates off Kowloon. The U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed on the *Powhatan* on July 29, 1858, about five months before this cover reached Engineer Potts at Whampoa (Huangpo), near Hong Kong.

This cover was received in Hong Kong during the hiatus in the Second Opium War. The Treaties of Tientsin were signed in June 1858, but not fully ratified by the Chinese government. One year later, in June 1859, hostilities resumed with the British naval attack on the Taku Forts.

A four-value 1857 Issue franking to pay the 39c rate to Hong Kong via Marseilles—mailed to the captain of the ship *Edwin Forrest* on his ill-fated voyage to the Far East



LOT 2014 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

24c Gray Lilac (37). Used in a four-color franking with **1c Blue, Type V (24) pair, 3c Dull Red, Type III (26) and 10c Green, Type V (35),** tied by multiple strikes of red grid cancel, red "New-York Oct. 2" (1860) circular datestamp on cover addressed to Captain B. W. Crocker of the ship *Edwin Forrest*, care of DeSilver & Co., **Hong Kong, China,** with sender's directive "Via Marseilles", although prepaid 39c, this rate was subject to quarter-ounce weight increments and was over the limit, thus marked in red manuscript "over 1/4 oz", routed via Southampton and credited "28" cents in matching manuscript, red "London Paid DT OC 15 60" datestamp, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, "Hong-Kong DE 11 60" receiving backstamp, embossed oval corner card of Crocker, Wood & Co., the ship brokers who operated the *Edwin Forrest*, manuscript "Sept. 28 1860" refers to origin date of letter, since Captain Crocker perished at sea, this notation must have been written at the office of DeSilver & Co., opening tear along top with small mend affecting 3c (which has a small piece out of lower left), other stamps have a few minor flaws

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A REMARKABLE COVER WITH A MULTICOLORED 1857 ISSUE FRANKING FOR THE RATE TO HONG KONG BY BRITISH MAIL VIA MARSEILLES—THE ADDRESSEE WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIP AROUND THE TIME THIS COVER TRAVELED TO CHINA.

The Edwin Forrest, built in 1853 and named after a prominent American Shakespearean actor, was operated by Crocker, Wood & Co. and made regular trips to Hong Kong. It left New York on August 1, 1860, bound for Hong Kong, but was never heard from again. The loss was reported nine months later in various newspapers and maritime journals.

This cover from Crocker, Wood & Co. in New York was addressed to Captain Crocker in Hong Kong

Ship Edwin Forrest, Crocker, old from New York on the 1st of August, 1860, and had not arrived at her port of destination, Hong Kong. April 1, 1881—nine month from the day of her departure—and she is supposed to be lost. She had on board as passengers a number of missionaries. The E F registered 1144 tons, rated A1½ was built at Boston in 1853, and owned in New York.

Report of the loss of the Edwin Forrest during its voyage to Hong Kong in August 1860, Salem Register 6/20/1861

and contained a letter dated September 28, 1860. The sender had no way of knowing that the *Edwin Forrest*, along with its captain, crew, passengers and cargo, would never reach Hong Kong.

Ex Dr. Chase, Ward, Gibson, Dr. Kapiloff and Perlman. Signed by Stanley B. Ashbrook.

An extraordinary 1857-60 Issue combination paying the 39c rate to Hong Kong by British Mail via Marseilles on a colorful cover from the Augustine Heard correspondence



LOT 2015 🖂 ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

24c Gray Lilac (37). Used with **3c Dull Red, Ty. III (26) and 12c Black, Plate 3 (36B),** well-centered, tied by three clear strikes of Boston large "Paid" grid cancel on blue folded cover to Augustine Heard & Co., **Hong Kong, China,** red "New York Am. Pkt. Paid Sep. 8" (1860) circular datestamp on back, magenta manuscript "18" credit—carried on the Vanderbilt Line *Vanderbilt*, departing New York September 8, 1860, and arriving Southampton September 19—red "London Paid EM SP 19 60" datestamp, manuscript "1d" British Colonial credit, "Hong-Kong NO 14 60" receiving backstamp, horizontal file fold thru 3c stamp, small scattered bleached spots in cover

VERY FINE COVER AND EXTREMELY RARE COMBINATION OF 1857-60 ISSUE STAMPS TO PAY THE 39-CENT RATE TO HONG KONG BY BRITISH MAIL VIA MARSEILLES.

This cover was sent by British Mail via Marseilles, following the Peninsular & Oriental Line route via Alexandria, Suez and Galle. It was carried to Hong Kong on the P&O *Ganges*, departing Galle October 23, 1860, and, after an unusually long trip, it arrived at Hong Kong on November 14.

Ex Starnes.

Three different 1861 Issue stamps in beautiful early shades, paying the 45c rate to China by British Mail via Southampton—an exquisite cover with great provenance



LOT 2016 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

5c Buff (67). Beautiful golden mustard-like shade, choice centering, negligible short perfs at top, used with **10c Green (68) and 30c Orange (71),** 30c interpane straight edge at left, bright early shade, 10c superb with deep rich color, tied by two clear strikes of **blue** "Baltimore Md. Feb. 25" (1862) circular datestamp on cover to Reverend Rosewell H. Graves, Baptist Mission, care of Russell & Co., **Canton, China,** sender's directive "via Southampton", red "N. York Br. Pkt Paid Feb. 6" circular datestamp on back, magenta manuscript "40" credit—carried on the Cunarder Asia, departing New York February 24, 1862, and arriving Queenstown March 10—red "London Paid HY MR 11 62" datestamp and "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, "Hong Kong C MY 4 62" transit backstamp, receipt docketing "Mother & Annie, Answered", light horizontal bend or fold at bottom, small piece out of backflap

VERY FINE. A SPECTACULAR THREE-COLOR COMBINATION OF 1861 ISSUES IN EARLY SHADES, USED TO PAY THE 45-CENT RATE TO CHINA BY BRITISH MAIL VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. Rosewell H. Graves, a medical professional from a prominent Baltimore family, spent 57 years in China as a missionary, from 1855 until his death in 1912. He was particularly determined to spread the gospel to Chinese women and developed a strategy of having female missionaries travel house to house with bible in hand. Dr. Graves also performed valuable medical service by vaccinating hundreds of children and treating thousands of Chinese. Details of his life may be found at http://bdcconline.net/en/stories/r-h-graves.

Ex Seybold (with his handstamp on back) and Starnes.



Rev. Rosewell H. Graves



LOT 2017

ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

24c Brown Lilac (70a). Horizontal pair and two singles neatly aligned to appear as a strip, crisp shade, used with two pairs of **3c Rose (65)**, each with interpane straight edge at right, tied by multiple strikes of grid cancel, 3c pair at bottom tied by red "N. York Br. Pkt. Paid Aug. 19" (1862) circular datestamp on blue folded letter datelined August 5 and addressed to Augustine Heard & Co. in **Hong Kong, China,** magenta manuscript "98" credit—carried on Cunarder *Arabia* from Boston Aug. 20, 1862, arriving Queenstown Aug. 29, then by P&O route—red "London Paid AU 30 62" datestamp, red crayon "2" double-rate British Colonial credit marking, blue "Hong Kong C OC 23 62" receiving backstamp, one 24c has tiny tear at top, still Extremely Fine, an impressive franking for the scarce \$1.08 rate via Marseilles by British Packet for a ½ to ¾ ounce letter with 98c credit, effective December 1861 to June 1863, with 1996 P.F. certificate



LOT 2018 🖂 ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

30c Orange (71). Bright early shade, used with **1c Blue (63) and pairs of 3c Rose (65) and 10c Green (68),** 10c straight edge at right, tied by multiple strikes of grid cancel, red "N. York Am. Pkt. Paid Jun. 28" (1862) circular datestamp on blue folded letter to Augustine Heard & Co. in **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "pr. 'Bavaria' Overland via Marseilles", magenta manuscript "36" credit—carried on HAPAG Bavaria from New York Jun. 28, 1862, arriving Southampton Jul. 10, then by P&O route—red "London Paid JY 11 62" datestamp, red crayon "1" British Colonial credit, blue "Hong Kong C [inverted] SP 3 62" receiving backstamp, file fold slightly creases 3c pair, otherwise Very Fine, a colorful franking for the scarce 57c rate via Marseilles, effective December 1861 to June 1863, ex Baker, Weismann and Perlman



LOT 2019
ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

30c Orange (71). Pair and single, used with **two 3c Rose (65) and 10c Green (68)**, tied by circle of wedges cancels, faint blurry red "N. York Br. Pkt. Paid Feb. [26]" (1866) circular datestamp on blue folded letter to Smith, Archer & Co. in **Hong Kong, China,** sender's blue handstamp and manuscript directive "Steamer Canada" and "via Marseilles", magenta manuscript "96" credit—carried on Cunarder Europa from Boston Feb. 28 (last voyage), arriving Queentown Mar. 12, then by P&O route—red "London N Paid 13 MR 66" datestamp, red "2" British Colonial credit handstamp, "Hong Kong C MY 8 66" receiving backstamp, file creases slightly affect stamps at right, minor perf flaws, refolded around edges to improve appearance, still Fine, an impressive franking for double 53c rate via Marseilles, ex "Patrick Henry" and DuPuy



LOT 2020 🖂 ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

30c Orange (71). Bright color, used with **two 12c Black (69),** tied by cork grid cancels on buff cover to John M. Nixon Jr., care of Blair, Tate & Co. in **Shanghai, China,** sender's directive "Via Marseilles" and "Stmr China", "New-York Br. Pkt. Feb. 23" (1864) circular datestamp on back, magenta "48" manuscript credit—carried on Cunarder China, departing New York Feb. 24, 1864, arriving Queenstown Mar. 7, then by P&O route—red "London Paid KZ MR 8 64" datestamp also ties 12c stamps, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, "Hong Kong C AP 22 64" receiving backstamp, fresh and Very Fine, unusual combination overpaying 53c rate via Marseilles by 1c, ex Canman and Vogel



LOT 2021
ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

30c Orange (71). Used with **3c** Rose (65) and pair of 10c Green (68), tied by "Syracuse N.Y. May 16" (1865) duplex datestamp and target cancels on yellow cover to Commander Robert Townsend aboard the U.S.S. Wachusett in Macau, China, sender's directive "Via Marseilles", red "N. York Am. Pkt. Paid 1863 [error] May 20" (1865) circular datestamp, red "32" credit handstamp—carried on NGL America, departing New York May 20, 1865, arriving Southampton May 31, then by P&O route—red "London Paid EM JU 1 65" datestamp, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, blue "Hong-Kong C JY 23 65" transit backstamp, Extremely Fine, a rare three-color franking to Macau, the Wachusett sailed in March 1865 to pursue the Confederate raider Shenandoah—in August, during a mission to track down pirates in China, Commander Townsend sailed up the Yangtze River and died of heat stroke



LOT 2022

ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

30c Orange (71). Pair and two singles used with **5c Brown (76) and 10c Green (68),** 10c interpane straight edge at right, tied by "East New York N.Y. Feb. 15" (1867) duplex datestamps and segmented cork cancels on buff cover to Rev. L. W. Kip in **Amoy, China,** sender's directive "Via Southampton", blurry red "N. York Am. Pkt. Paid Feb. 16" circular datestamp, red crayon "96" triple-rate credit—carried on Inman City of Baltimore, departing New York Feb. 16, 1867, arriving Queenstown Feb. 25—red "London Paid 27 FE 67" datestamp, red crayon "3" British Colonial credit, "Hong-Kong C AP 9 67" transit backstamp, 30c at right with small tear, cover has small corner mend, still Very Fine, Amoy is a rare destination and this triple 45c rate franking is spectacular, Rev. Leonard W. Kip served for 37 years as a missionary in Amoy, ex Brandebury, Krug, Shierson and "Patrick Henry"



LOT 2023
ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

30c Orange (71). Used with **3c Rose (65) and 24c Lilac (78),** 24c dark shade, tied by three wonderfully bold strikes of **New York Foreign Mail "Sunburst" fancy cancel** (14 rays around circle), red "N. York Br. Pkt. Paid May 10" (1864) circular datestamp on folded letter to Augustine Heard & Co. in **Shanghai, China,** sender's red oval backstamp, manuscript directive "Via Marseilles" and "pr Europa via Boston", magenta "48" manuscript credit—carried on Cunarder Europa, departing Boston May 11, 1864, arriving Queenstown May 22, then by P&O route—red "London Paid HN MY 23 64" datestamp, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, blue "Hong Kong C JY [15?] 64" transit backstamp, horizontal fold at bottom, Extremely Fine, scarce usage and striking fancy cancel, prepaid for the old 57c rate, which was superseded by the 53c rate in June 1863, with 1990 P.F. certificate



LOT 2024 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$1,500-2,000

24c Lilac (78). Horizontal pair with interpane margin and centerline at right, crisp shade, used with **5c Brown (76),** tied by three bold strikes of **New York Foreign Mail "Sunburst" fancy cancel** (14 rays around circle), red "N. York Am. Pkt. Paid Apr. 30" (1864) circular datestamp on buff cover to Edward T. Hjousbery, care of Drake & Co. in **Shanghai, China,** Kemble & Warner embossed seal on flap, manuscript directive "Via Marseilles", magenta "32" manuscript credit—carried on Inman City of Baltimore, departing New York Apr. 30, 1864, arriving Queenstown May 10, then by P&O route—red "London Paid HF MY 11 64" datestamp, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, blue "Hong Kong C JY 6 64" transit backstamp, blue "Shanghae C JY 11 64" receiving backstamp, Extremely Fine, a beautiful cover with the New York "Sunburst" fancy cancel, ex White



LOT 2025 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

24c Grayish Lilac (78a). Horizontal pair with interpane straight edge at right, used with **5c Brown** (76), dark shade, choice centering, tied by three bold strikes of **New York Foreign Mail** "Windmill" fancy cancel, red "N. York Am. Pkt. Paid Apr. 28" (1865) circular datestamp on buff cover to Edward T. Hjousbery, care of Drake & Co. in **Shanghai**, **China**, Kemble & Warner embossed seal on flap, manuscript directive "Via Marseilles", red "32" credit handstamp—carried on Inman City of Baltimore, departing New York Apr. 29, 1864, arriving Queenstown May 10, then by P&O route—red "London Paid GV MY 11 65" datestamp, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, no receiving backstamp, Very Fine, attractive cover with the New York "Windmill" fancy cancel, ex Mason, Ackerman and Gibson, with 1983 P.F. certificate



LOT 2026 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

30c Orange (71). Used with **15c Black** (77), tied by three strikes of target cancel, "Winchester Mass. Jan. 17" double-circle datestamp on cover to Capt. Ambrose D. Cobb on the bark *Nabob*, care of Olyphant & Co. in **Shanghai**, **China**, red "Boston Am. Pkt. Paid Jan. [17?]" (1868) circular datestamp, red crayon "32" manuscript credit, sender's directive "*Via Southampton*"—carried on Inman *City of Baltimore*, departing New York Jan. 18, 1868, arriving Liverpool Jan. 29—red "London Paid MY 11 64" datestamp, red "1d" British Colonial credit handstamp, "Shanghae C MR 27 68" receiving backstamp, 15c clipped corner at bottom left, otherwise Very Fine, with 2016 P.F. certificate

An exceedingly rare 1861 issue cover to Hong Kong by Prussian Closed Mail with the 36c rate correctly prepaid



LOT 2027

ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

24c Grayish Lilac (78a). Deep rich color, used with **12c Black (69),** tied by strikes of "Meadville Pa. Sep. 7, '64" double-circle datestamp and duplex target cancel on cover to Charles Powell on board the U.S.S. *Jamestown*, care of Thomas Hunt & Co., **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "via Prussian Closed Mail", red "N. York Am. Pkt. 7 Paid Sep. 10" (1864) 7c credit datestamp crossed out in pencil and struck with red "N. York Am. Pkt. Paid Sep. 10" circular datestamp, magenta manuscript "15" credit, magenta framed "AACHEN 23 9 FRANCO" transit datestamp (September 23), pencil "1/" one-shilling debit marking, blue manuscript "f3" silbergroschen rate, backstamped with "Triest 26/9" (September 26) transit, "Alexandria OC 4 64" transit and blue "Hong Kong C NO 19 64" receiving datestamp, slightly reduced at left but the crossed-out word "Francisco" of route directive "San Francisco" is intact

VERY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE COVER TO HONG KONG BY PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL WITH CORRECT FRANKING FOR 36-CENT RATE.

The U.S.S. Jamestown patrolled the Pacific during the Civil War to protect American commerce from Confederate privateers. This cover to Charles Powell on board the Jamestown is an extremely rare example of mail sent to Hong Kong by Prussian Closed Mail. Two ships departed from New York on September 10, 1864: the Inman Edinburgh, which arrived at Queenstown on September 22, and the NGL New York, which arrived at Southampton, also on September 22.

The 36c rate to Hong Kong by Prussian Closed Mail was in effect from May 1863 to March 1867. In general, covers to Hong Kong by this route are rare, but this correctly prepaid 36c rate is of even greater rarity.

Ex Vogel.

A beautiful Augustine Heard & Co. cover to Shanghai with the 24c and 90c 1861 Issues used to pay the double 57c rate for British Mail via Marseilles



LOT 2028 ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

90c Blue (72). Wide interpane straight edge at left, deep shade, used with **24c Brown Lilac (70a)**, crisp shade and impression, both stamps lightly cancelled by grids, red "N. York Br. Pkt. Paid Sep. 10" (1862) circular datestamp on folded letter to Augustine Heard & Co. in **Shanghai, China**, magenta manuscript "1.04" credit—carried on Cunarder *Persia*, departing New York September 10, 1862, arriving Queenstown September 20, then by P&O route—red "London Paid AT SP 22 62" circular datestamp, red crayon "2" double-rate British Colonial credit, "Hong Kong C NO 12 62" transit backstamp, light vertical crease clear of stamps

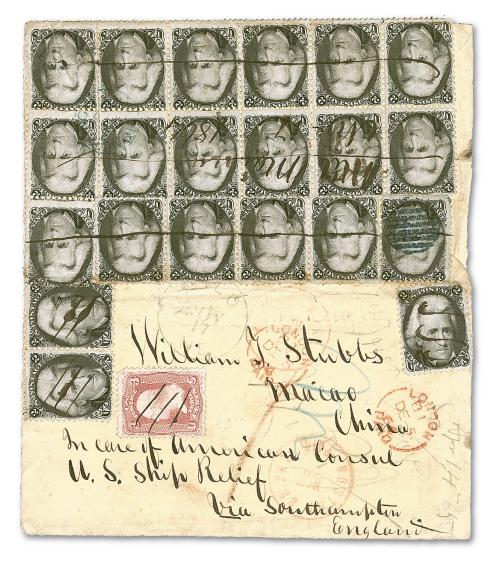
VERY FINE. AN ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLE OF THE 24-CENT AND 90-CENT 1861 ISSUES USED TO PAY THE DOUBLE 57-CENT RATE TO CHINA BY BRITISH MAIL VIA MARSEILLES.

The 57c rate to China by British Mail via Marseilles was effective from December 1861 to June 1863, then reduced to 53c. This cover was rated \$1.14 according to the quarter-ounce increments (¾ to one-ounce letter) and \$1.04 was credited to Great Britain because it was carried by British Packet.

Ex Steinmetz and DuPuy. Signed in pencil by Stanley B. Ashbrook with typed and signed letter explaining rate and expressing his opinion that the cover is genuine.

Herzog-Starnes census no. 7 ("Cover Usages of the 90c 1861 and 1868 Issues", *Chronicle* 140). With 1981 P.F. certificate.

An astonishing 45c rate cover to Macau with 21 2c Black Jack stamps



LOT 2029 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

2c Black (73). 21 stamps including a **block of thirteen** and strip of four, used with **3c Rose** (65), all pen-cancelled on front and back of yellow cover to William Stubbs, care of American Consul, U.S.S. *Relief*, **Macau**, **China**, "Milo Me. Nov. 17" (1864) circular datestamp, additional "*Milo*, *Maine*, *Nov. 17*, 1864" manuscript postmark on block and blue grid cancel on one stamp (one wonders if the clerk started to use a handstamp and switched to a pen to speed up cancelling 22 stamps), red "Boston Br. Pkt. Paid Nov. 20" circular datestamp—carried on Cunarder *Africa*, departing Boston November 23, 1864, arriving Queenstown December 3, then by P&O route—there is no 40c credit marking, red "London Paid BI DE 5 64" circular datestamp struck twice, red crayon "I" British Colonial credit, blue Hong Kong transit datestamp struck on stamps on back (difficult to read date), as is to be expected there are some creases and small tears in the stamps, opened for display

A REMARKABLE BLACK JACK FRANKING PAYING THE 45-CENT RATE TO MACAU, CHINA, BY BRITISH MAIL VIA SOUTHAMPTON. ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR COVERS FROM THE STUBBS CORRESPONDENCE.

There are at least three covers from the Stubbs correspondence with the 45c rate to Macau made up almost entirely by Black Jack stamps. This is the finer of the two with 21 Black Jack stamps. It is unlikely that another cover has more than 21 Black Jacks.

Ex Atherton and Knapp.

LOT 2030 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500



2c Black (73). Used with 3c Rose (65) and horizontal strip of four of 10c Yellow Green (68), tied by target cancels and "Stratham N.H. Nov. 3" (1866) circular datestamp on cover to J. C. A. Wingate, U.S. Consul, Swatow, China, sender's directive "Overland via Southampton", red "Boston Br. Pkt. 40 7 Nov." 40c credit datestamp (additional backstamp without the integral credit)—carried on Cunarder China, departing Boston Nov. 7, 1866, arriving Queenstown Nov. 16, then by P&O route—red "London Paid 17 NO 66" circular datestamp, red crayon "1" British Colonial credit, "Hong-Kong C JA 8 67" transit and "A Swatow JA 10 67" receiving backstamps, reduced at left, right 10c crease and tiny tear, 2c diagonal crease, still Very Fine, with 2002 P.F. certificate

12c and 30c F Grill stamps on cover with Hong Kong Marine Sorter datestamp



Detail of backstamp



LOT 2031 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

30c Orange, F. Grill (100). Used with **12c Black, F. Grill (97),** cancelled by segmented cork and tied between stamps, "New Haven Ct. May 10" (1869) double-circle datestamp on yellow cover to Dr. V. D. Collins, **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "*Via Marseilles, France*", red "New York Paid All Br. Transit May 11" backstamp, red "32" credit handstamp—there were Cunard and HAPAG sailings that reached Great Britain on May 21, 1869—red "London Paid 21 MY 69" circular datestamp, "**Hong-Kong Marine-Sorter Singapore-to Hong-Kong, JU 24/1 69"** backstamp (Webb Ty. B-2e, "rare"), pencil receipt docketing "*Recd in Hong Kong June 30, 1869*"

VERY FINE. A COLORFUL 1868 GRILLED ISSUE COVER TO HONG KONG, SENT BY BRITISH MAIL VIA MARSEILLES AND BEARING A RARE HONG KONG MARINE SORTER BACKSTAMP.

According to the Webb book, the sorting of mail on board ship was first tried in 1857 and was found to speed the delivery of the mails on arrival in Hong Kong. The Governor of Hong Kong petitioned to make this a permanent position, but the scheme was not implemented. Seven years later, after the GPO decided that Hong Kong should assume greater responsibilities, the sorting plan was greenlighted. An official from the Hong Kong post office would meet the P&O steamer in Singapore and sort the mails during the trip to Hong Kong. The mails could then be delivered immediately on arrival or forwarded faster to their final destination outside of Hong Kong. The new service started with the arrival of mails at the end of July 1868. Mails were sorted between Singapore and Hong Kong, and another line was also established to sort mails between Hong Kong and Shanghai. There are five sub-types of Webb's Type B-2 Marine Sorter marking showing the date of trip. The Webb book describes them, and considers this sub-type "e" to be rare.

1869 Pictorial mixed-issue franking with Hong Kong Marine Sorter datestamp



LOT 2032

ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

2c Brown (113). Rich color, used with block of ten of 3c Ultramarine (114) and 10c Yellow Green, F. Grill (96), tied by target cancels, "Collington Md. Jul. 13" (1869) circular datestamp on cover addressed in violet to Dr. V. D. Collins, Hong Kong, China, sender's directive "Via Marseilles, France", red "New York Paid All Jul. 15" circular datestamp on back, red "32" credit handstamp—carried on Cunarder Malta, departing New York July 15, 1869, arriving Queenstown July 26, then by P&O route—red "London Paid 26 JY 69" circular datestamp, "Hong-Kong Marine Sorter Singapore-to Hong-Kong, SP 2/9 69" backstamp (Webb Ty. B-2b), receipt docketing "Recd Sep. 8th/69", Chinese characters on back, opened for display, position 4 of block with surface scrape, bottom left stamp of block missing corner, some expert cover repairs mostly on back and not affecting stamps

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A UNIQUE FRANKING PAYING THE 42-CENT RATE TO HONG KONG BY BRITISH MAIL VIA MARSEILLES. ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE WITH THE BLOCK OF 3-CENT 1869 STAMPS AND WITH THE HONG KONG MARINE SORTER BACKSTAMP.

According to the Webb book, the sorting of mail on board ship was first tried in 1857 and was found to speed the delivery of the mails on arrival in Hong Kong. The Governor of Hong Kong petitioned to make this a permanent position, but the scheme was not implemented. Seven years later, after the GPO decided that Hong Kong should assume greater responsibilities, the sorting plan was greenlighted. An official from the Hong Kong post office would meet the P&O steamer in Singapore and sort the mails during the trip to Hong Kong. The mails could then be delivered immediately on arrival or forwarded faster to their final destination outside of Hong Kong. The new service started with the arrival of mails at the end of July 1868. Mails were sorted between Singapore and Hong Kong, and another line was also established to sort mails between Hong Kong and Shanghai. There are five sub-types of Webb's Type B-2 Marine Sorter marking showing the date of trip. The example offered here is easily identifiable because it is the only one with a dot instead of a dash between the words "Marine" and "Sorter."

Ex Eubanks. With 2001 P.F. certificate.

30c F Grill and 12c 1869 Pictorial with Hong Kong Marine Sorter datestamp





Detail of backstamp

LOT 2033
ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

30c Orange, F. Grill (100). Superb centering, used with **12c Green (117),** tied by segmented cork cancels on buff cover addressed in violet to Dr. V. D. Collins, **Hong Kong, China,** sender's directive "Via Marseilles", red "New York Paid All Sep. 4" (1869) circular datestamp on back, red "32" credit handstamp—carried on Inman City of Brooklyn, departing New York September 4, 1869, arriving Queenstown September 13, then by P&O route—red "London Paid 14 SP 69" circular datestamp, "Hong-Kong Marine•Sorter Singapore-to Hong-Kong, OC [?] 69" backstamp (appears to be Webb Ty. B-2b), docketing with November 5 receipt date

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE COMBINATION OF THE 30-CENT 1868 F GRILL AND 12-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE TO PAY THE 42-CENT RATE TO HONG KONG BY BRITISH MAIL VIA MARSEILLES. ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE WITH THE HONG KONG MARINE SORTER BACKSTAMP.

According to the Webb book, the sorting of mail on board ship was first tried in 1857 and was found to speed the delivery of the mails on arrival in Hong Kong. The Governor of Hong Kong petitioned to make this a permanent position, but the scheme was not implemented. Seven years later, after the GPO decided that Hong Kong should assume greater responsibilities, the sorting plan was greenlighted. An official from the Hong Kong post office would meet the P&O steamer in Singapore and sort the mails during the trip to Hong Kong. The mails could then be delivered immediately on arrival or forwarded faster to their final destination outside of Hong Kong. The new service started with the arrival of mails at the end of July 1868. Mails were sorted between Singapore and Hong Kong, and another line was also established to sort mails between Hong Kong and Shanghai. There are five sub-types of Webb's Type B-2 Marine Sorter marking showing the date of trip. The example offered here is lightly struck, but appears to have the dot instead of a dash between the words "Marine" and "Sorter."

Ex DuPuy.



2034



Back

One of three recorded 24c 1869 Pictorial covers to China and the earliest recorded use of the 24c—enhanced by the rare Hong Kong-to-Shanghai Marine Sorter datestamp

LOT 2034
ESTIMATE \$50,000-75,000

24c Green & Violet (120). Rich colors, used with **10c Yellow (116)**, intense shade, both slightly creased at top from placement near edge, cancelled by square quartered cork of New York City, red "New York Paid All Br. Transit Apr. 7" (1869) circular datestamp on back of cover to John M. Nixon, **Shanghai, China,** sender's directive "Via Southampton", red "24" credit handstamp—carried on Cunarder Scotia, departing New York April 7, 1869, arriving Queenstown April 16—red "London Paid 17 MY 69" circular datestamp, red crayon "I" British Colonial credit, clearly struck "Hong-Kong Marine-Sorter Hong-Kong to Shanghae JU 3/8 69" circular datestamp on back (Webb Ty. B-6, RRR), small piece of cover missing from under 10c

VERY FINE. A MAGNIFICENT 1869 PICTORIAL COVER, COMBINING THE 10-CENT AND 24-CENT VALUES FOR THE 34-CENT RATE TO CHINA BY BRITISH MAIL VIA SOUTHAMPTON. THE APRIL 7, 1869, ORIGIN DATE IS THE EARLIEST DOCUMENTED USE OF THE 24-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE, AND THE HONG KONG-TO-SHANGHAI MARINE SORTER DATESTAMP IS A GREAT RARITY OF CHINESE MARITIME POSTAL HISTORY.

Only three 24c 1869 covers to China are recorded in the 1869 Pictorial cover census. This cover from the John M. Nixon, Jr. correspondence is the earliest of all 24c 1869 covers, followed by an April 23 use from New York to Mobile. It is also the earliest 10c 1869 cover in private hands. The April 1, 1869, 10c cover to Spain is part of the Charles A. Hirzel collection, which is permanently housed in the Swiss Museum of Communications.

According to the Webb book, the sorting of mail on board ship was first tried in 1857 and was found to speed the delivery of the mails on arrival in Hong Kong. The Governor of Hong Kong petitioned to make this a permanent position, but the scheme was not implemented. Seven years later, after the GPO decided that Hong Kong should assume greater responsibilities, the sorting plan was greenlighted. An official from the Hong Kong post office would meet the P&O steamer in Singapore and sort the mails during the trip to Hong Kong. The mails could then be delivered immediately on arrival or forwarded faster to their final destination outside of Hong Kong. The new service started with the arrival of mails at the end of July 1868. Mails were sorted between Singapore and Hong Kong, and another line was also established to sort mails between Hong Kong and Shanghai. Webb states that the Hong Kong-to-Shanghai Marine Sorter Type 6 marking is rare (page 351). At the time he wrote his book, Webb was aware of only one example from the first period, dated 13/19 March 1870. The marking was apparently reintroduced in 1874 and used until 1876.

Illustrated in *The 1869 Issue on Cover: A Census and Analysis* (color plate 10); Michael Laurence, "British Mail Covers to the Orient during the 1869 Period," *Chronicle* 87, and Laurence's book, *Ten-Cent 1869 Covers: A Postal Historical Survey* (p. 106).

Ex Millard C. Mack and Alan Berkun. Signed in pencil by J. Murray Bartels with his note "Found II.8.32" and "Guaranteed OK." Also signed Stanley B. Ashbrook with his notation "Earliest Known Use of The 24c 1869"."

With 1949 P.F. certificate.



One of three recorded 24c 1869 Pictorial covers to China, and the only one to Chefoo—its rarity is augmented by the forwarder oval and 28c British Mail rate

LOT 2035

ESTIMATE \$40,000-50,000

24c Green & Violet (120). Used with pair of **2c Brown (113),** straight edge at left, tied by large circle of wedges cancels, red "Boston Paid Mar. 11" (1870) circular datestamp on small cover addressed to Miss C. B. Downing, **Chefoo, China,** sender's directive "via P.M.S.S. Co." crossed out and redirected via "London", red crayon "24" credit at lower right—there were sailings on three different lines in proximity to the departure and arrival dates—red "London Paid [23?] MR 70" circular datestamp, "C Malta MY 28 70" and "Hong-Kong C JY 4 70" transit datestamps on back, "Forwarded by Wilson, Cornabe & Co. Chefoo" forwarder's oval handstamp, small lot number label "1775" from the Knapp sale still affixed at right

VERY FINE. AN EXTRAORDINARY 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE COVER TO CHEFOO, CHINA, VIA HONG KONG. ONLY THREE 24-CENT PICTORIAL COVERS ARE RECORDED TO CHINA—ONE EACH TO CHEFOO, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI. AN OUTSTANDING USAGE MADE MORE DESIRABLE BY THE CHEFOO FORWARDER'S OVAL HANDSTAMP.

The 2c and 24c 1869 Pictorial stamps on this cover to Chefoo, China, pay the 28c rate by British Mail via Southampton, which superseded the 34c rate in January 1870. The United States retained 4c and credited Great Britain with 24c (one-shilling) for British service to Hong Kong. Because the 1869 Pictorial Issue was replaced by the Bank Note (Portrait) series in March 1870, few examples of the 28c rate to China are known with 1869 stamps. The forwarding agent, Wilson, Cornabe & Co., arranged to transport this cover from Hong Kong to the northern port of Chefoo.

The addressee, Calista B. Downing, appears in the *List of Protestant Missionaries in China, Japan and Siam* as arriving in Chefoo in 1866. She later joined the Watch Tower (Jehovah's Witness) missionaries, one of the first in China (see https://truthhistory.blogspot.com/2008/).

Illustrated in Jeffrey M. Forster's article, "2c 1869 Cover to Chefoo, China," Chronicle 222.

Ex Rep. Ernest R. Ackerman and Edward S. Knapp (Ashbrook file notes it was sold to Y. Souren in the Knapp sale).



View of Chefoo (Yantai) and surrounding area, circa 1870

Image Credit: Bonham's



2036



Back

The finest of four recorded 30c 1869 Pictorial Issue covers to China, and even more desirable with the Hong Kong Marine Sorter datestamp

LOT 2036
ESTIMATE \$75,000-100,000

30c Ultramarine & Carmine (121). Bright colors, used with 12c Green (117), both superb with wide margins, tied by circle of V's cancels on cover addressed in violet to Dr. V. D. Collins, Hong Kong, China, red "New York Paid All Br. Transit Jul. 31" (1869) circular datestamp on back, sender's directive "Via Marseilles", red "London Paid 10 AU 69" circular datestamp, red crayon "1" British Colonial credit at left is faint, clearly struck "Hong-Kong Marine-Sorter Singapore-to Hong-Kong, SP 16/23 69" backstamp (Webb Type B-2e, "rare"), receipt docketing at left indicating arrival on September 21, with contemporary manuscript calculation showing that sending via San Francisco would have resulted in its delivery 17 days earlier, manuscript "Please send the enclosed letter on to Canton" written in same ink as the address on top flap as well as "enclose it in an envelope & address it please" in pencil, small mended tears in top flap and slightly along top edge are not mentioned on accompanying certificate and do not affect stamps or Marine Sorter marking

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF ONLY FOUR RECORDED COVERS TO HONG KONG OR CHINA WITH THE 30-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE. ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE WITH THE RARE HONG KONG MARINE SORTER BACKSTAMP. A POSTAL HISTORY RARITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

The 12c and 30c 1869 Pictorial stamps pay the 42c rate to China by British Mail via Marseilles. The cover was carried on the Inman City of Brooklyn, departing New York July 31, 1869, and arriving at Queenstown August 9. It was then carried aboard the Peninsular & Oriental Massilia, departing Marseilles August 15 and arriving at Alexandria August 21. After traveling overland to Suez, it was carried on the P&O Deccan, departing August 22 and arriving at Galle September 6. It left Galle on September 8 on the P&O Travancore, arriving in Hong Kong on September 21 after a stop in Singapore on September 15. The mail on board the Travancore was sorted and datestamped with the Hong Kong Marine Sorter marking.

The total number of days for the journey was 57. The recipient carefully recorded the length of time this cover took to reach him, as well as calculating how long it would have taken if sent by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. route via San Francisco and Yokohama. His calculation shows that 17 days would have been saved (a third less time) had it been sent by the Pacific route. The shorter journey was facilitated by the opening of the transcontinental railroad just over two months earlier on May 10, 1869.

According to the Webb book, the sorting of mail on board ship was first tried in 1857 and was found to speed the delivery of the mails on arrival in Hong Kong. The Governor of Hong Kong petitioned to make this a permanent position, but the scheme was not implemented. Seven years later, after the GPO decided that Hong Kong should assume greater responsibilities, the sorting plan was greenlighted. An official from the Hong Kong post office would meet the P&O steamer in Singapore and sort the mails during the trip to Hong Kong. The mails could then be delivered immediately on arrival or forwarded faster to their final destination outside of Hong Kong. The new service started with the arrival of mails at the end of July 1868. Mails were sorted between Singapore and Hong Kong, and another line was also established to sort mails between Hong Kong and Shanghai. There are five sub-types of Webb's Type B-2 Marine Sorter marking showing the date of trip. This is the sub-type 2e marking, described by Webb as rare.

There are four recorded 30c 1869 covers to China, only one of which is listed in the 1869 Census book. All bear the same franking. The cover offered here is part of the Collins correspondence, which came to light in 1991 (Frajola sale 47). The Collins correspondence produced another 30c/12c 1869 cover, which is extensively restored along the left edge. A third cover to a different addressee was offered in the 1987 Rarities sale (lot 238). The fourth was sent to Hong Kong and forwarded to Yokohama.

Ex Gordon Eubanks. With 1999 P.F. certificate.

The inaugural sailing under the Pacific Mail Steamship Company mail contract—carried from San Francisco to Hong Kong on the S.S. Colorado, January 1, 1867



LOT 2037 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Green (68). Dark shade, tied by quartered cork cancel on folded cover to Carlowitz & Co., Canton, China, "M. C. G. Witte, 94 John St., New-York" blue oval handstamp and manuscript shipname directive "Steamer Henry Chauncey", manuscript "4" pence due rate, "Hong-Kong JA 31 67" circular datestamp on back, manuscript docketing "1867, M. C. G. Witte, New York, 10 December 1866, Recd 31 Decbr [sic] Answd." (the correct month of receipt was January)

VERY FINE. AN IMPORTANT POSTAL HISTORY ARTIFACT—A COVER CARRIED TO CHINA ABOARD THE *COLORADO* ON THE INAUGURAL TRIP OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY CONTRACT MAIL ROUTE.

This cover was carried from New York to Panama on the *Henry Chauncey*, a Pacific Mail Steamship Co. steamer launched in 1864 and operated on the New York-Aspinwall route from November 1, 1865, until 1869. It left New York December 11, 1866, and arrived in Aspinwall December 18. After the trans-isthmian railroad trip, the PMSS *Golden City* carried it from Panama City to San Francisco, departing December 18 and arriving December 31. It arrived in time to be carried to Hong Kong on the first contract sailing of the PMSS *Colorado*, departing January 1, 1867, and stopping at Yokohama on January 24. It continued on its westbound voyage the next day and arrived in Hong Kong on January 31. An additional 4-pence was charged to the addressee for postage to Canton.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 56).

The splendid Steamship COLORADO will be dispatched on TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, for HONG-RONG, via HONOLULU and KANAGAWA, carrying Passengers, Mails and Freight. Passengers and Freight will also be taken for SHANGHAE, to be forwarded from Kanagawa by Steamer.

Sacramento Daily Union 9/28/1866





LOT 2038
ESTIMATE \$750-1,000

2c Black, F. Grill (93). Horizontal pair used with pair of 3c Red, F. Grill (94), cancelled or tied by targets, "Bristol N.H. Apr. 19" (1869) circular datestamp on cover to J. C. A. Wingate, U.S. Consul, Swatow, China, sender's directive "By Pacific Mail", red "New York Paid All May 8" circular datestamp—carried on PMSS China, departing San Francisco Jun. 4, 1869, arriving Hong Kong Jul. 6—Hong Kong (Jul. 6) transit and Swatow (Jul. 8) receiving backstamps, faint toning, one 2c corner rounded, still Very Fine, attractive Black Jack use on 10c treaty rate cover to China

Unusual 2c and 3c 1869 Pictorial Issue combination to pay the treaty rate to China, with the scarce San Francisco "Paid All" large circle handstamp



LOT 2039 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

2c Brown (113). Two singles, rich color, used with two **3c Ultramarine (114)**, cancelled or tied by quartered corks with duplex "Boston Mass. Aug. 10 2 P.M." (1869) circular datestamp on cover to Sergeant J. F. Dumphy, Royal Artillery, **Hong Kong, China,** magenta **San Francisco "Paid All" in large double-line circle** handstamp—carried on PMSS *Japan*, departing San Francisco Sep. 4, 1869, arriving Hong Kong Oct. 5—"Hong-Kong C OC 6 69" receiving backstamp, top backflap replaced

VERY FINE. A RARE USE OF THE 2-CENT AND 3-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUES ON A COVER TO HONG KONG. THIS IS THE ONLY SUCH FRANKING WE HAVE OFFERED SINCE KEEPING COMPUTERIZED RECORDS. ESPECIALLY RARE WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO "PAID ALL" MARKING, WHICH WAS USED BRIEFLY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TREATY RATE PERIOD.

The 2c and 3c stamps pay the 10c treaty rate via San Francisco and Yokohama—most covers sent this way were franked with single 10c stamps. The "Paid All" marking was applied in San Francisco on outbound treaty mail. According to the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book, this large circle is rare.

Ex Eubanks. With 2002 P.F. certificate.

MAIL FROM CHINA

The earliest United States mail handstamp used in China on a cover from the United States Minister—one of two recorded examples in private hands





Vational Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

William Bradford Reed, circa 1860 (Mathew B. Brady, photographer)

LOT 2040
ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

Legation of the/United States. China. Clear strike of red two-line script handstamp on small cover addressed in the hand of U.S. Minister to China, William Bradford Reed, to Joseph Reed Ingersoll (as former U.S. Minister to Great Britain, 1852-53) in Philadelphia, Reed's directive "Via Marseilles", "Hong Kong 26 OC 1858" and red "BB London DE 15 58" circular datestamps on back, manuscript "24" one-shilling debit for British postage—carried to Southampton on Peninsular & Oriental route via Marseilles, then by New York & Havre Line Fulton, departing Southampton December 16, 1858, arriving New York January 4, 1859—entered U.S. exchange office at Philadelphia where "Philadelphia Am. Pkt. Jan. 5" (1859) circular datestamp and "45" due handstamp were applied, intact "WBR" red wax seal on flap

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF TWO RECORDED PRIVATELY HELD EXAMPLES OF THE "LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. CHINA" MARKING—THE FIRST KNOWN UNITED STATES MAIL HANDSTAMP USED IN CHINA—ON A COVER SENT BY U.S. MINISTER REED FOUR MONTHS AFTER HE NEGOTIATED AND SIGNED THE U.S.-CHINA TREATY OF TIENTSIN IN 1858. AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL ARTIFACT OF EARLY UNITED STATES POSTAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

William Bradford Reed was appointed Minister to China from 1857 to 1858 by President James Buchanan after Reed secured Whig Party support for Buchanan, a Democrat, during the election of 1856. Reed arrived in China in 1857 to negotiate a renewed treaty following the Second Opium War (1856-58), from which Great Britain and France had emerged victorious. Using the Most Favored Nation provisions of the 1844 Treaty of Amity, Peace and Commerce, Reed successfully argued for the same rights imposed on the Chinese by the British. The Treaty of Tientsin, signed on June 18, 1858, granted American government representatives the right to reside in Peking, reduced tariffs on American goods, and guaranteed free religious expression in China, which opened the door for Christian missionaries.

This cover enclosed a letter from Reed to Joseph Reed Ingersoll, who served one year as Minister to Great Britain, then returned to Philadelphia in 1853. Reed utilized the British postal system to send this mail to the United States. The 45c collected from Ingersoll included 24c for British postage between Hong Kong and England via Marseilles. Since an American Packet steamship was used to carry it from Southampton to New York, the U.S. retained 21c of the 45c.

One other example of this script handstamp is recorded, dated September 1, 1858, from Reed to Thomas Biddle in Singapore. Both are illustrated in the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 13). Ex Bilden.

"U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai, China." and "STEAM CHINA" handstamps on cover carried on the first eastbound trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Colorado



LOT 2041
ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

U.S. Consulate General./Shanghai, China. Clearly struck blue two-line handstamp on small blue cover to William T. Emory, Fisherville, New Hampshire, with sailor's endorsement "From U.S.S. Wachusett"—carried on the first eastbound (return) trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Colorado, departing Yokohama February 28, 1867, arriving San Francisco March 20—entered U.S. mails with bold "San Francisco Cal. 10 Mar. 21" 10c integral due rate datestamp, perfect bold strike of **red** "STEAM CHINA" handstamp, with original letter enclosure datelined "Shanghai, China, Feb. 15th 1867" from a sailor in the U.S. Navy to his parents and sister (see excerpt below)

EXTREMELY FINE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE RARE "U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL. SHANGHAI, CHINA." TWO-LINE HANDSTAMP, USED FOR A BRIEF PERIOD BY THE UNITED STATES CONSUL IN SHANGHAI ON MAIL CARRIED UNDER THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY CONTRACT—IN THIS CASE, ON THE FIRST EASTBOUND TRIP BY THE COLORADO.

Prior to the official establishment of the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai, effective October 14, 1867, the U.S. Consul, George Frederick Seward (nephew of the Secretary of State), was responsible for handling mail to and from American residents in China. When the Pacific Mail Steamship Company inaugurated contract mail service between China, Japan and the United States, Seward arranged to put mail onto a steamer that connected with the PMSS Colorado at Yokohama for its first eastbound (return) trip on February 28, 1867. This cover was among the letters Seward bagged for that trip. Based on the letter date and the Colorado departure, it was probably placed on board the Peninsular & Oriental Nepaul, departing Shanghai February 17 and arriving Yokohama February 21. The Colorado, after leaving Yokohama February 28, arrived in San Francisco March 20. Mail from this trip addressed to San Francisco was postmarked March 20, and overland mail was postmarked March



George F. Seward

21, the date of the next departure. There are ten reported covers from the *Colorado's* maiden eastbound trip, all of which bear the "STEAM CHINA" handstamp, seven struck in red and three in black (source: Frajola-Perlman-Scamp, pages 57, 86-88). Even fewer examples of the consulate marking are known. Other covers with the "STEAM CHINA" handstamp are offered in lots 2071 and 2075.

The enclosure is four pages without a signature line, so it is possible a second sheet is missing. Nonetheless, the letter contains a rather detailed report on the new postal arrrangements between the United States and China: "the new American mail line is quite an advantage to those who have the misfortune to be so far from home. This will go in the Colorado By the way of California & fifty days from to day you will have the pleasure of reading this. The Colorado came from Sanfrisco in twenty two days to Hong Kong & without doubt she will make a quicker time home. The line is not fully established yet there is only one steamer runing as yet but the Great Republic is launched & her mashinery is being put into her she will be running before long." [sic]

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 86). Ex Bilden.

First use of "U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai, China." handstamp after official authorization of United States Postal Agency in Shanghai



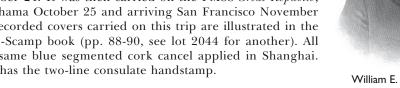
LOT 2042
ESTIMATE \$10.000-15.000

U.S. Consulate General./Shanghai, China. Blue two-line handstamp fully struck but second line is lightly inked, matching blue segmented circular cork cancel on 10c Yellow Green on White entire (U40) to William E. Blunt, Haverhill, Massachusetts, sender's directive "Via S.F. & Panama", top right of entire rounded and extended with tiny piece of paper

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED USE OF THE RARE "U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL. SHANGHAI, CHINA." TWO-LINE HANDSTAMP ON MAIL AFTER THE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI ON OCTOBER 14, 1867.

George Frederick Seward (nephew of the Secretary of State) was appointed U.S. Consul at Shanghai on December 23, 1861. On June 10, 1867, the creation of the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai was authorized by the U.S. postmaster general and State Department. The orders were sent by the Pacific mail route and reached Yokohama on September 26, 1867. From there they were carried on the PMSS branch-line steamer Costa Rica, departing September 28 and arriving Shanghai October 4. The vice consul, Willie Person Mangum, acknowledged receipt of the government authorization on October 14, 1867, which effectively established the newly formed U.S. Postal Agency in the U.S. Consulate building at 12 Chinkiang Road (source: Frajola-Perlman-Scamp, p. 88).

The "U.S. Consulate General./Shanghai, China." handstamp used before October 14, 1867, is properly defined as a consulate forwarding mark. After October 14 it is an official U.S. Post Office marking, applied with the authority of the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai. This distinction is not insignificant. Although undated, this cover can be assigned to the first eastbound mail after October 14, 1867. It was carried on the PMSS Costa Rica, departing Shanghai October 17, 1867, and arriving Yokohama October 24. It was then carried on the PMSS Great Republic, departing Yokohama October 25 and arriving San Francisco November 19. The three recorded covers carried on this trip are illustrated in the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (pp. 88-90, see lot 2044 for another). All three have the same blue segmented cork cancel applied in Shanghai. Only this cover has the two-line consulate handstamp.



William E. Blunt (addressee)

Ex Bilden.

The finest of three recorded examples of the United States Postal Agency in Shanghai datestamp with "U.S. Consulate General P.O.D." Post Office Department initials



LOT 2043
ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

U.S. Consulate General P.O.D. Shanghai 16 Jan. 68. Partly clear strike of blue double-circle datestamp with matching **blue segmented circular cork** cancel tying **10c Dark Green (68a),** small piece torn off at left when separated, on cover to Samuel Sloan at 26 Exchange Place, New York City, sender's directive "Via San Francisco", no other markings

VERY FINE. THIS COVER IS THE FINEST OF ONLY THREE RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE DOUBLE-CIRCLE DATESTAMP WITH THE "P.O.D." DESIGNATION, REFLECTING THE CONSULATE'S NEW STATUS AS AN OFFICIAL UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY. THIS MARKING WAS REPLACED BY THE LONG-LIVED SINGLE-CIRCLE DATESTAMP.

This was carried from Shanghai to Yokohama on the PMSS branch-line steamer *Costa Rica*, departing January 17, 1868, and arriving January 24. From Yokohama it was carried on the PMSS *Great Republic*, departing January 26 and arriving San Francisco February 16. No other markings were applied before it was sent by overland mail to New York.



Samuel Sloan (addressee)

There are only three recorded covers with the "U.S. Consulate General Shanghai" double-circle datestamp with the additional "P.O.D." designation for Post Office Department. The others are much less distinct strikes, both dated January 16, 1868—one on a wrapper with a 2c Black Jack and the other on a cover with two 10c 1861 stamps and the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval. The single-circle datestamp that superseded this marking also has the "P.O.D." initials. Blue ink was replaced with black ink when the new device was implemented.

Samuel Sloan, the addressee, became a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in 1864 and served as its president from 1867 to 1899.

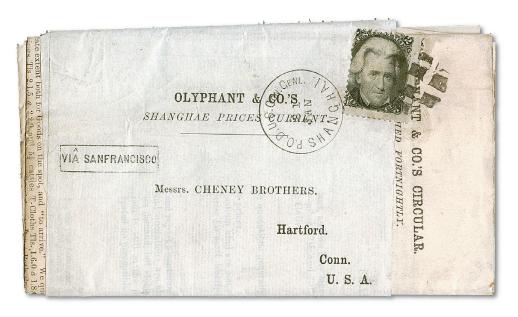
Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 92).

Ex Drucker.



LOT 2044
ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

2c Black (73). Tied by **blue segmented circular cork** cancel—used briefly by newly established **U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai,** but in this case without a consulate marking—on printed wrapper with "Olyphant & Co.'s Shanghae Prices Current" imprint and Cheney Brothers, Hartford, Connecticut, printed address, "Viâ Marseilles" overstruck by red framed "VIÂ SANFRANCISCO" handstamp, with original printed circular datelined "Shanghae, October 16th, 1867", cancel actually ties stamp to enclosure—carried on PMSS *Costa Rica*, departing Shanghai Oct. 17, 1867, arriving Yokohama Oct. 24, then by PMSS *Great Republic*, departing Yokohama Oct. 25, arriving San Francisco Nov. 19—the three recorded covers on this trip are shown in the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (pp. 88-90, see lot 2042 for another), all have the same blue segmented cork cancel applied in Shanghai—Very Fine, ex Dr. Rorke and Drucker, with 1981 P.F. certificate



LOT 2045 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

2c Black (73). Tied by perfectly clear strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai 21 Jan." (1869) circular datestamp and segmented cork cancel on printed wrapper with "Olyphant & Co.'s Shanghae Prices Current" imprint and Cheney Brothers, Hartford, Connecticut, printed address, framed "VIÂ SANFRANCISCO" handstamp, "Forwarded by/Olyphant & Co./Shanghai/20 Jan 1869" framed datestamp on back, original printed circular with stamp still affixed—carried on PMSS Costa Rica, departing Shanghai Jan. 21, 1869, arriving Yokohama Jan. 29, then by PMSS Great Republic, departing Yokohama Feb. 1, arriving San Francisco Feb. 23—stamp creased, still Very Fine, very rare use and one of the sharpest strikes of this datestamp extant, ex John Sussex ("Opening of China") and Mizuhara



LOT 2046 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

10c Green (68). Tied by quartered cork cancel and remarkably clear strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai May 26" (1868) circular datestamp on buff cover with printed address from the "U.S.S. Shenandoah" to Mrs. Ruth S. Kingsley, Tioga, Pennsylvania—carried on PMSS *Costa Rica*, departing Shanghai May 26, 1868, arriving Yokohama Jun. 3, then by PMSS *China*, departing Yokohama Jun. 5, arriving San Francisco Jun. 26—extraordinarily sharp strike of red "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp, "San Francisco Cal. Jun. 26" datestamp, Extremely Fine, a beautiful cover, the U.S.S. *Shenandoah* earned fame in the Civil War and went on to serve on historic missions in Asia, ex Bilden



LOT 2047 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

10c Green on Buff entire (U41). Cancelled by perfect strike of the distinctive negative "20" mirrorimage numeral in circle cancel, equally sharp strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai Mar. 20" (1869) circular datestamp, addressed to W. W. Wiggins, San Francisco, "PER UNITED STATES MAIL" straightline handstamp, "Forwarded by/Olyphant & Co./Shanghai/20 Jan 1869" framed datestamp and their red seal on flap—carried on PMSS Costa Rica, departing Shanghai Mar. 20, 1869, arriving Yokohama Mar. 28, then by PMSS Japan, departing Yokohama Apr. 1, arriving San Francisco Apr. 24—magenta "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp and matching "San Francisco Paid All Apr. 24" datestamp, opened for display, Extremely Fine, the rare "20" numeral cancel was evidently created for the March 20, 1869, trip and only used for that mail, with 2001 P.F. certificate

One of five recorded 1861-68 Issue covers from the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai to Canada—the only one with the rare "20" numeral cancel used at Shanghai



LOT 2048
ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

10c Dark Yellow Green, F. Grill (96). Two, one with interpane straight edge at left, deep rich color, tied by perfect strike of the distinctive negative "20" mirror-image numeral in circle cancel, incredibly sharp strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai Mar. 20" (1869) circular datestamp on blue folded letter datelined "Shanghai 19th March 1869" from Reed & Co. to Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal, Canada, sender's directive "Per Overland Mail Via San Francisco"—carried on the PMSS Costa Rica, departing Shanghai March 20, 1869, and arriving Yokohama March 28, then by the PMSS Japan, departing Yokohama April 1, arriving San Francisco April 24—magenta "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp, "Montreal PM MY 8 69" receiving backstamp, receipt docketing in inside panel

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF FIVE RECORDED COVERS WITH THE 10-CENT 1861-67 ISSUE USED FROM CHINA TO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI. THIS IS THE ONLY ONE WITH THE "20" NUMERAL CANCEL APPLIED AT SHANGHAI.

The 20c postage overpays by 4c the 10c U.S.-China and 6c U.S.-Canada treaty rates; the latter went into effect April 1, 1868. We record five 1861-68 Issue covers from China to Canada via the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai: 1) Shanghai Jan. 21, 1869, to Matthewson, ex Drucker (Sale 855, lot 14); 2) Shanghai Jan. 21, 1869, to Gunn & Co., ex Ishikawa, Schloss (Sale 820, lot 248); 3) Shanghai Feb. 20, 1869, to Gunn & Co., ex Ireland; 4) Shanghai Mar. 20, 1869, "20" cancel, to Gunn & Co., ex Ishikawa, Dr. LeBow, **the cover offered here;** and 5) Shanghai Dec. 21, 1869, to Gunn & Co., without China and Japan Steam Service oval, Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 103).

Two of these covers, including the one offered in this sale, are illustrated and discussed in Richard B. Graham's series on the China and Japan Steam Service (*Chronicle* 75 and 76). Of the five, only this cover has the "20" numeral cancel, which was evidently created for the March 20, 1869, trip and only used for that mail (another example is offered in lot 2047). Only four have the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 99).

Ex Ishikawa and Dr. LeBow.



LOT 2049
ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

10c Yellow (116). Two, fiery color, tied by three strikes of circle of wedges cancel, clearly struck "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai Jul. 12" (1870) circular datestamp on cover to Rev. S. W. Speer, Collins Depot, Mass.—carried on PMSS Costa Rica, departing Shanghai Jul. 12, 1870, arriving Yokohama Jul. 20, then by PMSS China, departing Yokohama Jul. 22, arriving San Francisco Aug. 12—"San Francisco Cal. Aug. 12" backstamp, neat receipt docketing, Very Fine, with 1990 Holcombe certificate

A beautiful 1869 Pictorial and Bank Note Issue cover from China to England with the only recorded example of the "1871" year-dated U.S. Postal Agency Shanghai datestamp



LOT 2050 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Yellow (116). Deep shade, used with 6c Carmine (148), interpane straight edge at left, each stamp tied by circle of wedges cancel, perfect bold strike of "U.S. Postal Ag'cy Shanghai Dec. 12, 1871" circular datestamp on blue cover to Mrs. Charles B. Clark, Greenwich, England, sender's directive "Via San Francisco"—carried on PMSS Oregonian, departing Shanghai Dec. 12, 1871, arriving Yokohama Dec. 20, then by PMSS China, departing Yokohama Dec. 23, arriving San Francisco Jan. 15, 1872—magenta "San Francisco Cal. Paid Jan. 16" circular datestamp on back, London receiving backstamps (Feb. 15, 1872)

VERY FINE. A COLORFUL AND RARE MIXED-ISSUE FRANKING WITH THE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL AND 6-CENT 1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUES, PAYING THE COMBINED TREATY RATES FROM CHINA TO ENGLAND VIA THE UNITED STATES. THIS IS ALSO THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF THE "1871" YEAR-DATED U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI DATESTAMP.

The first use of this new device with the "U.S. Postal Ag'cy" designation is on this cover dated December 12, 1871. This is the only recorded example of this circular datestamp with a year date, which was removed in 1872 and never replaced. The 10c 1869 Pictorial and 6c 1870 Bank Note Issue stamps pay the 10c U.S.-China and the 6c U.S.-Great Britain treaty rates. This cover is illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 111), Laurence 10c 1869 book (p. 282) and 1869 Census book (p. 51).



205 I

The famous "Bradford" cover from Shanghai to the United States with the seven-times rate paid by 30c and 10c 1869 Pictorial stamps

LOT 2051
ESTIMATE \$150,000-200,000

30c Ultramarine & Carmine (121). Vertical pair, bright colors, couple short perfs, used with **10c** Yellow (116), vivid shade, tied by three strikes of circle of wedges cancel, full strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai Jan. 14" (1871) circular datestamp on linen-lined cover with printed address to Mrs. E. W. (changed to Mr. A. B.) Bradford, Enon Valley, Pennsylvania, "Prepaid" route directive imprint with manuscript "via San Francisco", "U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL/SHANGHAI" two-line handstamp at lower left, U.S. Consulate Shanghai red wax seal affixed to flaps, "San Francisco Cal. Feb. 17" circular datestamp on back, repaired edge tears and clipped corner at lower left

VERY FINE. THIS IS THE CELEBRATED 30-CENT 1869 "BRADFORD" COVER FROM SHANGHAI, WIDELY ACCLAIMED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT 1869 PICTORIAL COVERS EXTANT AND AN ICON OF CLASSIC UNITED STATES POSTAL HISTORY.

Although there is no year date on the cover, it was mailed from Shanghai in January 1871 by Oliver Bloomfield Bradford, who traveled to Shanghai with his parents in 1861 and was appointed vice consul in 1871. Several years later, Bradford was convicted of tampering with the U.S. mail and subjected to a congressional impeachment review (he was not impeached). Bradford went on to help build China's first railroad (Laurence, *Chronicle* 80).

This cover was postmarked at the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai and carried on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. branch-line steamer *Golden Age*, departing January 14, 1871, and arriving at Yokohama January 21. From Yokohama it was carried on the PMSS *Great Republic*, departing January 23 and arriving at San Francisco February 16. The San Francisco post office applied the February 17 circular datestamp on the back and sent it east on the relatively new transcontinental railroad. The "U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL/SHANGHAI" handstamp is an extremely rare marking—the other example known to us is found used as a forwarding marking on an 1867 cover (see Sale 1105, lot 2606).

Michael Laurence described the Bradford cover in his *Chronicle* series as "one of the great gems of 1869 philately" and devoted special attention to it in his 10c 1869 book (pp. 277-280). In the 1981 Sotheby Parke Bernet sale catalogue of the Ishikawa U.S. Post Offices in Japan collection, the late Calvet M. Hahn, who described the material, used the superlatives "magnificent and unique" in exaltation of this cover.

Of the approximately 50 covers known with the 30c 1869, only four originated in China or Japan:

- 1 30c pair, 10c No. 116, Shanghai, China, Jan. 14, 1871, to A. B. Bradford, Enon Valley Pa., ex Shierson, Dr. Riddell, Ishikawa and Dr. LeBow, the cover offered here
- 2 30c pair, 10c No. 116, Shanghai, China, Feb. 12, 1871, to Boston Trading Co., Boston Mass., in restored condition, Robert G. Kaufmann sale, M. Laurence collection
- 3 30c pair, 10c No. 116 pair on U40 entire, Yokohama, Japan, July 1, 1869, to Lyon, France, red "China and Japan Steam Service" oval, the so-called "Miro" cover, ex Walske
- 4 30c single, Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 24, 1870, to Ernest Martin, Marseilles, France, PhilaMercury no. 22784

Illustrated in *The 1869 Issue on Cover: A Census and Analysis* (color plate 17); Michael Laurence, *Ten-Cent 1869 Covers: A Postal Historical Survey* (p. 278); Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 108); ANPHILEX '71 exhibition catalogue, where exhibited by Dr. and Mrs. John D. Riddell (photo p. 35, entry p. 50).

Ex Charles A. Shierson, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Riddell, Ryohei Ishikawa and Dr. Robert H. LeBow. Signed by Stanley B. Ashbrook.

With 2004 P.F. certificate.



2052

One of eleven United States and China Large Dragon Issue mixed-franking covers, of which only four have a 5-candarins stamp—this is also the earliest recorded use of the 1882 One-candarin Wide Setting

LOT 2052 ESTIMATE \$50,000-75,000

5c Blue (179). Tied by circle of wedges cancel, "U.S. Postal Ag'cy Shanghai Jul. 26" (1882) circular datestamp on cover from Tientsin, China, to R. Fred Weller in Westfield, Massachusetts, sender's directive "Via San Francisco", used with China 1882 Wide Setting 1ca Dark Green (4a) and 5ca Orange Yellow (6), tied on back by two strikes of large Tientsin seal (Type B), also on back are "Customs Tientsin Jul. 17 82" and "Customs Shanghai Jul. 21 82" double-circle datestamps (the latter tying 5ca stamp)—carried on the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. Coptic, arriving San Francisco August 27, 1882—magenta "San Francisco Cal. Pd. All Aug. 28" circular datestamp and "Westfield Mass. Sep. 4" octagonal receiving datestamp, receipt docketing "Westfield Sept. 4", opened for display, 5ca with tiny tear at top, slight wear at right

VERY FINE. ONE OF ELEVEN COVERS WITH UNITED STATES AND CHINA LARGE DRAGON MIXED FRANKINGS—AMONG THIS ELITE GROUP OF POSTAL HISTORY ARTIFACTS, THIS IS ONE OF FOUR WITH THE 5-CANDARINS VALUE, ONE OF THREE WITH THE 7-CANDARINS FULLY PREPAID RATE, ONE OF FIVE USED FROM TIENTSIN, AND IT IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE ONE-CANDARIN WIDE SETTING ISSUE. A MAGNIFICENT COVER WITH MULTI-FACETED APPEAL.

The Postal Tariff of November 1879 notice set the rate between any two Customs post offices at a uniform 3 candarins. Postage could be paid by affixing the 3-candarins Chinese stamp to the back of the cover and affixing the UPU-member nation's stamp to the address side. Alternatively, the sender could affix 7 candarins in Chinese stamps to the back—the additional 4 candarins was sufficient to pay for the UPU postage at the postal agency dispatching the mail to other countries.

In this case the 7 candarins fully prepaid postage was paid with two 1ca Dark Green stamps and one 5ca Orange Yellow stamp, both values from the Wide Setting plates. At the Customs Post Office in Shanghai, the 5c 1875 Issue stamp was affixed. It was cancelled at the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai and paid the UPU rate to the United States.

A total of 11 genuine covers with U.S. and China Large Dragon stamps are recorded (updated Whang census). Only 3 covers have U.S. and China Large Dragon mixed frankings reflecting the 7 candarins fully prepaid postage. A fourth cover has two 1ca and two 5ca stamps paying the double 6ca rate. The cover offered here is the earliest recorded use of the 1ca Wide Setting, according to the James B. Whang census book.

Whang census no. 148 (illustrated on color plate, p. 413). llustrated in Robert Pratt book (p. 214).

Ex Dr. Philip W. Ireland, and Anna-Lisa and Sven-Eric Beckeman.

A superb China 3-candarins Small Dragon strip of four and United States 5c Garfield on a beautiful mixed-franking cover from Peking to Michigan



LOT 2053
ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

5c Yellow Brown (205). Horizontal pair, dark shade, used with **China 1885 3ca Lilac (11) horizontal strip of four,** 5c cancelled by 4-bar grid, 3ca strip cancelled by three strikes of blue Peking seal (tied thru perf hole at right) on cover to Mrs. L. W. Pilcher, Monroe, Michigan, from Rev. L. W. Pilcher at the Wiley Institute, sender's directive "Via Japan", backstamped with matching blue "**I.G. of Customs Peking Feb. 11 87**" and partly readable "**Customs Shanghai Feb. 16 87**" double-circle datestamps, purple "**U.S. Postal Agency * Shanghai * 11 Mar. 87**" double-oval datestamp on front, magenta "San Francisco Paid All Apr. 4" circular datestamp and "Monroe, Mich. Rec'd Apr. 11 1887 9AM" receiving datestamp on back

EXTREMELY FINE. A COVER OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY AND QUALITY. THE 3-CANDARINS STRIP OF FOUR USED TO PAY THE DOUBLE RATE SETS THIS APART FROM OTHERS IN THE SMALL GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 20 REPORTED UNITED STATES AND SMALL DRAGON MIXED-FRANKING COVERS.

Reverend Leander William Pilcher was president of Peking University and a missionary with the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. He died in Peking in 1893. Another cover from Reverend Pilcher is offered in lot 2054.

Ex Risvold.



LOT 2054 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

5c Yellow Brown (205). Tied by "U.S. Postal Agency * Tientsin * 17 Nov. 88" double-oval datestamp on "Wiley Institute, Peking, China" corner card cover from Rev. L. W. Pilcher to R. P. Ingersoll, Dundee Mich., sender's directive "Via Japan", "U.S. Postal Agency * Shanghai * 30 Nov. 88" double-oval datestamp, magenta "San Francisco Cal. Paid All Dec. 22" datestamp and "Dundee Mich. Dec. 27 1888" receiving datestamp on back, very minor toning, Very Fine, the U.S. Postal Agency Tientsin marking is rare, this cover comes from the same correspondence as lot 2053, accompanied by letters from Reverend Pilcher to his family including transcribed Chinese song and verse (they are dated Nov. 28, 1876, and Nov. 7, 1888, and do not appear to belong with this cover), ex Risvold



LOT 2055 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

1c Ultramarine (212). Horizontal strip of four and single, straight edge at left, tied by two light but readable strikes of "U.S. Postal Agency * Tientsin * 25 Nov. 88" double-oval datestamp on cover to Mrs. H. H. Fairchild, Morristown N.J., "U.S. Postal Agency * Shanghai * 7 Dec. 88" double-oval datestamp, magenta "San Francisco Paid All Jan. 5" datestamp and "Morristown N.J. Rec'd Jan. 12 9AM 1889" receiving datestamp on back, stamps have slight crease and faults in first and fourth positions, still a Fine cover, the U.S. Postal Agency Tientsin oval is very rare and this is probably the only cover extant with five 1c stamps, illustrated on cover of *The China Clipper*, May 2000

The United States Columbian Issue used with Imperial China and German Offices in China stamps on a colorful redband cover



LOT 2056 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

2c Brown Violet, 3c Green, Columbian (231, 232). Each tied by "U.S. Postal Agency Shanghai 26 Feb 3PM 00" 1900 duplex datestamp and oval grid cancel on redband cover to C. Witt in Yonkers N.Y., blue "M. Breitenfeldt I.M.C. KiaoChow China" woodcut backstamp, originated in Kiaochow with China 1898 2c Scarlet (100) tied by "Kiaochow (20?) Feb. 1900" double-line oval datestamp, German Offices in China 1898 20pf Overprint, 45° Angle (4a), tied by "Tsingtau Kiaotschou" circular datestamp (date unclear), San Francisco datestamp on back (March 22)

VERY FINE. A COLORFUL AND VERY UNUSUAL COVER FROM THE INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT KIAOCHOW TO A NEW YORK CITY STAMP DEALER, WITH IMPERIAL CHINESE, GERMAN OFFICES IN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES COLUMBIAN COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES CREATING A PHILATELIST'S DREAM.

M. Breitenfeldt, the customs inspector at Kiaochow, is well-known for his philatelically inspired redband covers to contemporary dealers such as Maus and Witt. Examples of the Columbian Issue used from Shanghai cannot be found any other way, and they are rare.



German sailors in Kiaochow, China

Image Credit: Deutsches Bundesarchiv, Wikimedia Commons

A spectacular round-trip registered cover to Kewkiang, China, with United States 1895 Bureau and Shanghai Municipality Issue mixed franking



LOT 2057
ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

6c Dull Brown, 8c Violet Brown (271, 272). Tied by New York registry oval cancels on registered cover to Kewkiang, China, and returned to United States, addressed to William Callahan, sender's name "Baronn" and Lexington Avenue address at upper left partly eradicated, a wonderful array of markings described here in chronological order, starting with purple "NEW YORK, N.Y./AUG. 25 1896/REG. NO. 3289" and matching "NEW YORK/REG" in large framed grid handstamp over flaps, purple "REGISTERED/AUG. 30 1896/Tacoma, Wash." three-line datestamp on back, Tacoma exchange office registry label (FX-TA1) with purple "6367" handstamp, "Registered-Shanghai S OC3 96" square-framed datestamp ties "R/Shanghai/Local Post/No. 595" red and black registry label, red "Shanghai Local Post H OC 3 96" circular datestamp ties China (Shanghai Municipality) 1893 5c Blue & Black (156), addressee in Kewkiang could not be located and cover was returned to Shanghai, pencil "Not known" and "Oct 6" notations, magenta "Kewkiang Local Post 6 Oct. 96" double-oval datestamp on back, matching "R/KEWKIANG. CHINA/ NO. 495" registry handstamp, red pen "Unknown at Kewkiang" and line through "Kiew Kiang" in address applied somewhere in China, "U.S. Postal Agency Shanghai Nov. 9 11AM 96" duplex datestamp and oval grid ties all three stamps, sent back to the U.S. through San Francisco with purple "San Francisco, Cal. Reg. Div. Nov. 30 1896" doublecircle datestamp on back, "4906" dark purple handstamp applied either at U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai or at San Francisco, purple "REGISTERED/DEC. 7 1896/BRANCH P.O./STATION Y,/NEW YORK P.O." framed datestamp on back and matching "68852" registration handstamp on front, purple "B 12/6/96" in circle registration office datestamp on back

VERY FINE. AN ASTONISHING ARRAY OF STAMPS AND MARKINGS REPRESENTING THE REGISTRY SYSTEMS OF THE SHANGHAI AND KEWKIANG LOCAL POSTS, AS WELL AS THE UNITED STATES HOMELAND AND ITS POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI.

This cover was mailed during a transitional period in the history of the Chinese posts. According to Webb, an Imperial Decree announced in March 1896 formally established an Imperial Chinese Postal Administration under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. The Local Posts were absorbed into this new administration over a period of time, ending in November 1897. The cover offered here was sent approximately one month after the Imperial Decree, yet before it could fully be implemented. Although philatelic in nature, this cover is a legitimate use of the 5c Shanghai Municipality stamp to pay postage from Shanghai to Kewkiang.

Ex Drucker and Fortune Wang.

A remarkable inbound cover from the United States to the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai with a combination of Large Numeral and Bureau Issue Postage Due stamps



LOT 2058 🖂 ESTIMATE \$4,000-5,000

1c Deep Green (279). Horizontal pair, interpane straight edge at bottom, tied by "Philadelphia Pa. May 29 1:30P 1900" wavy-line machine cancel on Union College corner card cover with typewritten address to A. M. Bisbee, Custom House, **Shanghai, China,** part strike of June 6 transit backstamp (office unreadable), matching bold "T" handstamp and pencil "15" deficiency expressed in centimes per UPU regulations (equal to 3c), bold "U.S. Postal Agency, Shanghai Rec'd. Jun. 27 3PM 1900" receiving backstamp, red manuscript "12c" applied at Shanghai is the amount due in local currency, **Postage Due 5c Bright Claret, Large Numeral, and 1c Deep Claret, Bureau (J24, J31)** tied by blue **"U.S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China, Jun. 27, 1900"** double-circle ribbon-marker datestamp, stamps have faint toning, cover slightly reduced at left and small tear at bottom left

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE USE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE DUE STAMPS AT THE U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, PAYING THE AMOUNT DUE ON SHORT-PAID MAIL.

The U.S. domestic rate in 1900 was 2c. This cover from Union College was probably part of a bulk mailing, and the 2c postage was insufficient for the 5c UPU rate to Shanghai. It was rated with the deficiency (15 centimes, or 3c), and, in Shanghai the 6c due (double the deficiency) was paid by Postage Due stamps they had on hand, including the Large Numeral issue of 1891. The manuscript 12c marking represents the amount due in local currency at the 2 to 1 exchange rate.

Ex Drucker.

MAIL FROM CHINA TO U.S. POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

MAIL FROM CHINA TO U.S. POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

A rare interconsular post office cover from Shanghai to Japan, with the earliest recorded use of the new U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai datestamp



LOT 2059 ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Green (68). Dark shade, tied by incredibly bold strike of segmented circular cork cancel, sharp strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai Feb. 24" (1868) circular datestamp on blue folded cover to Bernard, Eccard & Raud in Yokohama, Japan, sender's directive "pr Costa Rica"—carried on the PMSS branch-line steamer Costa Rica, departing Shanghai February 24, 1868, and arriving Yokohama March 4—receipt docketing on inside panel, minor toning along file fold

EXTREMELY FINE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI SINGLE-CIRCLE DATESTAMP, WHICH REPLACED THE DOUBLE-CIRCLE CONSULATE DATESTAMPING DEVICE. ONLY FIVE COVERS WITH 1861-68 ISSUE STAMPS PAYING THE 10-CENT RATE FROM THE U.S. POST OFFICE IN CHINA TO JAPAN ARE RECORDED.

Letters between U.S. post offices in China and Japan were carried under the blanket 10c rate until the 6c interconsular rate was introduced. Based on archival correspondence, the rate is thought to have been implemented in mid-April 1870 (see Laurence 10c 1869 book, p. 281).

There are five recorded interconsular covers from Shanghai to Japan with the 10c 1861 or 1868 Grilled Issue paying this rate. In addition, there are four 1869 Pictorial covers (at 10c or 6c rates) and a number of Bank Note Issue covers.

The earliest recorded date the new single-circle datestamp was used is February 24, 1868. Two covers are recorded with this date: this interconsular cover with a 10c stamp and a wrapper to Hartford, Connecticut, with a 2c Black Jack stamp. Both covers are illustrated in the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 93).

Ex Perlman.

MAIL FROM CHINA TO U.S. POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

One of four recorded covers from the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai to Japan with the 1869 Pictorial Issue, one of which has 2c stamps



LOT 2060 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

2c Brown (113). Vertical strip of three tied at left by three bold strikes of circle of wedges cancel, heavily impressed by underinked strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai Sep. 20" (1870) circular datestamp on blue folded letter datelined Shanghai, September 19, 1870, to Pignatel & Co. in Nagasaki, Japan, "L. Vrard & Co. Shanghai" blue oval handstamp, sender's directive "pr New York"—carried on the PMSS branch-line steamer New York, departing Shanghai September 20, 1870, and arriving Nagasaki about one day later—docketed with September 21 receipt date

VERY FINE. ONE OF FOUR RECORDED COVERS WITH 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE STAMPS PAYING THE RATE FROM THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE IN SHANGHAI TO JAPAN, OF WHICH ONLY ONE HAS THE 2-CENT POSTRIDER STAMP.

Letters between U.S. post offices in China and Japan were carried under the blanket 10c rate until the 6c interconsular rate was introduced. Based on archival correspondence, the rate is thought to have been implemented in mid-April 1870 (see Laurence 10c 1869 book, p. 281). The Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book illustrates this cover and reports it is the earliest use of the 6c interconsular rate from Shanghai (p. 106). The earliest use of this rate in either direction is a cover from Nagasaki to Shanghai dated May 12, 1870, with three 2c 1869 stamps (ex Gross, Sale 1211, lot 523).

There are four recorded interconsular covers from Shanghai to Japan with 1869 Pictorial stamps: one with a 10c (April 1, 1870, at 10c rate), one with a 6c (offered in lot 2061), one with a 3c pair, and this cover with a 2c strip of three. In addition, there are two 1869 Pictorial covers *from* Japan to Shanghai (one offered in lot 2094), as well as 1869 covers between U.S. post offices in Japan.

The PMSS New York was used to carry mail between Shanghai and Japan if the mail was not connecting with a PMSS steamer at Yokohama for outbound eastbound trips. For all connecting mail, the PMSS Great Republic was used (Frajola-Perlman-Scamp, p. 106).

Ex Riddell (illustrated in their pamphlet, p. 9) and Mizuhara.

One of four recorded covers from the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai to Japan with the 1869 Pictorial Issue, one of which has a 6c stamp



LOT 2061 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

6c Ultramarine (115). Tied by bold strike of circle of wedges cancel, partly clear strike of "P.O.D. U.S. Con. Genl. Shanghai May 31" (1870) circular datestamp on blue folded letter datelined Shanghai, May 31, 1870, from Vrard & Co. to Pignatel & Co. in Nagasaki, Japan, sender's directive "per Str. 'Oregonian'"—carried on the PMSS branch-line steamer Oregonian, departing Shanghai May 31, 1870, and arriving Nagasaki about two days later—docketed with June 2 receipt date

VERY FINE. ONE OF FOUR RECORDED COVERS WITH 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE STAMPS PAYING THE RATE FROM THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE IN SHANGHAI TO JAPAN, OF WHICH ONLY ONE HAS THE 6-CENT STAMP.

Letters between U.S. post offices in China and Japan were carried under the blanket 10c rate until the 6c interconsular rate was introduced. Based on archival correspondence, the rate is thought to have been implemented in mid-April 1870 (see Laurence 10c 1869 book, p. 281). The earliest use of this rate in either direction is a cover from Nagasaki to Shanghai dated May 12, 1870, with three 2c 1869 stamps (ex Gross, Sale 1211, lot 523). The cover offered here is the second earliest.

There are four recorded interconsular covers from Shanghai to Japan with 1869 Pictorial stamps: one with a 10c (April 1, 1870, at 10c rate), this cover with a 6c, one with a 3c pair, and one with a 2c strip of three (offered in lot 2060). In addition, there are two 1869 Pictorial covers *from* Japan to Shanghai (one offered in lot 2094), as well as 1869 covers between U.S. post offices in Japan.

The PMSS *Oregonian* was used to carry mail between Shanghai and Japan if the mail was not connecting with a PMSS steamer at Yokohama for outbound eastbound trips. For all connecting mail, the PMSS *Great Republic* was used (Frajola-Perlman-Scamp, p. 106).

Illustrated in Rose 1869 book (p. 68).

Ex Ishikawa and Coulter.



2062

One of two recorded German and United States mixed-franking covers involving the U.S. post offices in China or Japan

LOT 2062
ESTIMATE \$30,000-40,000

6c Carmine (148). Two, deep rich color, used as forwarding postage with Germany 1872 1gr Rose, Large Shield (17) and three 5gr Bister, Large Shield (20), tied by "Bremen 23 4 74" (April 23, 1874) circular datestamps on cover to J. L. Ruyter Jr., a clerk in the firm of Schmidt, Westphal & Co., Nagasaki, Japan, sender's directive "Via Marseille", blue "Allemagne Paq. Paris 1E/25 Avril 74" arrival datestamp, red "P.D." handstamp, carried on the French postal route from Marseilles to Shanghai, "Shang-Hai Chine 6 Juin 74" French Post Office double-circle datestamp on back, the cover was handed to the U.S. Postal Agency, two U.S. stamps were affixed to pay the double 6c interconsular rate and tied by circle of wedges cancels, "U.S. Postal Ag'cy Shanghai Jun. 10" circular datestamp—carried on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. branch-line steamer Golden Age, departing Shanghai June 10, 1874, and arriving Nagasaki days later—docketing on back indicates June 14 receipt date

EXTREMELY FINE. A TRULY REMARKABLE MIXED-FRANKING COVER—ORIGINATING IN GERMANY WITH THE 1872 LARGE SHIELD ISSUE PAYING POSTAGE TO SHANGHAI VIA MARSEILLES, AND SENT FROM U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI WITH TWO 6-CENT BANK NOTE ISSUE STAMPS PAYING THE DOUBLE INTERCONSULAR RATE. THIS BEAUTIFUL COVER IS WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND IMPRESSIVE ARTIFACTS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

This cover from Germany to Nagasaki, Japan, was mailed in 1874, the last year of the foreign post offices in Japan. Beginning January 1, 1875, the new Japanese Foreign Postal Service took over international mails, and the U.S. post offices in Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo and Hakodate closed.

Once this cover reached Marseilles, it entered the French postal system and was transported to the French post office in Shanghai. Since France had no postal service from Shanghai to Nagasaki in 1874, the correspondent's agent in Shanghai gave the cover to the United States Postal Agency, and an additional 12c for the double 6c interconsular rate was paid with the two Bank Note stamps—it must have weighed just over the half-ounce limit. The German 16 groschen postage was sufficient for the single rate. There is one other similar cover from the same correspondence. They are the only German-U.S. mixed frankings through the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai known to us.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 123).



View of Nagasaki, circa 1870s Image Credit: Uchida Kuichi, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons



2063

MAIL FROM CHINA TO U.S. POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

One of five recorded French and United States mixed-franking covers involving the U.S. post offices in China or Japan

LOT 2063
ESTIMATE \$20.000-30.000

6c Dull Pink (159). Used as forwarding postage with France 1871-72 25c Blue (58) pair and 80c Rose (63), tied by diamond of dots cancels, "Bordeaux Les Salinieres 4E/25 Juin 74" (June 25, 1874) double-circle datestamp on folded letter to Pignatel & Co., Nagasaki, Japan, sender's directive "Via Brindisi, outre Steamer", Paris June 25 and 26 backstamps, red "Paris a Modane 26 Juin 74" datestamp on back, black "P.D." (Paid to Destination) framed handstamp struck out with red "P.P." (Paid to Port) framed handstamp, carried on the French postal route via Brindisi to Shanghai, "Shang-Hai Chine 5 Auot 74" French Post Office double-circle datestamp on back, the cover was handed to the U.S. Postal Agency, a U.S. stamp was affixed to pay the 6c interconsular rate and tied by circle of wedges cancel, "U.S. Postal Ag'cy Shanghai Aug. 12" circular datestamp—carried on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. branch-line steamer Golden Age, departing Shanghai August 12, 1874, and arriving Nagasaki days later—docketing on back indicates August 14 receipt date, small tear at top right, trivial gum stains around 6c

VERY FINE. AN OUTSTANDING MIXED-FRANKING COVER, ORIGINATING IN FRANCE WITH THE CERES ISSUE PAYING POSTAGE TO SHANGHAI VIA BRINDISI, AND SENT FROM U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI WITH A 6-CENT BANK NOTE ISSUE STAMP PAYING THE INTERCONSULAR RATE. A COLORFUL COVER AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTIFACTS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

This cover from France to Nagasaki, Japan, was mailed in 1874, the last year of the foreign post offices in Japan. Beginning January 1, 1875, the new Japanese Foreign Postal Service took over international mails, and the U.S. post offices in Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo and Hakodate closed.

It was transported to the French post office in Shanghai on the route via Brindisi. As France had no postal service from Shanghai to Nagasaki in 1874, the correspondent's agent in Shanghai gave the cover to the United States Postal Agency, and an additional 6c for the interconsular rate was paid by the Bank Note stamp.

We record five covers with French and United States stamps used together to pay postage to or from China and Japan. Four were sent through the U.S. office in Shanghai and have Bank Note stamps. One was sent through the office in Yokohama and has a 3c 1869 stamp (offered in lot 2095). In addition to the five covers from France, there are two covers from Germany to Nagasaki via Shanghai, each with German and U.S. Bank Note stamps (one is offered in lot 2062).

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 124) and Matsumoto Jun Ichi, A History of The French Post Office of Yokohama (p. 196).

Small Calves and Roumet handstamps.

MAIL FROM CHINA TO U.S. POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

A rare interconsular cover from Shanghai to Nagasaki with the double rate paid by the United States 6c 1870 National Bank Note Company Issue



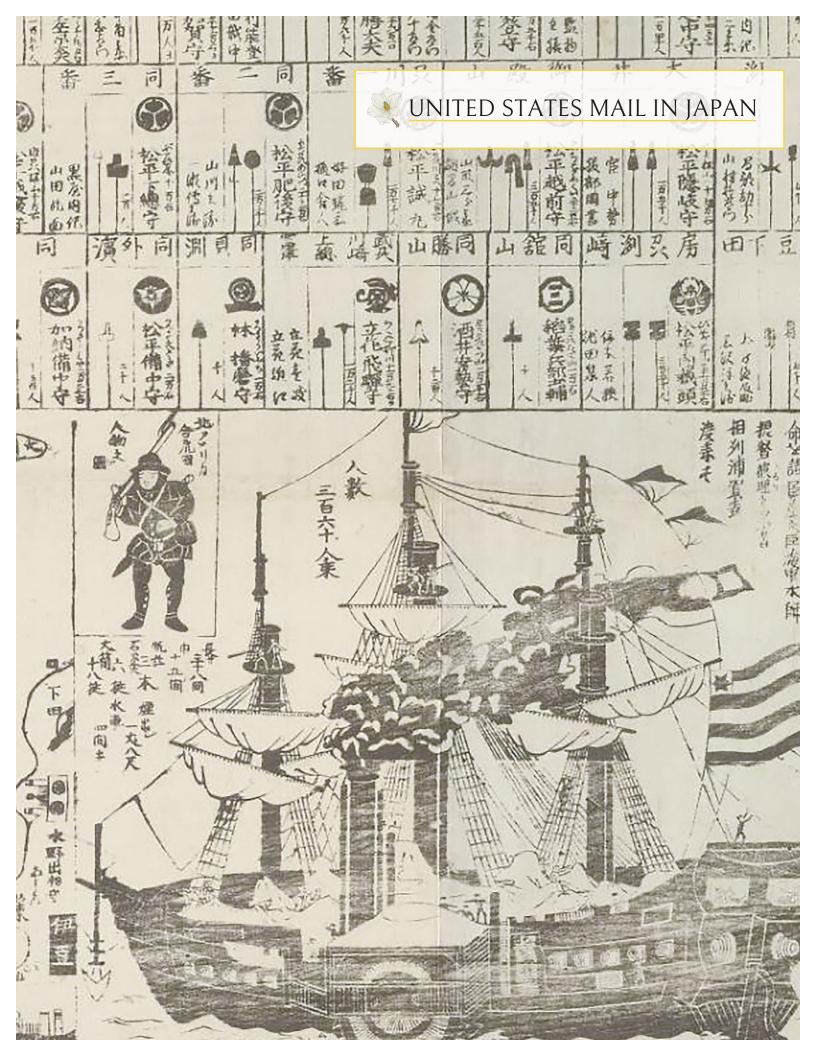
LOT 2064
ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

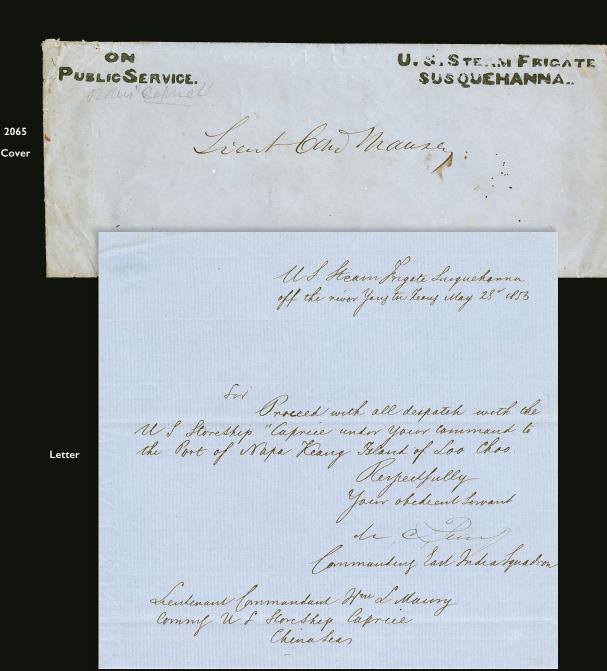
6c Carmine (148). Horizontal pair, deep rich color, tied by two bold strikes of circle of wedges cancel, "U.S. Postal Ag'cy Shanghai Oct. 12" (1873) circular datestamp on cover to J. L. Ruyter Jr., a clerk in the firm of Schmidt, Westphal & Co., Nagasaki, Japan, blue "Forwarded by Russell & Co. Shanghai Oct. 11, 1873" double-oval ribbon-marker datestamp on back—carried on PMSS branchline steamer Costa Rica, departing Shanghai October 12 and arriving in Nagasaki days later—docketing with October 14 receipt date, mended opening tear in backflap slightly affects forwarder's marking

VERY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL COVER WITH THE UNITED STATES 6-CENT 1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY ISSUE PAYING THE DOUBLE INTERCONSULAR RATE FROM SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI.

Ex Dr. Spicer and Fisher.

BRIEF INTERMISSION BEFORE START OF "UNITED STATES MAIL IN JAPAN"







U.S.S. Susquehanna, Commodore Perry's flagship, full starboard view—watercolor drawing by Taguchi Shumpei on the "Susquehanna & Mississippi Scroll," depicting Perry's expedition to Japan

Image Credit: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

PRE-CONSULATE MAIL IN JAPAN

U.S.S. Susquehanna official cover with May 23, 1853, letter signed by Commodore Perry, ordering the commander of the U.S.S. Caprice to "Loo Choo" (Ryukyu Islands) on Perry's historic expedition to open Japan to Western nations

LOT 2065 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$50,000-75,000

U.S. STEAM FRIGATE/SUSQUEHANNA. Two-line woodcut handstamp with matching "ON/PUBLIC SERVICE" two-line handstamp on 9.75 by 4-inch blue linen-lined envelope addressed to "Lieut Comd. Maury", pencil "Orders 'Caprice'" below the "On Public Service" handstamp, with original letter signed "M. C. Perry" as Commander of East India Squadron, datelined "U.S. Steam Frigate Susquehanna off the river Yang tse Keang May 23d 1853" to "Lieutenant Commandant Wm. L. Maury, Commg U.S. Storeship Caprice, China Sea", with orders to "Proceed with all despatch with the U.S. Storeship 'Caprice' under your command to the port of Napa Keang, Island of Loo Choo"

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF ANY OFFICIAL HANDSTAMPED MARKING ASSOCIATED WITH THE 1853-54 PERRY EXPEDITION TO JAPAN, WHICH LED TO THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA AND OPENING OF JAPAN TO RELATIONS WITH WESTERN NATIONS. APART FROM THE POSTAL HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COVER, THE LETTER SIGNED BY COMMODORE PERRY DURING THE EXPEDITION HAS ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE AS A HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT. WITHOUT QUESTION THE PREMIER POSTAL ARTIFACT RELATED TO THE OPENING OF JAPAN.

Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, the renowned Father of the Steam Navy and younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, was 59 years old and suffering from the effects of rheumatoid arthritis and alcohol-induced liver disease when he sailed into Edo Bay in July 1853 and successfully pressured the Tokugawa shogunate government to allow him and his military entourage to land on Japan's shores and present a letter from President Fillmore to Emperor Komei.

At first reluctant to take on what he considered to be a nearly impossible mission, Commodore Perry embarked from Hampton Roads on November 24, 1852, in command of the steam-powered U.S.S. *Mississippi*. After coal stops at Madeira, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon and Singapore, the *Mississippi* arrived at Hong Kong on April 7, 1853, where she was joined by two sloops of war, the U.S.S. *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*. The expedition's designated flagship, the U.S.S. *Susquehanna*, had already left Hong Kong to transport three diplomats to Shanghai. Perry ordered the *Plymouth* to Shanghai to instruct the *Susquehanna*'s commander to wait for the rest of the squadron to arrive.



Comm. Matthew C. Perry
Image Credit:
Metropolitan Museum of Art online

After stopping at Macau and visiting Canton, Perry traveled up the Yangtze River to Shanghai, arriving on May 4. For the next two weeks, preparations were made and the commander's flag was transferred to the *Susquehanna*. On May 16 and 17 the *Mississippi, Susquehanna, Supply* and *Caprice* embarked from Shanghai and anchored at the mouth of the Yangtze River. The *Plymouth* remained at Shanghai to guard American interests, and the *Saratoga* awaited the arrival of the expedition's interpreter. The entire squadron planned to meet at "Loo Choo," the American name for the Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).

On May 23 Perry ordered Lieutenant Commander William L. Maury to take the supply ship *Caprice* to Napha on "Loo Choo," which is documented in the letter offered here. The squadron landed there on May 26. After a mid-June visit to Ogasawara Island, they left for Japan on July 2 and arrived in Edo Bay on July 8. For the next five days, Perry and what the Japanese called his four "Black Ships" engaged in gunboat diplomacy to force the government to grant permission for a landing party to present President Fillmore's letter to the Emperor. On July 14 Perry was received at Kurihama Hall amid a display of American pomp and circumstance, and he presented the presidential letter, as well as three missives of his own and, according to some historians, a fourth message accompanied by two white flags, with instructions for how to use them in the event it became necessary.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 26).

Ex Ryohei Ishikawa and Floyd E. Risvold.

The only recorded cover to a member of Commodore Perry's return expedition to Japan that was carried on the first vessel to carry U.S. mail to Perry's squadron



LOT 2066 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

Earliest United States Mail to Perry's Expedition in Japan. "ORFORD•VILLE, N.H." arc handstamp with manuscript "Nov. 24" (1853) date and "Paid 65" rate on buff cover addressed to "Mr. John Sewall, U.S. Ship Saratoga, East India Squadron, Hong Kong, China, via South Hampton", rate crossed out with matching magenta "44" credit, despite sender's route directive this was prepaid for the higher rate via Marseilles, red "Paid DD 8 DE 8 1853" London datestamp, "Hong-Kong 13 FE 1854" circular datestamp on back, significant receipt docketing "Recd Jeddo Bay, Japan, Per 'Supply' from Shanghai, March 19, 1854"

VERY FINE. THE U.S.S. SUPPLY WAS THE FIRST VESSEL TO CARRY UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEMBERS OF COMMODORE PERRY'S 1854 RETURN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN, WHICH CULMINATED IN THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED COVER FROM THAT TRIP.

After departing from Japan on July 17, 1853, Perry's squadron sailed to China. He had informed the Japanese government of his intention to return, and, on February 13, 1854, a squadron of 8 to 10 ships and 1,600 men sailed into Edo Bay. An agreement was reached to convene at Kanagawa (Yokohama). With Perry's "Black Ships" anchored off shore, gifts were exchanged and the group was entertained by Japanese Sumo wrestlers and American minstrel performers. On March 31, 1854, the Convention of Kanagawa was signed, the crowning achievement of Perry's expedition.

This cover was mailed in November 1853 from the United States to John Sewall, a captain's clerk on the U.S.S. *Saratoga*, and reached Hong Kong on February 13, 1854. The U.S. storeship *Supply* had been ordered to join Perry's squadron in Edo Bay and, according to Sewall's diary, it reached them on March 19, 1854, the receipt date of the docketing on this cover. Therefore, this is the earliest mail carried to Perry's squadron while it was located in Japan, since no other vessel could have brought mail from the homeland any earlier.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 27) and described as "carried on the first vessel to transport mail from Hong Kong to members of the second Perry expedition while stationed in Japan."

A rare and important United States 3c Nesbitt entire usage, addressed to a member of Commodore Perry's expedition in Japan in April 1854



LOT 2067 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

3c Red on Buff Nesbitt entire (U2). Red "Philadelphia Pa. Paid Jan. 20" (1854) circular datestamp, matching "PAID" straightline handstamp with manuscript "45" rate, crossed out in magenta ink with matching "24" credit marking and cancel over embossed stamp, addressed to "Dr. Arthur M. Lynah, U.S.N., U.S. Steam Frigate Mississippi, Care of the American Consul, Hong Kong, China" and sender's ship-name directive "Baltic", red "New-York Am. Packet. Jan. 21" backstamp, red London "Paid CA 3 FE 3 1854" circular datestamp, "Hong-Kong 27 AP 1854" datestamp on back (lightly inked and difficult to read), slight edgewear

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE USE OF THE 3-CENT NESBITT ENTIRE TO THE FAR EAST, AND HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT AS A COVER DELIVERED TO A MEMBER OF COMMODORE PERRY'S RETURN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN ABOUT ONE MONTH AFTER THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA WAS SIGNED ON MARCH 31, 1854.

The U.S.S. Mississippi was the steam vessel commanded by Commodore Matthew C. Perry on his historic voyage to China and Japan in 1852-53. At Shanghai in May 1853 Perry's flag was moved from the Mississippi to the Susquehanna. The Mississippi took part in the July 1853 expedition to Edo Bay and returned with Perry's squadron in February 1854 for the second expedition and treaty signing. It was still in Japan in June 1854, as documented in Perry's narrative, so Dr. Lynah should have received this cover in May.

Ex Barkhausen.

A rare letter from a naval surgeon at sea, returning from the first Perry expedition to Japan, and a cover with a Canton datestamp and "Ship Letter/Victoria Hong Kong" handstamp



LOT 2068 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

Commodore Perry's 1853 Expedition to Japan. Letter datelined "Ship 'Richard Alsop', ship of 900 tons, Under sail for home, aft the Bogue [bayou] discharging our pilot, June 9th 1853," from Dr. Edmund L. DuBarry, U.S. naval surgeon on the U.S.S. Susquehanna in Commodore Perry's East India Squadron, with original small cover to Mrs. Edmund L. DuBarry, care of Dr. Franklin Bache (great grandson of Benjamin Franklin), Philadelphia, sender's directive "Via Overland Mail" and "via Southampton", backstamped with "Canton 21 JU 1853" datestamp (Webb Ty. 2) and "Hong-Kong 22 JU 1853" datestamp, partly clear strike of "SHIP LETTER/VICTORIA HONG KONG" two-line handstamp, red London "AN 20 AU 20 1853" datestamp, manuscript "2/" two-shillings debit (48c), manuscript U.S. "32" cents rate crossed out and re-rated "53" due at Philadelphia exchange office, notation on back "Last letter to his wife Emma Duane DuBarry" and "from my Grandfather Louis DuBarry, Surgeon—U.S. Navy—with Commodore Perry to Japan"—indeed, despite DuBarry's optimism in his letter ("I hope to see you in about four months & a half or may be even sooner"), he notes "I am very weak" and actually died at sea on this return voyage

VERY FINE. A RARE COVER AND LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN NAVAL SURGEON WITH COMMODORE PERRY'S SQUADRON DURING THE 1853 EXPEDITION TO JAPAN, SENT FROM CHINA AS A SHIP LETTER AND CARRIED BY BRITISH MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

During Commodore Perry's first expedition to Japan in 1852-53, the U.S.S. Susquehanna arrived in "Loo Choo" (Ryukyu Islands) on May 17, 1853, and departed May 26. In mid-June the squadron visited Ogasawara Island. The cover and letter offered here were sent by Dr. DuBarry, the fleet surgeon, during this phase of the expedition. He left the fleet and boarded the Richard Alsop on its return voyage from China, probably due to illness. Dr. DuBarry wrote this letter to his wife while at sea on June 9. It entered the British Post Office at Canton on June 21, 1853, and was treated as a ship letter at the British Post Office in Hong Kong on June 22. From there it traveled on the Peninsular & Oriental route, arriving in London August 20, for continued service to the United States by a Cunard packet.

The earliest recorded cover from Japan to the United States, sent from Hakodate in June 1855 on the schooner Caroline E. Foote's voyage home to San Francisco



LOT 2069 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

Earliest Recorded Cover from Japan to the United States. Sender's ship-name and route directive "Pr. Caroline E. Foote via San Francisco, Call. } Hakodada Japan, June 1855" on cover addressed in the same hand to Samuel Wetherill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bold "San Francisco Cal. 20 Sep." (1855) circular datestamp with "SHIP" and "12" due handstamps (10c plus 2c ship fee), pencil "R. Oct. 17" receipt docketing, lightly soiled and worn around edges

VERY FINE. THIS COVER—CARRIED BY THE *CAROLINE E. FOOTE* FROM HAKODATE IN JUNE 1855—IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED COVER FROM JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES.

The 1854 Convention of Kanagawa opened two ports to American vessels, Shimoda and Hakodate. A detailed account of the Americans who arrived in Japan on the *Caroline E. Foote* is found in a children's history book, *Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun*, by Rhoda Blumberg:

"Soon after news of the Treaty of Kanagawa was published in Hawaiian newspapers, a group of American merchants chartered a schooner, the *Caroline E. Foote.* They wanted to set up a supply depot and import-export offices in Japan. Using sailing directions that were published by Commodore Perry, they arrived at Shimoda in March 1855... The town had been hit by an earthquake and tidal waves in December 1854. All but sixteen Shimoda buildings had been destroyed, and hundreds of people had drowned... Six Yankee merchants, three wives, and two children from the *Foote* were housed in a temple... The passengers of the *Foote* became known as 'American Pioneers.' Although they stayed in Shimoda almost three months, they were unable to establish a trading post there. They left for Hakodate in June 1855, where they also failed."



Mr. and Mrs. Reed, their 5-year old daughter, and Mrs. Worth, wife of the captain of the *Caroline E. Foote*

The schooner *Caroline E. Foote* set sail from Hakodate on June 23, 1855, with the families on board. The vessel also carried the captain, nine officers and 150 men of the crew of the Russian frigate *Diana*, which was destroyed during the earthquake at Shimoda in December 1854. They brought the Russians to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, which they discovered had been abandoned, and from there the Russians boarded the American brig *William Penn (Daily Alta California 9/18/1855)*. This cover was carried to San Francisco on the *Caroline E. Foote*, which arrived September 17. It was postmarked with the September 20 departure date for the next Panama sailing.

Ex Kramer.

SHIP MAIL FROM JAPAN VIA SAN FRANCISCO

The only recorded cover from Japan to the United States with a U.S. Consulate Victoria, Vancouver Island, forwarder's marking



LOT 2070 🖂 ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

3c Rose (65). Deep rich color, used as forwarding postage on bright buff cover with Walsh, Hall & Co. "W&Co. Japan" embossed seal on flap from Francis Hall in **Kanagawa, Japan,** to Edward Hall, Ellington, Connecticut, care of Macondray & Co. in San Francisco, Hall's directive "'Somass' via Vancouver Island, Japan Oct. 3d", after a lapse of nearly six months the cover received a red manuscript "Forwarded from U.S. Consulate, Victoria, V.I., March 25, 1864, By 'Bro Jonathan" forwarding notation on back in the hand of Allen Francis, U.S. Consul in Victoria—carried on the California Steam Navigation Co. Brother Jonathan, departing Victoria March 27, 1864, and arriving San Francisco March 30—"San Francisco Cal. Mar. 30 1864" double-circle datestamp and duplex grid cancel, "DUE 4" straightline handstamp for 4c ship-letter rate to port of entry, delivered to Macondray & Co. who wrote "Recd San Francisco Mch 31/64" on back and crossed out their address, Macondray also applied the 3c stamp, tied by cogwheel cancel, which was struck twice more to obliterate the "Due 4" marking, bold "San Francisco Cal. Mar. 31 1864" double-circle datestamp at bottom right, opening tears in flap extend slightly along top

VERY FINE. THIS EXTRAORDINARY COVER IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF MAIL FROM JAPAN THAT WAS SENT VIA THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE IN VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. AN IMPORTANT COVER FROM THE EARLY PERIOD OF UNITED STATES AND JAPAN MAILS.

Francis Hall, whose family resided in Ellington, Connecticut, started a bookstore in Elmira, New York, in 1842. After the death of his wife and sale of his bookstore, Hall traveled to Japan in 1859 and worked as a news correspondent for Greeley's *New York Tribune*. After establishing himself in Kanagawa, in 1862 he became a partner in the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. Despite the company's success, Hall left in 1866 and returned to the United States. Hall kept an extensive journal of his experiences in Japan, which was published in 1992. He also formed an important Japanese art and antiques collection that was dispersed after his death in 1902. Many of the early covers from Japan to the United States come from Hall correspondence, and the origin notations reflect his careful journalistic mind. He also utilized different routes to send mail to the United States.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 38)

Ex Risvold.

A spectacular 1861 Issue cover from Japan to the United States with the rare "STEAM CHINA" straightline applied at San Francisco



LOT 2071 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

3c Rose (65). Two, beautiful color and choice centering, tied by cogwheel cancels and "San Francisco Cal. Mar. 21" (1867) double-circle datestamp with "**DUE 4**" straightline handstamp on blue cover **originating in Japan,** addressed to William Green, Bristol, New Hampshire, sender's ship-name directive "*Colorado*", immaculate condition

EXTREMELY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE COVER SENT FROM JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES AND CARRIED UNDER THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY CONTRACT ON THE FIRST EASTBOUND (RETURN) TRIP OF THE COLORADO.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. *Colorado* made its first eastbound (return) trip on February 28, 1867, from Yokohama to San Francisco. This cover from Japan was among the letters carried that trip. The *Colorado* arrived in San Francisco March 20. Mail from this trip addressed to San Francisco was postmarked March 20, and overland mail, such as this cover, was postmarked March 21, the date of the next departure. There are ten reported covers from the *Colorado's* maiden eastbound trip, all of which bear the "STEAM CHINA" handstamp, including seven struck in red and three in black (source: Frajola-Perlman-Scamp, pages 57-58, 86-88). Other covers with the "STEAM CHINA" handstamp are offered in lots 2041 and 2075.

This cover was subject to the 10c blanket ship-letter rate, since there was no treaty providing for a different rate on mail between the United States and Japan. Credit was given for the two 3c 1861 stamps, and the "Due 4" marking indicated postage due from the addressee to make up the 10c rate.

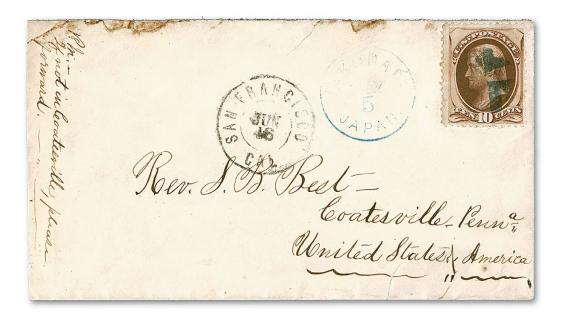
Illustrated in Jesse L. Coburn, *Letters of Gold* (p. 127), Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 58) and Matsumoto Jun Ichi, *A History of The French Post Office of Yokohama* (p. 190).

Ex Meroni, Ishikawa, Drucker and Walske.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

HAKODATE

One of three recorded covers with the U.S. Post Office in Hakodate datestamp



LOT 2072 🖂 ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Brown (150). Rich color, cancelled by blue crossroads cancel, matching "Hakodadi Japan May 5" (1874) circular datestamp, underinked mostly readable strike on cover from Flora Best Harris to her uncle, Reverend S. B. Best, in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, sender's directive "P.M. If not in Coatesville, please forward", with original 5-page letter enclosure datelined "Hakodadi, Japan, Apr. 27, 1874" from Flora to her aunt and uncle, chatty content about life in Hakodate and missionary work with her husband, Reverend Merriman Colbert Harris, short directive in letter "Address [your letters] in Care Mr. J. H. Hawes, U.S. Consul" (John Hart Hawes)—carried by PMSS branch-line steamer from Hakodate to Yokohama, then by PMSS Great Republic, departing Yokohama May 22, 1874, and arriving San Francisco June 16—clearly struck "San Francisco Cal. Jun. 16" double-circle datestamp, glue stains around small opening tears along top (could be removed by a paper conservator)

FINE. ONLY THREE COVERS ARE RECORDED WITH THE DATESTAMP USED AT THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AT HAKODATE, WHICH HAD A SMALL AMERICAN POPULATION AND LIMITED MAIL SERVICE IN 1874, BEFORE ALL UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN WERE DISCONTINUED AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1874.

Although the 1854 Convention of Kanagawa established Hakodate as one of the two ports open to Americans, the U.S. did not establish a post office there until much later, in 1873, around the time the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. began service between Yokohama and Hakodate. This post office was closed on December 31, 1874, when all U.S. post offices in Japan were discontinued, and the new Japanese Foreign Postal Service took over international mails on January 1, 1875. The short-lived Hakodate office—spelled "Hakodadi" in the datestamp—served a small community of British and American residents. British consular reports cited by Spaulding (Japanese Philately 181) show that in 1875 only 6 Americans and 22 other Western residents lived there, and in 1874 there were just 11 arrivals of a U.S. mail ship.

Illustrated on cover of *Japanese Philately* 181 (October 1972) and discussed further in June 1978 issue; illustrated in Riddell pamphlet (p. 11) and Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 199).

Discovered by William O. Bilden in 1961. Ex Robert M. Spaulding, Jr.

HIOGO (KOBE)

An outstanding 1869 Pictorial Issue cover from Japan to the United States, with triple 10c franking and datestamps of Hiogo and Yokohama post offices



LOT 2073 🖂 ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

10c Yellow (116). Vertical strip of three, cancelled by three strikes of "HIOGO JAPAN" double-circle handstamp on cover to Miss Jennie A. Owen in Hartford, Connecticut, the strip is also tied by segmented cork cancel and "Yokohama Japan Oct. 23" (1870) circular datestamp, sender's directive "Via Yokohama" at upper left, pencil docketing on back "Hiogo Jeddo Yokohama Sept. 29 to Oct. 4", "San Francisco Cal. Nov. 18" double-circle backstamp, the Yokohama marking strengthened in manuscript (most likely by Jennie Owen, who kept a careful log of the correspondence), few short perfs of little consequence, some slight edgewear

VERY FINE. A RARE MULTIPLE OF THE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE ON A TRIPLE-RATE COVER FROM JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES, POSTMARKED BY THE U.S. POST OFFICES AT HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA. THE HIOGO MARKING IS EXTREMELY RARE ON COVER, AND THE USE OF BOTH OFFICE MARKINGS ON ONE COVER IS EXTRAORDINARY.

This cover originated at Hiogo and was carried on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. branch-line steamer *Golden Age* as it traveled from Shanghai to Yokohama, departing Shanghai October 13, 1870, and arriving Yokohama October 21. It was then carried by the PMSS *China*, departing Yokohama October

23, 1870, and arriving San Francisco November 17. The presence of the Yokohama and Hiogo markings on the same cover is extremely unusual.

De Benneville Randolph Keim, a Pennyslvania native and prominent journalist, covered numerous engagements of the Civil War and Indian wars. In 1870 President Grant sent Keim to China as a special agent to investigate potential corruption in the U.S. consulates. He uncovered fraudulent activity by George F. Seward at the consulate in Singapore and nefarious dealings in the construction of the Woosung railroad. Keim also leaked the story of the Manchu rape of French nuns and massacre of Chinese citizens who converted to Catholicism.

Described and illustrated in Scott R. Trepel, "The Keim-Owen Correspondence: 1869 Covers from the Far East" (*Chronicle* 233).



De B. Randolph Keim



2074

A colorful and rare 1869 Pictorial Issue franking on a cover from Japan to Canada, with stamps tied by the U.S. Post Office "Hiogo, Japan" double-circle handstamp

LOT 2074
ESTIMATE \$30.000-40.000

10c Yellow (116). Used with vertical pair and single of 2c Brown (113), tied by four strikes of "HIOGO JAPAN" double-circle handstamp on mostly complete blue folded cover (intact large panel with backstamps) to Behling & Lamotte, Quebec, Canada, "Kniffler & Co. Hiogo (Japan)" blue oval handstamp and sender's directive "via San Francisco", "San Francisco Cal. Oct. 17" (1870) double-circle datestamp on back, "Montreal O. AM OC 25 70" and "Quebec C.E. OC 26 70" datestamps on back, bottom 2c is reaffixed in position where it originated—a bit of the Hiogo outer rim ties left side of stamp to cover—filing crease slightly affects top two 2c stamps

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THIS IS THE FAMOUS JUHRING-COULTER COVER FROM HIOGO—THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF A 2-CENT AND 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL FRANKING PAYING THE 10-CENT U.S.-JAPAN AND 6-CENT U.S.-CANADA TREATY RATES ON MAIL FROM JAPAN TO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES. ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE COVERS AND AN IMPORTANT COVER IN THE FIELD OF UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN.

This cover was carried from Hiogo to Yokohama on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. branch-line steamer *Golden Age*, which arrived Yokohama September 20, 1870. It was then carried on the PMSS *Great Republic*, departing Yokohama September 23, 1870, and arriving San Francisco October 16 (Sunday). It entered the Canadian mails at Montreal on October 26.

When this cover was sold in the 1977 Juhring sale by Sotheby Parke Bernet (lot 795), the bottom 2c stamp was missing. It appeared as an off-cover stamp in the same Juhring sale (lot 369), and eventually the stamp and cover were reunited by Elliott H. Coulter, who was alerted to the off-cover stamp by Richard C. Frajola. The story of this reunion was told by Michael Laurence in his article, "Frog Turns Prince" (*Chronicle* 109). Elliott Coulter always regarded this as one of his finest 1869 covers

Illustrated in *The 1869 Issue on Cover: A Census and Analysis* (color plate 9); Michael Laurence, *Ten-Cent 1869 Covers: A Postal Historical Survey* (p. 300); and Jeffrey M. Forster, "1869 Covers Showing the Hiogo Double-Circle Marking," *Chronicle* 251. Photographed and recorded by Stanley B. Ashbrook, who noted Hollowbush's ownership (prior to Juhring)—see online Ashbrook index card archive at The Philatelic Foundation.

Ex Frank A. Hollowbush, John C. Juhring and Elliott H. Coulter. The 1981 P.F. certificate no longer accompanies.



2075

KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA)

One of two recorded examples of the Kanagawa U.S. Consulate oval and "CHINA STEAM" straightline handstamp used together, and the only one in private hands

LOT 2075 ESTIMATE \$40,000-50,000

10c Green (68). Tied by unusually clear strike of "Forwarded by U.S. Consul, Kanagawa, Japan" double-oval and stars handstamp used as a cancelling device on blue front only addressed to Macondray & Co. in San Francisco, sender's directive "Pr. Colorado", red "San Francisco Cal. Sep. 14 Paid" (1867) circular datestamp applied on arrival, perfect bold "CHINA STEAM" straightline handstamp, side panels added to the address panel

EXTREMELY FINE. A RENOWNED ITEM IN UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE POSTAL HISTORY, WITH BOTH THE U.S. POST OFFICE IN KANAGAWA OVAL AND THE "CHINA STEAM" STRAIGHTLINE. THE OTHER RECORDED EXAMPLE IS IN THE MITSUI COLLECTION AT THE POSTAL MUSEUM JAPAN—THEREFORE, THIS IS THE ONLY ONE IN PRIVATE HANDS.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce signed July 29, 1858, expanded American access to Japanese ports beyond Hakodate and Shimoda, the two named in the 1854 treaty. The additional ports were Kanagawa/Yokohama and Nagasaki (from July 4, 1859), Niigata (from January 1, 1860), and Hiogo/Kobe (from January 1, 1863). Shimoda was closed to Americans six months after the Kanagawa port was opened, and Americans were allowed to reside in Edo and Osaka for business purposes.

Col. George S. Fisher was the U.S. Consul in Yokohama when the "Forwarded by U.S. Consul, Kanagawa, Japan" handstamp was first used in 1866. Fisher's term began with his arrival in 1862 and ended on December 31, 1866. His replacement was General Julius Stahel, a Hungarian soldier who emigrated to the U.S. and became a Union general in the Civil War. The U.S. Post Office at Yokohama was officially established on July 27, 1867, with the appointment of Stahel as postmaster.

The oval handstamp's first period of use started January 1, 1866. It was applied by Fisher as a forwarding mark on mail sent through the U.S. Consulate (see lot 2076). The device survived the great fire in Kanagawa on November 26, 1866, which destroyed the U.S. Consulate building, furnishings and all of Fisher's personal effects. The second period was from August to December 1867, when it was applied by Stahel as a cancelling device or postmark on mail sent through the U.S. post office. Unlike the 1866 covers, the Kanagawa oval's function on the August 1867 and later covers was to cancel the stamps or indicate the post office origin, not to identify the forwarding agent.

This address panel—to simplify the discussion, it is referred to here as a cover—was carried from Yokohama to San Francisco on the third eastbound (return) trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. *Colorado*, the same journey that carried the postal agreement between the U.S. and Hong Kong. This was the first trip after the U.S. Consulate in Yokohama was designated an official postal agency. The *Colorado* departed Yokohama August 24, 1867, and arrived at San Francisco September 14.

The five covers from the August 24, 1867, trip with U.S. stamps cancelled by the Kanagawa oval are:

- 1 10c No. 68, to Macondray & Co., SF Sep. 14 (1867), "CHINA STEAM", ex Ishikawa, offered here
- 2 10c No. 68, to Macondray & Co., SF Sep. 14 (1867), "CHINA STEAM", Mitsui (Postal Museum Japan)
- 3 10c No. 68 five, to Milan, Italy, SF Sep. 14 (1867), via NY and France, Frajola-Perlman-Scamp p. 130
- 4 5c No. 76 pair, to Boston, SF Sep. 15 (1867), Mitsui (Postal Museum Japan)
- 5 2c No. 73, Jun. 27, 1867, circular to Macondray & Co., no SF markings, ex Faust (Sale 1181, lot 1631)

Only two of the five above have the "CHINA STEAM" straightline handstamp, and only one is in private hands. They are the cover offered here (no. 1 above) and a nearly identical cover (no. 2, a front with one panel), illustrated in the Riddell pamphlet and formerly in the Baron Mitsui Takaharu collection, now part of the Postal Museum Japan. Following the five listed above (from the August 24 trip) are three other stamped covers with the Kanagawa oval: a 10c 1861 cover carried on the October 25 trip (PMSS *Great Republic*) and two covers carried on the December 6 trip (PMSS *China*), each with two 5c 1863 stamps. In total, there are eight stamped covers with the Kanagawa oval, including two in the Postal Museum Japan, leaving six available to collectors.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 130).

Ex Ryohei Ishikawa.

The earliest use of the United States Consulate in Kanagawa oval handstamp as a mail-forwarding mark—only three covers from this outbound mail are recorded



LOT 2076 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

Forwarded by U.S. Consul, Kanagawa, Japan. Double-oval and stars handstamp perfectly struck on cover to Reverend James B. Ramsay, Lynchburg, Virginia, sender's directive "Per 'Oriflame"—carried on the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Co. Oriflamme, departing Shanghai January 1, 1866, arriving Yokohama January 6, departing Yokohama January 10, and arriving San Francisco February 4; the Oriflamme carried the first news of the new treaty between the U.S. and Japan (https://www.maritimeheritage.org/ships/Oriflamme.html)—bold "San Francisco Cal. Feb. 5" (1866) double-circle datestamp and "SHIP 6" handstamp, sent by overland stage, with original letter enclosure datelined "Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 5th, 1866" from Reverend James H. Ballagh, who writes of the Civil War, life among the Japanese, the diversity of their community, church work, presence of soldiers, departure of the Wyoming in pursuit of the Confederate raider Alabama, and intention of U.S. to send vessels to Yokohama, neat receipt docketing, expertly repaired tears and edge faults at bottom (one small sealed tear just into oval)

EXTREMELY FINE APPEARANCE. THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE KANAGAWA OVAL HANDSTAMP ON MAIL FORWARDED BY THE U.S. CONSUL BEFORE THE POST OFFICE WAS ESTABLISHED IN JULY 1867. ONLY THREE KANAGAWA HANDSTAMPED COVERS ARE RECORDED WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO FEBRUARY 5, 1866, ARRIVAL DATESTAMP.

There are three recorded covers with the oval handstamp used as a forwarding marking, originating in Yokohama in January 1866 during Col. George S. Fisher's term as U.S. Consul. Two of the January 1866 covers, including this one, are illustrated in the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 40). The third is shown in the Riddell pamphlet (p. 3). Very few covers with the Kanagawa oval are recorded during the rest of Fisher's term, which ended December 31, 1866 (see lot 2077). In August 1867, during General Julius Stahel's term as Consul and the first U.S. postmaster in Yokohama, the first use of the Kanagawa oval as an official U.S. Post Office marking is found on five recorded covers carried on the August 24, 1867, trip of the PMSS *Colorado* (see lot 2075).

Ex Ishikawa, Kramer and Walske.

An extraordinarily bold strike of the United States Consulate in Kanagawa oval handstamp on a June 1866 ship letter to San Francisco



LOT 2077

ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

Forwarded by U.S. Consul, Kanagawa, Japan. Double-oval and stars handstamp with every letter and star boldly struck on blue folded letter to Gildemeister Muecke and Co. in San Francisco, stationery with Kniffler & Co. embossed crest, their Yokohama office blue oval handstamp on address side, sender's directive "Pr Ann Sanderson"—and notation "herewith 2 sample parcel w/address"—carried on the British brig Ann Sanderson, departing Yokohama June 7, 1866, and, after a delayed trip, arriving San Francisco September 16; after speculation that she was lost at sea, the September 17 Daily Alta California reported the Ann Sanderson had arrived, 98 days from Yokohama and 31 days from Honolulu—bold "San Francisco Cal. Sep. 16" (1866) double-circle datestamp and blue crayon "8" cents due, the letter is in German, receipt docketing on inside panel, file fold passes through marking without effect, some scattered rust-colored spots

VERY FINE OVERALL AND A MAGNIFICENT STRIKE. AN EXTREMELY RARE USE OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE KANAGAWA OVAL HANDSTAMP ON MAIL FORWARDED BY THE U.S. CONSUL BEFORE THE POST OFFICE WAS ESTABLISHED IN JULY 1867.

The earliest recorded use of the Kanagawa U.S. Consulate oval as a mail-forwarding mark is on three covers sent in January 1866 during Col. George S. Fisher's term as U.S. Consul, which have San Francisco February 5, 1866, arrival datestamps (see lot 2076). Very few covers with the Kanagawa oval are recorded during the rest of Fisher's term, which ended December 31, 1866. In August 1867, during General Julius Stahel's term as Consul and the first U.S. postmaster in Yokohama, the first use of the Kanagawa oval as an official U.S. Post Office marking is found on five recorded covers carried on the August 24, 1867, trip of the PMSS *Colorado* (see lot 2075).

One other cover from this voyage of the British brig *Ann Sanderson* is recorded (Sale 966, lot 2139). That cover is addressed to Elmira, New York, and postmarked in San Francisco with a September 17 datestamp, the day of the eastbound mail departure. It is correctly rated "SHIP 6." The 4c rate for a ship letter addressed to the port of entry was free of any weight calculation. This letter to San Francisco was rated 8c due, twice the rate, which presumably was for two letters as noted at lower left.

Ex Lois Evans-de Violini.

YOKOHAMA

A colorful and extremely rare 1861 Issue cover from Japan to France with the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval



LOT 2078
ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

30c Orange (71). Used with **5c Brown (76) and 10c Green (68),** tied by two strikes of **large circle of V's** cancel—either an unrecorded type of Yokohama killer or applied at San Francisco—on part-printed folded letter and export prices current list from Aymonin & Co., **Yokohama, Japan, to Lyons, France,** addressed to Chavanne & Co., part-printed dateline "Yokohama, *31 Mars* 1869", sender's blue oval handstamp, red manuscript directive "Overland Mail"—carried on the PMSS Japan, departing Yokohama April 1, 1869, and arriving San Francisco April 24—partly bold strike of red "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp, "San Francisco Cal. Apr. 26" circular datestamp ties 5c—sent to New York, then on Inman City of Baltimore, departing May 8 and arriving Queenstown May 17—no New York markings, small red "PD" framed handstamp tying 5c, blue "Etats-Unis Serv. Am. Calais 6E/19 Mai 69" arrival datestamp ties 10c and 30c stamps, Paris-to-Lyon (May 19) and Lyon (May 20) backstamps, file folds in two directions clear of stamps, slight wear along horizontal fold

VERY FINE. A TRULY REMARKABLE COVER WITH THE SUPERFICIAL APPEARANCE OF A STANDARD 45-CENT RATE COVER FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE, BUT THE YOKOHAMA EXPORTER'S BLUE OVAL, RED "CHINA AND JAPAN STEAM SERVICE" OVAL AND SAN FRANCISCO DATESTAMP REVEAL THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS COVER—SENT FROM JAPAN TO FRANCE VIA THE UNITED STATES WITH THE 10-CENT TRANSPACIFIC AND 30-CENT TRANSATLANTIC RATES PREPAID.

The 15c U.S.-France treaty rate for mail sent via England was calibrated in 7.5 gram increments (or quarter-ounce in the U.S.), but the 10c U.S.-Japan rate advanced in half-ounce increments. For every step, the credit to Great Britain for transit on mail to France was 6c. Therefore, the correct postage for a letter from Japan to France via the U.S. and Great Britain was as follows:

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>0.25 and <=0.50 ounce = 40c (2 x 15c=30c plus 10c), credit 12c (2 x 6c)
>0.50 and <=0.75 ounce = 65c (3 x 15c=45c plus 2 x 10c=20c), credit 18c (3 x 6c)
>0.75 and <=1.00 ounce = 80c (4 x 15c=60c plus 2 x 10c=20c), credit 24c (4 x 6c)
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If this seems confusing from the vantage point of a modern-day collector, imagine how a clerk in a bustling mid-19th century New York foreign mail exchange office felt. In the case of this cover, which was probably overpaid 5c for the 40c combined rate, the clerk in New York did not even bother to mark a credit to Great Britain. It was treated as fully paid ("PD") in England and France.

Ex Bolton.

An exceedingly rare use of the 10c F Grill on a letter from Yokohama, Japan, to Italy with the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval



LOT 2079 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

10c Green, F. Grill (96). Pair and single with three strikes of Yokohama "X" chop cancel on folded letter from G. Bolmida, Yokohama, Japan, to Milan, Italy, addressed to Francesco Paganini, datelined "Yokohama 28 Septembre 1869" and "Via America", sender's red "OVERLAND ROUTE" straightline handstamp with manuscript directive which is difficult to read—carried on the PMSS America, departing Yokohama September 29, 1869, and arriving San Francisco October 20—clear strike of magenta "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp, matching "San Francisco Paid All Oct. 21" circular datestamp on back, red "New York Paid all Br. Transit Oct. 25" circular datestamp—carried on HAPAG Holsatia, departing October 26, 1869, arriving Plymouth November 4—blurry Italian arrival datestamp (November 11) and Milan receiving datestamp (also November 11) on back, short tear at top was previously sealed with tape, since removed and resealed with archivally safe Japanese tissue, leaving only a faint stain

VERY FINE. ONE OF THE FEW EXTANT COVERS FROM A UNITED STATES POST OFFICE IN JAPAN TO A EUROPEAN DESTINATION BEFORE THE BANK NOTE ISSUE PERIOD—ESPECIALLY RARE WITH THE "X" CHOP CANCELS, "CHINA AND JAPAN STEAM SERVICE" OVAL AND ITALY AS THE DESTINATION.

The two rates involved in sending this letter from Japan to Italy via the United States and Great Britain are 10c for the U.S.-Japan treaty rate and 15c for the treaty rate to Italy by Closed Mail. The 30c postage on this cover overpays the required combination rate, either through a change in the originally intended route, as Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book suggests (p. 143), or simply because the sender had 10c stamps and overpaid rather than underpaid the postage.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 143).

Ex Ishikawa and Risvold.

One of the largest recorded multiples on a cover originating in China or Japan, and especially desirable with the clearly struck "China and Japan Steam Service" oval



LOT 2080 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Green (68). Horizontal strip of four, well-centered, rich color, tied by four strikes of quartered cork cancel with duplex "San Francisco Cal. Dec. 23" (1868) circular datestamp on cover from Francis Hall in Yokohama, Japan, to Frank Hall, Elmira, New York, sender's directive "Per P.M..." (Pacific Mail steamer) partly covered by strip—carried on the PMSS Great Republic, departing Yokohama November 29, 1868, and arriving San Francisco December 22—clear strike of pinkish red "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp, slight wrinkling around edges which is evidence of two ounces of enclosures requiring quadruple 10c rate

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 10-CENT 1861 STRIP OF FOUR ON THIS COVER IS ONE OF THE LARGEST EXTANT MULTIPLES OF THE UNITED STATES 1861-68 ISSUE USED FROM JAPAN.

The only comparable 1861-68 Issue frankings from U.S. post offices in China and Japan known to us are found on covers from Shanghai to New York City (four 10c 1861 singles) and Kanagawa-Yokohama to Italy (10c 1861 strip of three and two singles), shown in the Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (pp. 96 and 130, respectively). Covers with large frankings of the 1869 Pictorial and 1870 Bank Note Issues are known.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 137).

Ex Perlman.

One of two recorded 2c Black Jack covers with the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval, which are also the only covers from China or Japan with five 2c Black Jack stamps



LOT 2081 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

2c Black (73). Five, including one pair and one with wide interpane centerline margin, tied together and at left by five strikes of **Yokohama** "X" **chop** cancel on blue folded letter datelined "Yokohama, April 25 1868" from Thorel & Co. to H. Hastings & Co. in Boston, sender's ship-name directive "pr. New-York"—carried on the PMSS New York, departing Yokohama April 28, 1868, and arriving San Francisco May 18—blurry strike of red "China and Japan Steam Service" oval handstamp, "San Francisco Cal. May 19" (1868) circular datestamp

VERY FINE. ONE OF TWO RECORDED COVERS FROM THE FAR EAST WITH FIVE 2-CENT BLACK JACK STAMPS PAYING THE 10-CENT RATE—THESE TWO ARE THE ONLY RECORDED BLACK JACK COVERS WITH THE "CHINA AND JAPAN STEAM SERVICE" OVAL HANDSTAMP. ONLY SEVEN COVERS ARE KNOWN FROM JAPAN WITH ANY FORM OF BLACK JACK FRANKING. A TRULY SPECTACULAR ARTIFACT OF FAR EAST POSTAL HISTORY INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

A review of past auctions and The Philatelic Foundation records located only seven 2c Black Jack covers originating in Japan. Two have the "Hiogo, Japan" double-circle handstamp, and on each the 2c stamp is used with two 10c stamps for the combined 10c steamship rate and 12c treaty rate to England. Three others are printed matter rates with one or two 2c Black Jack stamps (one is offered as lot 2082 in this sale). In addition to the cover offered here, we located only one other from Japan or China with five Black Jack stamps paying the 10c rate (ex Faust, Sale 1181, lot 1630). In fact, these two covers from Japan are the only examples of the Black Jack used by itself to pay the 10c rate on a cover from China or Japan, and they are the only two Black Jack covers with the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval.

Ex Dr. Rorke and Fosdyke-Ray. With 1978 P.F. certificate.

One of three recorded covers from Japan with the printed matter rate paid by the 2c Black Jack Issue—this is the only Black Jack cover from Japan to France



LOT 2082 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

2c Black, F. Grill (93). Two, each cancelled by **Yokohama "X" chop**, stamp at lower left tied on printed *Hiogo and Osaka Prices Current and Market Report* datelined at Hiogo-Osaka July 24, 1869, imprint "Forwaded [sic] Textor & Co.", addressed to J. B. David in **St. Etienne, France**, sender's directive "via San Francisco"—carried on the PMSS China, departing Yokohama August 2, 1869, and arriving San Francisco August 19—no United States transit markings applied as this was printed matter, red "15" decimes due handstamp, Paris-to-Clermont (September 8, 1869) and St. Etienne (September 9) backstamps, very fresh and pristine condition

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THREE RECORDED COVERS FROM JAPAN WITH 2-CENT BLACK JACK STAMPS PAYING THE PRINTED MATTER RATE AND ONE OF THREE BLACK JACK COVERS FROM JAPAN TO A DESTINATION BEYOND THE UNITED STATES—THIS IS THE ONLY ONE TO FRANCE.

A review of past auctions and The Philatelic Foundation records located only seven 2c Black Jack covers originating in Japan. Two have the "Hiogo, Japan" double-circle handstamp, and on each the 2c stamp is used with two 10c stamps for the combined 10c steamship rate and 12c treaty rate to England. Two have five 2c stamps paying the 10c rate and the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval (one is offered in lot 2081). Three are printed matter rates with one or two 2c Black Jack stamps, and of the three this is the only one addressed to a destination beyond the United States. It is also one of only three Black Jack covers from Japan to a destination beyond the U.S., and the only one to France. We have not factored the grilled-issue aspect into our statistics.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 142). This cover appears to have been unknown to American postal historians until it appeared in a Lahitte-Marsanoux auction in Lyon, France, in 2005.

A rare printed matter usage from Japan and the earliest recorded use of the 2c 1869 Pictorial Issue from Japan or China



LOT 2083 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

2c Brown (113). Horizontal pair, each cancelled by **Yokohama** "X" **chop**, used on folded prices current and shipping table (departures listed up to August 24, 1869) printed at the Hiogo News Office, addressed to J. B. David in **St. Etienne, France**, "Forwarded by Textor & Co. Kanagawa" blue oval handstamp on back, sender's directive "via San Francisco", "SHORT PAID" framed handstamp applied at New York exchange office, blue crayon "2" and "3" crossed out, magenta manuscript "70c" (7 decimes) due marking applied in France, partly readable St. Etienne receiving backstamp (October 1869), piece torn from top has been repaired and refolded to hide most of the missing piece (stamps appear to be in their original position)

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN EXTREMELY RARE USE OF THE 2-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ON PRINTED MATTER FROM KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA) TO FRANCE. THIS IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED COVER WITH THE 2-CENT 1869 USED FROM CHINA OR JAPAN.

This printed market and shipping report is one of several known pieces of mail sent to J. B. David in St. Etienne, France, through the U.S. or French post offices in Yokohama. This cover, listing an August 24, 1869, sailing in the shipping table, was carried on the PMSS *Great Republic*, departing Yokohama August 30, 1869, and arriving San Francisco September 18. The "X" cancel is one of a series of Japanese "chops" used on mail carried by PMSS steamers between San Francisco and Japan. This particular chop is identical to the one used to cancel stamps on the cover offered in Sale 911, lot 331, which was definitely carried on the *Great Republic* August 30 sailing. The pair of 2c 1869 stamps underpaid the required postage on this printed circular from Japan to France, perhaps because there was a handwritten letter attached at one point.

The earliest recorded cover with 1869 stamps used in China or Japan is the "Miro" cover with 10c and 30c 1869 pairs, which was carried on the PMSS *Japan*, departing Yokohama July 1, 1869, and arriving San Francisco July 20. The next sequential usage of 1869 stamps from Japan are three covers carried on the same August 30, 1869, trip of the *Great Republic* from Yokohama: the 2c cover offered in this lot, a cover with two 10c stamps and the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval (Sale 911, lot 331) and a single 10c on cover to Rev. Bingham in Ridgefield, Connecticut, also with the "China and Japan Steam Service" oval (Laurence book, p. 286).

Ex Coulter.

Triple-rate 10c 1869 Pictorial Issue franking on cover from Yokohama, Japan, with the United States Consulate imprint at "Yedo" (Tokyo)



LOT 2084 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

10c Yellow (116). L-shaped strip of three with one stamp folded over top edge, tied by Yokohama quartered cork cancels, "Yokohama Japan Nov. 24" (1870) circular datestamp on cover with "United States Consulate at" imprint and manuscript "Yedo, Japan" in distinctive hand also used for address to Mrs. James B. Parke, Buffalo, New York, sender's directive "Per Stm 'Japan"—carried on the PMSS Japan, departing Yokohama November 25, 1870, and arriving San Francisco December 20—magenta "San Francisco Paid All Dec. 20" circular datestamp on back, stamps have minor gum stains and short perfs, slightly reduced at right and small sealed tear in bottom right edge

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. ONE OF THE FEW KNOWN COVERS FROM JAPAN WITH THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE IMPRINT—ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE WITH THE TRIPLE-RATE 10-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE FRANKING AND YOKOHAMA DATESTAMP.



Charles O. Shepard

This cover was sent from Charles O. Shepard, a resident of Buffalo, New York, who served as the first U.S. Consul at Edo (Tokyo), U.S. Consul at Yokohama and Acting Minister (Chargé d'Affaires) in Japan successively from 1868 to 1874. It is addressed to his only daughter, Mary, who was married to James B. Parke and lived in Buffalo in 1870. Shepard's autobiographic account of his time in Japan was published in *The American Foreign Service Journal* (July 1925, available online).

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 149)—another cover from the same correspondence, with the U.S. Consulate imprint and one 10c 1869 stamp, is shown on page 146.

Ex Dr. LeBow. With 1985 P.F. certificate.

A spectacular "All 2 Cents" franking from Yokohama, Japan, to the United States, with a block of 20 and the rare boxed "PAID" handstamp





Digital facsimile of "PAID"

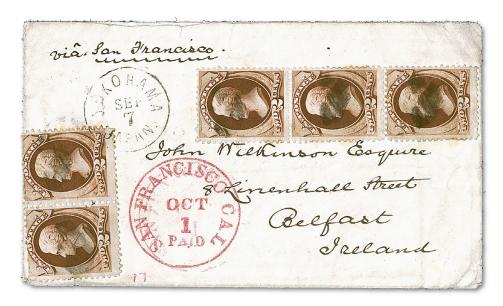
LOT 2085 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

2c Red Brown (146). 25 stamps for 5-times 10c rate, including a block of 20 affixed over front and back, tied by Yokohama circle of wedges cancels, partly struck "Yokohama Japan Nov. [23?]" (1874) circular datestamp on cover to Mrs. Allethere S. Gray, Yarmouth, Maine—probably carried on the PMSS *Great Republic*, departing Yokohama November 23, 1874, and arriving San Francisco December 18—the bottom row of block covers half of **red "PAID" in frame handstamp** which must have been struck in Japan before the stamps were affixed, blue crayon "50c" (and same crayon visible under the stamps), another pencil "50c" below that rate notation, opened for display, some creasing and minor faults as is to be expected

FINE APPEARANCE. A PHENOMENAL BANK NOTE ISSUE FRANKING ON A COVER FROM THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE IN YOKOHAMA—THE LARGEST BLOCK KNOWN FROM CHINA OR JAPAN.

The addressee, Mrs. Allethere S. Gray, died in Yarmouth, Maine, in 1883. No additional information about her or the family has been located, but it seems likely that this was written by a family member who was in Japan on a sailing voyage. The presence of the red "Paid" marking is significant. A reasonable scenario is the sender did not posssess any stamps and paid 50c postage (2.5 ounce rate) in cash. The "Paid" must have been applied by a forwarder or possibly by a consular/postal agent, and the "50c" notations indicated how much was received. The 25 2c stamps came from the Yokohama post office and were affixed partly over the "Paid." We could not find another example of this marking in any of the references consulted.

Ex Ishikawa and Albert.



LOT 2086 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

2c Red Brown (146). Vertical strip of three and horizontal pair on front and another horizontal strip of three on backflap, cancelled by quartered cork cancels, pair tied by clearly struck "Yokohama Japan Sep. 7" (1873) circular datestamp on cover to John Wilkinson, Belfast, Ireland, sender's directive "via San Francisco"—carried on PMSS China, departing Yokohama Sep. 7, 1873, arriving San Francisco Sep. 30—magenta "San Francisco Cal. Oct. 1 Paid" circular datestamp, Dublin (Oct. 21) and Belfast (Oct. 22) backstamps, some trivial perf faults, Very Fine, a remarkable franking for the 10c and 6c combined treaty rates, Ireland is a very rare destination for mail from Japan—this cover might have originated in Hiogo (see Frajola-Perlman-Scamp, p. 181, where illustrated and discussed)—ex Kramer



LOT 2087 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$1,500-2,000

6c Carmine (148), 10c Brown (150). Cancelled or tied by Yokohama circular cork, "Yokohama Japan Feb. 28" (1872) circular datestamp on cover to Mrs. Burton, Gravesend, England, sender's directive "Via San Francisco"—carried on PMSS Great Republic, departing Yokohama Feb. 28, 1872, arriving San Francisco Mar. 23—red "New York Apr. 3" circular datestamp, Gravesend receiving backstamp (Apr. 17), some slight edgewear causing small tears in 10c, still Very Fine, scarce franking paying the 10c rate to U.S. plus 6c rate to England, with 1986 P.F. certificate



LOT 2088 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

7c Vermilion (160). Used with 1c Ultramarine (156) and pair of 6c Dull Pink (159), 6c straight edge, tied by Yokohama circle of wedges cancel, 6c pair tied by boldly struck "Yokohama Japan Jun. 23" (1874) circular datestamp on small cover to Paul Ozier, St. Etienne, France—carried on either PMSS Granada, departing Yokohama Jun. 23, 1874, arriving San Francisco Jul. 10, or PMSS-chartered Vasco de Gama, departing Jun. 25 and arriving Jul. 11—"San Francisco Cal. Jul. 11" circular datestamp, red "New York P.D. 6 Jul. 18" 6c credit datestamp—probably carried on Inman City of Brooklyn, departing New York Jul. 18, 1874, arriving Queenstown Jul. 28—red "London Paid 29 JY 74" datestamp and matching "PD" oval handstamp, Calais arrival datestamp (Jul. 30), Paris and St. Etienne backstamps (Jul. 30), minor stain spots around edges, still Very Fine, a rare and colorful franking with 7c Bank Note stamp, 20c postage includes 10c U.S.-Japan and 10c British Mail rate to France, illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 164), ex Ishikawa, Albert and Landau, with 1981 P.F. certificate



LOT 2089 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

12c Blackish Violet (162). Used with 2c Brown (157) and 6c Dull Pink (159), 2c straight edge, tied by Yokohama circle of wedges cancel, clear "Yokohama Japan Mar. 10" (1874) circular datestamp on cover to Paul Ozier, St. Etienne, France, Wachtels & Co. imprint on flap, sender's directive "via San Francisco Per Overland Route"—carried on PMSS Alaska, departing Yokohama Mar. 10, 1874, arriving San Francisco Apr. 3—"San Francisco Cal. Apr. 4" double-circle datestamp on back, red "New York Paid to England Apr. 11" datestamp ties 12c, Calais arrival datestamp (Apr. 23) ties 2c, "10" decimes due and "GB/40c" Anglo-French accountancy handstamps, Paris and St. Etienne backstamps, prepaid for 10c U.S.-Japan and 10c British Mail rates to France, but sent by British Open Mail at the 4c rate, small nick at top, otherwise Very Fine, with Holcombe and Eichhorn certificates



LOT 2090 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$1,500-2,000

10c Brown (150). Horizontal pair, dark shade, Yokohama circular cork cancels, clearly struck **"Yokohama Japan Mar. 23" (1873)** circular datestamp on folded cover to Duplay Balay, **Lyons, France,** purple G. Bolmida handstamp—carried on PMSS *Colorado*, departing Yokohama Mar. 23, 1873, arriving San Francisco Apr. 13—"San Francisco Cal. Apr. 14" double-circle datestamp ties pair, red "New York Paid 6 Apr. 23" 6c credit datestamp, red "London Paid 6 MY 73" datestamp and matching "PD" oval handstamp, Calais arrival datestamp (May 7), Paris and Lyons (May 8) backstamps, Extremely Fine, the pair pays 10c U.S.-Japan and 10c British Mail rates to France



LOT 2091 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$1,500-2,000

10c Brown (150). Horizontal pair, tied by Yokohama quartered cork cancels, clearly struck "Yokohama Japan Aug. 7" (1872) circular datestamp on folded cover to Karl Vigelius, Hamburg, Germany, blue Kniffler & Co. Jul. 30 backstamp, sender's directive "via San Francisco and Overland p first Str."—carried on PMSS Alaska, departing Yokohama Aug. 8, arriving San Francisco Sep. 1, then from New York on Guion Wyoming, departing Sep. 11, arriving Queenstown Sep. 23—"San Francisco Cal. Sep. 1" double-circle datestamp, red "New York Paid All Br. Transit Sep. 11" datestamp, Hamburg receiving backstamp (Sep. 26), few toned perfs, Very Fine, 10c U.S.-Japan and 10c Closed Mail rates to Germany

One of three recorded covers with a 30c Large Bank Note Issue and Yokohama datestamp



LOT 2092 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

30c Black (154). Used with **2c** Red Brown (157) and pair and single of **6c** Carmine (148), stamps tied together by Yokohama segmented cork cancels, partly clear "Yokohama Japan Nov. 3" (1871) circular datestamp on legal-size cover to Stuart Eldridge, Chicago, Illinois—carried on PMSS *Alaska*, departing Yokohama November 3, 1871, arriving San Francisco November 29—"San Francisco Cal. Nov. 30" double-circle datestamp on back, cover reduced about 1½ inch at left with small edge tear and a piece out of side flap, stamps have some minor gum toning, 2c small scuff at top

FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE USE OF THE 30-CENT 1870 NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUE FROM A UNITED STATES POST OFFICE IN JAPAN—THE COMBINATION PAYS THE 5-TIMES 10-CENT RATE.

The United States offices in Japan seem to have been well-supplied with 2c, 6c and 10c stamps, but any of the higher denominations are extremely rare with Japanese markings, on or off cover. This is one of four covers from Japan with a 30c 1870 or 1873 large Bank Note stamp known to us. Three have a Yokohama datestamp (other two ex Ishikawa U.S.P.O. in Japan, lots 58 and 64). The fourth has a "United States Naval Depot Nagasaki" imprint on the large-size envelope, but no datestamp (Sale 845, lot 650).

Ex Ainsworth.

U.S. POST OFFICE MAIL FROM JAPAN TO U.S. POSTAL AGENCY IN CHINA

One of four interconsular covers from Japan to Shanghai with the 1861-68 Issue



LOT 2093
ESTIMATE \$10,000-15,000

10c Green, F. Grill (96). Cancelled by Nagasaki "X" chop, used on folded letter in French datelined Nagasaki, January 25, 1870, to "Monsieur le Directeur du Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" Comptoir banking house in Shanghai, China, "Pignatel & Co. Nagasaki (Japon)" double-oval handstamp, sender's directive "Per Oregonian"—although directed to go by the Oregonian, it was carried on the PMSS branch-line steamer New York, departing Yokohama January 27, 1870, and arriving Shanghai February 8, picking up mail at Nagasaki on the route—receipt docketing on inside panel, minor toning along file fold

VERY FINE. ONLY FOUR COVERS FROM THE U.S. POST OFFICE IN JAPAN TO CHINA WITH 1861-68 ISSUE STAMPS PAYING THE 10-CENT RATE ARE RECORDED.

Letters between U.S. post offices in China and Japan were carried under the blanket 10c rate until the 6c interconsular rate was introduced. Based on archival correspondence, the rate is thought to have been implemented in mid-April 1870 (see Laurence 10c 1869 book, p. 281).

There are four recorded interconsular covers from Japan to Shanghai with the 10c 1861 or 1868 Grilled Issue paying this rate. In addition, there are two 1869 Pictorial covers (both 6c rates—one offered in lot 2094) and a number of Bank Note Issue covers. One of the four 10c 1861-68 covers is in the Kanai collection of Japan, which is now part of a museum display and might never be sold.

One of two recorded 1869 Pictorial Issue covers from Japan to China—a beautiful cover with the distinctive "Flower Petals" cancellation



LOT 2094
ESTIMATE \$15,000-20,000

3c Ultramarine (114). Horizontal pair, natural straight edge at left, tied by Nagasaki 4-Petals cancel on folded letter in French datelined Nagasaki, July 3, 1870, to "Monsieur le Directeur du Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" Comptoir banking house in Shanghai, China, "Pignatel & Co. Nagasaki (Japon)" double-oval handstamp, sender's directive "Golden Age"—the PMSS branch-line steamer Golden Age departed Yokohama June 26, 1870, and arrived Shanghai July 4, so it seems unlikely this could have been picked up at Nagasaki on that trip; the more likely transport was on the Oregonian, departing Yokohama July 16 and arriving Shanghai July 24—docketing on inside panel (no receipt date), minor splits along interior folds

EXTREMELY FINE. ONLY TWO COVERS FROM THE U.S. POST OFFICE IN JAPAN TO CHINA WITH 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE STAMPS ARE RECORDED. THIS COVER WITH THE 3-CENT PAIR PAYING THE 6-CENT INTERCONSULAR RATE AND "FLOWER PETALS" CANCELLATION IS THE MORE BEAUTIFUL OF THE TWO.

Letters between U.S. post offices in China and Japan were carried under the blanket 10c rate until the 6c interconsular rate was introduced. Based on archival correspondence, the rate is thought to have been implemented in mid-April 1870 (see Laurence 10c 1869 book, p. 281). This cover has the correct 6c interconsular rate.

In addition to the four recorded interconsular covers from Japan to Shanghai with 10c 1861 or 1868 Grilled Issue frankings, there are two 1869 Pictorial covers and a number of Bank Note Issue covers. This 3c 1869 cover is arguably the most beautiful of all known interconsular covers.

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 188); The 1869 Issue on Cover: A Census and Analysis (color plate 6); and Jonathan W. Rose, United States Postage Stamps of 1869 (p. 55).

Ex Knapp, Juhring, Carnahan, Watt C. White and Walske



2095

MAIL BETWEEN UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN

The only recorded cover from France to Japan with the 1869 Pictorial Issue used to pay the interconsular rate between post offices—in this case, from Yokohama to Nagasaki with the 3c Pictorial paying the 3c interconsular rate

LOT 2095
ESTIMATE \$40,000-50,000

3c Ultramarine (114). Used as forwarding postage with two France 1870 40c Orange, Bordeaux Issue (47), large margins to cut in, tied by diamond of dots cancels, "Morez-du-Jura 3E/2 Auot 71" (August 2, 1871) double-circle datestamp on folded letter in French datelined Morez, July 31, 1871, to Pignatel & Co., Nagasaki, Japan, sender's directive "Voie de Suez", Lyon-to-Marseilles and Marseilles datestamps on back (August 3), red "AFFRANCHISSEMENT/INSUFFISANT" framed handstamp indicating the letter weighed over the limit for the 80c rate to Japan, "4" decimes debit handstamp, carried on the French postal route to Yokohama, blue "Yokohama Bru Francaise 20 Oct 71" French Post Office double-circle datestamp lightly struck on back, the cover was delivered to Eccard & Raud, faint but clear strike of "ECCARD & RAUD,/YOKOHAMA (Japon.)" handstamp on back, they crossed out the earlier Suez route directive and wrote "Per 'Golden Age" ship-name directive, then turned the letter over to the U.S. Post Office, they also affixed the 1869 Pictorial stamp to pay the 3c interconsular rate, tied by Yokohama circle of wedges cancel, "Yokohama Japan Oct. 2(1)" circular datestamp—carried on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. branch-line steamer Golden Age, departing Yokohama October 21, 1871, and arriving Nagasaki days later—docketing on back indicates October 26 receipt date, faintly toned, horizontal file fold passes through 3c stamp, but with almost invisible effect VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN OUTSTANDING MIXED-FRANKING COVER, ORIGINATING IN FRANCE WITH TWO 40-CENTIMES BORDEAUX ISSUE STAMPS UNDERPAYING POSTAGE TO JAPAN, THEN FORWARDED FROM THE U.S. POST OFFICE IN YOKOHAMA TO THE ADDRESSEE IN NAGASAKI WITH A 3-CENT 1869 PICTORIAL STAMP PAYING THE INTERCONSULAR RATE. A COLORFUL COVER AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTIFACTS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

This extraordinary cover was mailed from France to Japan in August 1871, just months after the end of the Franco-Prussian War. It was delivered to the firm of Eccard & Raud in Yokohama, who presumably paid the postage due. Since France had no postal service from Yokohama to Nagasaki, Eccard & Raud gave the letter to the U.S. Post Office, and an additional 3c for the interconsular rate was paid with the 1869 stamp. The rate between U.S. post offices in Japan was reduced from 10c to 3c in mid-1870, as evidenced by the earliest recorded cover showing the new rate, dated July 15, 1870, from Hiogo-Osaka to Yokohama (see Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book, p. 174).

We record five mixed-franking covers with French and United States stamps paying postage to or from China and Japan. Four were sent through the U.S. Postal Agency in Shanghai and have Bank Note stamps (one is offered in lot 2063). The cover offered here is the only one sent through the U.S. Post Office in Yokohama, and it is also the only one with an 1869 Pictorial stamp. In addition to the five covers from France, there are two covers from Germany to Nagasaki via Shanghai, each with German and U.S. Bank Note stamps (one is offered in lot 2062).

Ex Ryohei Ishikawa.

One of six recorded 1869 Pictorial Issue covers sent between U.S. post offices in Japan, and the only recorded cover with the distinctive "X" in circle cancel



LOT 2096 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$5,000-7,500

3c Ultramarine (114). Minor fault in top left corner, cancelled by perfectly clear strike of "X" in circle cancel presumably applied at Hiogo because the stamp is affixed over a black ink mark (thumbprint?) that matches the cancel, used on blue folded letter in French datelined Osaka, March 29, 1871, on E. Ogerau printed letterhead and addressed to Victor Pignatel in **Nagasaki**, **Japan**—carried on a PMSS branch-line steamer, but the recorded sailing data are incomplete and do not curently show a trip from Yokohama to Shanghai that would drop off mail at Nagasaki in proximity to the April 18 receipt date in the docketing

VERY FINE. ONE OF SIX RECORDED 1869 PICTORIAL ISSUE COVERS SENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES POST OFFICES IN JAPAN, OF WHICH FOUR HAVE 3-CENT STAMPS. THIS IS THE ONLY RECORDED EXAMPLE OF THE "X" IN CIRCLE CANCEL USED AT THE HIOGO POST OFFICE.

This is one of six recorded 1869 Pictorial covers sent between United States post offices in Japan. One has two 2c 1869 stamps overpaying the 3c rate by 1c. Another has three 2c 1869 stamps paying the double 3c interconsular rate. The other four each have a single 3c 1869 stamp paying the interconsular rate, including the cover forwarded from Yokohama to Nagasaki offered in lot 2095. The rate between consular post offices in Japan was reduced from 10c to 3c in mid-1870, as evidenced by the earliest recorded cover showing the new rate, dated July 15, 1870, from Hiogo-Osaka to Yokohama (see Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book, p.174).

Illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 175).

Ex Ishikawa and Coulter. With 2006 P.F. certificate.



LOT 2097 ⋈ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

3c Green, H. Grill (136). Segmented cork cancel, clear strike of "Nagasaki Japan Aug. 4" (1873) circular datestamp on folded cover to J. Raud & Co. in Yokohama, "Pignatel & Co. Nagasaki (Japon)" double-oval handstamp, sender's directive "p. Golden Age"—carried on PMSS Golden Age, departing Shanghai Aug. 2, 1873, picking up mail at Nagasaki and arriving Yokohama Aug. 10—docketed with Aug. 10 receipt date, lightly toned and sharp file folds, still Very Fine, an extremely rare Nagasaki interconsular use, signed in pencil by Herbert J. Bloch and Calvet M. Hahn



LOT 2098
ESTIMATE \$3,000-4,000

3c Green, H. Grill (136). Tied by **Nagasaki "X" in box** cancel on folded cover to J. Raud & Co. in **Yokohama**, "Pignatel & Co. Nagasaki (Japon)" double-oval handstamp, sender's directive "par 'Golden Age'"—carried on PMSS Golden Age, departing Shanghai Oct. 4, 1873, picking up mail at Nagasaki and arriving Yokohama Oct. 12—docketed with Oct. 12 receipt date, lightly toned and slight erosion along file fold, still Very Fine, an extremely rare Nagasaki interconsular use and the only recorded example of this "X" in box cancellation, illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 193), signed in pencil by Herbert J. Bloch and Calvet M. Hahn



LOT 2099 ⊠ ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

3c Green (147). Tied by "Yokohama Japan Feb. 4" (1871) circular datestamp on blue folded cover to E. Ogerau in Osaka, no indication of date, but carried on the PMSS *Golden Age*, departing Yokohama February 4, 1871, arriving Shanghai February 12, and dropping off the mail at Hiogo-Osaka on the route, Very Fine, this is the earliest recorded use of the Bank Note Issue in Japan, it is used on this cover to pay the 3c interconsular rate, which was reduced from 10c to 3c in mid-1870, illustrated in Frajola-Perlman-Scamp book (p. 151), ex Ishikawa

UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MAIL IN JAPAN



LOT 2100
ESTIMATE \$2,000-3,000

U.S. Legation, Japan. Imprint on circa 1860 envelope addressed in the hand of Townsend Harris to "E. M. Van Reed Esq. No 93, Yokohama", no other markings or content, a sample of Harris's writing and signature is shown here to validate the claim that the address on the envelope is, indeed, in his hand.

This cover was thoroughly researched by Richard C. Frajola, and his analysis is available in an online article at https://www.rfrajola.com/Vanreedpage/vanreed.htm. We will summarize his findings.

Townsend Harris was the first United States Consul General to Japan and opened the first U.S. embassy there after negotiating the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the U.S. and Japan. Signed in July 1858, it became popularly known as the Harris Treaty. He and a small number of Americans in the U.S. Legation lived in Edo (Tokyo), while most other alien residents in Japan lived at Yokohama or the few other port cities designated as open to foreigners. Harris left Japan in 1861.



Townsend Harris

This official "U.S. Legation, Japan" imprint envelope is addressed to another well-known American living in Japan, Eugene M. Van Reed. A Pennsylvanian by birth, Reed traveled to Japan and settled in Yokohama in 1859, living for a time at the "No. 93" address on the envelope, located in the sector allocated for foreign residents.

Reed clerked at the U.S. Consulate in Kanagawa (Yokohama) and worked for the large trading house of Augustine Heard & Co. He was involved in some rogue efforts to secure a treaty, which angered Harris. Frajola speculates that the letter once enclosed in this envelope might have related to the incident. Frajola also conjectures that the envelope was actually transported from Edo to Yokohama by a courier onboard a Japanese vessel, since there were few other means to convey mail in this period.

Signature and sample of writing by Townsend Harris, confirming the address on the cover is in his hand.

Image Credit: http://www.baxleystamps.com/

Your Tentuly Townerd Hams



LOT 2101
ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

Japan, 1875, 4s Green, Syllabic 1 (42). Tied by syllabic numerical cancel, Yokohama September 9, 1875 double-circle datestamp on cover with "United States Consulate General, Kanagawa, Japan." two-line imprint at top right, addressed to John A. Bingham, U.S. Minister in Japan in Tokyo, sender's notation "Personal", Japanese writing and receiving mark on back, Very Fine, extremely rare U.S. diplomatic mail sent through the Japanese post office



LOT 2102
ESTIMATE \$1,000-1,500

Japan, 1874, 2s Yellow, Syllabic 4 (34). Tied by Yokohama July 29, 1874 double-circle datestamp on cover with "The Great Northern Telegraph, China and Japan Extension Company." two-line imprint, "Telegram" above printed address form, from "Washington" (D.C.) to John A. Bingham, U.S. Minister in Japan in Tokyo, telegram number 866, red "The Great Northern Telegraph Company Nagasaki" double-oval handstamp on back, Japanese writing and receiving mark on back, part of flap missing, slight edgewear, still Very Fine, extremely rare U.S. diplomatic telegraph message sent through the Japanese post office

The only recorded use of the 6c State Department on a cover from the United States Consulate in Japan



LOT 2103
ESTIMATE \$7,500-10,000

6c Green, State (O60). Rich color, tied by oval grid cancel with "Washington D.C. Mar. 16 2PM 1883" duplex datestamp on legal-size cover with "Legation of the United States" imprint, "Tokei Japan" in manuscript and "Department of State" purple handstamp below imprint, signed by John A. Bingham and addressed to Uriah Hunt Painter in New York City, intact red wax seals on back, New York receiving backstamp, a few minor toned spots and small tear in stamp at upper right

VERY FINE. THE ONLY RECORDED STATE DEPARTMENT STAMP ON A COVER FROM JAPAN.



John A. Bingham

This cover was carried from Japan to the United States in a diplomatic pouch and entered the mails at Washington, D.C., on March 16, 1883. It was signed and sent by John A. Bingham, who served as U.S. Minister to Japan for a longer period of time than any other minister to Japan. He was minister during the terms of four Republican presidents from May 31, 1873, to July 2, 1885. His successor was appointed in 1885 by Grover Cleveland, the newly elected Democratic Party president.

Lester C. Lanphear III recorded this cover as the only State Department usage from Japan in his article, "Department of State: Inbound Consular Mail to Family Members, 1873-1884" (*Chronicle* 259).

Ex Ainsworth. With 1976 A.P.S. certificate (the application portion has a note from the submitter: "from a large find with other estate corresp. at W. Chester Pa.").



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BIDS

Sale 1248

December 16, 2021

PADDLE#

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

	Please provide the following information:							
	NAME							
ADDRESS								
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	РНО	NE		MOBILE .				
	EMA	IL						
7	Have	e you purchased fr	om us in the p	past 5 years?	Yes (please go No (references	to Section 3) required below)		
	STAN	MP FIRM		PHONE .				
	STAN	ИР 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	BidAbs"PlInc	e whole dollar amo ls do not include the sentee bids will advous", "Break Tie" of licate any "Or" bid ou wish to limit the	ne 18% Buyer's ance at one in a "Buy" bids was between lot in	's Premium, ta crement over t ill not be execu number/bid en	xes, duty or shipp he next highest c ated tries and bracket	oing charges ompeting bid your choices		
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Additional Bids

Sale 1248

December 16, 2021

PADDLE#

Lot #	Bid \$	Lot #	Bid \$	Lot #	Bid \$

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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.

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Weight Class	Shipping Method	Charge
Up to 2 lbs.	Fedex Envelope	\$25
Over 2 1bs.	Fedex Box	\$35 - \$50*
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Bulky Lots	Fedex Ground or Express	By weight
Value under \$500 hammer	Priority Mail Env Priority Mail Box	\$10.00 \$25 - \$35

^{*} Up to \$75,000 value and up to 5 lbs; additional charge may apply to packages exceeding limits

2/2021

Bid	Increment	Bid Increment
Up to \$200	\$10	\$20,000-30,000 \$1,000
\$200-500	\$25	\$30,000-70,000 \$2,500
\$500-1,000	\$50	\$70,000-140,000 \$5,000
\$1,000-3,000	\$100	\$140,000-500,000 \$10,000
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