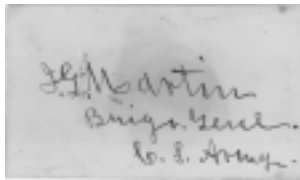


**WILLIAM MAHONE
CUT SIGNATURE**

* 177

WILLIAM MAHONE (1826 - 1895). Confederate Major General. Commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness Campaign as well as Petersburg. Cut signature with rank. "Wm. Mahone, Maj. Genl. C.S.A." 4 3/8" x 1 3/8" mounted to a larger card measuring 4" x 1 1/2" overall. A large, bold Mahone autograph in Excellent condition. \$75 - up



J.G. MARTIN CUT SIGNATURE

* 178

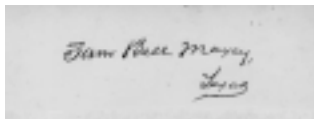
JAMES G. MARTIN (1819 - 1878). Confederate Brigadier General. Martin served as the Adj. Gen. Of North Carolina, organizing the state troops early in the war. After his appointment, he served at Petersburg. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter. 5 1/2" x 2". "J. G. Martin, Adj. Genl., S. T." Mounted to another sheet of paper. Fine \$125 - up



J.G. MARTIN

* 179

JAMES G. MARTIN (1819 - 1878). L.S. 1 page. 8" x 10". Philadelphia, July 24, 1856. "US Arsenal, July 24 th 1856". "Major enclosed I have the honor of transmitting my statement of property received at this date, Respectfully I am ever your Ob. Servant...J.G. Martin". Martin's signature is in dark ink and bold. \$150 - up

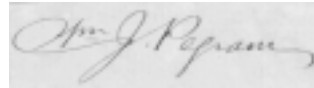


**CLIP SIGNATURE OF CSA
GENERAL SAMUEL BELL MAXEY**

* 180

CSA major general who fought with distinction at Port Hudson, Vicksburg and Poison Springs. He commanded three bri-

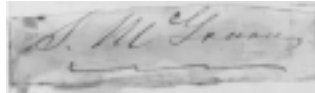
gades of Indians in combat in the Indian Territories. He became a U.S. Senator after the war. Clipped signature 7 1/4" x 2 1/4". Boldly signed. Light foxing at top right edge; Accompanied with printed sketch vignette portrait in uniform 7 1/4" x 5 1/2" overall. \$150 - up



**THE BROTHER OF CONFEDERATE
GENERAL JOHN PEGRAM WHO
WAS KILLED AT THE AGE OF 23**

* 185

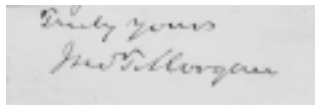
WILLIAM J. PEGRAM (1842 - 1865). Confederate officer. Appointed Captain of Artillery at Seven Days. As a Colonel, Pegram was killed in action during the Battle of Five Forks at the age of 23. He was the brother of Confederate general John Pegram. Cut signature. 3" x 1 1/8". "Wm. J. Pegram". In excellent condition. A rare Confederate autograph. \$150 - up



SAMUEL MCGOWEN

* 181

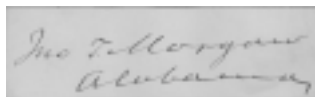
SAMUEL MCGOWEN (1819 - 1897). Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded a brigade at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Fought with distinction at Cedar Mountain, 2nd Manassas, and Fredericksburg. Cut signature. 3" x 3/4". "S. McGowan" Mounted to a small card. Glue staining. Very Good. \$125 - up



**CSA GENERAL JOHN T. MORGAN
CLIP**

* 182

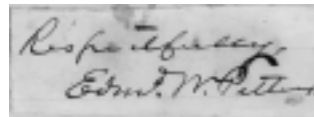
Confederate brigadier general; saw service at Bull run and Chickamauga and harassed Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah; one of signers of Alabama Secession; U.S. Senator. Clipped signature 4 1/4" x 1 1/2". Boldly signed adding "Truly yours" \$75 - up



**CSA GENERAL JOHN T. MORGAN
CLIP**

* 183

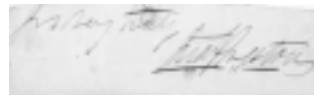
JOHN T. MORGAN. Cut signature. "Jno. T. Morgan, Alabama". Excellent condition. \$150 - up



**CONFEDERATE GENERAL
EDMUND PETTUS CUT SIGNATURE**

* 186

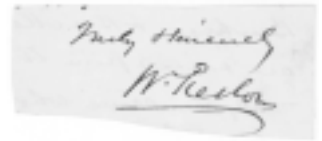
EDMUND W. PETTUS (1821 - 1907) Confederate General who, though captured at Port Hudson and again at Vicksburg, managed, when released on parole, to rejoin the Confederate Army in time to fight with distinction with Hood in the Western Theatre of Operations. Signature: "Respectfully, Edm. W. Pettus" on a 3" x 1" slip of lined paper, mounted to an album page. Some foxing and moderately heavy soiling, good to very good. \$150 - up



JOHN SMITH PRESTON

* 187

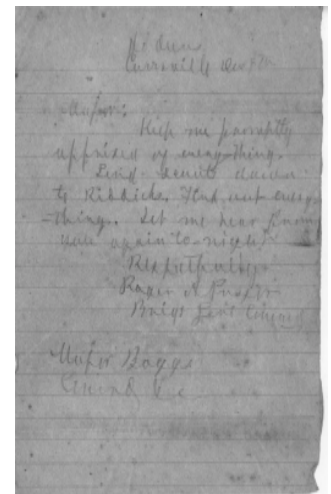
JOHN SMITH PRESTON (1809 - 1881). Confederate Brigadier General. Served on Beauregard's staff, headed up the Bureau of Conscription. Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "4 1/2" x 1 1/4". "Yrs. Very truly, Jn S. Preston". Very Fine. \$125 - up



WILLIAM PRESTON

* 188

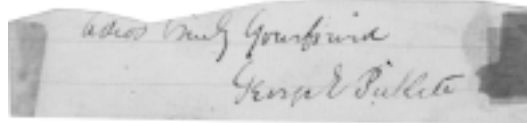
WILLIAM PRESTON (1816 - 1887). Confederate Brigadier General. Received his appointment as brigadier at the death of Johnston at Shiloh and later Served as the Foreign Minister to Mexico. Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. 3 1/4" x 1 1/2". "Truly and Sincerely, W. Preston" Excellent. \$125 - up



**RARE BATTLE ORDER BY
CONFEDERATE GENERAL
ROGER PRYOR**

* 189

(1828-1919). Confederate brigadier general and special courier who commanded at Williamsburg, Seven Days and Sharpsburg. He is reputed to have been offered the first shot on Ft. Sumter, but declined. Having succeeded in displeasing both Lee and Longstreet, he resigned his commission in 1863 and was later captured as a Private at Petersburg. He had been a member of Congress and a notorious duelist. Wardate ALS, 12mo, 1p, Currsville, Dec., 1862, in pencil. Requests military intelligence report and a quick reply reads in part, "...Keep me promptly apprised of everything...Let me hear from you tonight..." Boldly signed as Brig Gen. Minor general creasing; light scattered soiling; moderate age toning; Good. \$1,500 - up



"PICKETT'S CHARGE"

A SCARCE GEORGE E. PICKETT CUT SIGNATURE

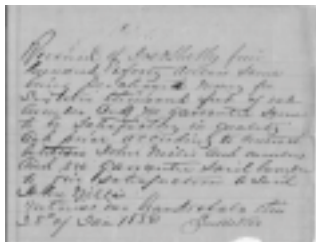
* 184

GEORGE E. PICKETT (1825 - 1875) Confederate Major General during the Civil War. Commander of the famous "Pickett's Charge" at the Battle of Gettysburg. Cut signature with a closing sentiment from a letter. 3 3/4" x 3/4". "Your friend, George E. Pickett". Old mounting traces not affecting signature. A very desirable Confederate Autograph. Very Fine. \$1,500 - up



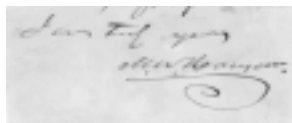
TWO CSA GENERAL ENDORSEMENTS ON ONE DOCUMENT, FRENCH & PRYOR

*** 190**
SAMEUL G FRENCH (1818-1910) was a confederate major general born in NJ with service in Departments of Southern VA and N. Carolina; fought in Atlanta Campaign and with Hood in Franklin and Nashville Campaigns; a veteran of the Mexican and Apache wars. **ROGER A. PRYOR** (1828-1919) was a confederate brigadier general and special courier who commanded at Williamsburg, Seven Days and Sharpsburg. He is reputed to have been offered the first shot on Ft. Sumter, but declined. Having succeeded in displeasing both Lee and Longstreet, he resigned his commission in 1863 and was later captured as a Private at Petersburg. He had been a member of Congress and a notorious duelist. Wardate AES "S.G. French," 8vo, 3pp, Franklin, Dec 10, 1862. Endorsements on verso of request by Maj. Boggs to get his surgeon and quartermaster back from having been assigned elsewhere. Boldly signed by French as "Maj Genl," and Pryor as "Brig Gen'l Command." Light minor foxing; light scattered soiling; \$1,500 - up



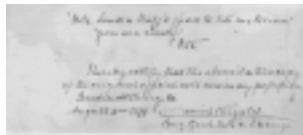
DOCUMENT SIGNED BY CSA GENERAL JOSEPH O. SHELBY

*** 191**
 Confederate brigadier general, a legend in the Western operations as a cavalry officer. He fought with great distinction at Wilson's Creek, Elkhorn and Helena. The "Bedford Forrest of the West", he never surrendered, but buried their flag in the Rio Grande and escaped into Mexico. ADS in third person, 8vo, 1p., n.p. Jan. 25, 1858. On blue lined paper, Shelby guarantee same to e satisfactory in quality and price according to contract..." Lengthy AES on verso assigning receipt to Col John Willis and guarantee same to be complied with.' Boldly penned, thus signing twice. Light foxing at edges; minor ink shows through; light wear. \$750 - up



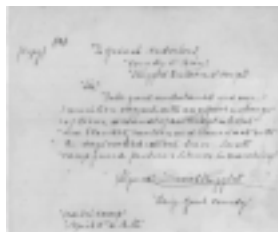
MATTHEW RANSOM

*** 192**
MATTHEW RANSOM (1828 - 1892). Confederate Major General. Fought with distinction at Seven Days, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Drewry's Bluff. Commanded General Early's cavalry during the raid on Washington. Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. 2 1/2" x 1 1/4". "I am truly yours, M. W. Ransom". Mounted to another sheet of paper. Fine. \$200 - up



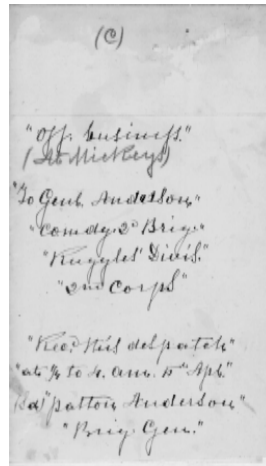
DANIEL RUGGLES

*** 193**
DANIEL RUGGLES (1810 - 1897) Confederate brigadier general who led a corps at Shiloh, later serving under Bragg, Van Dorn, and Joseph E. Johnston. A. N. S. 3 1/2" x 7", Fredericksburg, Va., August 2, 1879. At the top of the paper Ruggles has written: "Note: Send a staff officer to let me know you are ready. D.R." Beneath this note, Ruggles has written: "I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original official note now in my possession. Daniel Ruggles, Brig. Genl., late C.S. Army." Moderate soiling, otherwise very good to fine. \$400 - up



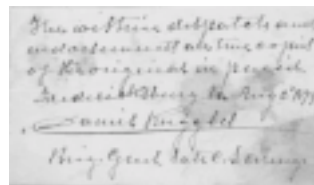
DANIEL RUGGLES

*** 194**
DANIEL RUGGLES (1810 - 1897) Confederate brigadier general who led a corps at Shiloh, later serving under Bragg, Van Dorn, and Joseph E. Johnston. A fair copy of a Battle order issued by Ruggles to Brigade Commander General JAMES PATTON ANDERSON, who commanded a brigade under Ruggles during the Battle of Shiloh, dated April 5 at 2 A.M., on the first day of the battle, and reading as follows: "To General Anderson, Comdg. Brig, Ruggles Division 2nd . Corps. Sir: Take your ambulances and ammunition waggons [sic] with an officer in charge of them, 40 rounds of cartridges in boxes, one blanket, canteen and haversack with two days cooked rations, save small camp guard. Preserve silence in marching. (signed) Daniel Ruggles, Brig. Genl. Comdg. ". The battle of Shiloh was far and away Ruggle's most significant moment in the War, and it is rare to see any document in his hand from this action. Very good to fine. \$400 - up



DANIEL RUGGLES

*** 195**
DANIEL RUGGLES (1810 - 1897) Confederate brigadier general who led a corps at Shiloh, later serving under Bragg, Van Dorn, and Joseph E. Johnston. A 5 1/2" x 3 1/2" copy in Ruggles's hand of an endorsement of General Patton Anderson, signed: "Ruggles" in text, reading as follows: "Off. Business. (At Mickeys) To Genl. Anderson, Comdg. 2nd . Brig, Ruggle's Division, 2nd Corps. Recd. This dispatch at 1/4 to 4 A.M., 5th Apl. (sd). Patton Anderson, Brig. Genl. ". April 5th was the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, and it is almost certain that this endorsement pertains to circumstances surrounding this event. Some soiling, otherwise very good to fine. \$400 - up



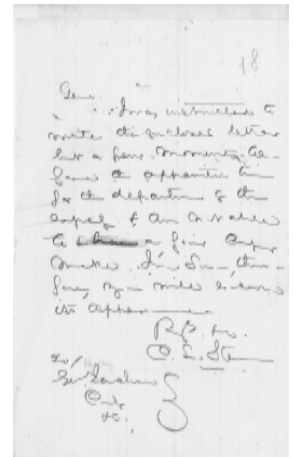
DANIEL RUGGLES

*** 196**
DANIEL RUGGLES (1810 - 1897) Confederate brigadier general who led a corps at Shiloh, later serving under Bragg, Van Dorn, and Joseph E. Johnston. ANS 2" x 3 1/2" " with rank in purple ink, reading: "The within dispatch and endorsements are true copies of the original in pencil. Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 2, 1879. Daniel Ruggles, Brig. General late C.S. Army. Some soiling effecting several letters in Ruggle's last name, good to very good. \$400 - up



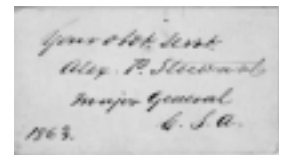
ALFRED M. SCALES

*** 197**
ALFRED M. SCALES (1827 - 1892). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Seven Days, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Served as North Carolina Governor in 1884. Cut signature. "A. M. Scales, Brig. Gen'l" 3 3/4" x 3/4". The signature is a bit light. Couple of mounting traces. \$100 - up



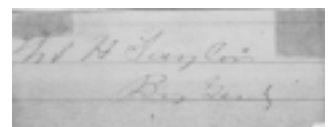
RARE WAR DATE ALS BY CONFEDERATE GENERAL CARTER L. STEVENSON

*** 198**
 (1817-1888). Confederate major general distinguished at Cumberland Gap and in Kentucky Campaign. Captured and exchanged at Vicksburg, he served in all battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville with exception of Franklin. Rare war date ALS "C.L. Stevenson," 12mo, 1p, n.p., n.d. To Gen. Jackson transmitting a letter [not present]. "...I was instructed to write the enclosed letters but a few moments before the appointed time for the departure of the express...I'm sure therefore you will excuse its appearance..." Boldly penned and signed. Single light ink smear in text; Fine \$1,000 - up

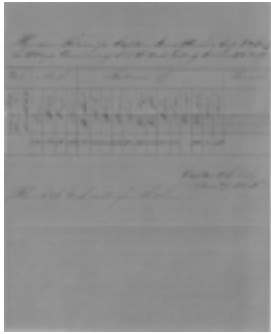


WARTIME CARD SIGNED BY CSA GENERAL ALEXANDER P. STEWART

*** 199**
ALEXANDER P. STEWART (1821-1908). Confederate lieutenant general. Wardate signature, 1863, on 31/2" x 2" card. Boldly signed adding "Major General, C.S.A." Minor soiling; light foxing at edges; Very Fine. \$400 - up

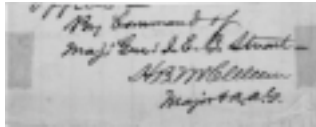


*** 200**
THOMAS H. TAYLOR. (1825-1901). Brigadier General. Cut signature with rank. "Thos. H. Taylor, Brig. Genl." 3" x 1". Tape at upper corners. Fine. \$150 - up



[J.J. ARCHER] DOCUMENT

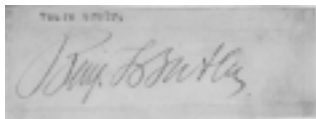
*** 201**
Measures 8" x 9 3/4". An unsigned J. J. Archer document of good quality. It is a provision return for Archer with numbers and rations of various items such as Pork, Flour, Rice, and Beans. The return is for 31 days commencing October 1st and ending October 31st, 1859. Fine. \$250 - up



GEORGE McCLELLAN'S COUSIN WHO SERVED IN THE CONFEDERACY UNDER J.E.B. STUART

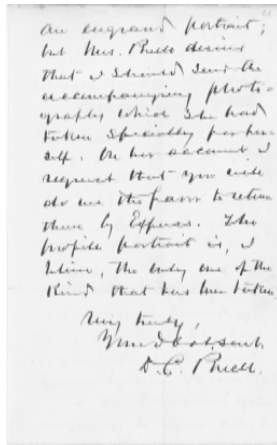
*** 202**
HENRY B. McCLELLAN. (1840-1904). Major on the staff of JEB Stuart and Wade Hampton. Cut signature with closing sentiment and rank. "By command of Maj. Gen JEB Stuart- H.B. McLellan, Major A.A.G.". 3 1/2" x 1 1/2". Tape residue at left and right border. An interesting historical irony signed while on Stuart's staff. Very Fine. \$75 - up

UNION GENERALS



BENJAMIN BUTLER OF MASSACHUSETTS

*** 203**
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER (1818-1893). Union general in the Civil War; Presidential candidate; Massachusetts; Governor; Congressman. As one of the few democrats supporting the Union, Butler was quickly appointed major-general of volunteers by Lincoln when the war broke out, and so began one of the most astounding careers of the war. 5" x 1 3/4". Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter. "Yours truly, Benj. F. Butler". Excellent. \$75 - up



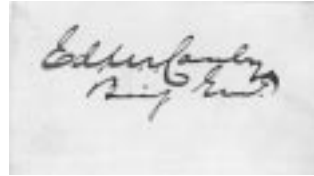
*** 204**

GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL ALS Union Major General who helped to organize and train the Army of the Potomac at the beginning of the war. Buell was an accomplished officer who was selected by McClellan to lead a force from Kentucky into East Tennessee and helped Grant to victories at Fort Henry and Donelson. Helped turn Shiloh from a Union defeat into a victory. 2pp. ALS from Kentucky, Dec 21, 1870 regarding a portrait from the "Rebellion Record." Folds slight fold separation. Bold writing. \$150 - up



UNION GENERAL HIRAM BURNHAM SIGNED DOCUMENT

*** 205**
Colonel of the 6th Maine which lost 13 officers in action in less than 12 months. Fought at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Was killed at Chaffins Bluff (Ft. Harrison) 9/29/64. A very nice sharp and clear signature on a Special Requisition Form, 8 x 10 inches, as the Colonel Commanding the 6th Maine. Shows req was for caps, boots and trousers, dated July 28, 1862, "In the Field" and signed also by three officers. Excellent document in fine condition. \$350 - up

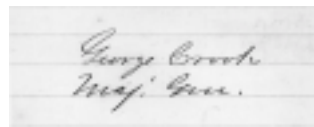


*** 206**
EDWARD CANBY. (1817-1873). Union brigadier general. Indian and Confederate fighter. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/4" x 4 1/2". \$90 - up



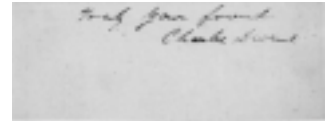
BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN OF THE "FIGHTING 69TH"

*** 207**
MICHAEL CORCORAN (1827 - 1863). Born in Ireland, he immigrated to the US and resided in New York. When Ft. Sumter was fired upon, he was awaiting Court Martial for refusing to march his New York Militia Unit for an English Prince, the future Edward VII. Brigadier General of Volunteers; He was captured at the 1st Manassas spending a year as a POW; He died near Fairfax when his horse fell on him. 8" x 10". MDS. Head Quarters "Corcoran's Irish Legion" Suffolk, VA, 2nd Jany. 1863. "Mr. Voorke may deliver goods to James Brenman, Sutler, to an amount not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150) which I pledge myself to be responsible for, and to be paid within Ten days. Michael Corcoran, Brig. Genl." \$250 - up



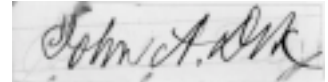
INDIAN FIGHTER AND UNION GENERAL

*** 208**
GEORGE CROOK (1828-1890). Considered the army's greatest Indian fighter, General George Crook earned that reputation by developing a respect for his enemy that carried over into his relationships with Native Americans off the battlefield as well. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 brought him back east, where he served in guerilla actions in West Virginia and at the battles of Second Bull Run and Chickamauga. A choice signature with rank. 4 1/2" x 2 1/2". "George Crook, Maj. Gen." A very pleasing example in excellent condition. \$300 - up



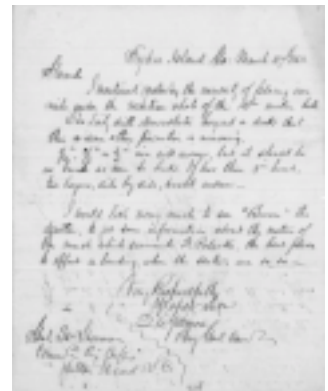
CHARLES DEVENS OF MASSACHUSETTS

*** 209**
CHARLES DEVENS (1820 - 1891). Jurist and soldier; Major General in the Union Army; Justice of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Massachusetts; Attorney General under President Rutherford B. Hayes. 4 3/4" x 1 3/4". Cut signature tipped onto a larger card measuring 5 1/2" x 3 1/2". "Truly Your friend Charles Devens". Fine. \$50 - up



JOHN A. DIX

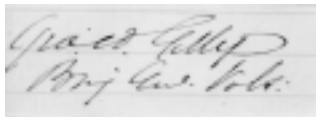
*** 210**
JOHN A. DIX (1798-1879). Union general during the Civil War; U.S. Secretary of the Treasury; Railroad executive. 2 3/4" x 3 3/4". Cut Signature. "John A. Dix". Fine. \$50 - up



BRIGADIER GENERAL QUINCY A. GILLMORE WRITES TO GENERAL THOMAS W. SHERMAN

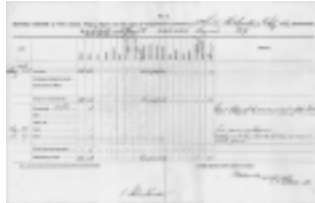
*** 211**
QUINCY ADAMS GILLMORE (1825 - 1888). Major General of Volunteers. A graduate of West Point in 1849. The capture of Morris Island, South Carolina is considered his major accomplishment. 7 1/2" x 10". Tybee Island, Ga., March 27th 1862. "General, I mentioned yesterday the necessity of placing iron rails under the eccentric wheels of the 13 in. mortar beds. The () drill demonstrates beyond a doubt that this or some other precaution is necessary." "I would like very much to see "Brown" the deserter, to get some information about the nature of the marsh which surrounds Ft. Pulaski, the best place to effect a landing..." "Very Respectfully, Yr. Obed. Serv. Q.A. Gillmore, Brig. Genl. Comd." \$400 - up

which he undertook the supervision of the rehabilitation of Louisiana and Texas drew opposition from Washington and in this same year, 1867, he was relieved at his own request and assigned to command the Military Division of the Atlantic. \$300 - up



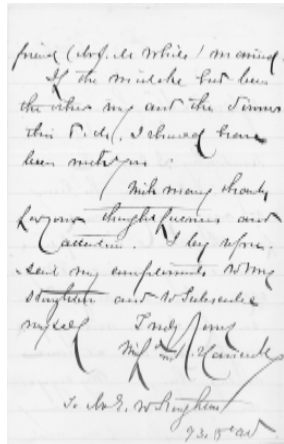
GEORGE WASHINGTON GETTY
* 212

GEORGE W. GETTY (1819 – 1901). Brigadier General of Volunteers. Born in Georgetown, D.C.; graduate of West Point in 1840. Commander of the 6th Corps. Briefly he led the 7th Corps in 1863. After the war, he was a member of the board which reversed the F.J. Porter Court Martial. 2 1/2" x 1". Cut Signature. "Geo. W. Getty Brig. Genl. Vols." Excellent. \$50 - up



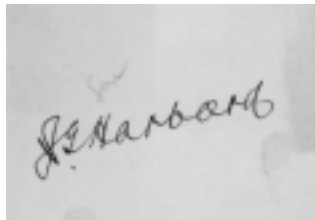
* 214

CHARLES G. HARKER (1835 – 1864). Union Brigadier General during the Civil War. Early in the Atlanta Campaign, while leading a brigade in the IV Corps, Harker was shot from his horse and killed during the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, on June 27, 1864. DS. 1 page. 15 1/4" x 9 3/4". August, 1859. A monthly return of "Public Animals, Wagons, Harness, and other means of transportation in possession of 2nd. Lt. Chas. G. Harker, 9th Infy." Signed as A. A. quartermaster by Harker. A fine document. \$250 - up



UNION GENERAL W.S. HANCOCK
ALS

* 213
Union Major General who defended key position at Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg; prominent at Battle of the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania Court House and at Cold Harbor; 1880 Democratic candidate for president defeated by Garfield. ALS 2PP. 8vo [np], [nd]. To E.W. Stoughton, in part, "...I do not know why I said this evening (since in the hurry to recognize your card...incident to my arrival at my office, there was no good reason...for I am not engaged tonight and am at home..." More. Plus contemporary typed reprints (2) of "Orders Of General Hancock." Dated Nov 29, 1867 and issued on his taking command. Recognizing it is his duty to preserve the peace and quiet in the areas over which he is supervising, he will leave to the civil authorities "the faithful execution of the laws..." but he "wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms." Much more. The second, dated Dec 5, 1867, is in respect to the problems encountered with the "qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana..." and is "a proper subject for the decision of the courts..." Hancock is "unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference...and revokes Paragraph No 2, Special Orders No. 125..." Much more. Both Orders are reproduced on a single sheet, 6 1/4" x 18 1/2". Fine examples. It should be noted that the moderation with



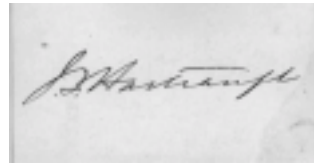
JOHN G. HAZARD OF RHODE ISLAND

* 215
JOHN GARDNER HAZARD (- 1897). Brevet Brigadier General US Volunteers – 5th US Veteran Volunteers. 3" x 2 1/2". Cut Signature. "J.G. Hazard". Fine. \$50 - up



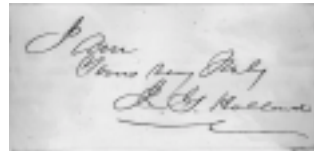
* 216

JOHN HARTRANFT (1830-1889). Union General during the Civil War. Partly-printed Document signed being Hartranft's certification that a soldier is due veteran's benefits. Auditor General's Office, Harrisburg, PA., June 14th 1866. To Wm H. Kemble, State Treasurer. Boldly signed by Hartranft at the conclusion. Fine. \$50 - up



* 217

JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT. (1830-1889). Awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions at the 1st Bull Run. Cut signature mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". \$50-up



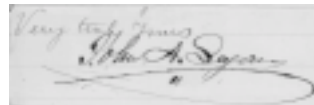
* 218

JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND. (1819-1881). Cut signature with closing sentiment. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". "I am yours very truly, J.G. Holland". \$20-up



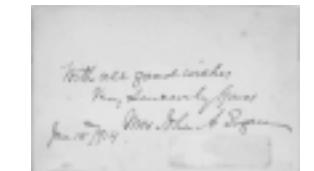
JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER OF OHIO
* 219

JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER (1836 – 1932). Brevet Major General USV – 110th Ohio; after long service in Congress and being elected its Speaker, he returned to the Army in the Spanish war and was a Major General of Volunteers. 3 1/2" x 1". Signature cut from a larger document. "and action taken: J. Warren Keifer, M.C. 8/1/10". Fine. \$50 - up



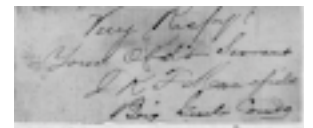
JOHN A. LOGAN SIGNATURE
* 220

JOHN A. LOGAN. (1826 - 1886). Union Major General during the Civil War. Commanded the Army of the Tennessee. 4 3/4" x 2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter mounted to another piece of paper. "Very truly yours John A. Logan." A bold signature. Fine. \$50 - up



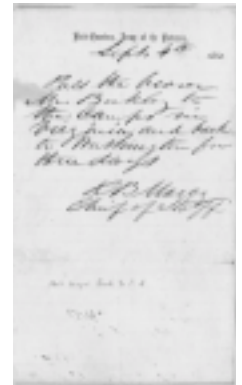
UNION GENERAL JOHN LOGAN'S WIFE SIGNATURE
* 221

\$20 - up



* 221A

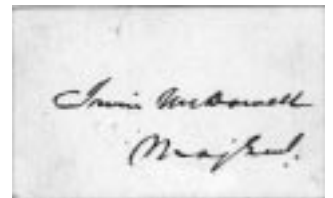
JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD (1822 - 1862) Union General, the oldest General Officer in the Union Army, mortally wounded at Antietam while leading his men in a charge. Signature with rank removed from a wardated ALS. "very respectfully, J.K.F. Mansfield, Brig. Genl. Comdg." A scarce autograph, particularly in wardated material, in fine condition. \$300 - up



UNION GENERAL R.B. MARCY
WARTIME PASS

* 222

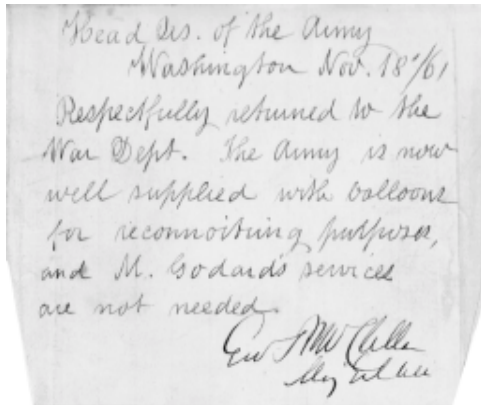
Union Brigadier General who was assigned to inspection duties in the departments of the Northwest, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf until 1865. 1 pp. 5 x 7, Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac, Sept. 4th, 1862. Marcy writes a pass for "Mr. Buckley to the camps in Virginia and back to Washington for three days." Signed as Chief of Staff, very light stains bold writing overall very good. \$100 - up



UNION GENERAL MCDOWELL
SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 223

Maj. Gen. Irvan McDowell of the Army of the Potomac was at Yorktown on the Peninsular Campaign and Campaigns of Virginia Signature with rank. \$20 - up



GEORGE MCCLELLAN DECLINES THE SERVICES OF WELL-KNOWN FRENCH BALLOONIST LOUIS GODARD NOTING "THE ARMY IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH BALLOONS FOR RECONNOITERING PURPOSES"

* 224

GEORGE McCLELLAN (1826-1885). McClellan, an 1846 U.S. Military Academy graduate, was the first Union Army commander and General in Chief of all armies. 4" x 3 1/2". Signed Note. "Head Qrs. of the Army, Washington, Nov. 18, 1861. Respectfully returned to the War Dept. The Army is now well supplied with balloons for reconnoitering purposes, and M. Godard's services are not needed. Geo McClellan" Thaddeus Lowe had been appointed chief of army aeronautics in 1861, heading up the balloon corps, a position he served admirably in. His relationship with McClellan had developed earlier in the year and from this note it becomes quite obvious that the new Commanding General felt the balloon corps was in capable hands and needed no further assistance, even from the likes of a man of Godard's repute. The Godard brothers were two of the most famous balloonists of their era using their expertise in tethered hot air balloons to spot the approaching enemy and communicate there position with allied troops and Louis Godard remains as one of the greatest manufacturers of his era.

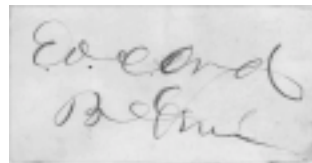
A choice ballooning item signed just as McClellan was taking Command of the Union Army. In fine condition. \$1,000 - up



JOHN A. RAWLINS SIGNED ORDERS

* 227

JOHN A. RAWLINS (1831 - 1869). Lawyer, Brigadier and Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief. Described by Grant as "most nearly indispensable". 7 3/4" x 9 1/2". Vicksburg, Sept. 19th 1863. Headquarters, Dept. of the Tennessee. Special orders by order of Major General U.S. Grant. Signed by John A. Rawlins. \$75 - up



* 228

EDWARD OTHO CRESAP ORD. (1818-1883). Union brigadier general. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/4" x 4 1/2". \$50-up

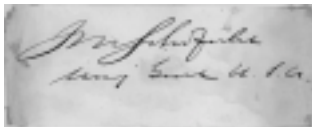


UNION GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS LETTER

* 232

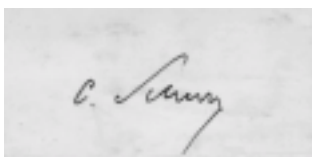
Union general and U.S. senator from three states who challenged Abraham Lincoln to a duel (which Lincoln got out of fighting through his use of humor). Governor of Oregon Territory (1849), U.S. senator from Illinois (1849-1855); U.S. senator from Minnesota (1858-1859); Union general appointed from California. Letter Signed, General Land Office, Washington, D.C. October 6, 1845, 2 pp 4 to. Signed once and also initialed once. To George W. Jones, Surveyor General. Dubuque, Iowa Territory. Jones (1804-1896), pioneer miner, merchant, legislator, and a striking figure in the early history of Wisconsin and Iowa was arrested in 1861 for his "treasonous correspondence" with Confederate President Jefferson Davis but soon released. Jones argued that the United States could exist half slave and half free. Very important letter regarding the Surveys of George B. Sargent North of Sullivan's line and the course the U.S. General Land Office would take in defining the line of the state of Iowa when Iowa became a state shortly thereafter. A very important early Iowa item. With postmarked integral address leaf and "General Land Office" \$250 - up

3/4". Louis Henry Pelouze (1831-1878) Brevet Brigadier General. "General Bingham will be relieved of his duties by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James A. Bates, Captain U.S. Army, who is hereby announced as Acting Chief Quartermaster of this Department." \$50 - up



* 229

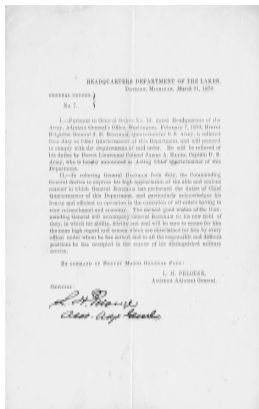
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD. (1831-1906). Civil War major general. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". \$100 - up



CARL SCHURZ

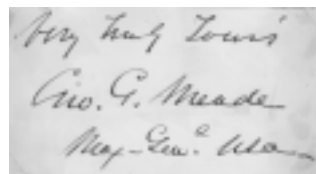
* 230

CARL SCHURZ (1829 - 1906). Born in Germany, resided in Wisconsin. Major General of Volunteers. A Veteran of the 1848 Hungarian Revolution who later joined forces with the Americans. He led the 11th



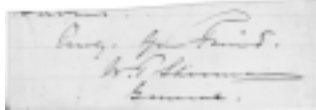
GENERAL ORDERS SIGNED BY LOUIS H. PELOUZE

* 225
March 31, 1870. Detroit, Michigan. 4" x 2



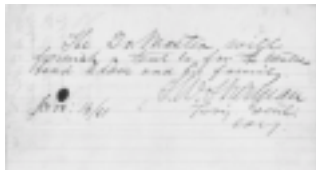
* 226

GEORGE G. MEADE. (1815-1872). "The Victor of Gettysburg". Union major general. Cut signature with rank and closing sentiment mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". "Very Truly Yours Geo. G. Meade Maj. Gen. USA. \$200-up



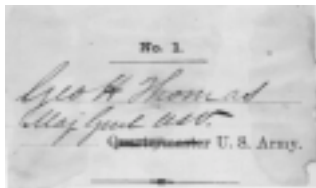
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN SIGNATURE

* 233
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (1820-1891). Union general in the Civil War; Commander of the U.S. Army. A graduate of West Point, Sherman served at various posts in the south, and then in the Mexican War, before resigning from the military in 1853. Signature with rank cut from the conclusion of a letter "Truly, your Friend, W. T. Sherman, General". In Excellent condition and perfect for display. \$200 - up

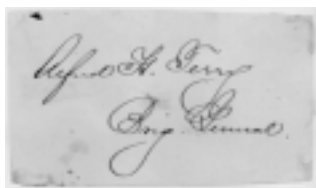


BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS WEST SHERMAN

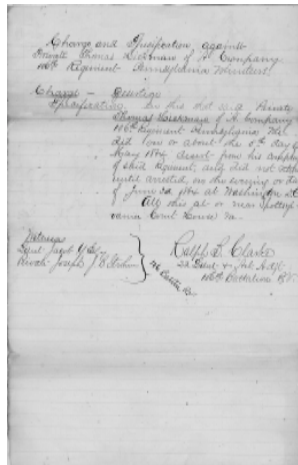
* 234
THOMAS WEST SHERMAN (1813 - 1879). A graduate of West Point in 1836; Brigadier General of Volunteers, he lost his right leg at the assault on Port Hudson, Louisiana. 8" x 4 1/4". Nov. 14, 1861. "The Qr. Master will furnish a tent for the contraband Adam and his family. T.W. Sherman, Brig. Genl." \$25 - up



* 235
GEORGE H. THOMAS. (1816-1870). Union general. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". \$150-up



* 236
ALFRED H. TERRY. (1827-1890). Union general. Terry served as George Custer's superior when Custer was killed at Little Big Horn. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". \$125-up



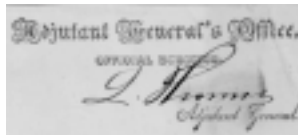
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND OF MASSACHUSETTS

* 239
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND (1817 - 1893). Brevet Major General USA, graduate of West Point in 1837. He was Scott's Chief of Staff before going into the Adjutant General's Office. Townsend was a Seminole War Veteran. 4" x 2 1/2". Cut signature. "E. D. Townsend Bvt. Maj. Genl. USA Feb. 2, 1866". Extremely fine. \$50 - up

THE LAST UNION GENERAL KILLED DURING THE CIVIL WAR ENDORSES A DESERTION CHARGE AGAINST A PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER

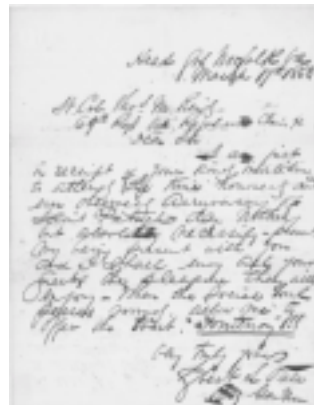
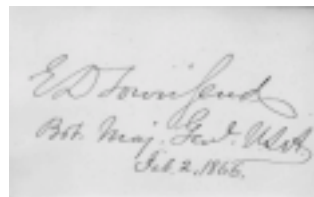
* 237
THOMAS A. SMYTH (1832 - 1865). Union general during the Civil War receiving the rank of brevet Major General from the date of his wounds just two days before the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox. Smyth was wounded on April 7, 1865 dying two days later and was thus, the last Union General Killed-in-Action during the war. DS. 1 page. 7 3/4" x 12 1/4". Oct. 13, 1864. Charges are brought against "Private Thomas Hickman of 'A' Company 106th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers" stating that he "did on or about the 5th day of May 1864 desert from his company of said Regiment and did not return until arrested on the evening or day of June 3d, 1864 as Washington D.C. All this at or near Spotsylvania Court-House, Virginia."

The 106th Pennsylvania was involved in action at The Wilderness which commenced on the same day May 5, 1864, the day Hickman is charged with desertion and it is likely that the prospect of the coming battle, or the battle itself prompted his desertion. A fine document displaying the ever-constant threat of desertion that Union officers faced and signed by the Union's last general to be killed in action. A very scarce autograph. Excellent. \$1,000 - up



LORENZO THOMAS OF DELAWARE

* 238
LORENZO THOMAS (1804 - 1875). Brigadier General of US Army, a graduate of West Point in 1823. Thomas was the Union Adjutant General. He saw action in Florida and Mexico. Thomas' being appointed Secretary of War by Andrew Johnson caused the Impeachment. 3 1/4" x 1 1/2". Cut signature from a larger document. "Adjutant General's Office, official business, L. Thomas Adjutant General". Excellent. \$50 - up



BRIGADIER GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELE OF THE "FIGHTING 69TH"

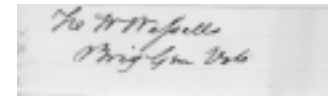
* 240
EGBERT L. VIELE (1825 - 1902). Brigadier General of Volunteers. A graduate of West Point in 1847; he worked as an Engineer on Central Park and Prospect Park in Brooklyn. He served in South Carolina and Virginia. 8" x 10". ALS. Head Qr. Norfolk, Va., March 17th 1863 (St. Patrick's Day). To: Lt. Co. Thomas M. Reids, 69th Regt. Vol. Regulars Committee. \$150 - up



UNION GENERALS J. DAVIS & C. WALCUTT

* 241
 Union Brevet Major Generals Davis commanded a division at Pea Ridge and later killed his ex-commanding officer, General William Nelson in a personal quarrel in cold blood. Was at Murfreesboro,

Chickamanga & Atlanta. Walcutt was wounded at Shiloh. General Howard said of him "there is not a braver or better officer." At Vicksburg, Chattanooga & Atlanta 1p. 8 x 10 document requesting furlough for a soldier in 79th PA Vol. Inf. June 3, 1865. Seven endorsements on verso, two by the generals above. Stains, repaired fold. \$300 - up



HENRY WALTON WESSELLS

* 242
HENRY WALTON WESSELLS (1809 - 1889). Kansas (Connecticut). Brigadier General of Volunteers, a graduate of West Point in 1833. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and 3 years against the Florida Seminoles. He was captured by General Hoke at Plymouth, North Carolina. 3 3/4" x 1". Cut Signature. "H.W. Wessells Brig. Gen. Vols." Excellent. \$50 - up

CONFEDERATE GENERAL ROBERT GARNETT

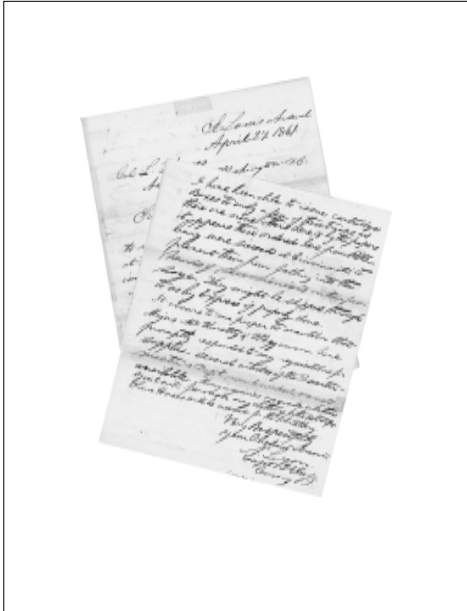


* 243
ROBERT S. GARNETT (1819 - 1861) Confederate Brigadier General who, when killed at Carrick's Ford, became the first General of either side to die in action. Extremely rare A.L.S. 1p. 4to. [West Point], August 3, 1854, to future Union Brevet General Henry Larcom Abbot, reading, in part: "...In addition to the instructions given by me this morning to the Officers of the Day to be transmitted to the succeeding officers ... instruct ... the sections paraded for examination to add the state from which they are appointed to their names ... when they are called upon the floor..." on the verso Garnett has addressed the letter to Abbot as ranking officer of the day, adding "Official Business". This boldly written and signed letter, which was found in the papers of its recipient, General Abbot, is exceptionally clean, with the blue legal paper on which it was written showing little, if any, evidence of ageing. Fine condition. \$2,000 - up

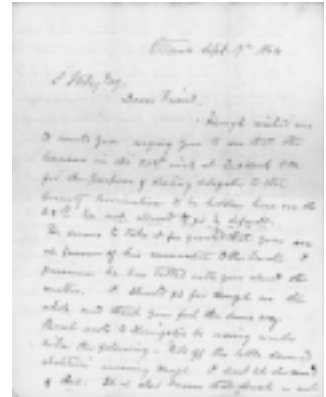
AN EXTRAORDINARY NATHANAL LYONS LETTER WRITTEN WHILE DESPERATELY RAISING TROOPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP MISSOURI IN THE THE UNION

* 244

NATHANIEL LYON (1818 - 1861) Union Brigadier General who distinguished himself in helping to keep Missouri in the Union. When killed in action at Wilson's creek in 1861 he became one of the North's earliest "Martyrs". An exceedingly rare and important War dated A. L. S. signed twice by Lyon, 6pp. 8"x 10", St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., April 27, 1861. Writing a mere two weeks after the war has begun, Lyon, then still a Captain, writes to Washington of his frantic efforts to raise troops and keep Missouri in the Union. This excellent letter reads, in part: "...Since receiving the authority to receive and muster ... troops at this place, it has been a physical impossibility to write for the purpose of informing the Dept. of what is transpiring here. The first telegraphic dispatch of the 21st from Major Porter was received about 12 1/2 O'clock ...The volunteer companies commenced arriving early [the] next morning. About 700 arrived that day and 600 were armed. ... On Thursday 2100 had been received, armed, and sworn into the United States service. ...Offers to the extent of several thousands more will doubtless be made, and if it is the wish of the Government to accept them, I shall need to be informed...There is artillery enough for light and heavy pieces for about three companies, and as there are many excellent Artillerists who are exceedingly anxious to organize as artillery companies, I have started a Battalion of three companies ...to be ready for active service....I also have an application to accept a company of sappers and miners who have had experience in Europe ...In a short time an efficient Army Corps can be organized at this point ...As these troops were received at once ...and without any provisions beforehand for them ...and no arrangements for quartering them, great inconvenience to them has occurred and overwhelming business devolved upon myself...Some buildings outside having commanding positions, I have ...occupied with troops in order ...to



have in possession the positions desired by the secessionists for carrying out their long cherished scheme of capturing this place. On the night of the 25th, 22,000 stands of arms were shipped to Alton. I presumed upon the approval of the Government....A stupid blunder was made, in sending off cartridges of .58 caliber instead of 69, which is the caliber of the muskets. ...[As a consequence of this] I have been able to issue cartridge boxes to only a few of these troops ...It appears those ordered here from Pittsburgh were seized in Cincinnati to prevent them from falling into the hands of secessionists. ...They might be shipped to us by express if properly done..." It is generally acknowledged by historians that these early mobilization efforts by Lyon were instrumental in keeping Missouri in the Union. Lyon's mobilization efforts were just in time, for a few days after this letter was written, pro - southern elements in St. Louis, attempting to take control of that city, demanded that Lyon remove his troops from the key buildings he mentions in this letter. Rather than wait to be attacked, Lyon took the initiative and on May 10, 1861, Lyon captured a group of pro -confederate militia that were assembled outside of St. Louis. When he marched the captured men into the city, fighting between Northern and Southern sympathizers broke out in the streets of St. Louis. The letter has some moderate, staining and toning as a result of early tape repairs of splitting at the letter's folds, which should be easily removed by a conservator. Overall, this extremely important letter, originally acquired by the consignor from the prestigious "Coyne" sale at Sotheby's is in very good condition. \$1,500 - up



A CIVIL WAR OBSERVER COMMENTS ON McCLELLAN AND DRY CANDIDATES

* 246

(CIVIL WAR). ALS. 3pp. 8" x 10". Ottawa [Illinois]. Sept 17th 1864. A Civil War-era letter written by "A. J. Grover", an observer concerning "dry" candidates: "Hough wishes me to write you urging you to see that the caucus on the 21st inst. At 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be holden [sic] here on the 23rd be not allowed to go by default. He seems to take it for granted that you are in favor of his nomination to the Senate. I presume he has talked with you about the matter. I should go for Hough on the whole and think you feel the same way. Bush wrote to Livingston Co. using words like the following - "kill off the damned little abolition" meaning Hough. I don't like the sound of this. It is also known that Bush is not a sober man. If he can't always keep sober and can't speak respectfully of the abolitionists I think he is not quite the man to represent me. At any rate, John Nash in the presence of Bush in my hearing said "I drink brandy every day and if they are going to make whisky an issue I will be damned if I vote for a single man who does it" Bush did not dissent and Nash was talking particularly for Bush at the time. I told him I did not approve of whisky drinking every day or any day when Bush said "of course nobody defends it." Hough is honest, sober, indefatigable for the right - always - true to his friends - but has not so much speech making ability as Bush...The Ratification meeting today is a great fizzle - it is difficult to ratify both the Platform & [the Democratic nominee] McClellan's letter of acceptance" A fine letter discussing Civil War era politics, including a mention of Lincoln's 1864 opponent, George McClellan. The letter is in very fine condition. \$500 - up

A SAILOR ON BOARD THE UNION GUNBOAT "CARONDELET" DESCRIBES FIGHTING ALONGSIDE A MONITOR AT NASHVILLE

* 245

ALS 4pp. 4" x 6", "Nashville, US Gunboat Carondelet, December 13, 1865, in which seaman John Hagerty writes his wife describing a series of engagements at that city, with phonetic spelling here corrected, in part:"....

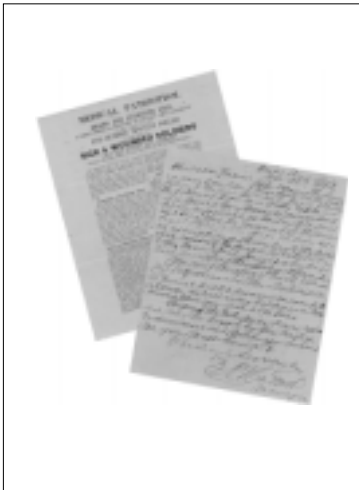
I wrote to you on the 5th stating that we had a fight with the Rebs . . . The Monitor Neosho and us attacked the Rebel batteries and drove them back . . .we attacked them 4 O'clock in evening and silenced their guns, then the Monitor and us went up to Nashville . . . next morning, the 6th, we went down again and they fired on us again. There was

a large brick house on the bank and one of the shells from the Monitor's guns set it on fire . . . It began to be too hot for them and they left again, so we came back. On the 7th we was going down again but the river fell so that we could not get down. We are now lying 3 miles below Nashville at one of our forts. There is 8 gunboats here and now the river is too low for anything to be done with the boats . . .the Rebs has the river blockaded . . .there is a lot of large gunboats at Clarksville that is waiting for water to come up and help us . . .where we are now we can hear the pickets on both sides firing at each other . . .We are in front of 60,000 to 70,000 Rebels . . ." . A great letter, in very good condition. \$400 - up



CIVIL WAR PATENT MEDICINE HOAX FLYER

* 247



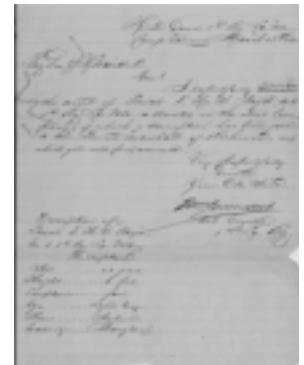
ALS An extremely bizarre and most likely unique patent medicine flyer advocating contributions to a supposed "Medical Fund" initiated by a New York patent medicine distributor, ostensibly to raise over half a million dollars for wounded soldiers, and for widows and orphans of fallen soldiers. Written on the flyer is an A.L.S. from the perpetrator of the fraud, asking the Governor of New York to endorse his activities ! The 2pp. 8"x 10" brochure bears banners stating, in large letters : "MEDICAL PATRIOTISM. Grand and Startling Fact. A GREAT MEDICAL BUSINESS TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP for the purpose of raising FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the relief of SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. In stirring patriotic language, the brochure goes on to state it's purpose, in part: "...The proprietor of one of the most valuable and successful ...family remedies known has resolved to dispose of and close up his extensive business, for the special benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who have sacrificed their lives ...for the preservation of our glorious Union! The entire net proceeds shall be given to the above named persons ...". The brochure then proposes to give every contributor of one dollar to the cause (to be mailed to him, of course) a free copy of his invaluable recipe: "...worth at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to any enterprising business capitalist ...". Those who make larger contributions were to have their names published in a special book made to commemorate the occasion, with biographies and portraits of the most outstanding contributors. Not wanting to have anyone deprived of a chance to contribute to this great effort, the author, one Z.P. Hatch, magnanimously agrees to accept donations from the poor, and even from small children (in order, of course, to help teach them to be patriotic and benevolent) . As is typical of patent medicines of the day, various prominent individuals of the day are said to glowingly endorse the project. What is untypical is the incredible audacity of this scam's maker, for written on the letter is a one page 8"x 10" ALS, to the Governor of New York from Z.P. Hatch, the benevolent maker of this wonder drug, asking The governor to endorse the project! This unusual letter , dated November 25, 1862 and mailed from the product headquarters in New York City, reads in part: "...After securing the honored name of our beloved President as the patron of our great Medical Fund, which the following pages [meaning the brochure on which it is written] more fully explains, it is deemed very desirable, and indeed highly important ...that the Governors of the various Loyal States follow ... as an example ...to the patriotic masses of people to contribute to this benevolent project...Z. P. Hatch...". Not surprisingly, despite vigorous and protracted efforts to find any record of the good Doctor Hatch's "medical fund", none exists. A fascinating record of how unprincipled individuals operated in the supposed "Good Old Days", \$400 - up

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ences while a prisoner and escapee, in the view that it was far less common than that of a normal prisoner. Having read the following account provided by Welch, we would have to agree. Written on the front and back of two sheets of paper, one 8"x 14" and the other 5"x 8" and accomplished in a small but distinctly legible hand, this well written narrative begins with Welch and three other prisoners initial escape from the Confederate prison at Columbia, S.C. and their subsequent efforts to reach Union lines. In small part: "...I slipped the lines at Columbia, S.C., Nov. 4, 1864 ...found three outside who had slipped the lines in the same way ...". Initially too weak from the effects of starvation to travel, the men are able to recover their strength with the help of sympathetic slaves from neighboring plantations, who risk their lives by smuggling food to them. Having recovered their strength, they then set out cross country in an attempt to reach Union lines. Unfortunately, they soon find themselves being tracked by a pack of slave hunting dogs. Realizing that they would be unable to defend themselves if caught, the four prisoners hold a quick conference, concluding that: "... We thought by dividing only half our party would be captured ...The dogs took the track of the other two and they were consequently captured in a short time and returned to prison ...". Welch and the second prisoner then continue on their way, being intermittently pursued by Confederate soldiers, as he relates in part: "...At Walhalla ...we found Union men with whom we remained two days ... We were directed by them to a miller ...18 miles West...The rebels found us and were on our track ...Happily for us we were now on the border of the mountain ... out of the region of the Negro hunting dogs . With these...we would have been captured and perhaps hung up in less than two hairs, as our pursuers were of the lawless and cruel kind..." com-

ing into the Blue Ridge Mountains, Welch then relates: "... We were now in a region filled with deserters from the rebel Army . The usual scarcity of men that pervaded throughout the South did not prevail here. They brought with them, however, their dislikes for the Union, and many of them were arrayed against each other in as deadly enmity as between the two contending armies.One of them, David Ledford, a professional scout and guerilla, agreed to take us through to our lines, we to pay him an enumeration...Thirty five miles from our lines ... stopped with a family for the night ...Early in the night ...a body of men were demanding admittance...They filled up our room, sabers, carbines, and revolvers glistening in the dim light ... [and] demanded to know who we were ...[They said] they were Union men from the post we were seeking. Being clothed in the blue clothing of our Army ...carried conviction to the mind of our guide. ...They hurried us up to go with them. The guide now opened up his whole heart to them..." In this case, confession was not good for the soul, for after traveling with them for about an hour, the men then informed the two escapees that they were actually Confederate guerillas in Union uniforms! In an even more unexpected turn of events, the Confederates then told the Union soldiers that they intend to release them , as Welch explains, in part"...They said could do nothing with prisoners of war, we had had a hard time and they had concluded to let us go . Our guide, however, they would not release. Undoubtedly he met his death at their hands. They took the life of two others at this time...The next day we arrived without further interruption at our lines. The Captain commanding the post ...stated to us that the story of having been in the hands of this body of guerillas and coming out alive was so improbable he deemed it necessary to place us under guard on suspicion we might be spies

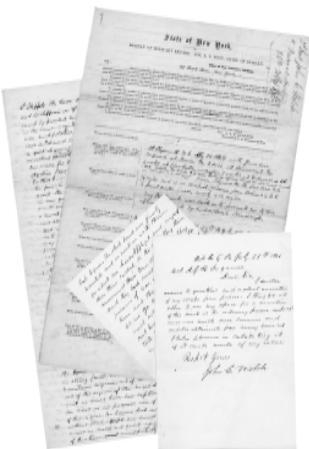
..." Happily for Welch and his friend, everything was eventually resolved, and they were released. An exceptional account, of such an incredible nature as to prove that facts are indeed often far stranger than fiction, in fine condition. \$400 - up



COLONEL OF CRACK LOUISIANA GETTYSBURG UNIT REPORTS A DESERTER

* 249

A fine war - dated D.S. 1p. 8"x 10" "Head Quarters 1st. La. Volunteers, Camp Vincent, March 23, 1862, In which Colonel W.G. Vincent of the 1st La. Infantry, which lost thirty seven percent of its effectives at Chancellorsville and twenty two percent at Gettysburg, reports a deserter, a Private F.H.S Boyd of Maryland. Boyd would not have been difficult to locate , for Vincent had given a comprehensive description of the deserters rather unusual physical characteristics, including being six feet tall, unusual for the time, Auburn hair and light gray eyes. Clean fold split at bottom, otherwise very good. \$200 - 300



UNION SOLDIER RECOUNTS HIS HARROWING ESCAPE FROM A SOUTHERN PRISON

* 248

A fascinating group of related documents, all relating to the imprisonment and subsequent escape of 2nd Lieutenant John C. Welch , of the 85th New York infantry, from a Confederate prison camp. The first is a 2pp. 8 1/2 x 14" D.S. , being a partly printed questionnaire given by the State of New York to members of its state troops that had been placed in Confederate prison camps, in an effort to make a permanent record for posterity of the conditions its soldiers experienced there. LT. Welch dutifully fills out the questionnaire, but quite understandably, did not feel that his responses sufficiently recounted his experiences. While an escapee. In a 1p. A.L.S., written from Oil City in July of 1866, Welch writes the Colonel compiling the official records, stating that he was sending a detailed narrative of his experi-

20TH CONNECTICUT SOLDIER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH EXCELLENT GETTYSBURG CONTENT

* 250

A fine group of fifteen soldiers letters with additional notes & etc. , four in ink and the rest accomplished in pencil, written by private Grove L. Bell in 1862 and 1863. Almost all of the letters are four pages or more in length , with several running as long as eight pages. Without question, the most outstanding content of the group is in Bell's outstanding letter about the Battle of Gettysburg, but the rest of the correspondence is also of considerable interest, and includes a letter concerning the Battle of Chancellorsville, as well as a second letter in late July with a brief mention of events at Gettysburg. While Bell's letters are easily read, a number of words in his letters are spelled phonetically, and for the sake of clarity, we have corrected the spelling of a few words, as well as added punctuation marks such as periods where they were intended but absent. Like privates everywhere, Bell had a marked dislike for officers, as this early letter demonstrates, in part: "... Washington the 28th [no month, but written on a beautiful Magnus hand-colored letter sheet depicting the Battle of Mill Spring, Ky.], 1862...We have got a tuff old Colonel. I tell you he will get us into action as soon as he can. I think the boys don't like him very much although he is a grand good military man...He gives it to the officers as well as the privates. He is as wicked as he can be, swears to the officers and about everything. We are Cole's Company, but our letter is not changed ... We shall stand a hard chance in Battle, especially our left. That is where all the shorter of the men are...." Bell's disrespect for his officers is in stark contrast to his opinion of the Southern Leadership, particularly Stonewall Jackson , as this letter demonstrates, in part: "...Sandy Hook, Oct. 10, 1862 ... There was a heavy fite here between Old Stone Wall [Jackson] and Miles. Miles was on top of the mountain and old Stone Wall was down here where we are. McClellan was coming from the left and Burnside on the right, and they were sure that they had him, but he fought his way up the mountain and shove Miles out They think Miles was a Rebel. If he had not have been he never would let Old Stone Wall up the Mountain. He gave orders a long while before they did to retreat....His ane sun [ensign] ...called him a rebel and shot him dead. Only for him they would have had Stone Wall"[Here the writer is misinformed , for General Miles, instead of being killed, survived the War, going on to fight Indians in the West] Continuing, the letter states"...They expect another fight wright on the same ground in less than a weak ...They say Old Stone Wall is the man . They will pen him up and he will crawl out somewhere. I wish we had a few Generals as wide awake as him; it would not take long to finish the war..." Several of the letters, as one would expect, are concerned with the day to day hardships of Civil War soldiering, as in

the following December 26, 1862 ...We the march but what we had boys was sore all over us and the ground being fro-shoes. We all had soar feet for two or three days ...The into my stocking but as let me have them ...I was boys ...but I hope I shall again ..." In another letter, home the majority of his part: "...Stafford Court 1863 ...I will try and write ink, although I have about good pen ...I wish you good blue ink, then I



some good looking letters..." In yet another letter written several weeks after his unit had taken a severe beating at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Bell writes, in part: "...Camp Hope Landing, May 21, 1863 ...I had rather see...any thing else than those old big guns pointed towards me again. Anything but fighting for me now. I have seen enough of it. Some of the boys used to say they wished to see one Battle before they went home, but I don't hear any of them saying they want to hear or see a battle now. They have all got enough of it, but they stuck well and never would have run if they had not had orders to and been in just such a fix as they were . We had orders to run a long time before we did, but they would not go...Herman...is in a bad fix. He has lost his wright leag halfway between his thy and knee, and the other leag was wounded in the calf ... Cad is trying to get a furlough . He is homesick. I guess that fight sickened him...."At the Battle of Gettysburg, the 20th Connecticut was heavily engaged on the second and third days. In the following letter Bell gives his impressions of both his unit's experiences and of the battle as a whole, in part: "... Camp Near Littlestown, Pa., July 6, 1863 (Battle of Gettysburg) ...I suppose you feel bad because I have not wrote you but I can't help it ... We have suffered awfully for the last week ...I guess they won't want to come up to Pansylvany again ...They are a gotten all they want this time. I suppose you know...all about our fighting and everything else. We were very lucky, that is , the 20th regt. This time....we were under fire ...about 7 hours. We had a good many narrow escapes . I had a piece of shell strike within two or three inches of my leg when I was lying on the ground. It throwed the dirt all over me. All of the wounded were well taken care of ...Gib was wounded very bad threw the left brest but they think they can cure him. Danny was wounded in the left eye with a buck shot, will lose his eye we think....I wish you could just have seen the battle on Saturday morning [July 4, 1863]. I never saw such a sight or drem't of such a thing as I saw there. The dead rebels were as thick as they could be for miles around and such a sight. I wish you could just see the trees where they are cut to peases. There was not a tree as big as nothing but what got hit with something, and trees as big as a mans body cut cut wright off. ...I wish you could come ... everything is in our favor. If all things head on this way ...I shall begin to think about coming home ..."In yet another letter, Bell briefly mentions the events at Gettysburg, in part: "...Near Warrington Junction , July 28, 1863...I throwed away my knapsack at Gettysburg because I had a large boil under my arm and could not carry it, so I lost everything but a rubber blanket....Send some paper and envelopes ...a lead pencil [and] postage stamps, and first of all send me some MONEY [emphasis his] ...You talk about my [not] writing ...I cant write when you don't send me anything to write with....". Sadly, after surviving both Chancellorsville and Gettysburg without severe injury, Bell is listed as having died on December 4, 1863. The cause of his death is not known, but it is likely that, as with so many Civil War soldiers, Bell fell victim to one of any number of infectious diseases present in the crowded soldier's camps at a time when the cause of these diseases were unknown. Bell's writing in parts of the letters written in pencil are somewhat light from age, but except for a word or two are easily read, and the Gettysburg letter, which is written in pencil, is entirely readable. Needless to say, good Battle of Gettysburg letters are rare enough, but they are even rarer when offered as part of the original correspondence to which they belonged.

\$2,500 - up



VIRGINIA CONFEDERATE CONGRESS AND GOVERNOR 1863 ELECTION RETURNS

* 251

An unusual group of nine Confederate Election Return Voting Records, each used to record the vote for its respective precinct in Henry County, Virginia for the 1863 Senate, House, and Governor's elections. It is not commonly known that in 1863 a series of Congressional and other elections were held throughout the Confederacy. As was also customary with United States Elections of the time, as voting occurred, the precinct staff recorded the voter's name , and in a number of instances, who they voted for as well. At the poll's closing, the pollsters signed off on the document stating that the election was fairly held. All of the election returns in this lot are on Confederate adversity paper, with two being pre - printed , and the remainder entirely manuscript. With the exception of one return, which recorded voting for the Governor's race, the remainder are for delegates to the House and Senate. Five of the documents are about 15" x 12", with the remainder being somewhat smaller, ranging from around 12"x 10" to 6"x 18". All except one appear to be complete returns for their respective precincts, with most containing the names of 30 to 60 voters. All have moderate soiling, but are entirely presentable and in very good condition. An interesting grouping, the first of it's kind that we have seen.

\$500 - up



PEN & INK SKETCH OF UNION SOLDIERS

* 252

[Civil War] 10 1/2" x 8". Original Pen & Ink Sketch of 6 Union officers, taken at Huntsville, Alabama, April 15, 1864. The names of the officers have been written in under each person. From left to right, Lt. Harry Kenderdine, Captain Sameul Roper, Colonel G.B. Ronson, Captain W. M. McCammon, Lieutenant James E. Graham and Lieutenant M. Nickelson. \$500 - up



**YANKEE IN DIXIE
CORRESPONDENCE**

* 253

An interesting group of 16 letters, almost all multipaged, and a number of other papers, all related to Charles Ferguson, a building contractor from Pittsburgh, Pa., caught up in the stream of national events while working on building projects in Nashville, Tennessee, immediately prior to and during the Civil War. In twelve of his mostly letters, which date from March of 1860 to March of 1862, Ferguson writes to his family in Pennsylvania, recording his perceptions of rapidly unfolding events leading up to and during the War, ending with an extremely detailed description of the fall of Nashville to the Union. His pre civil War letters, all written in Nashville, provide a detailed account of political activities in that city during the divisive Election of 1860, and read, in part: "...March 30, 1860...There is a fire here almost every night. They are said to be set ...May 13, 1860...You have all heard of the Charleston troubles. Our democratic friends have a hard time of it. The opposition or Conservative Party are in great spirits about the nomination of Bell & Everett. [In the divisive Election of 1860, Bell, then Governor of Tennessee, was nominated as the presidential candidate of the Constitutional Union Party] We had the news of Bell's nomination as soon as the wires could bring it after the vote was taken...They got out the big gun on Capitol Hill and gave 100 rounds for Bell, which took them until after night. It is going to be a warm time, but I just look on ...May 28, 1860...You ask me what they think here of Lincoln & Hamlin ...As for me, I like it [the ticket] well. It suits me exactly, but there is not much said about it yet here as the Democrats are in too much uncertainty about the nomination to be made at Baltimore, and the opposition, as the Bell Party are called, have so much to say about the Democrats that neither of them mind the Republicans much. They had a great ratification meeting for Bell here on Saturday last [Not very surprising, since Bell was then Governor of Tennessee]. They had out all the big guns of speakers and at night the bands gave Mr. Bell a serenade ...While the bands were playing, there was a crowd of several hundred men and boys. It seemed as if each one of them had a cowbell [apparently a campaign gimmick by his supporters making a play on the Governor's name] ...Such a ringing of bells ...I never heard...Sept. 2, 1860 ...they don't do much here but talk about politics. They have the Bells ringing in the streets here all the time. They are sure of electing Bell. They think they have a sure thing since the fusion in New York of the Douglas and Bell Parties ... " Meanwhile, back in Pittsburgh Ferguson's son writes his father of the Campaign activities of Lincoln supporters,

known as "Wide Awakes", in part: "...Sept. 28, 1860...On Wednesday Night the Wide Awakes had a grand procession. There were clubs from all the different counties The Republican Convention came off yesterday ...All our folks say it was not near so large as the Fremont Convention, but the papers say it was larger ...Mr. McClintock had a large flag suspended across the street. He is captain of the 5th Ward Lincoln Look - Outs..." After the War had broken out, Ferguson was forced to remain in Nashville, and while there, wrote his impressions of the events leading to Tennessee's Secession from the Union, reading, in part: "June 4, 1861...I sold my gun this morning for \$40. I would not have sold it but I thought I could not get it away from here when I left ...The election comes off in a few days when Tennessee will vote herself out of the Union, so they say, but there will be a large Union Vote. ..." Finally, the last letter of the group, is written by Ferguson after the War has started, and gives an excellent eyewitness account of the fall of Nashville to the Union, and reads, in part: "...March 17, 1862 ...I have delayed writing ...to let you know when you might look for me to come home, but all is uncertainty here ...I have thought of going by boat as I can get home for \$10 - 12 and it costs about \$22 by cars. One other trouble that we have is money. We have no money here yet that will pass anywhere North, but Uncle Sam's money is beginning to come, and the people don't object to taking it. They seem to prefer it to the Confederate money. I have lived to see strange sights such as I never expected to see, nor ever wish to see again, but I will not try to describe to you on paper...will do it when I get home, if I am spared. There has been a continual state of excitement here since the news got here on Sunday Morning, Feb. 16th, that Fort Donnellson was taken and the gun boats were this side of Clarksville ...which took every one by surprise, because on Saturday at 5 O'clock in the evening [Fort] Pillow telegraphed that ...we were whipping the Yankees ...You may imagine the excitement the next morning. People were just going to church when the news came ...About 11 O'clock, the advance of Johnston's retreating army began to make their appearance across the River from Bowling Green, and commenced crossing the wire bridge....All Sunday afternoon and night, & all day Monday, they were getting across into Dixie, and such a stampede never was seen. They thought Buell's army was close after them ...I will not describe the week of terror which followed, but will merely say I never wish to see the like again ...The next Sunday morning about 40 of Buell's pickets made their appearance across the river, and on Tuesday morning there was a splendid sight, such as was never seen in Nashville ...One gun boat & 10 steam boats crowded with men, flags flying, bands playing ...It was Nelson's Division of 17,000 men...The Yankees have been coming ever since, till they have here now about 80,000 men about Nashville ..." Other documents of interest include an attempt to collect a debt on Ferguson's wife, with Mrs. Ferguson justifying non payment due to her husband's being stranded in Nashville. An interesting grouping, in very good condition. \$600 - 800

HENRY HULL CORRESPONDENCE

* 254

A Fine group of fifteen letters, of which ten are on patriotic stationary, all written by Sergeant Henry Hull, Co. B., 42nd New York Infantry, also known as the "Tammany Regiment " . A crack unit, the 42nd New York would distinguish itself in almost every major engagement of the Army of the Potomac including Ball's Bluff, the Seven Days, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Antietam, the unit would lose over half of all those engaged, including Sergeant Henry Hull, who was killed in action. Though he would be killed fairly early in the war, Hull would see his share of action, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff, of which he provides a particularly interesting account, and the Seven Days In part: " October 17, 1861 ...I am now having a nice time on the Potomac River. On picket duty we can see the Rebel pickets on the other side and converse with them nearly every day ...John Dale is in New York by this time. He shot his finger off, which rendered him unfit for duty, so he was sent to New York to recruit for the regiment...Camp Lyon, Pooleville, Md., Nov. 1, 1861 ...I will tell you what I can about the fight our regiment was in.[The Battle of Ball's Bluff] Our Company was on picket duty on Mason Island on the Potomac, and seven other companies were on picket along the river ...Just as we were about to take dinner on the 21st [of October] the major came riding up and ordered [us] to march down to the ferry in a hurry ...We found but one boat to carry us over. Five companies of our regiment had crossed over before ours, just as the fifth company got over the boat sunk and some of the men were drowned ...We could hear them fighting on the other side, and the balls were whistling about our heads at a great rate. ...We then seen the body of Gen. Baker brought over, and later in the evening heard that our men [on the River Bank] were all killed or taken prisoners. Through the night men came over one by one, having swam the river. Some threw away everything and came over naked ...One little Massachusetts boy about 90 pounds, swam over with his musket in his hand, which was a great feat for him as the current was very strong. A good many men were drowned trying to swim over and some were shot by the rebel scouts. We were up all night getting the wounded off the Island as fast as their wounds were dressed. ...I suppose we will give them another brush pretty soon, and if we lose as many men as we did that time there will be none of us left ..."

Again referring to Ball's Bluff in another letter, Hull writes: "...November 9, 1861 ...Kate was afraid I was taken prisoner, was she? I could not get near enough for that. I was more in danger of getting shot than I was of being taken. I do not think I would have been taken anyhow unless I was disabled by a wound, for I could



swim back as others did... " During the Yorktown Campaign, Hull writes: " ...April 14, 1862 ...We are now within 4 or 5 miles of Yorktown, where there is (so they say) 100,000 men and 500 cannons. We are as strong as that, but they have the advantage of position. We will go down in a day or two and wallop them, and I reckon a right smart walloping they will get ...I will give you the news of the fight when it comes off, that is, if I do not receive my 'Coup de Grace' April 30, 1862 ...we are now doing soldiering in earnest. We did not know what hardship was until we came here ...we are continually hearing the reports of cannon, reminding us of the work before us ...We are in sight of the Rebels and can see their motions, but they keep themselves hid during the day, for they are awfully afraid of our sharpshooters, who always let drive if they see as much as a hand, and they rarely miss the mark. They are armed with telescopic rifles, and are a very efficient body of men ..." Of the Seven Days Battles, Hull writes: "...July 11, 1862 ...I am safe after passing through innumerable dangers. The Army of the Potomac has been compelled to fall back by a superior force of Rebels ...We are not whipped as some say, for we whipped the secesh every time they dared attack us ...Our regiment was in the fight on the 2nd of July. We lost about 50 men and our Colonel. With the exception of a hole in the top of my cap I came off safe and with honor, having been promoted to sergeant since ...August 3 ...I had a letter from Alonzo a few days ago. He is crazy to join the Army. I sent him an answer telling him what to expect to go through if he enlists, and then told him to do as he liked...We have been ordered to be ready for an immediate movement, and one of our generals has been heard to say that the question would be decided within five weeks. I hope so..." Hull's hopes that the war would be brought to an end in a few weeks would only be partially fulfilled, for while the war would drag on, Hull's role in it ended a few weeks later when he was killed at Antietam. A nice grouping, made the more desirable because two thirds of the letters are written on patriotic stationary, all in very good condition. \$1,000 - up

RETAINED LETTERPRESS COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI'S ADJUTANT

* 255

A fascinating group of about 70 retained letterpress copies of correspondence sent by the Adjutant general to the Governor of Confederate Mississippi in 1861 and 1862. Although pagination indicates that much of the original book is now missing, the remaining 70 retained letters provide us with a revealing, and perhaps unique look, into the activities of this branch of the Governor's office during the first years of the War. Nearly all of the letters are clearly legible and easily read, and all concern the raising of troops for the State of Mississippi for the ongoing conflict. Initially, the tone of the correspondence reveals the public's general enthusiasm for the war as the following letter, dated March 4, 1861 written to future Brigadier General, then Col. M.P. LOWRY (1828 - 1885) would indicate, in part: "...The Governor takes great pleasure in assuring you that throughout the entire limits of the state the gallant sons of Mississippi are fair hurrying to arms, and should twice seven thousand men have been called for, the number could easily have been raised.All commissions to company and field officers issue from this department only, staff & appointed officers receive commissions from the Confederate States. Your regiment will be numbered & your marching orders issued & transportation given from this department..." In addition to matters of recruitment, some of the correspondence also deals

with actual involvement with this letter written on Mayor of Mobile, Alabama, in quest for assistance in the in part: "...The governor is presently unable to say positively you in case of an attack you are, or if he is advised of he will render you all the assistance in his power. Beauregard & Bragg defense of our Northern threat of Union Armies under Shiloh and Corinth], and are turned over to them. at present have been mustered and may be ordered North at points out one of the peculiarities of the Confederacy. Until Confederate service, units considered militia, and therefore the Governors of their command of the correspondence also able property, particularly in enemy hands, as the following part: "...May 6, 1862...to B.W. Oxford and Corinth]...should



any point where the cotton you refer to would be in danger of falling into their hands it must be burnt...if it will cost you but little get it out of the way of the enemy if you can, and if you do not burn it no matter whose it is..." As time passes in the War, the nature of the correspondence takes a noticeable change. Where the initial letters exhibited great enthusiasm for the War, with the passage of the Confederate conscription laws, an ever larger portion of these letters, almost to the total exclusion of all other matters, concerned people trying to avoid being drafted into service, as in the example of this response to a doctor, in part: "...May 6, 1862...to a dr. Hughes in Lindon, MS.....the petition sent by the ladies in your neighborhood requested your exemption from military service under state law. The prayer of that petition was granted. The conscript law [however] acts differently and state authorities have no control whatever over those liable to military service under the law...I advise you therefore, Doctor, to remain at your post till the Governor shall be advised from RichmondTIS YOUR DUTY...." Even the Indians were subject to being conscripted, as this letter demonstrates" ...May 6, 1862...to Richard McGraw, of the Choctaw Indian Agency, Mississippi....Your communication & petition came duly at hand. His excellently regrets not being able to grant your request. The conscript law as passed by congress has taken control over those between 18 and 30 years of age away from the state authorities....May 23, 1862, ...the Governor wishes to say that persons over 35 yrs. of age are not liable to conscription, but are a part of the militia....Persons having substitutes can tender them when they are ordered into camp..." In summary, it can be stated that while the book contains copies of the correspondence and not the original letters sent, the vast majority of the original letters, being sent into the field, are likely lost to us forever, making these copies the only records we have of the ongoing wartime activities of the adjutant General, in a manner that will give us something of a picture of the offices operations as a whole, in a way that scattered originals taken out of context never could. Original binding, with front cover clearly marked "Letters, Adjutant General, Army of Miss", present but with contents loose, overall contents are in just good condition, but are the best, if only, copies available. \$1,000 - up

POSTWAR COPY OF UNION PRISONER'S DIARY ENTRIES

* 257

A fine 9pp. 8"x 10" postwar copy of selected entries from a Civil War diary kept by Private Henry Barstow of the 4th Massachusetts Infantry, who was taken prisoner at Brazier City, La.. The Diary entries cover the period from his enlistment on September 14, 1862, his capture on July 23, to his subsequent parole and being mustered out on August 13, 1863. Apparently at some point the Union Army went on to Fort Hudson, leaving a number of its sick and wounded behind. Private Barstow was one of these. Being left largely unarmed, it is not surprising that the garrison was captured. His entries read, in part: "...April 11, 1863 ...The Company started on the Bisland Expedition ...Lots of Rebel Prisoners brought into Camp, also lot of Negroes and cattle ...Ap. 25 ...Prisoners and captured articles arrive every day from Bisland & Franklin ...May 22 ...In camp a at Brazier, guarding and drilling, most of Co. I sick. Steamers Laurel Hill, Cornea, Empire Parish, Natchez, Keepler, Ellen, Louisiana Belle are now at Brazier City ...May 30 ...The Reg. Left camp at 4 O'Clock P.M. for Port Hudson, leaving 150 men, 30 from Co. I in camp sick..." from the day after the main portion of the Union Army left, The Confederates took steps to progressively isolate, and finally capture, private Barstow's garrison, in part: May 31...The Rebels came down to Berwick City opposite our camp ...There were some of those captured at Bisland and brought to camp. [On] April 14th we paroled them, they were carried to New Orleans and went back to their old Quarters...June 3 ...Some 1200 to 1500 sick and convalescent soldiers are in camp...expect to be taken prisoners every day. Arms and ammunition taken from us when the Reg. Went to Port Hudson...June 14 ...The rebels appeared at Berwick and tried to draw our forces into an ambush ...Constant firing between the Rebels and our camp...June 20 ...Bridges on railroads burnt, all the communication between Brazier City and N.O. cut off. The last mails went June 6 Berwick City burnt tonight by our forces ...June 23 ...Our camp shelled this morning by the Rebels. Taken prisoner at 11 O'ck. , sent up to Fort Buchanan, ...The amount of property taken by the Rebels at Brasher City was 1800 prisoners, \$ 3 million of Commissary stores ...7000 Negroes, 2000 horses., 1000 tents, 7000 arms ...June 28 ...Marched to Bio Buff, left on R.R. track & marched to Tiger Hill, 7 fell dead from sun stroke ...June 30 ...Arrived at Thibodaux ..." Just a week later, Barstow was exchanged, in part: "...July 6 ...Arrived at Fort Donaldson ...Surrendered to our forces, and ...attempted to start down the river. Gunboat Essex stopped us ...July 9 ...left for New Orleans under the charge of two gun boats and the Essex, we ran 4 batteries on the river under heavy fire. ...July 10 ...Arrived in New Orleans ...treated by those in charge shamefully. They half starved and otherwise ill treated us ...". Much more detailed content, fine condition. \$400 - 500

A PRO-UNION POEM

* 256

[CIVIL WAR]. MD. 2pp. 4" x 7 1/2". N.p. n.d. A manuscript poem entitled "Our Union" supporting the Union cause: "Dissolve this mighty Union/ go stop you rolling sun/Blot out the planets from this sphere/Which now in order run/Go stop the raging billows/Go calm the raging sea/ And then this mighty Union/May be dissolved by thee/Dissolve this happy Union/May be dissolved by thee/Dissolve this matchless Union/Oh what a wicked thought/That was so dearly bought/Dissolve

the starry Union/Go hide your shameful heads/Behold the mighty hand of God/ Her spangled Banner spreads/Dissolve this wide spread Union/Her mountains on your frown/Volcanoes in their fiery mist/ In floods to sweep you down/But hark from every State the sound/Of union still is heard/Her countless sons assemble round/Their banners at a word". The poem is in very fine condition with white paper and dark ink. Though the writer is unknown, the spirit is apparent and moving. \$125 - up



LETTERPRESS COPIES OF THE CONFEDERATE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF MISSISSIPPI

* 258

A unique Letterpress book containing the retained copies of much of the correspondence of the Confederate Quartermaster General of the State of Mississippi, initially Madison McAfee, and letter A.W. West as well as a few letters from R.D. Block, Their Chief Adjutant, From Mid 1861 to April of 1863. While perhaps a third of the pages are now lost, the majority of the letterpress copies, estimated to comprise some 400 pages or more, remain, with perhaps some 200 still being clearly legible without further work. It is the writer's opinion that even more of the letters could be made readable by making photocopies of the letters, or simply by holding a dark piece of paper behind them, (a method, by the way, that seems to make all of the letters easier to read). From almost the very beginning, the letters display the problems of the ever present supply shortages, as well as lack of cooperation between the State and National governments, which were without question some of the greatest contributors to the South's losing the War. In outfitting the Mississippi Units, it's Quartermaster Corps displayed a pattern which was to be repeated throughout the South, in that the problems of repeated shortages combined with the difficulties involved in distributing what materials were available, first made it extremely difficult to get the state's Armies into the Field, the made it next to impossible to keep them there. Throughout the letters the reader is subjected to an almost unceasing litany of shortages, want, and an unending battle with corrupt suppliers and profiteering. Another prevailing theme of the correspondence is the incredible problems caused by the lack of cooperation between State Governments in supplying the troops. For example, though they

were supposed to be fighting the sippi had a shortage of say, shoes, or the Central Confederate govern-Mississippi troops were made to surpluses from other States. Fur-of supplies was done on a State by sible for the delivery of supplies of circumstances, of course, led to a of this daybook in April of 1863, changing. Indeed, if anything, the the reverse, decreasing available reluctant to share what it had. What the letters, but should serve to give "Aug. 31, 1861 (page 229). ...Keep brigade. They are drawing more and must be checked. God only many wagons, harnesses, mules & regard to setting subsistence for current market rates. I hope you are ...In regard to blanketswe are market and we had supposed that [this] would have supplied them-do the best you can ... divide what



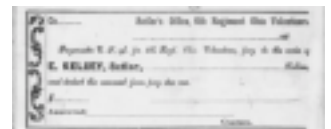
erally" While "Trusting in the Lord Generally" may have been the only solution available to many of the problems it faced, it would take far more than that to keep Mississippi in the War. Even in the early months of the Conflict, the State was unable to supply it's troops with many needed essentials such as for example, uniform buttons as demonstrated by this early war letter, in part: "...Sept 15, 1861 (to an officer raising a unit)...We have no buttons on hand and are therefore unable to supply your demand. They cannot be manufactured half fast enough to supply the orders recd. from day to day..." Also, even early on, there was the ever present specter of profiteering, which in the shortage economy of the South, would have far greater consequences than in the resource - rich North, Causing General West to write confidentially to his Chief Aide, in part: "...Sept. 6 (p.253) ... I hope Maj. Fonte has returned by this time. I am quite certain that his testimony will catch those rascals who want to make money by selling spoil flour to the army. I intend to make them public both through the papers ... and through the courts...I am very sorry to trouble you and I know the major did his very best to serve us., but I am exceedingly anxious to catch these fellows, and will do it... before I am Through..." The States' reluctance to share its purchasing and supply agents, by whom essential materials were procured and sent to it's men at the front, can be demonstrated by the following letter, sent in response to a Louisiana company's request to utilize the services of a Col. Mc Afee, evidently one of Mississippi's most efficient agents, in part: "... Sept. 13, 1861 (page 267) Gentlemen...Col. McAfee is merely agent to the Confederate States [in order] to issue tickets to recruits & others ...not to ship forward clothing or hospital stores on to Virginia. He is acting in the latter capacity for the STATE [meaning Mississippi], the state having appointed an agent in Richmond to take charge of all stores sent to Mississippi troops & etc. Of course in this capacity he can not transport such things for other states, the charge for transportation being against the State, and not the Confederate States" one of the most requested items of Mississippi commanders was for additional tents, for which they were evidently severely wanting and consequently a goodly number of letters in the letter book are written in response to such requests. One such letter, again written by the Quartermaster general of Mississippi, helps to sum up both the depth of shortages the State's troops were subjected to, as well as the total inadequacy of the state's supply system for meeting these needs, in part: "...March 23, 1862 (page 457) ...I have written you several times on the subject of tents ... I am having tents made as fast as possible, for yourself and others & will go myself to Meridian in a day or two with some one hundred and fifty, and will make you some shipment from that point ...". In other words, the supply situation was so critical, and the lack of needed personnel so great, that the Quartermaster General was compelled to leave his office and PERSONALLY look to the delivery of a mere 150 tents which were presumably to be distributed among the tens of thousands of soldiers the State had in the field at that time. Sadly, as the War went on the needs of the troops in the field changed, and some of them were able to be met by the Department, as this letter to a field officer demonstrates: "...Jackson, Ap. 23, 1863, Enclosed I send you blank affidavits to be filled up by the claiming heir of deceased soldiers ... also duplicate blank discharges to be filled up by commander of the company to which the deceased belonged ...when all these papers are properly filled out, they should be forwarded toRichmond... ". As stated before, though a minority of the letterpress copies are now missing, the majority which remain provide a wealth of information, likely not entirely obtainable anywhere else, as to the day to day operations of the State's Supply department during the first two years of the Civil War. As such, it would provide a valuable addition to any archive researching such material. And, despite its condition, contains much information and is worth owning. Many pages separate from binder, which is present, some staining, overall just good condition

\$1,000 - up

CAROLINA CONFEDERATE WRITES IN LETTER SMUGGLED ACROSS THE LINES TO RELATIVES IN CONNECTICUT

* 259

A fascinating Confederate letter, 2pp. 8" x 10", Wilkesboro, N.C. , April 28, 1861. Just over two weeks after the start of the Civil War and shortly before North Carolina's secession from the Union, C.J. Cowles, a member of a prominent North Carolina family, writes a letter across the lines to a cousin in Forrestville, Connecticut, in part: "...I was both surprised and pleased at the arrival of your favor of 25th and 30th ult.I conclude to reply fearing if I wait longer you will never get my letter, as we seem to be on the eve of a civil war of the most sanguinary kind. I shall send this letter West hoping that it may run the gauntlet. My purpose is to write you a short and friendly letter & to express a hope that at another time the correspondence may be renewed under more favorable circumstances. ... Your Uncle Josiah & family are all well. Three of his sons (Miles, Wm. & Henry) have volunteered under the call of the governor. [note: William Cowles was a Lt. Col. in the 51st N.C. Infantry, and Miles a Staff Officer in the 38th N.C. Infantry. The fate of the third brother is unknown]. The purpose is to resist coercion. Andrew is a member of the legislature, & is called to assemble with his colleagues this week at our capital [This was a special legislative session for North Carolina to secede]. Pa is full of grief at the condition of the country ...". In early 1862, the author of this letter enlisted in the 51st North Carolina, which saw heavy fighting at Battery Wagner, including the repulse of the famed 54th Massachusetts, and at Cold Harbor. This letter is a clear example of how the war divided families, and put brother against brother. Very good. \$300 - up



AN OHIO SUTLER'S PAY ORDER

* 260

(CIVIL WAR - SUTLER). 5 1/2" x 2 1/4". Ohio volunteers, 6th Regiment Sutler's Office. An unissued sutler's note. These were utilized by the sutler and signed by soldiers who would purchase goods from the sutler traveling with the troops. The amount of the purchase would then be deducted from the soldier's pay. A nice Civil War sutler item. In Extremely Fine.

\$40 - up

UNION DRUMMER BOY CORRESPONDENCE WITH EXCEPTIONAL CONTENT: THE CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES HENRY PINE

* 261

UNION DRUMMER BOY. A truly exceptional group of 57 letters, predominantly multiage, well written and rich in content, written by Charles Henry Pine, a drummer in the 2nd Connecticut Heavy Artillery, covering the period from May of 1864 until his discharge in June of 1865. Though originally assigned to man the heavy guns in the defenses of Washington, the 2nd Ct., like many other heavy artillery units at the time, was pressed into service as regular infantry by Grant in mid 1864. While it entered active field service late in the war, the regiment fought with great distinction, being in almost continual combat for the remainder of the war. In this correspondence Pine writes home to his family of every engagement the unit would participate in, beginning with the assault on the Confederate defenses at Cold Harbor, where the 2nd Ct. spearheaded the charge. The day before the assault Pine writes: "...May 31, 1864 ...In the Woods, Wilderness, or some other place near the Chickamony, Tuesday, May 31, 1864 ...I will ...not probably have time to write much as we expect an engagement very soon ...It is very near time for the ball to open ...about 4 or 1/2 past 4 ...Just the time that they commence business here ...we cannot tell what will happen to us for little do we know what a day will bring ...A good many have been wounded in today's skirmish ...All are confident in the operations of Gen. Grant and the downfall of Richmond and the Southern Confederacy this campaign ...the Regiment seems to take it very cool for fresh troops and have confidence in most of our officers but some of them might as well be to home . Capt. Skinner is very brave and I am afraid he will get shot ...Col. Kellogg is very cool and takes it not very hard ...I should judge by the way he went in today for he had a spy glass and a musket, and was shooting at Rebel sharpshooters in the top of the trees. Most all of their skirmishers are in tops of trees and pick off our men that way...You cannot imagine anything about the war, nor could we in the defenses of Washington, and if I ever get home to the land of steady habits I will be contented with almost anything The day after Cold Harbor, Pine writes :"...June 2, 1864, Near the battlefield at Coal Harbor ...I am sorry to write such news as I have got to but I must let you know what has happened to our regiment ...arrived here about noon and we went to entrenching ourselves. The cavalry corps has had a severe fight here the night before and yesterday morning, and held their own as much as drove them . At about 4 O' clock the ball opened ... had a very hard fight for about 3 hours. ... One of the drummers had his leg taken off by one of the shells not over six feet from me. I was lying on my back at the time ... Our regiment was badly cut up, especially the first battalion where Co. E. was. Col. Kellogg fell dead, pierced by several bullets while leading the charge. They made a splendid charge, would not give up nor lie down when ordered to escape the galling fire. Major was wounded, Capt.

Wadhams, Co. A., mortally wounded. Our boys took two lines of pits but had no support and could not hold them, and could have taken a battery of Med. Guns with proper support. Col. Kellogg tried to take this battery and here was where he was killed. The boys went right up to the battery under a galling fire of grape and canister ...Our band is at the division hospital and I have had a chance to see the effects of

all burnt ... telegraph cut and carried off..." When a raid by Jubal Early threatens to actually capture Washington, The 2nd Ct. is called to help in the last minute defense of the city, arriving in the nick of time. Pine's letter provides an excellent impression of what a "Near Run Thing" the Defense of Washington actually was, in part:"...July 13, 1864 ...The Johnnies have got the best of our railroad communications between

Hook, Bolivar Heights & etc. are very romantic places but very hard to travel over with sore feet, in the middle of the day, when the heat and dust are so that men drop down in the ranks from the affects of sunstroke ...August 16, 1864 ...we have been almost to Strasburg and found some Johnnies and have recrossed back over Cedar Run ... We can only send and get letters when the supply train arrives from Harper's Ferry, which we expect tonight or tomorrow, if Moseby does not make his appearance in the rear which he is very apt to do , frequently when he feels so disposed ..." August 25 ...[SNICKER'S GAP] We have been down the valley , or rather up, as far as Strasburg and had to get up and get out of the way, but made a glorious retreat of course. We lay at Charlestown last Sunday morning ... when the Rebels came upon s by surprise. ...we held our own all day and all night, put for Bolivar Heights with the Johnnies after us in a hurry, and have been here ever since . Skirmishing is kept up all day and night right along, and yesterday had a pretty sharp one [and] took some prisoners. What this is going to amount to I cannot guess but I do think they have a pretty large force and mean something desperate..." BATTLE OF WINCHESTER] ...Winchester, Va., September 21, 1864 ...at 10 A.M. ...started on towards Winchester on a very forced march ...heard brisk firing all the morning ...We knew what happened to the old 6th Corps by the heavy firing of both musketry and cannon. ...there was going to be some heavy firing. ...the 19th and 23rd div. Of the 6th gave way and fell back about 50 rods when they rallied again ...the 1st div. Stood the brunt gallantly and gave the Rebs all they wanted, and at this time when everything looked a little bad. Gen. Russell commanding the 1st. Div was killed instantly by a shell. Our brigade was all cut up and our regiment lost heavily ...The fight was of over 12 hours ... of constant firing between the infantry. The cavalry fought some time before the infantry came up. The fight was a series of charges all day ...Our boys had them going and they could not stop, and went through Winchester flying, thoroughly demoralized ...At this last charge. Gen. Upton commanding our brigade was wounded by a piece of shell in the leg. The Rebels were driven some 4 or 5 miles during the day in utter flight ...September 22...[BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL] I saw 2700 live Rebel prisoners in the town ...The town is full of wounded as they left all of them in our hands It was a most severe fight and they had all of the odds in their favor but could not stand before us...Sept. 23, 1864 ...We had another fight at Fisher's Hill near Strasburg and whipped them awfully . [we] drove them all this way and they are totally demoralized. We have got lots of prisoners. I am completely tired out and war sick ...I spent my 19th birthday in Winchester, Va., and I hope and pray to be able to spend my 20th in Winchester, Ct. "Now fighting under Sheridan , Pine describes how the 2nd Ct., along with the rest

"...Arrived just in time to save the capitol of this great nation from falling into the hands of the Rebellious foe..."

War, and it is a sickening sight . It was all I could do to stay in the Hospital where the worst cases are. There are about 40 in Co. E killed and wounded that we know of and they may be more ... I can give the names of most of the killed and wounded from Winsted ". Pine then provides a list of the killed and wounded , naming, for example:"...James A. Greene, foot, Corp. W. Addison, Hartford, back, crossfire across shoulder blade ..." Continuing, Pine writes: "...The body of Col. Kellogg is to be sent home, the wounded are going to White House I guess ...We took several hundred prisoners and they probably took some of ours on the charge...The battle is to be called Gaines Farms, I think.It is reported that it is the most important position that the Rebels hold, and if we whip them here we can do so all the way to Richmond" throughout the correspondence Pine describes other engagements, in part" ... [PETERSBURG] June 23, 1864. In Camp in the Woods near Division Hospital ... We were up on the right near Petersburg, but now we are down on the South side of the City, fighting to get possession of a couple of Railroads out here ...Yesterday we had a sharp skirmish. Our regiment have some wounded in the hospital....Our Col. Had two of his fingers on his right hand shot off, Lieut. Knight ...slightly in the head ...Sergt. Ed. Lawrence is wounded pretty bad. We have been to work in the hospital all the forenoon ...At one time last night it rather looked as though the Johnnies were getting the best of us on the left, but it turned out all right. I guess we shall have another hard fight tonight ...June 24, 1864 ...Col Colt is killed. He was shot yesterday ... July 2, 1864, In the Woods South Side of Petersburg, ...We have been on a large raid but you will probably hear more about it in the papers than I can write. The whole Corps was engaged in the undertaking, and everything was successful. The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad destroyed for over two miles, ties

here and Philadelphia ...as near as we can learn Genl. Couch and Hunter are in the rear and I guess they will have to skedaddle from here now ...We...yesterday about noon arrived at Washington and went directly out on Seventh Street Road to Ft. Stevens and camped near Brightwood Park about 3 miles from Washington, probably 4 from the Avenue in the City and found the Rebels nearer our capitol than we have been to theirsArrived just in time to save the capitol of this great nation from falling into the hands of the Rebellious foe. They attacked Ft. Lincoln up here on the line of the defenses and the 1st. Vt. Heavy Artillery came up just in time to meet the Johnnies [who were] driving the Hundred Day's Men and Dysentery Corps, and charged and drove themJuly 14 [the next day] had to stop my epistle for we had orders to march and we have marched since ...We fell upon the rear guard of the Rebs yesterday afternoon and the cavalry had a little skirmish, captured a few prisoners ...The main force have all got across the river probably and we shall be just in time to be too late to gobble them as usualAug. 2, 1864 ...[Engagement at Harper's Ferry] We have had another grand raid for no purpose ...we...followed the 6th Corps to Monacaq Junction 3 miles from Frederick and joined our old brigade and started for Harper's FerryWe marched in the heat of the day with 5 days rations in our haversacks , and the teams along with us empty ... 43 men died on the way from effects of sunstroke and most one thousand lie by the way sick more or lesswhich shows excellent leadership ...Aug. 5, 1864 ...I should not be surprised if the 6th Corps went down into the Shenandoah Valley to look after Early ...some report that we were only sent out this time on account of the raid ...I hope so for I am getting tired of this kind of soldiering, and if it continues through another raid Patriotism will certainly take a fall ...Harper's Ferry, Sandy

of Sheridan's Army, was engaged in continual skirmishing with the enemy while laying waste to the surrounding countryside, in part: "...September 30 ...The Cavalry have had orders to burn all mills, barns, stacks of wheat & etc. for as far as they go. Our division have been clear down to Staunton and had a fight at Port Republic. It is a mighty fine country down here ...beats all the farming country I ever saw, and we do not wonder now why the Johnnies fight so hard ... We had to follow the Johnnies as far as we could keep up with them, but they were so fast that all that we could do was keep up with their rear guard, and fight them all the way. ...Last week was a busy one, as you will know by the glorious news from Sheridan ...they can not lie about it for we have awfully whipped them in every spot. There are 159 reported killed and wounded in the Regiment [from fighting at Winchester and Fisher's Hill] ...Our regiment done nobly in every instance and more. "In yet another spectacular letter, Pine describes being the heavy fighting at the Battle of Cedar Creek as well as BEING AN EYEWITNESS TO SHERIDAN'S RIDE, and providing the only eyewitness account of the ride we have ever had, as well as a description of the heroics of the legendary GENERAL GEORGE CUSTER ...in part: "...Oct. 21, 1864 ... We have had another of those terrible days of hard fighting ...Just one month from the day we whipped the Rebs and started ...up the valley from Winchester . Yesterday about daylight or little before the Rebs massed their entire force against the 8th Corps ...took their works and completely routed them, taking a pile of prisoners and artillery. The 8th Corps run like smoke, leaving everything, and not even tried to rally around their colors and the 19th ditto. The 6th Corps were immediately drawn up in line parallel to the Winchester PikeThe Rebs were this side of the Pike and charged immediately on the ...6th corps and 19th, breaking through our lines ...The 6th were obliged to fall back considerable but held the Rebs in check and had to do all the fighting...Our troops fell back beyond the village of Middletown ...About that time Gen. Sheridan came up the Pike full gallop from Winchester, and such cheering you never heard. It seemed like a new army. He had been to Washington and General Crook was in command, and the Rebs had got us pretty well started for a complete rout ...he came just in time to turn a defeat into a complete victory . About 2 p.m. the tide changed and the Johnnies got drove ...Gen . Merritt & Custer with the cavalry got to the ear of the rebs and captured everything back and 3000 prisoners ...42 cannons and ...their wounded falling into our hands. It was one of the hardest fought battles of the campaign ...Gen. Sheridan is a brick and no mistake, and the right kind of peace man. No McClellan ticket about him. He has forgot more than Mac ever knew...". Considerations of space has required us to be selective in our quoting of this correspondence, and there is a great deal more content in the grouping, such as letters dealing with Lincoln's assassination and the capture of Jefferson Davis, which we were unable to further elaborate upon. This excellent grouping comes with a history of the 2nd Connecticut and the battles it participated in, as well as documentation of Charles Henry Pine's service with the unit. For the rela-

tive rarity of drummers letters, the skill with which the letters are written, the notoriety of the unit, and the amount of significant content, this correspondence is truly unusual and exceptional. \$6,000 - up



DEATH AND FUNERAL OF NATHANIEL LYON

* 262

An interesting grouping of two warded A.L. S. and one warded imprint all pertaining to the death and subsequent funeral arrangements for NATHANIEL LYON, the first Union General to be killed in the Civil War. The first is an A.L.S. on Headquarters First Division N.Y. S. M. letterhead , 1p. 8 x 10", New York, Aug. 31, 1861, in which CHARLES W. SANDFORD, as Major General in command of the New York Militia, informs the Governor of Lyon's funeral arrangements, which reads: "...Gov. Buckingham ...Previous to receiving your telegram I had ...issued orders for funeral honors to the remains of General Lyon for Monday Aft., of which orders I enclose a copy. The funeral procession will therefore take place here on Monday, but the remains will be forwarded to Hartford by the 12 O'clock train on Tuesday, the procession terminating on Monday at the R. Road Depot, where a Guard of Honor will remain until Tuesday noon ...". With the letter is the Governor's printed copy of General Sandford's special order to the Militia giving the details of General Lyon's funeral. Bearing the same letterhead as Sandford's cover letter and dated August 30, 1861, this 8 x 10" printed order reads, in part: "...The remains of the Gallant and lamented Brigadier - General Lyons [sic], who fell in the discharge of his duty in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, will arrive in this city tomorrow afternoon. They will be received by a company of the 7th Regiment, and escorted to City Hall, where they will remain in the Governor's Room , in charge of a detachment of that company, until the funeral ...The escort will assemble in Lafayette Place, on Monday next, at half past 2 O'clock, P.M. precisely, and will be commanded by Colonel Lefferts of the 7th Regiment. The officers of the division not on duty are invited to assemble in full uniform, and with the usual badge of mourning ...at 3 O/Clock to unite in the funeral procession. Lastly, there is a warded A. L. S. 1p. 8"x 10", Phoenixville, Ct., June 22, 1863, in which Nathaniel Lyon's Brother responds to a request from a bank teller for his late

brother's autograph, in part: "...Not having any letters of my brother in my possession that I desired to part with, I have delayed until I could procure one ...enclosed herein...which I trust will be satisfactory ...I notice that you are an assistant cashier of State Savings Association, St Louis, Mo.. I would like to enquire whether he deposited any money in your institution , or if you know of his having deposited elsewhere ...". Overall, all items are in fine condition. \$250 - up



PORT HUDSON CAMPAIGN LETTER * 263

A fascinating and highly detailed post war A.L.S. 12pp. 5"x 7", undated, but almost certainly January of 1886 from references in the text, in which H.C. Phinney, Co. F. 13th Conn. Infantry, writes to the Editor of the National Tribune of Canterbury discussing his experience at the final assault on Port Hudson. In persuading his troops to go forward in the charge, General Butler had apparently promised that should the attack prove successful , each participant would receive a medal created for the event. At the time of this letter being written by Phinney "nearly twenty three years later", Congress was finally considering the granting of such a medal, and Phinney, as a veteran of the assault, is writing the editor relating his experiences at Port Hudson. His eyewitness account of events there reads, in part: "...I see...there is a Bill before Congress for the granting of medals to those who volunteered in the "Forlorn Hope" of Port Hudson, La. ...Although the Capture of Vicksburg ...overshadowed that of Port Hudson, yet the defense of that place was conducted with greater determination and in proportion to the number of troops , with greater loss to the Union forces than at Vicksburg. The defenders of Port Hudson did not seek the shelter of their fortifications ...They met our forces outside their defenses and fought them with the utmost stubbornness ...Until the end of the siege every inch of ground gained was dearly bought by the blood of their nation's soldiers ...The assault of the 27th of May only served to increase their confidence in the strength of their defenses, and on that memorable 19th of June behind their fortificationsthey awaited the onset, and when it came poured in their fire with a deadly precision ...Men were literally mowed down like grass ...Though I took part in the active opera-

tions in the department of the Gulf from the capture of New Orleans to the close of the Red River fiasco and served under Sheridan in his splendid campaign in the Valley, yet I never saw ...the rapidity with which men fell under that withering fire...a very small proportion of our troops were concentrated at Port Hudson and the Rebels ,taking advantage of this had again overrun the country through which we had so lately driven them. ...capturing our stores at Brazier City, Etc....They had assaulted the Fort at Donaldsonville...only to be repulsed in a hand to hand fight by its defenders,[which were] a few soldiers and invalids ...Our force was too small from the beginning and was already terribly depleted ...Two assaults had been made and met with a bloody repulse . It was under these circumstances and under the day following the last repulse, while he air hung heavy with the blood of a thousand comrades, and their groans had hardly died away, that General Banks issued his call [to make the final charge for which the medal was recommended]...". Perhaps due to an emphatic desire to get his point across, Phinney's account tends to repeat several key points, at times almost verbatim, but the content is superb, and the letter is in very good to fine condition. \$400 - up



REISSUING THE CLOTHING OF DEAD CONFEDERATES

* 264

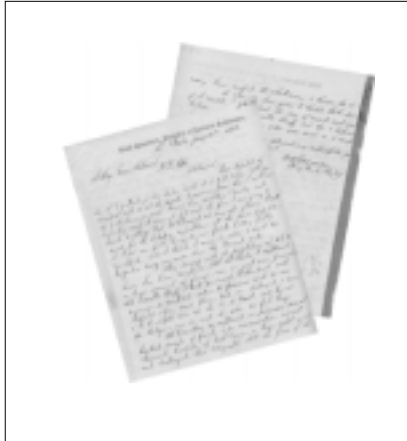
A highly unusual Confederate Imprint, being a circular of General Orders No. 93, Richmond, Va., June 30, 1863, ordering that: "...The appraisal of deceased soldier's clothing shall be made after it has been washed and put in condition by the Quartermaster, and will approximate to the government prices or rates at which it was originally issued ...". One of the great ironies of the War, as well as a clear demonstration of how the South lacked key industries, was that the south, as the world's largest cotton growing region, had no facilities to process the raw cotton into cloth, leading to a perpetual shortage of clothing in the Confederate Army. As a consequence, the clothing of dead soldiers was regularly cleaned, mended, and reissued. This imprint sets the value of the clothing at what it would be worth at the time it was issued, with the intent of paying compensation to the dead soldiers relatives. Very good.

\$150 - 200

GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN WRITES ADMIRAL PORTER OF HIS ACTIONS DURING THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN

* 265

A fine, extremely scarce war dated ALS, 2pp. 8" x 10" in ink on Headquarters, District of Eastern Arkansas Letterhead, St. Charles, and Jan. 20, 1863, in which GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN (1816-1876). As part of the ongoing effort to coordinate the activities of the Army and Navy, writes Admiral D.D. PORTER of his success in the recent White River Expedition as well as his preparations for an expedition against Vicksburg. This well written letter, which is full of



military content, reads in part: "...All my transports will be at the mouth [of the river] tomorrow. From there I will run up to St. Helena, as each boat has Artillery, Cavalry, and infantry, and I cannot fit out the force I am going to send to Maj. General McClelland at any other place. I will send for the Vicksburg Expedition...at least one full brigade, one field artillery battery fully equipped, and... I may be able to send two brigades, being one more than the General asks. My success with the Expedition up White River has

been complete. At St. Charles I captured a large amount of forage...and some prisoners. Off Duvall's Bluff I took two 8 inch Columbiads with carriages in complete order...tore up the railroad track, and burnt two bridges. At Desere we captured 100 prisoners...and destroyed the telegraph. All the force of the enemy have crossed the Arkansas to Little Rock. I should have gone to Little Rock direct if I could have crossed the sea of mud and water between there and Duvall's Bluff, but...my orders were such as to compel my return at once..." Letters from generals, such as this one, which contain significant military content, are becoming increasingly difficult to find. In fact, this is the first war dated ALD of Gorman that we3 have seen, and we can find no records of a war dated letter of Gorman's ever having been sold. Remnants of a mounting strip on the verso of the letter partially obscures the last letters of several words, still readable trough the strip, which if desired, could be readily removed by a conservator. Otherwise, the letter is in fine condition. \$1,000 - up

JEFFERSON DAVIS

* 266

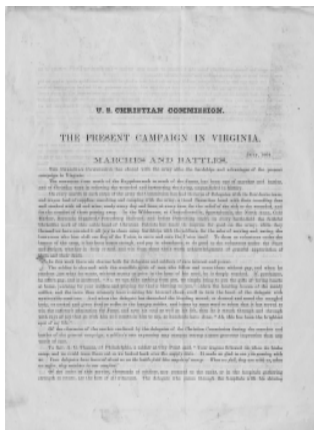
JEFFERSON DAVIS. (1808-1889). President of the Confederate States of America. From the time Davis was appointed President of the Confederacy on February 18, 1861, he was embroiled in controversy and lacked popularity with many in the South. Because of this, he was almost certainly not the best choice as President for the new government, receiving much criticism for his management of the war effort. Following the war, Davis' suffering in prison and continued support for the southern cause and its ideals won him the respect and admiration of many of his previous critics. Davis spent his last years writing at his home in Mississippi. A rare boldly signed CDV image by Washburn's of New Orleans, showing Davis in a chest up pose. Along with an ALS signed in the hand of Varina Davis. The letter accompanying the CDV is in poor condition. The image of Davis is strong and the signature is moderately dark. There is a minor bend in the image at lower left. A great signed image for display. \$3,000 - up



U.S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION SOLICITATION BROCHURE JULY 1864

* 267

A unusual 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 " Christian Commission brochure, Dated July of 1864, soliciting funds while giving glowing accounts of their work in the field, in particular with the Army of the Potomac at the Wilderness, and in the Army's newly created trench system at Petersburg, Va.. The overall tone of the brochure is altogether too self promoting to sound sincere, seeming to take as much trouble to praise the sanctity of its members as to outline the needs of the soldiers. A brief quote from the brochure will serve to give the overall tenor of the brochure's verbiage, especially when one keeps in mind the fact that this effusive praise of the Christian Commission is written by its own membership, in horrifyingly small part: "...On every battlefield the faithful Christ like work of this noble band of Christian Patriots has made its impress upon the good of the Army, while they themselves have counted it all joy to share camp hardships with the soldiers, for the sake of serving and saving the brave men who bear aloft our flag of the Union ...To them as volunteers under the banner of the cross, it has been honor enough, and pay in abundance, to do good to the volunteers under the Stars and Stripes, whether in body and soul, and win from them their warm acknowledgements of grateful appreciation of them and their deeds...The soldier is charmed with the unselfish spirit of the men who follow and serve them without pay ... if perchance, he offers pay and is answered 'No, we can take nothing from you, we simply bring to you the gifts of loving hearts at home, yearning for your welfare and praying God's blessing on you' then the heaving bosom of the manly soldier, and the more than womanly tears coursing his bronzed cheek, swell in turn the heart of the delegate..." Really! From their self - description, one gets the impression that delegates floated rather than walked over the battlefield. Many Civil War soldiers complained that, unlike comparable groups such as the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission's delegates often appeared more concerned with giving lectures than aid to soldier's in need, and the tone of this brochure provides insights into this assertion. Some staining and soiling, about very good. \$500 - up

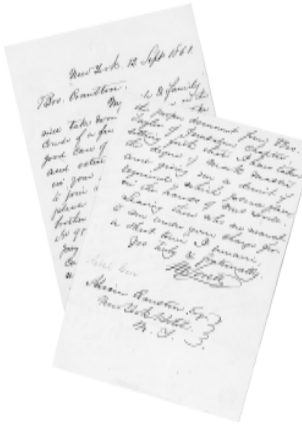


CONFEDERATE GENERAL MANSFIELD LOVELL ASKS AID OF NORTHERN MASONS DURING CIVIL WAR

* 268

An extremely unusual and puzzling A.L.S. 2pp. 5"x 12" , datelined "New York, Sept. 12, 1861", in which Confederate General **MANSFIELD LOVELL** (1822 - 1884), already off to the war , writes asking his brother Masons in New York City to take care of his family made all the more unusual because though the letter seems to have been written in Work , on the day it was written Lovell was supposed to be in Richmond, Va ! To understand the letter in its proper context one must first know more about General Lovell's background. Like a surprising number of other Confederate Generals Lovell had been raised in the North, and at the outbreak of the War was Deputy Street Commissioner in New York City. Oddly enough, the Commissioner under which Lovell was working was future Confederate general Gustavus W. Smith. When war began Lovell and Smith first went to Smith's native state of Kentucky, then went to Richmond , arriving there on September 11, only one day before this letter was written ! On September 25, Lovell was made a Brigadier General and on October 7, promoted to a Major General and given command of the defense of New Orleans. This unusual letter, written to Hiram Crauston, a fellow Mason and evidently either the manager or owner of the New York Hotel, reads as follows:" New York, Sept. 12, 1861. Bro. Crauston : My wife & family will take rooms with you in the course of a few days. Please take good care of them in my absence and extend them every facility in your power in their preparations to join me. When they leave please give your bill to my Brother in Law Mr. G. M. Plimpton in 98 Broadway, who will pay it as soon as he converts into cash certain assets of mine now in his hands. I wish you would ask W. Master Balister to give you my desiert [?] from Holland Lodge, and give it to my wife. I would also wish (if it is necessary) to procure the proper document from Bro. Taylor of Jerusalem Chapter, setting forth that I have taken the degree of Mark Master and giving me a [?] if required, which please place in the hands of Mrs. Lovell. Leaving those who are nearest to me under your charge for a short time I remain, Yours truly and fraternally, M. Lovell ". There are a number of known instances of Masons offering assistance to brother masons who were on the opposing side during the Civil War, but this is the only example we have seen of a Confederate General making such a request in his own hand. One can only speculate as to how this letter was datelined as having originated on New York . At the time that this letter was written, a limited amount of mail was allowed to cross the lines for purposes such as this letter appears to be intended, but if the letter was written from Richmond, as this letter was supposed to have been, there is no reason for Lovell to conceal where the letter was actually written from. Another more intriguing possibility was that the letter actually WAS written by Lovell in New York, where he would presumably be taking advantage of his numerous Government and Business contacts to gather intelligence and to secure weapons or other supplies for the South. This would not have been altogether that difficult, for a great many of the citizens of New York City were against the War and openly sympathetic to the South. If this can be substantiated in any way, than this letter is important indeed, and in any case remains an intriguing mystery. The remains of a mounting strip are on the verso of the first page , and there is one chip on the bottom left corner well away from the written text, is missing, otherwise the letter is very good.

\$1,000 - up



GENERAL KIRBY SMITH WRITES FROM NASHVILLE CONCERNING AN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA

* 269

E. KIRBY SMITH. Confederate General. ALS. 2 pages. Both sides of a single sheet. Nashville, Tennessee. June 22nd. 4 1/2" x 7". "I received your kind letter...the latter was given to Gen. Johnson & crediate to the act...on the University books. I will take good care of myself & join him just as soon as I can...I think the Cholera is now in a steady & permanent decline. It has been pretty bad amongst the poor & negroes & very fatal with them, but very few careful & prudent persons & especially amongst the better classes are attacked..." An interesting note detailing the hardships faced by the negroes and poor in post Civil-War America.

A couple of age spots. Fine. \$600 - up

* 270

DOROTHEA DIX (1802 - 1887). Reformer, nurse. In June 1861 Dix became superintendent of women nurses for the federal government, in which role she oversaw the recruitment, training, and placement of some 2,000 women who cared for the Union war-wounded. ALS. 2 1/2 pages. 5 1/4" x 8". Washington, D.C. July 18th/61. My Dear Madam, I rec'd last -yr valuable donation for use in the field and Fort Hospitals, in vicinity near Washington. Please extend my grateful thanks for this generous aid, especially grateful as ... with loyal and patriotic sentiments. ...In the present...I should be thankful for a large stack of old or new ... handkerchiefs come can use in forts: shorts and drawers of ... sizes and patterns: flannel if possible..." Accompanied by a letter written to Dix by a Pottstown, Pennsylvania lady forwarding items for the relief of "those soldiers, who have suffered in aiding their country in her hour of peril". A scarce war-date letter from Dix in which she dis-

plays both thanks and the desperate need for supplies in treating the wounded during the war. Very Fine. \$750 - up

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S LETTER PETITIONING TO PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON FOR AMNESTY ACCOMPANIED BY HIS OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

* 271

7 3/4" x 10 3/4". Confederate Lieutenant Colonel P. A. McMichael's letter to President of the United States Andrew Johnson petitioning for amnesty. "United States Military Prison. Fort Delaware, Del. June 17, 1865. To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The petition of P.A. McMichael Lt. Col. of the 20th South Carolina Regiment of Infantry respectfully showeth that he is held in Military Custody at this post as a prisoner of War and thereby excepted from the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation issued by Your Excellency on 29th of May 1865 - that he is not embraced in any other class

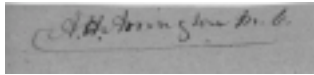
of exceptions and that he is not under bonds, nor have any charges been preferred against him. Your petitioner further showeth that he has taken and subscribed the Oath in the said proclamation prescribed which said Oath is hereto annexed. That he is sincerely desirous of becoming a peaceful and law abiding citizen of the United States and of discharging all of his duties as such. He therefore, respectfully prayeth that he may be admitted to the benefits and advantages of the Amnesty Proclamation aforesaid and he will ever pray. P.A. McMichael, Lt. Col. 20th S.C. Regt. & prisoner of War."

Signed on verso, "Respectfully forwarded A. Schoepf Brig. Genl. Comdg." **ALBIN FRANCISCO SCHOEPF** (1822 - 1886). Brigadier General of Volunteers. Born in Hungary, a graduate of the Vienna Military Academy. He led divisions in the Army of Ohio, then the 3rd Corps before commanding Fort Del., the POW Camp.

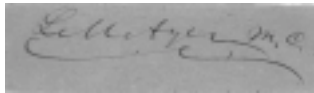
7 3/4" x 5". United States of America Oath of Allegiance. "I P.A. McMichael of the State of South Carolina do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves: So help me God. "P.A. McMichael. Fort Delaware, this 19 day of June 1865."

An exceptional item in Excellent condition. \$750 - up

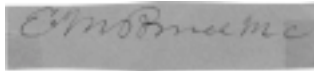
MISCELLANEOUS CONFEDERATE AND SOUTHERN AUTOGRAPHS



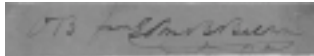
* 272
ARCHIBALD H. ARRINGTON (1809 – 1872). North Carolina Congressman for both the US and CS Governments. 3" X 3/4". Cut Signature. "A. Harrington M.C." Excellent \$25 - up



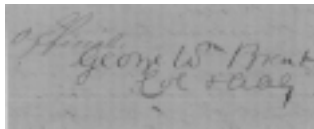
* 273
LEWIS MALONE AYER, JR. (1821 – 1895). South Carolina congressman, South Carolina Secession signer. Ayer was a former militia General who was elected to the US Congress, on one occasion he defeated Barnwell Rhett, Sr. for his seat in the CS Congress. 3 3/4" x 1". Cut signature. "L.M. Ayer M.C." Excellent. \$25 - up



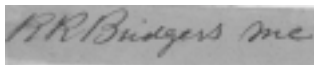
* 274
ELI METCALFE BRUCE. (1828-1866). Congressman. Eli Bruce was a wealthy Kentucky businessman who applied his fortunes to supplying the Confederacy with much-needed military goods by running the Northern blockade during the War Between the States. Cut signature. 3" x 1/2". Tape at lower corners. Fine. \$40 - up



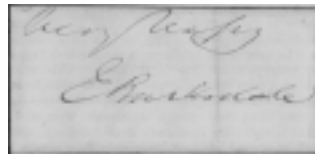
* 275
JOHN BROWN BALDWIN. (1820-1873). Colonel – 52nd Virginia. CS Congress. Cut signature. 6 3/4" x 1". Fine. \$40 - up



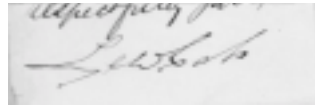
* 276
GEORGE W. BRENT. (1821-1872). Colonel. Beauregard's acting Chief of Staff. Signer of the Virginia Secession. Cut signature with rank mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 6 1/4" x 4". Very Fine. \$40 - up



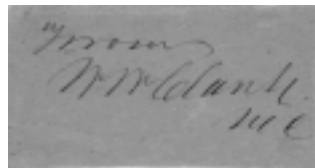
* 277
ROBERT R. BRIDGERS (1819 – 1888). North Carolina Congressman, Bridgers was the President of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad; a major North Carolina Planter. 3" x 5/8". Cut signature. "R. R. Bridgers MC". Excellent. \$25 - up



* 278
ETHELBERT BARKSDALE. (1824-1893). Confederate Congressman. Journalist. General Barksdale was his brother. Cut signature with closing sentiment mounted to a larger autograph leaf. 4" x 6 1/2". Fine. \$40 – up



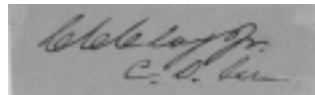
* 279
LEWIS CASS. (1782-1866). Statesman; Secretary of State under Buchanan; Secretary of the War under Jackson; Diplomat. Cut signature mounted to paper. 3 1/2" x 1". Very Fine. \$40 - up



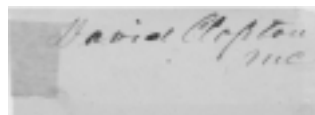
* 280
WILLIAM WHITE CLARK (1819 – 1883). Georgia Congressman. Lawyer and Planter were his professions. 3 1/4" x 1 3/4". Cut signature. "Yours W.W. Clark MC". Excellent. \$25 - up

HENRY T. CLARK CUT SIGNATURE

* 281
HENRY TOOLE CLARK (1808 – 1874). Governor of North Carolina 1861 – 1862. 4 1/4" x 2". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "Approved Henry T. Clark Gov. Ex. Alt.". \$25 - up

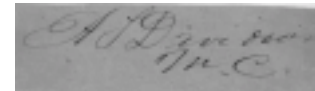


* 282
CLEMENT CLAIBORNE CLAY, JR. (1816 – 1882). Senator from Alabama for both the US and CS Governments. Clay was sent to Canada by Jefferson Davis to negotiate peace with Lincoln. After the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, a reward was offered for Clay. Clay turned himself in and spent a year in jail, but he was never formally charge. 2 3/4" x 1". Cut signature. "C.C. Clay, Jr. C.S. Sen." Excellent. \$25 - up



* 283
DAVID CLOPTON CUT SIGNATURE
DAVID CLOPTON (1820 – 1892). Alabama (Georgia) Congressman for both the US and

CS Governments. Clopton also briefly served in the 12th Alabama. 2 3/4" x 1". Cut signature. "David Clopton MC". Very Good. \$25 - up



ALLEN T. DAVIDSON CUT SIGNATURE

* 284
ALLEN TURNER DAVIDSON (1819 – 1905). North Carolina Congressman, Lawyer and Banker were his professions. 5" x 1 1/2". Cut signature. "A. T. Davidson M.C." Fine. \$25 - up

GEORGE DAVIS CONFEDERATE AUTOGRAPH

* 285
5" x 2 1/2". **GEORGE DAVIS** (1820-1896). North Carolina. Attorney General and CSA Senator – who had OPPOSED SECESSION. \$25 - up

JOHN W. ELLIS CUT SIGNATURE

* 286
JOHN WILLIS ELLIS (1820 – 1861). Governor of North Carolina. 3" x 1 1/2". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "Very truly yours John W. Ellis". \$25 - up

CHARLES F. FISHER

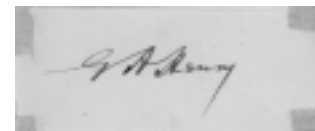
* 287
CHARELS FREDERICK FISHER (1816 – 1861). Colonel of the 6th North Carolina State Troops. He was kill in action at Manassas. 4 1/4" x 1". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "Chas. F. Fisher, Col 6th Inf State Troops". Fine. \$25 - up



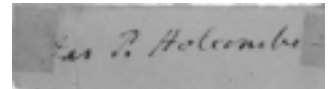
* 288
JOHN ALEXANDER GILMER JR. (1838-1892). Colonel – 27th North Carolina. Commander of Salisbury, North Carolina POW camp. Wounded twice. Cut signature. 3" x 1/2". Fine. \$40 - up

EDWARD GRAHAM HAYWOOD

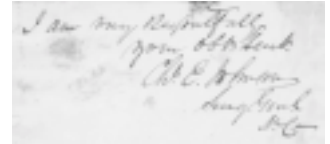
* 289
EDWARD GRAHAM HAYWOOD (1831 - ?). Colonel of the 7th North Carolina; wounds at 2nd Manassas and Chancellorsville disabled him as well as nearly blinded him. 3 1/2" x 1". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "very faithfully yours Ed. Graham Haywood". \$25 - up



* 290
GUSTAVAS ADOLPHUS HENRY. (1804-1880). Senator. Henry also served as A.A.G. on Pillow's Staff. Cut signature. 4" x 1 3/4". Tape residue at four corners. Excellent. \$40 - up



* 291
JAMES PHILEMON HOLCOMBE. (1820-1873). Congressman – signer of Virginia's Secession. Cut signature. "Jas. P. Holcombe". 4" x 1". Tape residue at borders. Fine. \$40 - up



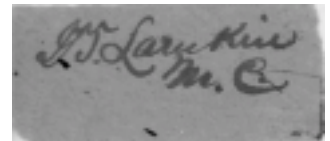
CHARLES E. JOHNSON – SURGEON GENERAL AUTOGRAPH

* 292
7" x 3". Matted autograph cutoff of Charles Earl Johnson (1812-1876). Surgeon General from North Carolina. "I am my respectfully your obedient servant, Ch. E. Johnson Surg. Genl. N.C." \$25 - up



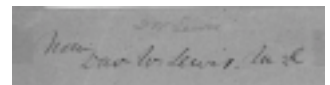
JOHN DOBY KENNEDY CONFEDERATE AUTOGRAPH

* 293
3 1/4" x 2 3/4". Mounted nicely onto card paper. John Doby Kennedy (1840-1896). South Carolina. Brigadier General – 2nd South Carolina; after reconstruction he was Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina under Governor Johnson Hagwood. \$250 - up



JOHN T. LAMPKIN

* 294
JOHN T. LAMPKIN (1811 – 1870). Mississippi (Georgia), Congressman, he was a secessionist. 2 1/4" x 1". Cut signature. "J.T. Lampkin M.C." Fine. \$25 - up

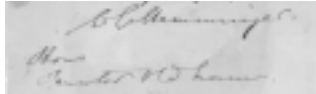


DAVID W. LEWIS CUT SIGNATURE

* 295
DAVID W. LEWIS (1815-1885). Georgia congressman. Lewis co-founded Georgia's Agricultural Society. 5" x 1 1/4". Cut signature. "Dav. W. Lewis, M.C." Fine. \$25 - up

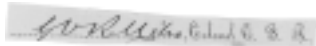
JAMES MADISON LEACH CUT SIGNATURE

* 296
JAMES MADISON LEACH (1815-1891). Lieutenant Colonel in the 21st North Carolina. A graduate of West Point in 1838; a member of US and CS Congresses. 3 3/4" x 2". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "J.M. Leach Lt. Col. Commanding officer pro-tem, Camp Hill". \$25 - up



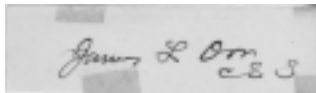
CHRISTOPHER MEMMINGER CUT SIGNATURE

* 297
CHRISTOPHER MEMMINGER (1803-1888). Confederate Treasury Secretary from early 1861 - June of 1864. 5" x 1 1/2". Cut signature. "C.G. Memminger". Very Fine. \$75 - up

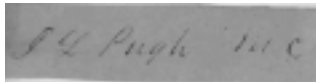


CSA COLONEL W. R. MILES WARTIME CLIP

* 298
 3 1/4" x 1/4". Signature of **W.R. MILES**, a Colonel in the Confederate States of America. \$25 - up



* 299
JAMES LAWRENCE ORR. (1822-1873). Colonel-1st South Carolina (Orr Rifles). Congressman. He opposed the draft, demanded full payment of impressed goods and was a supporter of Grant's anti-KKK measures. Cut signature with rank "James L. Orr, CSS." 3 3/4" x 1". Tape residue at four corners. Excellent. \$40 - up



JAMES L. PUGH CUT SIGNATURE
 * 300
JAMES L. PUGH (1820-1907). A congressman (Alabama, Georgia) for both the US and CS Governments, postwar a US Senator. Pugh briefly served in the Eufaula Rifles. 3 3/4" x 1". Cut signature. "J. L. Pugh MC". Fine. \$25 - up

FRANCIS H. SMITH CONFEDERATE AUTOGRAPH

* 301
 3 1/4" x 2". **FRANCIS HENNEY SMITH** (1812-1890). Virginia. Colonel - 9th Virginia, an 1833 WP Graduate; he taught at WP and VMI. He was Superintendent of VMI and, since he rebuilt it after the war, is considered by some its father. He authored several text books. \$25 - up

WILLIAM R. SMITH CUT SIGNATURE

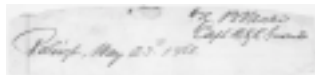
* 302
WILLIAM R. SMITH (1815 - 1896). Colonel of the 26th Alabama; Congressman for both the US and CS Governments. He was the author of several books. A veteran of the Creek War. 2 1/4" x 1". Cut signature. "W.R. Smith MC". Fine. \$25 - up

CHARLES C. TEW CUT SIGNATURE

* 303
CHARLES COURTNEY TEW (1827 - 1862). Colonel 2nd North Carolina, Killed in action at Sharpsburg. 5 1/2" x 1 1/2". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "Very Respectfully your obt. Servant C.C. Tew". \$25 - up

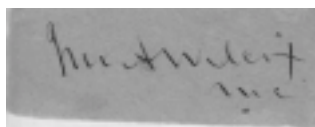
SECRET AGENT JACOB THOMPSON CUT SIGNATURE PLANNED THE CONFEDERATE INVASION FROM CANADA

* 304
JACOB THOMPSON (1810-1885). Colonel - V.A.D.C. on Beauregard's Staff and A.A.G. on Pemberton's Staff; just before the war he had been Secretary of Interior. Late in the war he was the CSA Agent to Canada trying to start an invasion from above into the U.S. He was briefly suspected after Lincoln's assassination. 4" x 2". Cut signature tipped onto a larger slip of paper. "Very Respectfully Your Obt. Servant. J. Thompson Secretary". \$150 - up



ZEBULON VANCE SIGNS AS CAPTAIN OF THE ROUGH AND READY GUARDS

* 305
ZEBULON VANCE (1830 - 1894). War-time Governor of North Carolina. Although originally opposed to secession, Vance reversed his position, supporting the Southern States upon Lincoln's call for troops. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter "Z. B. Vance, Capt. R & R Guards, Raleigh, May 23, 1861". Mounted to another sheet of paper. Extremely interesting in that Vance signs this in the capacity of Captain of the Rough and Ready Guards, a company he had formed in May, 1861 (just six months prior to this), serving on active duty along the coast. He was voted into the Governorship in 1862. Very Fine. \$150 - up

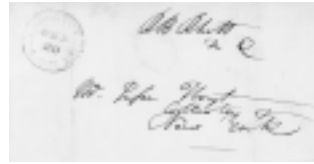


JOHN A. WILCOX CUT SIGNATURE
 * 306
JOHN A. WILCOX (1819 - 1864). Texas (North Carolina) Congressman, Texas Secession signer; in the Mexican War he had been a Lieutenant Colonel and had served as a member of the US Congress from Mississippi. 3 1/2" x 1 1/2". Cut signature. "Jn A. Wilcox MC". Excellent. \$40 - up

FREE FRANKS

* 307
A PAIR OF CONGRESSIONAL FRANKED ADDRESS LEAFS TO ADDRESSED TO GENERAL JOSEPH JONES

Both in Fine Condition. \$75 - up

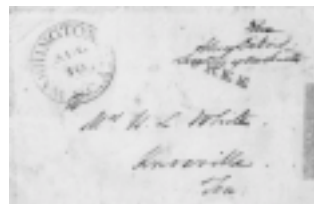


A CHOICE FREE FRANK BY ARDENT SECESSION LEADER ROBERT B. RHETT

* 308
ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT (1800 - 1876). U.S. representative/senator, Ardent secessionist an ancestor.) Inspired by the political rhetoric of the American Revolution, he became a "fire-eater" secessionist and was briefly John C. Calhoun's protégé. He served South Carolina in the U.S. House of Representatives (Dem., S.C.; 1837-49) and in the U.S. Senate (1850-52) and opposed all attempts at compromise over the issues of slaves (of which he owned many) and states' rights. He also carried on his campaign through the columns of the Charleston Mercury, which he owned. He was a central delegate at the South Carolina secession convention (1860) and wrote an "Address to the Slaveholding States" to encourage secession. After he failed to become president of the Confederate States of America, he vocally opposed President Jefferson Davis and his conduct of the war. A choice cover signed as a member of Congress addressed to Mr. Jesse Hoyt. Excellent condition. \$150 - up



* 309
LEWIS WARRINGTON (Nov. 3, 1782- Oct. 12, 1851) Free Frank address signed. \$50 - up



FREE FRANKED ADDRESS LEAF AS SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

* 310
ASBURY DICKENS from North Carolina signed as Secretary of the Senate (1836-1861). "Free Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate." \$100 - up

LOT OF FIVE CONGRESSIONAL FREE FRANKS FROM VIRGINIA

* 311
 John Young Mason, Rep. from Virginia, Fayette McMullen, Rep. from Virginia, John Robertson, Rep. from Virginia, Peterson Goodwyn, Rep. from Virginia, John B. Clopton, Rep. from Virginia, The Mason cover is a front panel only, Goodwin is split. Others Fine. \$125 - up

LOT OF FOUR CONGRESSIONAL FREE FRANKS

* 312
 James Jones, Rep. from Georgia, Wilson Lumpkin, Rep. and Senator from Georgia, Thomas Corwin, Rep. and Senator from Ohio, James Rogers, Rep. from South Carolina, Some light age spots on the Lumpkin, Otherwise All fine or better. \$150 - up

LOT OF FOUR CONGRESSIONAL FREE FRANKS

* 313
 John Perkins, Jr., Rep. from Louisiana, John Grant Chapman, Rep. from Maryland, Solomon Hillen, Jr., Rep. from Maryland, Jonathan Williams, Rep. from Pennsylvania, The Perkins is a Richmond war-date Confederate cover with 10 cents postage due. All fine or better though the Chapman has heavy folds. \$150 - up

LOT OF FOUR CONGRESSIONAL FREE FRANKS

* 314
 Balie Peyton, Rep. from Tennessee, Daniel Wheelwright Gooch, Rep. from Massachusetts, Finley Hamilton, Rep. from Kentucky, William Armisted Burwell, Rep. from Virginia, All fine. \$150 - up

LOT OF FIVE FREE FRANKED ADDRESS PANELS

* 315
 Jehu Glancy Jones, Representative from Pennsylvania. Zedekiah Kidwell, Representative from Virginia. John Kelly, Representative from New York. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (father of John Sergeant) Delegate from New Jersey. George Western Thompson, Representative from Virginia in support of the Confederacy. \$200 - up

A LOT OF FOUR CONGRESSIONAL FREE FRANKS ADDRESSED TO DAVID CAMPBELL WHO SERVED AS GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

* 316
 John Campbell
 William B. Campbell
 John Campbell
 F. McMullen
 All Fine or better. \$100 - up

A LOT OF FREE FRANKED ADDRESS LEAVES

* 317 Charles Durkee. Representative and Senator from Wisconsin.

William Biddle Shepard. Representative from North Carolina.

Johnathan Jennings. Delegate from the Territory of Indiana and Representative from Indiana.

Edmond Deberry. Representative from North Carolina.

Micajah Thomas Hawkins (nephew of Benjamin Hawkins and Nathaniel Macon), Representative from North Carolina.

Tench Ringgold.

Robert Henry Goldsborough. Great-grandfather of Winder Laird Henry), Senator from Maryland.

Edward Stanly (son of John Stanly), Representative from North Carolina.

A. O. Dayton. 4th Auditors Office.
All fine or better. \$250 - up

LOT OF FREE FRANKED ENVELOPES

* 318 George McDuffie. Representative and Senator from South Carolina.

Thomas A. Jenckes. Representative from Rhode Island.

Charles Rollin Buckalew. Representative and Senator from Pennsylvania.

Patrick Calhoun Caldwell. Representative from South Carolina.

Armistead Burt. Representative from South Carolina.

All fine or better. \$150 - up

LOT OF TWO FREE FRANKED ADDRESS PANEL AND ENVELOPE SIGNED BY CHARLES SUMNER

* 319 CHARLES SUMNER, Representative and Senator from Massachusetts. \$100 - up

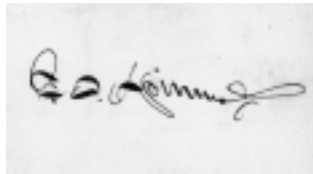
HOWELL COBB FREE FRANK

* 320 COBB, HOWELL. (1815-1868). North Georgia Notable. Governor of Georgia, Speaker of the U. S. House, Secretary of the Treasury, Candidate for U. S. President. Cut signature. 3 1/4" x 3/4". Mounted to another sheet of paper. Excellent. \$50 - up



CSA GENERAL JAMES J. ARCHER SIGNATURE IN PENCIL

* 321 JAMES J. ARCHER (1817 - 1864) Confederate Brigadier General; POW at Gettysburg. Manuscript DS 1p. 1859 8" x 5", "Return of Provisions Issued to Men of Company F 9th Inf..." Signed in pencil Captain of the 9th Infantry. The end of signature is a little light. \$200 - up

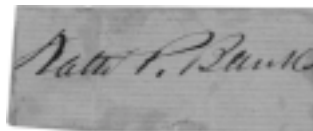


FRANCIS E. SPINNER US TREASURER

* 322 FRANCIS E. SPINNER (1802-1890). Treasurer of the United States. Spinner is best known for his service as Treasurer of the U.S. during the Civil War, during which time he skillfully managed the government's huge expenditures. He is credited with bringing women into the civil service. 3 1/4" x 2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "Yours respectfully, F.E. Spinner Tr. U.S." Mounting traces and verso, slight foxing. Fine. \$50 - up

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK CHECK SIGNED BY MEAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT HENRY R. TILTON

* 323 HENRY R. TILTON Army Surgeon (Feb. 1, 1836 June 25, 1906). Tilton won a Medal of Honor for "fearlessly exposing his life and displaying great gallantry in rescuing and protecting the wounded men" of whom there were many. He retired a lieutenant colonel February 2, 1900, and was promoted to colonel on the retired list \$75 - up



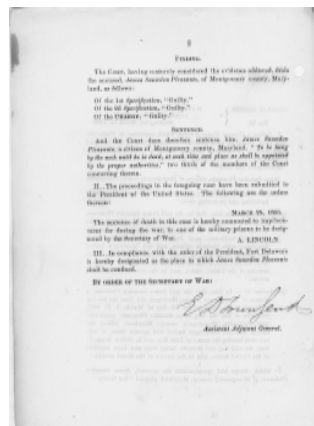
NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS CUT SIGNATURE

* 324 NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS (1816 - 1894). Major General of Volunteers for the Union Army. He served 10 terms in the US Congress and was eventually Speaker. Governor of Massachusetts. 2 1/2" x 1". Cut signature. "Nath P. Banks". \$50 - up



7 CONFEDERATE LEADER SIGNATURES

* 325 18 Various Cutouts of CSA senators, congressmen, and governors from the Southern States. All fine or better. \$300 - up



PRINTED GENERAL ORDERS SIGNED BY GENERAL TOWNSEND

* 326 March 31, 1863. 10 1/2" x 7 3/4". Edward Davis Townsend (1817-1893) Union General during the Civil War. Printed Orders. Some light staining at upper left margin. Very Good. \$50 - up

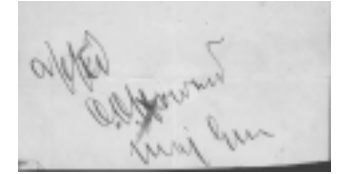
HORATIO SEYMOUR ALS

* 327 Wartime Governor for State of New York. The first is an ALS by Seymour, being a cover letter dated January 18, 1864, on Executive Dept. Stationery for the second ALS which is a fair copy of a letter dated February 28, 1863. The second letter concerns the established of an archive of every Regiment since the beginning of the war..."The whole will form a great magazine of historical material of which the State and Nation may avail, and will contain a record of facts of which the country for all time will be proud." Very interesting with foresight. \$50 - up

POSTMASTER GENERAL MONTGOMERY BLAIR ALS

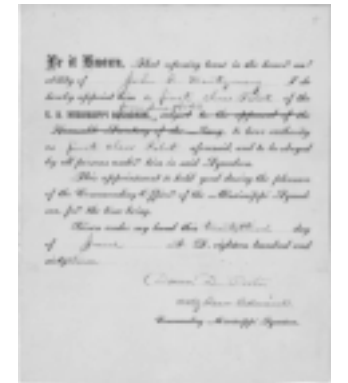
* 328 Dear Miss Julia I wrote you a few days Since saying I had directed the appt of yr brother. I find there is no P O at Forest City. I find

that Mr. Luther Rossiter has been apptd P M at Lake Forest Co. Yrs. Truly M Blair Wash March 21 61 Union Postmaster General with Lincoln, 1p. ALS 4 1/2" x 5" March 21, 1861 Blair writes to a "Miss Julia" regarding the appointment of her brother as postmaster. Rare in ALS, boldly penned in excellent condition within weeks of the start of the war. \$25 - up



UNION GENERAL O.O. HOWARD SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 329 O.O. HOWARD. 3 3/4" x 2". Cutout Signed Union General. Oliver Otis Howard (1830-1909). Participated in many great battles such as Gettysburg and Bull Run. Winner of the Medal of Honor (March 29, 1893). \$75 - up



NAVAL APPOINTMENT SIGNE BY ACTING REAR ADMIRAL DAVID DIXON PORTER

* 330 DAVID DIXON PORTER (1813 - 1891). Was one of the best Union naval officers in cooperating with the army; After taking part in the bombardment of Vicksburg, Porter was given command of the Mississippi Squadron with which he proved his ability to coordinate his operations with those of Grant's Army. 7" x 8 1/2". DS. "Be it known, that reposing trust in the honor and ability of John B. Montgomery I do hereby appoint him a first class Pilot of the U.S. Mississippi Squadron, June 1st 1863..." Signed by David D. Porter, Acting Rear Admiral. Very Fine. \$150 - up

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WAR



STATE OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT

* 333

State of New York, Town of Flushing, October 28, 1862. 8" x 10". Volunteer Enlistment Document. "I William Moilly born in New York, aged 37 years, and by occupation a seaman Do Hereby Acknowledge to have volunteered this 28 day of Oct 1862 to serve as a soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of Three Years....This soldier has Gray eyes, fair hair, fair complexion, is 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches high". Light discoloration.

\$40 - up

EDWIN M. STANTON SIGNED MILITARY PROMOTION

* 331

EDWIN M. STANTON (1814-1869). Lincoln's irascible Secretary of War. 8" x 10". MDS. War Department, September 25, 1863. Document promoting Thomas H. Neill to the rank of Major. "You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has promoted you to the rank of Major in the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry in the service of the United States....Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War". Fine.

\$150 - up

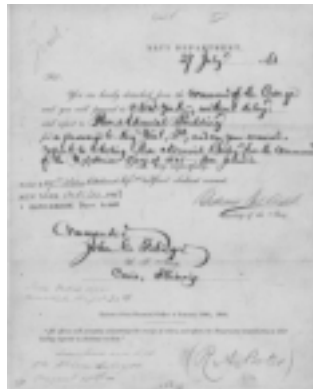


STOCK CERTIFICATE OF THE BUILDING OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION FROM WEIRS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

* 334

[CIVIL WAR - VETERAN'S ASSOCIATION]. 1889. 8 3/4" x 5". Stock certificate for 2 shares of the Building of the Sixteenth Regiment Association of Weirs, New Hampshire. Vignette of an American Flag at left. Litho. The 16th New Hampshire was mustered in on December 2, 1862 in Concord, New Hampshire and Mustered out on August 20, 1863. They saw duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, operations at Port Hudson, Louisiana, Fort Burton and were present at Port Hudson's surrender. Involved in 3 engagements, they had the good fortune of registering no casualties. A nice stock from a Civil War veterans organization. Fine.

\$125 - up



NAVY DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT SIGNED BY GIDEON WELLES

* 332

GIDEON WELLES (1802-1878). U.S. Secretary of the Navy. 8" x 10". DS. Naval Transfer Document for Commander John C. Febiger. Navy Department, 27, July 1863. "You are hereby detached from the command of the Osage and you will proceed to New York, without delay and report to Rear Admiral Paulding for a passage to Key West, Fla. And on your arrival, report to Acting Rear Admiral Bailey for the Command of the U.S. Steam Sloop of War San Jacinot. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy". Fine.

\$150 - up



STOCK CERTIFICATE OF THE BUILDING OF THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION FROM WEIRS, NEW HAMPSHIRE

* 335

[CIVIL WAR - VETERAN'S ASSOCIATION]. 1918. 9" x 6". Stock certificate for 1 share of the Building of the Sixteenth Regiment Association of Weirs, New Hampshire. Vignette of an eagle atop an extended flag-

pole at left, Federal naval ship at lower left-center. Litho. A nice stock from a Civil War veterans organization. Fine. \$125 - up



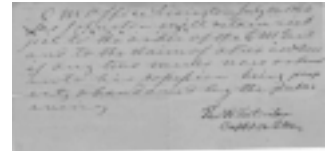
SOLDIER'S LETTER WRITTEN BY CSA POW

* 336

DATED SEPT. 22, 1862 A handwritten two page letter that appears to have been written by a paroled ex-Confederate soldier who will be sent to fight Indians in Minnesota. This was often done with ex-Confederates who joined up with US forces after their surrender. Often referred to as "Galvanized Yankees"! "Camp Chase Columbus Ohio Sept. 22, 1862 My Dear Brother, God knows whether this will ever reach you or not as I have written several letters from this place and received nothing like an answer. However I will try it again in hopes that this may reach you. I received from you a letter on Saturday addressed to me at Cumberland in awhile you offer to allow me to draw on you (withdraw money from a bank account)= now as there is nobody in the Camp who knows me & has any money and as I have tried to day in Cumberland at various places. I must. Though (thanking you as much as if I had succeeded) give it up as a bad job: I also to day received from you a telegraphic Communication in which you desire to Know if I want you to send me any thing or not; Ere this I suppose you have seen my letter to Father, Which I suppose has let you Know what My wants are here. The fact is that so far as the Authorities her Can do: the have done (end of page 1) as much s they possibly can: but you have not: I will write them again. they are as follows. \$25. in money (which can be sent either in cash or a certificate of Deposit in any NY City Bank). 2 old Muslin shirts & 2 pairs of muslin drawers. these packed or put in an "Enamelled Canvas Carpet Bag"- and sent by "Adams" or the Amr. Express Co." If you send by the American get Ez to take it to the office and have Mr. "A.H. Pride": one of the Directors for whom I have done business, send it for me with directions either to keep it in the office & notify me wherever I may be. or send on to me at any station nearest the next Camp I may be in: As Mother may desire to send something let her send me

some sweetmeats or something of that Kind or a pocket Handkerchief but securely packed against breakage or leakage. do not send whisky, Gin if you please as my disease is Congestion of the Kidneys procured by the fall from my horse. & as I am getting better very rapidly. I think I will get enough from the Hospital to last me until I get well the news here now is that we are to be put into another Camp & Brother Charlie (Connor) at Camp Chase Columbus Ohio when I have the means I will buy paper & write to all. (Camp of Paroled Prisoners)" The envelope (A Prisoner of war Cover) is addressed to: "John F. Connor Esq. Greenwich Savings Bank - 73 Sixth Avenue New York City." Hand written in the upper right corner of the envelope: "EA Bratton Lt. Col 88 Reg & Par Prisoners.: Two rubber stamp marks: Circular Due 3 & postage circular Columbus O Sep 24. The last name Conner was deducted from the addressee on the envelope who is the writer's brother. Note that Charles Conner's brother John F. Conner was living in the north. This is something that is often seen in families during the Civil War. Research will bring to light what happened to Charles Conner & if he ever fought Indians for the Union authorities.

\$100 - up



YANKS STEAL 2 MULES

* 337

[CIVIL WAR]. Q.M. Office. Lexington, July 16, 1864. "Jas. Johnston will retain subject to the order of the QM General and to the claim of other owners if any two mules now ordered into his possession being property abandoned by the public enemy..." Fine.

\$75 - up

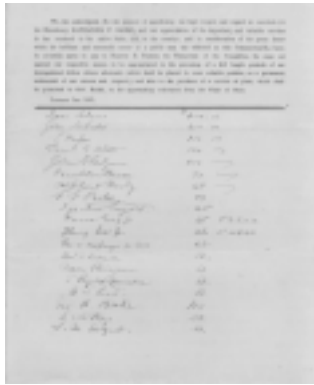


LIST OF STORES TAKEN BY DESERTERS

* 338

14" x 8 1/2". Statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores pertaining to B Company 9th Regiment U. S. V. Volunteers, for which Captain is responsible, damaged, lost, or destroyed, and charged on the Muster and Pay Rolls during the fourth quarter 1865. Fine

\$75 - up



RETURN OF DEAD SOLDIERS
 * 341
 September 3, 1864. Washington, D.C. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". "Sir, I have the honor to transmit enclosed herewith Quarterly return of "Deceased Soldier for the Second Quarter of 1864 ending June 30. Very Respectfully Your Obv. Servant Charles A. Winn Major General 58th Regiment Penn. Volunteers \$50 - up

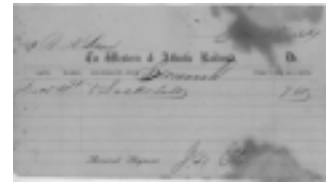
TRANSMITTAL OF UNION DEAD
 * 342
 October 2, 1863. Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Sir, I have the honor to transmit herewith Quarterly return of Deceased Soldiers of the 47th Penn. Volunteers for the third quarter ending September 30, 1863. I have the honor to be Sir, Yours T.H. Good Colonel 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers. \$50 - up

CIVIL WAR POW REPORT
 * 343
 (Report on Conduct and Expenditures of the War) US typed report May 9, 1864, 30 pages plus illustrations. A rare and extraordinary report of the treatment given to Union Prisoners of War, now at the Naval Academy Hospital at Annapolis, while they were in Rebel prison camps and their condition at the time of their release. Condemns savage and barbarous treatment and starvation of Union prisoners with many pages of individual testimony with illustrations of prisoner after their release. Rare, mint conditions. A shocking record of Rebel prison camp inhumanity. \$75 - up

PRIVATE JAMES CONLIN DISCHARGE
 * 344
 June 13, 1869. 8" x 10 1/4". A discharge of the post Civil War era "...that Private James Coulin...aged 28 years, five (5) feet nine (9) inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair...now entitled to a discharge by reason of expiration of term of service." \$50 - up

CONFEDERATE RESOLUTION
 * 345
 Virginia. January 26, 1864. Measures 5" x 8 3/4". "RESOLUTION Resolved, that the general assembly of Virginia, deeply impressed with the importance of the most energetic and vigorous preparations for the ensuing campaign, and determined now as ever that the whole resources of the states shall be employed in the prosecution of the war, until our independence is recognized and established, yet firmly convinced that the passage by congress of an act extending the provisions of the conscription act to persons under the age of eighteen or over the age of forty-five years, would be unwise and most injurious in its effects, and that all the military ends proposed to be attained by it can be far better attained by the organization of such persons under state laws, do most earnestly remonstrate against the passage by the confederate congress of any law. Resolved, that a copy of the above resolution be communicated to our senators and representatives, to be by them laid before

congress, and that our senators be instructed and our representatives requested to use their utmost efforts to prevent the passage of said law, and if any such law has passed by either body, to procure its repeal. Agreed to by senate, January 26, 1864. SHELTON C. DAVIS, C. S." Fine. \$75 - up

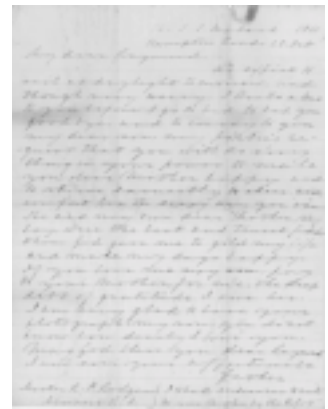


WAR DATE WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD RECEIPT
 * 346
 Savannah, Georgia. December 10, 1864. Measures 8 1/2" x 4 3/4". Civil War period receipt of a Confederate railroad, Western & Atlantic RR. \$50 - up

RODGERS MATERIAL



C. R. P. RODGERS TO HIS SON RAYMOND JUST BEFORE SETTING SAIL FROM HAMPTON ROADS IN OCTOBER, 1861
 * 347
 ALS. 1 page. USS Wabash, Hampton Roads, October 28, 1861, To Raymond Rodgers from his Father C.R.P. Rodgers, USS Wabash, Port Royal N.C. Just before setting sail, "I go to bed to bid you good bye, and to convey to you my dear son, my parting request that you do everything in your power to make you dear Mother happy..." Fine. \$150-up



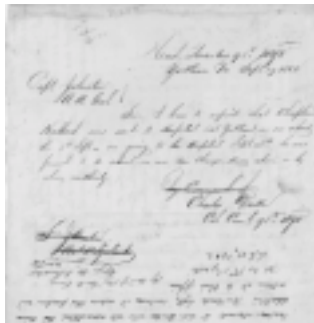
LETTER DATED OCTOBER 1, 1863, MORRISTOWN, TO RAYMOND RODGERS FROM HIS FATHER C.R.P. ROGERS
 * 348
 ALS. 2pp. (1 sheet double sided). October 1, 1863. 7 5/8 x 9 3/4". 4" x 2 1/2" picture of Keystone Stone included. The letter, written to his son Raymond reads; "My dear son, I was much gratified in getting your satisfactory letter yesterday, and am glad that you found all our friends well. I trust that you are hard at work at your?, and will make? Progress at your school..." Rodgers goes onto say he is still waiting to receive orders himself; "Consequently my plans still continue to be very vague and unsettled..." The letter is signed, "your affectionate father, C.R. P. Rodgers." Excellent. \$150-up



[RODGERS FAMILY] 3 Letters, all concerning the appointment of Rodgers son, February 15, 1864, Navy Department, T.M.W. to C.R.P. Rodgers, February 15, 1864, 4pm, P.J. Homite to C.R.P. Rodgers.
 \$75-up

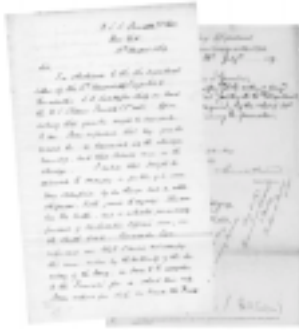
WILLIAM SOWDEN SIMS (1858-1936). Admiral. Sims was president of the Naval War College, assuming command of the American Naval Forces in the European theatre during World War I. Lieutenant. DS. 1 p. measures 8" x 10". United States Legation Naval Attache. April 24, 1897. List of confidential publications from Raymond Rodgers. Excellent. \$150 - up

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BANKS
 * 339
 "General Nathaniel P. Banks We, the undersigned, (for the purpose of manifesting the high respect we entertain for his Excellency, Nathaniel P. Banks, and our appreciation of the important and valuable services he has rendered to his native State, and to the country; and in consideration of the great honor which his brilliant and successful career as a public man has reflected on this Commonwealth) hereby severally agree to pay to Francis E. Parker, the Treasurer of the Committee, thsums set against our respective names, to be appropriated to the procuring a full length portrait of our distinguished fellow citizen aforesaid, (which shall be placed in some suitable position, as a permanent testimonial of our esteem and respect; and also to the purchase of a service of plate, which shall be presented to Gov. Banks, on his approaching retirement from the Chair of State. January 1st, 1861." \$75 - up



CHAPLAIN HUBBARD GOES AWOL!
 * 340
 [CIVIL WAR] 8" x 8 1/4". Head Quarters 98th NYV, Yorktown, Va. Sept. 17, 1862. To: Capt. Johnston, A.A. Genl. "Sir: I have to report that Chaplain Hubbard was sent to Hospital (at Yorktown), on or, about the 5th Sept. - in going to the Hospital Sept. 14th, he was found to be absent, no one in charge, knew where, or by whose authority. Charles Durkee, Col. Comd. 98th NYV". Docketed on verso by General JOHN PECK and another unidentified Union General. \$300 - up

**RODGERS ACCEPTS HIS
ENSIGN'S COMMISSION**



**ORDERS FROM THE NAVY
DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF
NAVIGATION, JULY 21, 1869, TO
RAYMOND RODGERS CONCERN-
ING AN EXAM FOR HIS
PROMOTION.**

* 351

Excellent Letter dated August 11, 1869 Raymond Rodgers to Secretary of the Navy, Concerning recommendations on Board. Excellent. [RODGERS, RAYMOND] ALS. 2 pp (1 sheet folded). 8 1/4" x 13 1/2". U.S.S. Juniata New York, August 11, 1869. Letter of Secy. Of Navy requesting to approve his upgrade of quarters. The letter reads, in part; "In obedience to the Department order of the 6th August 1869 I reported to Commander S.B. Luce?? for duties on board the U.S. Steamer "Juniata". Upon asking that quarter me be assigned to me I was informed that my quarters would be a hammock in the sturage country. And that I would mess in the sturage. I asked that I might be allowed to occupy a portion of a room now occupied by an ? and a ? shipman both junior to myself. This room has no berths and is situated immediately forward to the Executive officers' room, on the berth deck... Raymond P. Rodgers Ensign U.S. Navy." The three items together. \$200 - up



* 352

[GLISSON, R.A.] DS. 1 p. with 1 p. note enclosed. 8" x 10". Navy Department, September 21, 1870. Navy Department appointment to Master effective July 12, 1870. Forwarded C.R.P. Rodgers to Raymond Rodgers. The document is signed by R.A. Glisson, Rear Admiral, Comdg. European Fleet. The document is accompanied by a note from R.A. Glisson to Raymond Rodgers on the Flagship Franklin. Dated October 11, 1870. The note reads; "Sir, I have great pleasure in enclosing to you your commission as master in the Navy of the United States very Respectfully Your Obed. Servant R.A. Glisson Rear Admiral Comdg. European Fleet. \$50 - up

* 353

[SLUCOM, JAMES]. ALS. 1 p. Measures 7 3/4" x 10". October 28, 1872. Cadiz, Spain. The letter to Raymond P. Rodgers signed by Rear Admiral, James Slocum reads; "Master Raymond P. Rodgers, attached to the "Plymouth" was promoted to a Lieutenant in the Navy, on the 10th of October inst, and will be ? to the condition contained in my letter of the 14th inst. in legend to promoted and ? to examinations. Respectfully James Slocum Rear Admiral Commdg." Letter dated August 8, 1869, Maryland, Raymond Rodgers to Robeson, accepting his commission as ensign. Accompanied by a Commission, Navy Department, June 28, 1873, Lieutenant Raymond Rodgers. Letter, August 15, 1874, Naval Academy, Greene to Raymond P. Rodgers, Granting leave. Together three items. \$150-up

* 354

[RODGERS, RAYMOND P.] ALS. 2 pp. (1 sheet folded, double sided). Measures 7 3/4" x 12 1/4". Navy Yard, New York. July 30, 1883. Letter written to the Admiral by Rodgers requesting leave due to a family illness. The letter reads in part; "... After an illness of more than two months I find my wife's condition to be such as to give me considerable alarm. For several weeks the one under the care of Dr. Hoehling, in Washington, who finding that her disease did not yield to treatment advised that she should have a change of air and scene. Since her arrival in Orange, N.J., she has become decidedly worse, until her strength and general condition have fallen so low as to cause decided apprehension for her recovery. This ship is about to sail on a voyage which, I understand, will be of some five weeks duration. As my wife's illness during the coming month will certainly be critical I desire to ask that I may be granted a leave of absence from this ship, if this be deemed impossible I should feel obliged to ask for my detachment, a step I should take with the greatest reluctance..." The reply from the Admiral reads; "For the reasons stated above, leave of absence of the Tennessee from the United States-Upon the return of the ship to a northern port of the U.S., you will report on board, without delay - Leave your telegraphic address." Excellent. \$125 - up

* 355

[WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.] (1841-1904). Financier; U.S. Secretary of the Navy. Through his marriage to Flora Payne (daughter of Standard Oil's Oliver H. Payne), Whitney gained enormously important corporate contracts. In 1883, he became involved in a bitter struggle for control of the Broadway Railroad Company, eventually gaining control by entering into an alliance with Thomas Fortune Ryan and Peter A. B. Widener. Whitney remained active in street railway affairs until his appointment as Secretary of the Navy (1885-1889), in which post he was instrumental in the re-

building of American's naval forces. DS 1 p. measures 8" x 10". Navy Department, Washington. August 6, 1885. Orders to Rodgers to report to New York. Reads; "Proceed to New York on temporary Official business and when completed, return and resume present duties." Signed, "respectfully, W.C. Whitney Secretary of the Navy." Signed by Rodgers in left margin upon completion of duties (August 11, 1885). Also in left margin is a stamp with receipt of payment to Rodgers for \$36.48 for mileage. Excellent condition. [WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.] DS. 1 p. measures 8" x 10". Navy Department, Washington. November 15, 1886. Orders to Rodgers, reads; "Proceed to Sparrows Point new Baltimore, Md, on temporary duty and when completed, return to Washington and resume present duties." Signed, "Respectfully W.C. Whitney." Navy pay stamp place in middle of document (no interference with script) stating \$7.84 was paid in mileage. Rodgers signature in left margin upon completion of duties (November 17, 1888). Excellent condition. \$150 - up

* 356

[WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.] DS. 1 p. measures 8" x 10". Navy Department, Washington. August 1, 1887. Orders to Rodgers, reads; "Proceed to Pittsburg, Pa. and Buffalo, N.Y., thence to Cape Vincent, N.Y. on special duty, by such routes as are found best adapted to carry out the Department's instructions. You will also visit such Canadian ports or towns as may be found necessary. From Cape Vincent proceed to Kingston, Canada, and thence to Montreal you will return to Washington and resume your regular duties. Very respectfully, W.C. Whitney Secretary of the Navy." Navy pay receipt for \$115.60 paid in mileage. Rodgers signature is found in left margin upon completion of duties (September 14, 1887). Excellent condition. All three pieces together. \$300 - \$500

THREE RODGERS ITEMS

* 357

Three (3) Letters - 2 Letters and one clipped signature - Wednesday, Thursday - to Rodgers making present of signature, another assuring him of the gift. NOTE - Date, Kabayama, Viscount. LETTER - Condolences, Date, Place. To Rodgers from Dufferin and Ava, Speaks of their own misfortune. Note, 1893, R. Bonaparte, Soiled. Together five items. \$75 - up

* 358

[U.S. STEAMER CHICAGO]. DS. 1 p. measure 8 1/2" x 12 1/2". Navy Department, Washington. July 18, 1889. Notice of detachment from office of Naval Intelligence to U.S. Steamer Chicago. Boasts signature of Secretary of Navy, signature of Capt. of U.S.S. Chicago-H.B. Robinson, and Rodgers, among others. Excellent condition. [TOUSEY, B.F.]. Secy. of Navy. DS. 1 p. measuring 8" x 10". Navy Department, Washington. September 23, 1869. Orders for Rodgers, reads; "Proceed to Washington, D.C. and report in person at the Depart-

ment for temporary duty and on its completion, return to New York and resume present duties." Excellent condition. [TOUSEY, B.F.]. Secy. of Navy. ALS. 1 p. measuring 8" x 10 1/2". Navy Department, Washington. July 21, 1892. Orders to Raymond Rodgers to report for Chicago Worlds Fair Duty. It reads in part; "The Department's order of June 6th last is so far modified that upon being detached from the U.S.S. "Chicago" you will proceed to Chicago, Illinois, on special temporary duty in connection with the World's Fair." Excellent Condition. [TOUSEY, B.F.]. Secy. of Navy. ALS. 2 pp. (2 separate letters). Navy Department, Washington. September 16, 1892. Orders to Rodgers. Appointment to Naval Attache in St. Petersburg. The first reads; "I enclose herewith your appointment as Naval Attache to the U.S. Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia. During your service as Naval Attache your regard our Minister at St. Petersburg as your superior officer, and will at all times comply with such instructions as he may give you." The second reads; "The Department's order of August 3rd last is so far amended that you will report, by letter, to the United States at the place, as the relief of Lieutenant Aaron Ward on October 1st next." Fine Condition. Together four items. \$250 - up

* 359

[CHILEAN NAVY] ALS 11 pp. (3 sheets folded, double sided). Memorandum on Chilean navy. Includes description of different vessels and breakdown of different types of vessels by name (armored or unarmored, including types and amount of armament and machinery). Also includes personnel and duties they perform. Narrative reads, in part, "The Navy of Chile is under the control of Cabinet officer, who is the Minister of War as well as of the Marine. It is composed of two armored central battery ships, four stream ?, one stream gun-vessel, and one transport and surviving vessel..." Excellent condition. \$150 - up

* 360

[PERUVIAN NAVY]. ALS. 8 pp. (2 folded, double sided). Memorandum on Peruvian navy. Includes description of different vessels including breakdown of types by name (armored and unarmored, including types and amount of armament and machinery). Includes personnel. Narrative reads in part; "The Navy of Peru is controlled by the Minister of War and Marine. It is composed of one armored frigate, one single turret ship, two single turret monitors, two steam Corvettes, four transports, and three school ships." Excellent condition. \$150 - up

* 361

[RODGERS LOT] Typed Letter - June 25, 1892, U.S.S. Chicago, Recommendation relation to the service of Raymond P. Rodgers, J.G. Walker, Endorsement returned with circular relating to regulation #86 (included). [TOUSEY, B.F.] Secy. of Navy DS. 1 p. measures 7 3/4" x 10". Navy Department, Washington. June 24, 1892. Orders to Raymond Rodgers reading; "Report to Rear Admiral J.A. Greer, U.S. Navy, President of the Naval Examining Board at the Department, on Monday the 27th Inst. for the examination preliminary to promotion, required by Section 1496 of the Revised Statutes, and

when discharged, you will return to your station." Excellent condition.
Note, July 21, 1892, U.S.S. Chicago
Document, December 6, 1895, Diplomatic Pass

Orders from the Navy Department dated August 31, 1892, To Raymond Rodgers – Paris for duty as Naval Attache
Letter dated August 5, 1892, Department of State, Designating Raymond Rodgers as Naval Attache at Paris, T.W. Foster.
Letter dated September 14, 1892, Department of State, To Raymond Rodgers, Relieve Aaron Ward as Naval Attache at St. Petersburg.
Document dated March 17, 1896, Diplomatic Passage through Russia, Raymond Rodgers.

Together 8 items. \$250 – up

*** 362**

[RODGERS LOT] Document, Pennsylvania Executive Department, February 12, 1895, Appointing Charles Acton Ives of Rhode Island Commissioner for Pennsylvania in Rhode Island.

Letter, January 17, 1869, Rio DeJaneio, Commendations for Raymond P. Rodgers' Performance as midshipman.

Report, US Flagship Pensacola, March 29, 1878, Honolulu, Hawaii, Making survey of Waimanalo Harbor found the owner of the launch they had been using sailed off. (incomplete?)

Typed Letter, January 16, 1897, Bureau to Raymond P. Rodgers, Sending copy of letter from minister at St. Petersburg.

Document, Department of State, August 6, 1892, Special Passport, Lieutenant Commodore Raymond, 6 stamps, numerous signatures, John W. Foster. \$100 – up



*** 363**

[MISCELLANEOUS LOT OF CORRESPONDENCE] 11 Letters – Republican Party Concerns Republican Headquarters, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1860.

Exeter, October 2, 1860, Lincoln Letterhead. Washington, January 7, 1861, Reinforcement of Fort Washington and organization of citizen troops has irritated the secession men. House of Representatives, Washington, Expecting Battle House of Representatives, Exeter, N.H. June 20, 1861.

January 7, 1863, Rum sellers collecting. Dyer's Hotel, Washington, February 16, 1867.

Office of republican Committee, March 5, 1863, Speaker W.D. Kelly.

Department of Interior, October 3, 1863, Mrs. Hough disagreeable as ever.

House of Representatives, January 23, 1864. Wakefield, March 12, 1866.

Interesting political content in some letters. Please ask for additional information. \$250 – up

SLAVERY AND BLACK HISTORY

the Cooper Institute, New York on the afternoon of November 5, 1864 given at the invitation of the Young Men's Republican Union. The speech was given just as the presidential campaigns were coming to a close and "was received with every evidence of enthusiasm and approval on the part of the vast audience..." The oratory touched upon a multitude of issues surrounding slavery and the reasons for the war. Fine. \$250 - up



AN EARLY MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY REPORT DETAILING THE ORGANIZATION'S PROGRESS ON ITS EFFORTS AT COLONIZING SLAVES FROM AMERICA TO LIBERIA

*** 364**

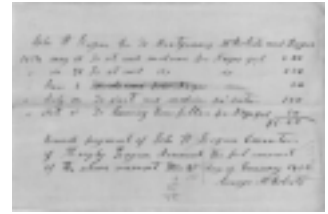
[AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY]. Booklet. 16 pages. Boston, 1844. Printed by T. T. Marvin. Third annual report presented May 29, 1844. A wonderfully detailed accounting of this important organization's progress at recolonizing slaves to Liberia. A highly interesting read and a scarce report related to this society formed for the abolition of slavery and the colonization of slaves to their homeland. Couple of tears in the cover, else, Fine. \$250 – up



CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH ON "SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION" GIVEN AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK

*** 365**

[SLAVERY]. Booklet. 30 pages. Boston, 1864. Printed by Wright & Potter. The entire text of Sumner's length speech given at



MEDICAL BILL FOR A SLAVE

*** 367**

[SLAVERY] Slave Document. 1 page. 7 1/2" x 5". Jan. 21, 1856, Doctor bill for services to a slave girl. Five visits from May 18, 1854 through October 11, 1854. "to visit and medicine for negro girl", totaling \$6.00. \$100 - up

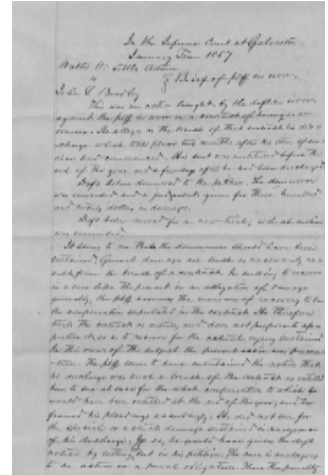


CIVIL WAR CIRCULAR ENCOURAGING "MEN OF COLOR, TO ARMS! NOW OR NEVER!"

*** 366**

[Civil War] Broadside to encourage "Men of Color" to enlist in the military. 8" x 10". "...Let us Rush to Arms! Fail Now and Our Race is Doomed on this the soil of our birth."... "We Will Rise! The alternative is upon us; let us rather die freemen than live to be slaves."... "Are Freemen less Brave than Slaves?"... We can now see that Our Last Opportunity has come! If we are not lower in the scale of humanity than Englishmen, Irishmen, white Americans and other Races, we can show it now."

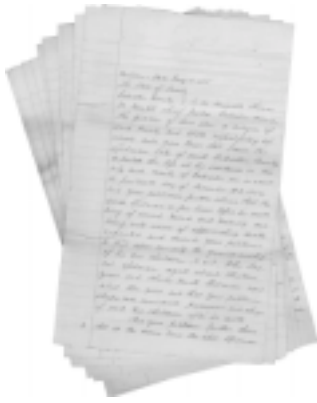
At the conclusion of the circular is listed an impressive array of supporters, presumably all black me, of the cause including Frederick Douglass. A fantastic appeal for blacks to support the cause placed apparently just shortly after the Fall of Port Hudson and actions at Milliken's Bend which took place June 8, 1863. Some edge chinks and small tears at right margin, else Fine. \$500 - up



PLANTATION OWNER WHO FIRED HIS OVERSEER OLEADS BEFRO THE TEXAS SUPREME COURT

*** 368**

A two paged ADS Texas Supreme Court, Galveston, Texas, January, 1857, in which the attorney for a Plantation owner argues against what his client viewed as the excessive amount of damages awarded to his former overseer, based in large part on the value of the overseer's work for the remainder of the year, as well as on what the plantation owner views as an unrealistic assessment of what the overseers share of the final harvest of the plantation would have sold for. One of the arguments brought forward by the Plantation owner's attorney is that the award was based on the unemployment of the overseer, who had initiated the suit a few days after having worked two months in the Plantation Owner's employ, for the remainder of the year, which of course could not be proven at that point. In any event, the council for the plantation owner argues that the court out the burden of proof as the employability on the plantation owner, rather than on the overseer where it belonged. Complete and uncut, very good to fine. \$200 - up



APPEAL FOR THE GUARDIANSHIP OF TWO MINOR CHILDREN, THEIR PLANTATION AND SLAVES

* 369
A lengthy court document, 16pp. Folio, filed in the court of **Galveston Texas, Jan. 17, 1855**, regarding a dispute between two men as to who is to be granted custody of two minor children, aged 13 and 3, and subsequently control over their substantial assets until they attain their majority. The first petitioner, Enos Stone, claim to have been given guardianship by the children's last surviving parent, James Spellman, in a Will written a few hours before his death. His claim is opposed by one Theodore Dorse, Grandfather of the first child, John Spellman, aged thirteen, stating that John Spellman is currently living with him, and that he, the grandfather, is now paying for the child's schooling. The second child, a three year old girl born of a second marriage, is said to be staying the parents of the now dead second wife, who are taking good care of her. Further, the grandfather argues that since neither child resides in the county where the suit was brought forward, the court did not have proper jurisdiction over the matter in any event. The judge, apparently having good sense, ruled that the grandparents would retain custody of the children and their property, including the slaves, arguing that Enos Stone pay the court costs, having: "...disqualified himself by improper interference and intermeddling with the estate and property of said minors. Document is missing the form cover page, but the text is complete and in very good to fine condition. \$200 - up



MAKING A SLAVE COFFIN

* 370
[SLAVERY]. Slave Document. 1 page. 8" x 3 1/2". Danville, KY, Feb. 26, 1842. Receipt for making a negro coffin. "To Thomas P. Young to making one Negro Coffin...6.00" \$75 - up



ESTATE SALE RECORD INCLUDING EIGHT SLAVES

* 371
A very early estate division, circa 1810, 2pp. Folio on chain link paper, listing the sale of eight slaves, know to only as "One Negro Woman & Child" or "One Negro Girl", etc. What is most unusual about this particular estate division is that it includes a sale of "One Leg Chain", which would indicate that not every slave on the plantation was content with their lot. Encapsulated in silk for preservation by a former owner, two corners slightly clipped, otherwise very good. \$200 - up

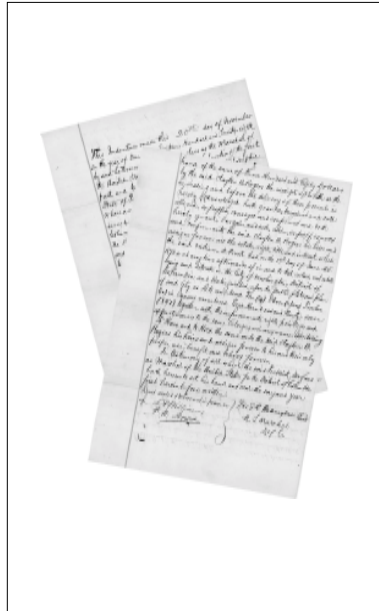


GENERAL WILLIAM SHAFTER SIGNS A DOCUMENT WHILE COMMANDING A REGIMENT OF COLORED INFANTRY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

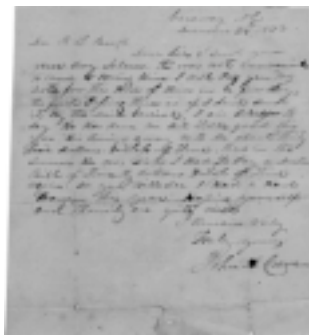
* 372
WILLIAM R. SHAFTER (1835 - 1906). Commander of the Expedition of United States forces on Cuba during the Spanish American War. Union Officer during the Civil War receiving the rank of Brevet Brigadier General near the war's end. DS. 1 page. February 28, 1865. Partly-printed return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores "turned over by me this 28th day of February, 1865, to Lt. A. F. Kliese". Signed by Shafter while serving as Colonel of the 17th United States Colored Infantry. Less than a month later he would receive the brevet rank of general. A fine example of the future General while commanding Colored Troops in Tennessee as the end of the Confederate Army was looming. Excellent. \$300 - up

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SIGNED DOCUMENT WHILE SERVING IN A RARELY SEEN ROLE AS UNITED STATES MARSHALL

* 373
FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1817-1895). Abolitionist; Orator; Journalist. DS. 3 pages. November 20, 1878. An indenture "by and between Frederick Douglass as the Marshall of the United States for the District of Columbia of the first part and Clayton B. Rogers of the City of Philadelphia...by virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the 18th day of October, 1878...in which on Clayton B. Rogers was plaintiff and William D. Proute was defendant directed and delivered to the said Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, the said Marshal levied upon and seized the interest of the said William D. Prout in and to the parcels of ground...and provided did on the 19th day of November A.D. 1878 expose the same to public sale in the front of the door of the Court House..." The document continues on stating that Rogers was the highest bidder and after paying the money is entitled to conveyance of the property. While Douglass is frequently seen serving as recorder of deeds, this is the first and only one of it's kind with the great Abolitionist serving as a U.S. Marshall. Highly unusual. Very Fine. \$750 - up

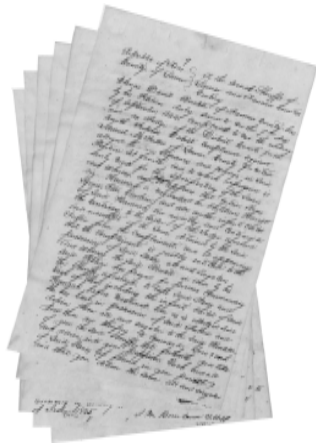


A RUNAWAY SLAVE IS RETURNED TO HIS FORMER MASTER IN CONFEDERATE NORTH CAROLINA



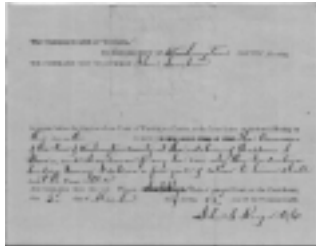
* 374
ALS 1p. 4to., Caraway, N.C., December 25, 1863 in which, on Christmas Day, a dissatisfied John Craven returns the Slave "Isham", whom he had hired, to his owner, Dr. R.L. Beall, making his case, in part: "...I send you your Boy Isham. It was not convenient for me to come & bring him. I will pay you my note for the hire of him in a few days...I am sorry to say he has done me but little good this year. His running away cost

me about thirty five dollars & loss of time. Then in the Summer he was sick. I had to pay a Doctor's Bill of Twenty dollars & loss of time again, so you will see I had a hard bargain this year..." As an unusual added bonus, on the verso of the document is the good Doctor's address in Cotton Grove, N.C. and the notation "Per Boy Isham", indicating that the letter was carried and delivered by the same slave that had given his renter such a "Hard bargain". One needs to keep in mind that Isham was likely not a boy at all, but a full grown man, and that the continuing successes of the Union Army in the Civil War increasingly led to such men attempting to get to the Union lines. One wonders why, if Isham had indeed attempted to escape as claimed in the letter he was considered reliable enough to deliver himself unescorted to his owner. An interesting document, in very good condition. \$300 - up



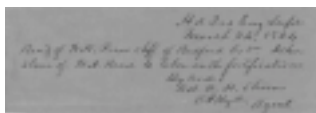
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

*** 375**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document. 6 pages. 7 1/2" x 12 1/2". Lamar County, Texas, Sept. 7, 1844. A bold manuscript document detailing the case of possession of five named negro slaves and additional children. "...appears that certain slaves – Hannah a negro woman and her children, Harriet, Squire, Peter Emeline and also another infant child of said Hannah are unjustly and contrary to the Order of the Judge aforesaid and in contempt of the same, detained by the said Fulton from the complainant."
 \$200 - up



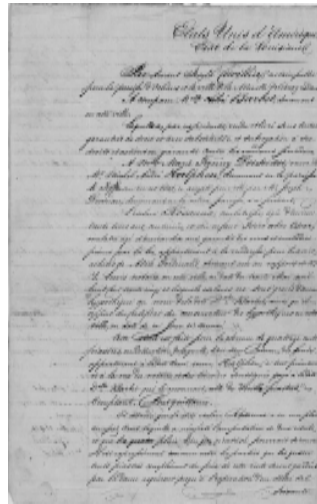
**EARLY SOCIAL WORKER
 DEFENDING A FREE GIRL OF
 COLOUR**

*** 376**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document. 1 page. 8" x 6 1/4". Washington County, Virginia, March 2, 1859. "To the Sheriff of Washington County, Greeting We command you to summon John Senahan to appear before the Justices.....to answer the Overseers of the poor of Washington County at the relation of Thaddeus S. Harris, and show cause if any he can why the Indentures binding Tanny Jenkins a free girl of colour to him shall not be cancelled"
 \$125 - up



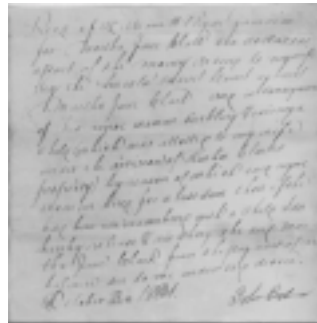
**RECEIPT FOR A SLAVE TO LABOR
 ON ARMY FORTIFICATIONS**

*** 377**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document. 1 page. 7 3/4" x 3". black ink on blue paper. March 24, 1864. "Received of W.H. Preas Sheriff of Bedford Co., VA. John, slave of W. A Read to labor on the fortifications". \$125 - up



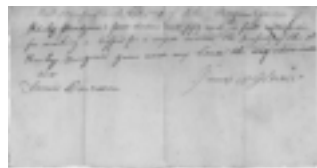
SALE OF SLAVES

*** 378**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document. 2 pages. 8 1/4" x 13 1/4". 1844, New Orleans. Text is written in French. "Sale of Slave 'Rosanna' & son 'Oscar', an infant."
 \$200 - up



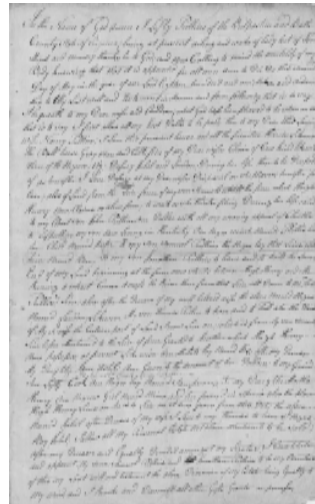
**SLAVE WOMAN DISCOUNTED
 BECAUSE SHE HAD A SUCKLING
 CHILD**

*** 379**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 Page. 7 1/2" x 8". Oct. 3, 1831, Lincoln County, KY. Release of man from paying for a negro woman because she had a suckling child and was burdened by this.
 \$150 - up



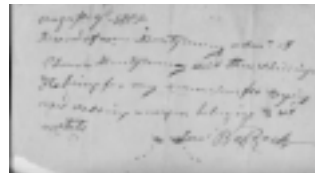
**1821 RECEIPT FOR MAKING
 COFFIN FOR A NEGRO WOMAN**

*** 380**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 7 1/2" x 4". The document came with other slave papers from Kentucky. April 20, 1821. "Rec. of... Henley Woodgard ... four dollars and fifty cents in full satisfaction for making a coffin for a negro woman..."
 \$100 - up



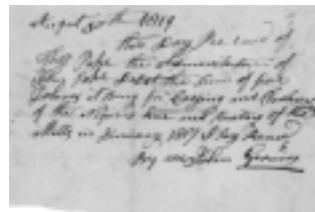
**A FATHER LEAVES HIS SLAVE
 INVENTORY TO HIS CHILDREN**

*** 381**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document. 2 pages. 8" x 13 1/4". May 2, 1801, Bath County Virginia. The Last Will & Testament of Lofty Pullins being sound in mind lists the division of the slaves on his plantation. It mentions one negro named Phyllis and her child, Ben, Landon, Sampson, Mimma, and Abel. A very early Virginia will on one large page, well written.
 \$200 - up



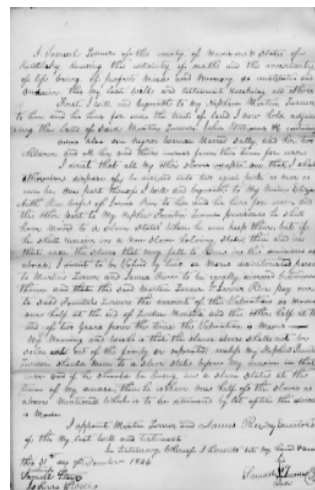
AUCTIONING A SLAVE

*** 382**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 7 1/2" x 4 1/2". August 9, 1802, (no place, came with lost of slave papers from Lincoln County, KY) Jere Baddock receives three shillings for "Crying and selling a negro belonging to said estate".
 \$100 - up



AUCTIONING A SLAVE

*** 383**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 7 3/4" x 5 1/2". August 30, 1819, (no place, with items from Lincoln County, KY) "Received of Thomas Pope the administrator of John Pope, deceased the sum of five dollars it being for crying and clerking of the negroes"
 \$100 - up



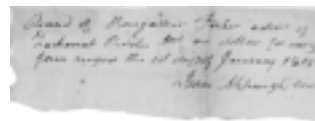
**A MAN WILLS HIS SLAVES TO HIS
 NEPHEW PROVIDED HE MOVES TO
 A SLAVE STATE**

*** 384**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 12 1/2". Dec. 31, 1844, Madison County, KY. Will of Samuel Turner directing the distribution of Slaves. One nephew is to get half the slaves if he moves to a slave holding state.
 \$200 - up



**JOHN BANTON AFFIRMS HIS
 BROTHERS POWER OF ATTORNEY
 TO SELL SLAVES OWNED JOINTLY**

*** 385**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 9 3/4". ALS El Dorado, Ark., June 15, 1850. Letter to Mr. John Spears from John Banton certifying that his brother, James Banton, had "the right, the privilege and full authority" to do so. The letter legalized Arkansas Slave Bills of Sale.
 \$125 - up



SLAVE AUCTIONEER RECEIPT

*** 386**
[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 2 3/4". Jan. 1, 1818 (no place, but came with other slave papers from Lincoln County, KY) Auctioneer receives "One dollar for crying four negroes".
 \$100 - up



SLAVES ARRESTED FOR FELONY
* 387

[SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 7 3/4" x 4 3/4". Lincoln County, KY, Nov. 14, 1812. A \$2.00 fee is charged by the sheriff for arresting a slave for felony. "Apprehending Daniel, a negro man slave the property of John Tadlock on a charge of felony"

\$125 - up



TWO NEGROES ARRESTED FOR FELONY

* 390 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 6 3/4". Kentucky, 1814. "For arresting two negroes in a case of Felony, one the property of Samuel Hocken and the other Huston's Hiers \$2 Each"

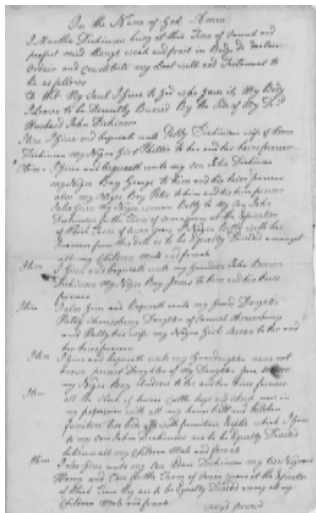
\$150 - up



SLAVE ARRESTED ON FELONY CHARGE

* 388 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 7 3/4". Lincoln County KY., Dec. 1811. Sheriff's fees for executing search warrant, arresting the slave Charley, Traveling 16 miles and summoning witnesses all in the case of Charley the slave.

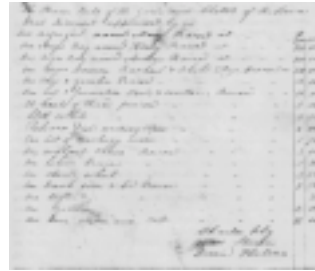
\$125 - up



NINE SLAVES DIVIDED AMONG CHILDREN

* 389 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 2 pages. 8 1/4" x 13 1/2". June 1, 1808, Bath County, Virginia. Martha Dickinson outlines the division of her estate leaving 9 named slaves to her heirs. Slaves mentioned are George, Peter, Betty, James, Susan, Andrew, Harry, Phillis, and Tom.

\$200 - up



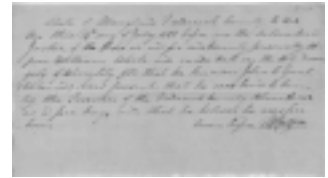
ESTATE APPRAISAL INCLUDING SLAVES

* 394 Partial estate appraisal, 1 p. [n.p. n.d.], listing goods of an estate including five slaves, in part: "...One Negro girl named Mary praised [sic] at \$20.00...One Negro boy named Andrew...\$250.00...One Negro boy named Andrew...\$200.00...One Negro Woman Rachel & child Eliza...\$500.00..." Encapsulated in archival tissue, trimmed at top and bottom margins with addition listing on verso. Very good.

\$150 - up

personally appears David Harris and makes Oath....that Charlotte Jones the negro woman now in my presence is a free born to the best of his Knowledge."

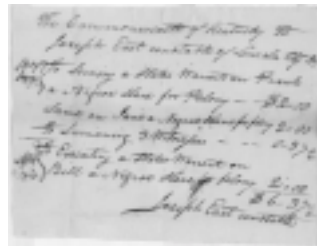
\$175 - up



FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND AFFIDAVIT

* 397 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 4 1/2". Maryland, Frederick County. July 14, 1855. "...before me the subscriber a Justice of the peace in and for said county personally appeared William White and made Oath....that John C. Gant (coloured) now present, that he was bound to him by the trustees of the Frederick County (?) House as a free boy, and that he believes he was free born".

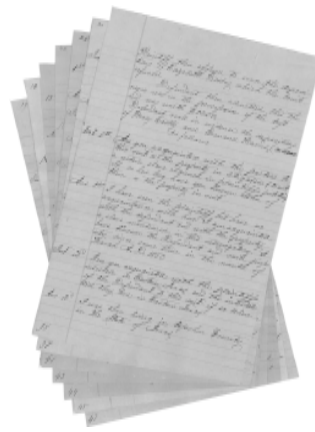
\$200 - up



SLAVES ARRESTED FOR FELONY

* 391 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 6". Lincoln County, KY. April, 1809. A \$2.00 each fee charged by the Sheriff for arresting three negro slaves for felony. "Frank a Negro slave for felony, same on Jane a negro slave for felony and Bill a negro slave for felony".

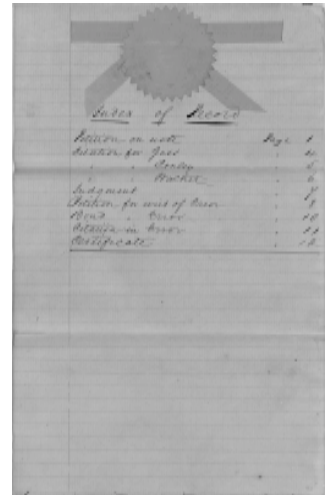
\$125 - up



TEXAS SLAVERY

* 395 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 10 pages. 8" x 12 1/2". Case of the Ownership of the Slave named Nelson. Upshur County, Texas, 1850-51. Ten page deposition regarding the ownership of the negro slave named Nelson who was described as 24 to 25 years old and valued at about \$1200. Long deposition regarding Nelson and who had possession of him and where, describes detailed moving from Louisiana to Western Texas with him. Well written and very detailed.

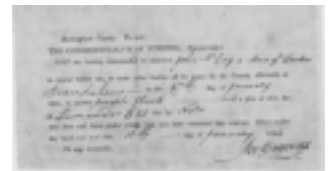
\$225 - up



TEXAS SLAVERY

* 398 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 13 pages. 8" x 12 1/2". February 18, 1857, County of Gonzales, Texas. Official City document attesting to slave mortgages.

\$225 - up



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA SUMMONS FOR A BLACK MAN

* 399 January 10, 1814. Rockingham, Virginia. 7 3/4" x 4 1/4". "John McCay a man of Couler to appear before me, or some other Justice of the peace for the County aforesaid at...on the 27th day of January next, to answer Joseph Hook of a plea of debt for a sum under \$20 due by HATE..."

\$75 - up

SLAVE TO BE AUCTIONED TO PAY A DEBT

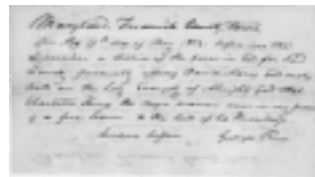
* 392 Manuscript D.S. 12pp, legal folio, Gonzales County Texas, Aug 12, 1856, a court case in which a Mildred Littlefield sue a Mr. D. c. Moore for non-payment of a debt, resulting in the sheriff seizing, with Mr. Moore's agreement: "...one Negro Boy named Frank of Copper Color, aged about 12 years...the above described property on the...6th day of November to be sold to satisfy said execution. Notice is then given to More that he has until that point to pay the money with interest, or lose his slave. Documents are complete, bound together with the original ribbon and wax seal of the court, very good.

\$150 - up

SLAVE RULED "UNSOUND"

* 393 D.S. 1p. legal folio with oblong 12mo. Sheet attached to front [n.p.] April 13, 1849 in which attorneys of James Dunn, who in a lower court ruling lost a judgement of \$800 plus additional \$115 dollars damages for selling Joseph Choate a slave girl Caroline, ruled by the court to have been unsound, post bond and sign an agreement to diligently pursue the case in appellate court. Very good to fine.

\$150 - up



FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND AFFIDAVIT

* 396 [SLAVERY] Slave Document 1 page. 8" x 4 1/2". Maryland, Frederick County. May 19, 1832. "...before me the subscriber a Justice of the peace in and for said county