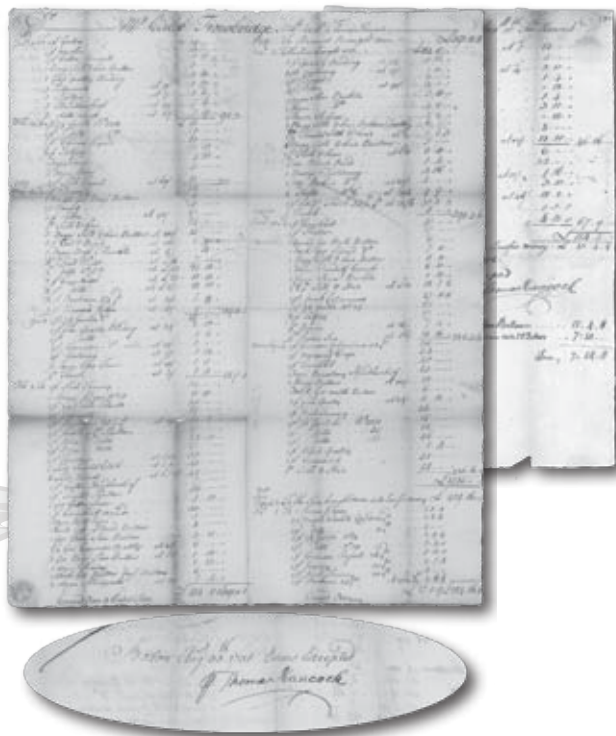


EARLY AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

AN INTERESTING GROUP OF LOTS RELATED TO AND SIGNED BY THOMAS HANCOCK

THOMAS HANCOCK (1703-1764). One of the wealthiest and most successful Boston merchants of his era. As his influence grew, he became one of the British Crown's most important and trusted agents in the colonies, furnishing the supplies to all of the British troops in Nova Scotia for well over 10 years and supplying Edward Cornwallis with the material he used to found the city of Halifax.



A LARGE EARLY ACCOUNT SIGNED AT THE CONCLUSION BY THOMAS HANCOCK

* 1

THOMAS HANCOCK. Manuscript Document Signed. 2 pages, both sides of a single sheet. 15" x 19". Boston, Aug. 30, 1751. An Account of Mr. Caleb Trowbridge with Thomas Hancock. A detailed account of transactions conducted from Feb. 11, 1748/9 to Sept. 1, 1750. Boldly signed by Hancock at the conclusion on verso. \$750 - up

A PROVINCIAL BOND SIGNED BY THREE OF BOSTON'S IMPORTANT EARLY BOOKSELLERS INCLUDING THOMAS HANCOCK'S FATHER-IN-LAW, DANIEL HENCHMAN

SAMUEL GERRISH, DANIEL HENCHMAN AND THOMAS HANCOCK SIGN AN EARLY BOND WITH SUFFOLK COUNTY TREASURER SAMUEL ADAMS

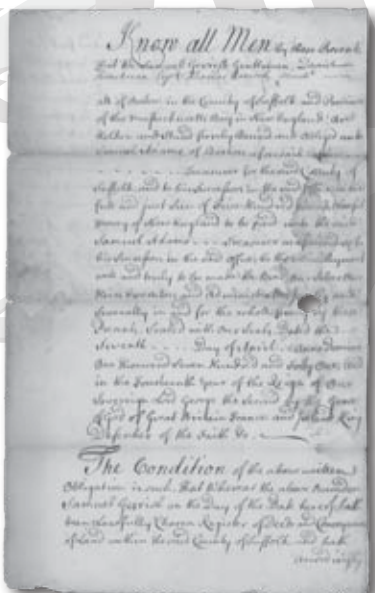
* 2

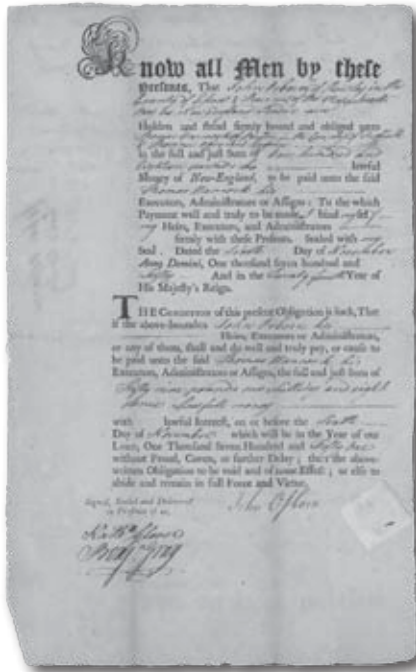
THOMAS HANCOCK. Manuscript Document Signed. Both sides of a single sheet. 7 1/2" x 12". April 7, 1741. Bond between "Danial Henchman and Thomas Hancock, Mercht., all of Boston in the county of Suffolk and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto Samuel Adams of Boston, Treasurer of said County... in the full and just sum of Five hundred pounds, lawful money..." Gerrish and Henchman were two of Boston's most important booksellers in the early part of 18th century Boston.

DANIEL HENCHMAN - Wealthy Boston bookseller who backed Thomas Hancock with English Merchants - Thomas had started his own bookshop at the age of 21. Thomas Hancock was apprenticed to Henchman, working in his bookselling business. He married Henchman's daughter and inherited his estate.

SAMUEL GERRISH - Publisher, bookseller. A strong advocate of the Regular Singing Movement in Boston during the 1720's.

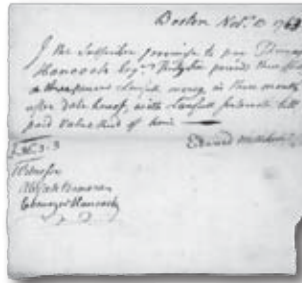
A superb association of these three signing a single document and Thomas, with his Father-in-Law. \$1,250 - up





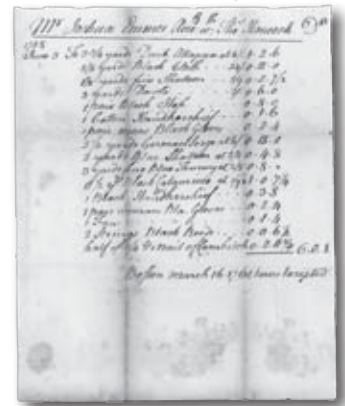
AN EARLY BOND SIGNED BY THOMAS HANCOCK

*** 3**
THOMAS HANCOCK. Document Signed. 7 1/2" x 12 1/2". November 6, 1751. Partly-printed Bond between "John Osborne of Rowley in the county of Essex & Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto Thomas Hancock...in the full and just sum of Fifty-nine pounds one shilling and eight pence lawful money." Hancock has endorsed and signed the bond on verso "Boston, Oct. 31, 1751, Recd. One years interest of within Bond to the 6th of Nov. next Thomas Hancock". \$600 - up

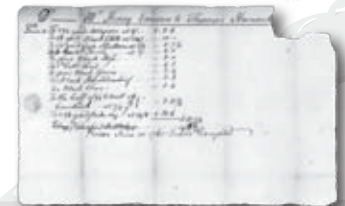


A RARE AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN HANCOCK'S BROTHER, EBENEZER

*** 5**
EBENEZER HANCOCK (1741 - 1819). Brother of John Hancock. Served as Continental Army paymaster. Was left out of his uncle Thomas's estate due to his poor handling of business matters. DS. 1 page. 6 1/4" x 5 1/2". Boston, Nov. 13, 1763. Edward Milliken, A subscriber promises to pay Thomas Hancock Esqr. Thirty-six pounds three shillings & three pence lawful money in three months...Witnessed at lower left by Ebenezer. \$250 - up



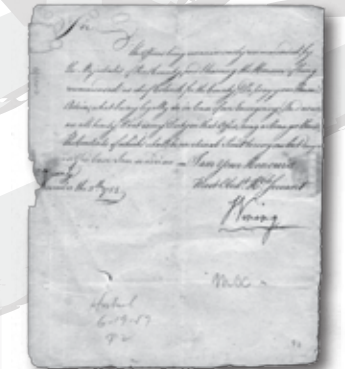
*** 8**
[THOMAS HANCOCK]. Account of Joshua Emmes to Thomas Hancock. 7 1/2" x 9 1/2". Boston, March 16, 1761. \$125 - up



*** 9**
[THOMAS HANCOCK]. Account of Henry Emmes to Thomas Hancock. 12" x 7 3/4". Boston, June 23, 1761. Upper right corner missing. \$125 - up

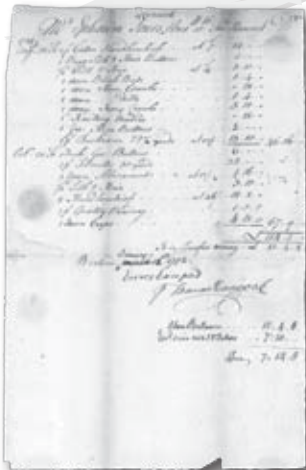
LOT OF FOURTEEN RECEIPTS PAYABLE TO VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE HANCOCK FAMILY!

*** 6**
[HANCOCK FAMILY]. Group of Fourteen receipts payable to William Hancock, John Hancock, Ebenezer Hancock or Thomas Hancock. A couple signed by Thomas within the text. \$750 - up



COLONIAL DELAWARE POLITICIAN JOHN VINING

*** 10**
JOHN VINING. Speaker of the Colonial Assembly and Chief Justice of Delaware. Letter Signed, "J. Vining." One page, 6" x 7 1/2". No place. November 5, 1755. The letter reads, in part: "... the officers being unanimously recommended, by the Magistrates of Kent County,



THOMAS HANCOCK SIGNED MERCHANT ACCOUNT

*** 4**
THOMAS HANCOCK. Manuscript Document Signed. 1 page, 7 1/2" x 11 3/4". Boston, January 12, 1752. Mr. Epharim Jones Of Concord Accot. With Thos. Hancock. Detailed account of transactions from Aug. 12, 1749 to Oct. 12, 1749. Signed at the conclusion by Hancock. \$600 - up



*** 7**
[THOMAS HANCOCK]. Account of Stephen Welcome with Thomas Hancock 9 1/2" x 7 1/2". Boston, Aug. 30, 1751. \$125 - up

and I having the Honour of being recommended as chief Colonel for the County; Do pray your Honour's advise, what I may legally do in case of an Emergency; and as we are all hearty. What is my Duty in that Office being a Stranger thus to the contents ... " Slight paper loss at left center. Some minor toning. Overall Fine. \$200 - up



PELATIAH WEBSTER

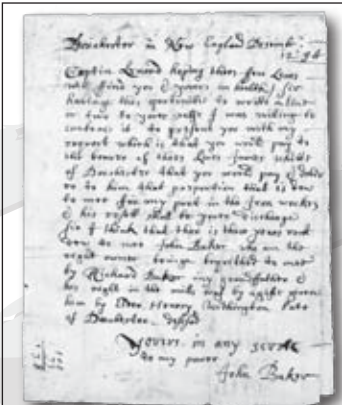
* 11
PELATIAH WEBSTER (1726-1795) American author, statesman best remembered for his Dissertation of the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America. Autograph Document Signed "Pela Webster", One page 8" x 1/2". Philadelphia. Jan 28, 1779. Webster writes to Mr. Welome [?] Arnold concerning a wide variety of articles, including wine, coffee, cotton, iron, beef and cider. Boldly signed and penned. One small hole where seal was opened. Overall Very Fine. \$125 - up



1775 PAYMENT TO COLONIAL MILITIA

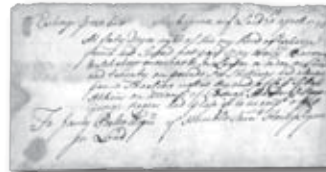
* 12
 War Date Manuscript Document Signed, "Saml: Coit" and "Ben Coit." One page, 8" x 6". No place. June 27, 1775. The document, written to John Lawrence Esqr. Treasurer, reads, in part: "...Capt James Morgan Capt. of the 45th Com-

pany of Militia in Preston in the 8th Regt. hath presented...Rolls of S[ai]d. Company under his Command... noting the Numbers of half Days Each man has attended Military Service... and Regimental Exercises in Obedience to a Law of this Colony..." Docketed on verso by John Avery. Of historical note, Morgan's company continued as part of 8th Regiment of Militia, serving in 1776 in order to provide reinforcements to replace large number of Connecticut troops who were with Washington's main army defending New York. Very Fine. \$225 - up



THE FIRST IRON WORKS IN THE U.S.

* 13
 Autograph Letter Signed, "John Baker." Four pages, 6" x 7 1/2". Dorchester in New England. December 12, 1694. Addressed on integral leaf. The letter, written to Captain Leonard, reads, in part: " Captain Leonard hoping these few lines will find you and yours in health ... my request which is that you would pay to the bearer of these lines ... that proportion that is due to me for my part in the Iron works" Internal two pages consist of a breakdown of debts. Overall Extremely Fine. After emigrating to American in 1652, James Leonard established the first ironworks in the nation. Having developed a close relationship with the Indian King Philip, the Native American leader gave strict orders never to harm Leonard and his family during the course of the infamous King Philip's War. It should also be noted that John Baker was a blacksmith who, in light of the content of this letter, was an investor or partner in Leonard's ironworks. \$750 - up



SCARCE 18TH C. BILL OF EXCHANGE

* 14
 Manuscript Document Signed. One page, 8" x 4 1/8". April 30, 1743. The document, a Bill of Exchange, reads, in part: "At forty dayes [sic] sight of this ... pay to Messr. Buryan [?] & whatever merchants in London on order one hundred and twenty one pounds six shillings and eleven pence sterling vullue [sic] received ... " Some toning. Overall Fine. \$100 - up

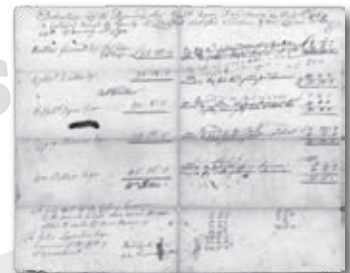
AN INDENTURE FOR FORTY THREE THOUSAND ACRES SIGNED BY PROMINENT NEW YORK MERCHANT JOHN DE PEYSTER

* 15
 Manuscript Document Signed. One page, 23 3/4" x 17 1/2". New York. May 7, 1756. Boldly Signed at bottom edge and on verso, "John De Peyster Jnr," by JOHN DE PEYSTER (1731-1807) New York Merchant. A prominent figure in New York, De Peyster was related by marriage to Charles Willson Peale, the famed Revolutionary portraitist. The document is an indenture between De Peyster and one Benjamin Nicholl. The document grants the latter forty three thousand acres located on the "South side of the Mohawk River and on the West side of a lake called Canigdarage [?]." Other prominent Colonial New York figures are also mentioned in this land transaction as prior land holders. These individuals include: **David Schuyler** (1692-1767?) Merchant and Banker **PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT** (1749-1931) American Surveyor, Land-owner and politicians from New York. Scalloped to edge. Red wax seal intact at bottom edge. Usual folds. Very Fine condition. Fine associations with numerous additional avenues for further research. \$500 - up



1712 SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

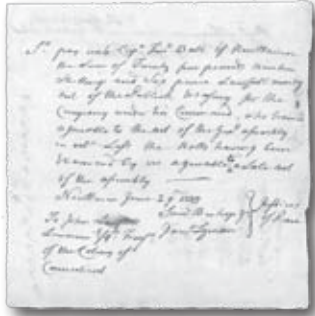
* 16
 Manuscript Document. One page, 7 5/8" x 12 1/4". New Haven. April 2, 1712. Official court document appointing Silence Doud administrator of the recently deceased Thomas Doud's estate. Dampstaining. Paper loss at folds. Else Good. \$200 - up



1769: STATE DEBENTURE FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW HAVEN

* 17
RICHARD LAW (1733-1806). Connecticut delegate to the Continental Congress, justice in the Connecticut Supreme Court and in the Federal court for the Connecticut district. Manuscript Document Signed, "Richd. Law Jus Peace." Also signed by **WILLIAM PITKIN** (1725-1789). Revolutionary War officer and Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court.] One page, 15" x 12 1/4". Connecticut. No date [January 1770[?]]. The document reads, in part: "Debenture of the Adjourned Supr. Court began at New Haven in October 31, 1769 & Continued through the Counties

of Litchfield Hartford Windham & New London to the 28 of January A.D. 1770...Matthew Griswold... Robert Walker...Elipt. Dyer... Roger Sherman...Wm. Dilkin..." Dampstaining, minor paper loss and separation at folds. Else Very Good. \$250 - up



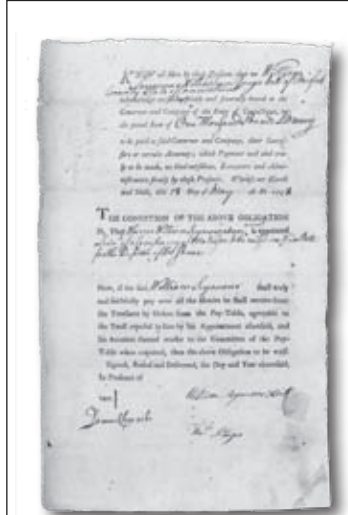
CONNECTICUT COMPANY PAID FOR THEIR PRE-WAR SERVICE

* 18 Manuscript Document Signed by Justices of the Peace "Saml. Bishop Jr." and "Danl. Lyman." One page, 7" x 7 1/2". New Haven. June 29, 1775. The document is an order to Connecticut State Treasurer John Lawrence to "pay unto Capt[ai]n Timo. Ball of New Haven the Sum of Twenty four pounds nineteen shillings and Six pence Lawfull Money and of the Publick treasury for the Company under his Command, who trained agreeable to the act of the Genl. assembly in Sessn. Last..." Very Fine. This early war-date document vividly illustrates the political continuity and relative stability in the colony of Connecticut in the midst of revolutionary convulsion: the men noted in our document are paid for services rendered before the outbreak of war. This continuity comes in large part because Connecticut enjoyed the distinction of being the only colony that did not have its own internal revolution overturning a colonial government. Thus when hostilities broke out in April 1775 and through formal independence, Connecticut's government maintained continuity and continued to function normally. \$250 - up



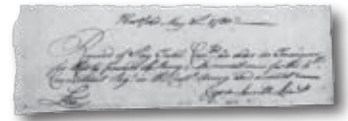
A BOND FOR RAISING A REGIMENT LESS THAN A MONTH AFTER LEXINGTON AND CONCORD!

* 19 **OLIVER ELLSWORTH** (1745-1807). Revolutionary patriot; Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Manuscript Document Signed, "Olv. Ellsworth." One page, 7 1/4" x 12". Connecticut. May 17, 1775. The document reads, in part: Know all men by these present that we Benjamin Herman of Woodbury & John Segwick of Hornell both in Liverpool County are holden ... unto the Governor & Company of the English Colony of Conecticut[sic] in New England in the sum Three thousand pounds lawful money to be paid to sd. Governor & Company to the which payment well & truly to be made & done we jointed & severally bind our selves our Heirs & c by these presents ... The Condition of the above Obligation is such that Whereas the above [...] Benjamin Herman is appointed Paymaster of the 6th Company in the Regiment now to be raised . Now if the sd. Benjamin shall faithfully & justly dispose of all the monies he shall receive out of the publick Treasury for the purpose of [...] paying the soldiers in sd. Company & account with the Committee of Pay Table for the same when there-to required. A Choice early example of the raising of troops for the long conflict to come. \$750 - up



CAPTAIN'S BOND FOR THE RAISING OF A REGIMENT OF MATROSSES DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

* 20 **[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]**. Document Signed. One page, 8" x 13 1/2". Connecticut. May 18, 1778. Partially Printed Bond obligation between William Seymour and Thaddeus Sturgis and the state of Connecticut. "THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS, That Whereas the above named William Seymour above named is appointed first lieut of a Company of Matrosses [Matrosses were Gunners' Assistants whose duties included guarding the guns and wagons on the march and assisting when breakdowns occurred.] to be raised in this state for the defense of the Same. Now, if the said William Seymour shall truly and faithfully pay over all the Monies he shall receive from the Treasurer by Orders from the Pay-Table, agreeable to the Trust reposed in him by his Appointment aforesaid, and his Account thereof render to the Committee of the Paytable when required, then the above Obligation to be void. Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, the Day and Year abovesaid, In Presence of..." The document is signed by William Seymour, Thaddeus Sturgis and James Church. The document's edges are irregular. Very fine. \$500 - up



FUNDS TO RECRUIT CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS

* 21 Manuscript Document. One page, 7 5/8" x 2 1/2". Hartford. May 31, 1780. The document reads, "Received of Pay Table Comtee an order on Treasury for thirty pounds L Money- to recruit men for the 4th Connecticut Regt. in the Contl. Army and account. Ezra Smith Lieut." Some dampstaining. Else Fine. \$200 - up



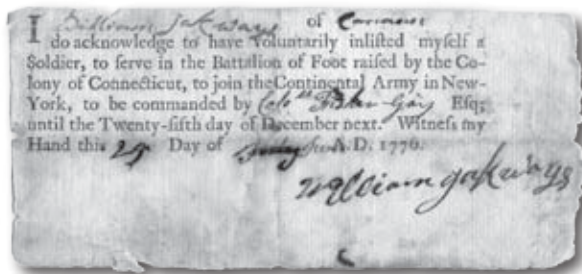
SOLDIER'S CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE FROM MASSACHUSETTS

* 22 Autograph Document Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 4 3/8" Braintree. September 2, 1778. The document reads, in part: "These may Certify that William Blanchard was a Soldier in my Company at Providence for Conl. Jona. Tilcombs[?] Regiment Received in May [...] 1777 for Two months Service and that the said Blanchard Drawd [sic] pay as a Soldier for one Month and one Day and then Inlisted [sic] into the Contental [sic] Services Moses French Capt. N.B. The Said Blancharhd Was Some days in the Service Before my Company got in wich [sic] is included in the time he has paid." The verso of the document reads, "this may Sertify [sic] Whom it may Consern [sic] that William Blanchard Enterd. In my Company June 4, 1777 in the Contentle [sic] Army Jacob Waly [?] Capt." Tipped around edges to another sheet of paper. Some paper loss at edge. Else Very Good. \$250 - up



**CONNECTICUT
MILITIA CAPTAIN
HUBBARD BURROWS
PAID FOR HIS
COMPANY'S ROLE IN
THE DEFENSE OF HIS
STATE**

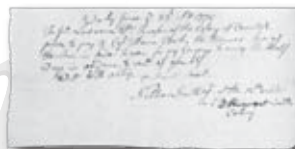
*** 23**
Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/8" x 6 3/4". Hartford. April 12, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Sir Pay Capt. Hubbard Burrows on order, twenty one pounds thirteen shillings & six pence for Wages & c. for his Compy. of Militia in the Alarm Augst 1775- Also fourteen pounds six shillings & ten pence for Ditto Sept 1776..." The August Alarm noted in our document is most likely the August 30, 1775 attack on Stonington, Connecticut. This attack, only the second British naval assault on the shores of the American continent, would be the only naval attack on the shores of Connecticut and the first time a British naval force was repelled by colonists. Captain Hubbard Burrows, whose Groton militia has been activated weeks prior to the British assault on Stonington, was a member of the military for much of his adult life. At the age of 20, he enlisted as a private in Capt. John Stanton's Company during the French and Indian War. In December of 1775, Hubbard was appointed a Captain of his own militia. During the course of the war he command troops during the Siege of New York and marched under Lafayette before being killed in action during the Battle of Fort Griswold near his hometown of Groton Connecticut. Some paper loss. \$250 - up



**1776 SOLDIER'S PRINTED ENLISTMENT
CERTIFICATE DATED JUST DAYS PRIOR TO
THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE**

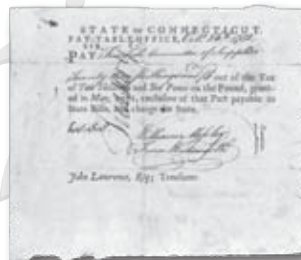
*** 24**
[REVOLUTIONARY WAR] A rare and interesting, Revolutionary War-dated 1776 Soldier's Enlistment Certificate for William Jakways of Canaan, (Ct.) February 25, 1776, 3" x 6.5", Very Fine. Toned and waterstained, but still pleasing and definitely rare. Partially printed and completed in manuscript, this was the soldier's certification that he had, indeed, volunteered for service in the Continental Army.

In full: "I, William Jakways of Canaan do acknowledge to have voluntarily inlisted myself a Soldier, to serve in the Battalion of Foot raised by the Colony of Connecticut, to join the Continental Army in New-York, to be commanded by Col. Fisher Gay Esq; until the Twenty-fifth day of December next. Witness my Hand, this 4 Day of June A.D. 1776." (signed) William Jakways. The Americans mounted an intense recruitment campaign in 1776 to oppose the British invasion of New York which, at the time, represented the largest expeditionary force ever sent overseas by the British. The Americans were handicapped by inferior numbers and a lack of experienced fighters. \$1,750 - up



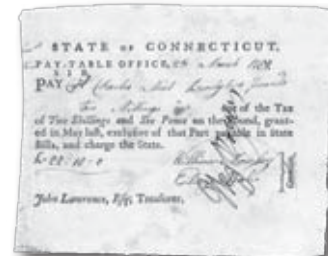
**PAYMENT REQUESTED
IN THE WAKE OF
BUNKER HILL**

*** 25**
Autograph Document Signed, "Nathan Smith Capt. of the 18th militia." On page, 8" x 4". Derby. June 23, 1775. The document orders Connecticut State Treasurer John Lawrence to "...pay to Capt Thomas dark... for my Company's Training the Half Days in obedience to Act of Assembly..." The two captains mentioned in our document headed two CT companies that responded to the Lexington Alarm. \$200 - up



WAR-DATE PAY ORDER

*** 26**
Partially Printed Document. One page, 6 1/2" x 5 1/2". Pay Table Office. October 26, 1782. The document, a Connecticut Pay Table Order reads, in part: "... Pay Fairfield Committee of Supplies twenty three shillings and 18 d. out of the Tax of Two Shillings and Six Pence on the Pound ... " One small pin-hole at intersection of upper folds. Else Very Fine. \$30 - up



**1782 REVOLUTIONARY
WAR PAY ORDER FOR
A VETERAN OF THE
BRITISH RAID ON NEW
HAVEN, CONNECTICUT**

*** 27**
Partially printed Document bearing the secretarial signature of Oliver Wolcott Jr.. One page, 6" x 5". Pay-Table Office. May 1, 1782. The document is an order to "PAY Capt. James Stoddard Ten Pounds thirteen Shillings & four pence out of the Tax of Two Shillings and Six Pence on the pound, granted in May 1781... and charge the State..." According to Connecticut military records, James Stoddard first served in the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant in Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment from December 1775 to February 1776 to reinforce the American lines around Boston. Stoddard later saw service as a Captain of a company in Mosley's regiment, which reinforced the Hudson Highlands soon after the Battle of Monmouth. His company also turned out to repel the British raid on New Haven on July 5, 1779. Unfortunately, they were unable to offer much resistance to the superior British contingent who plundered the town. \$75 - up

**PAYMENT FOR POST
RIDING**

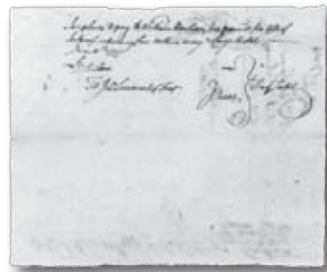
*** 28**
Manuscript Document. One page, 8 3/8" x 5 5/8". Hartford. September 2, 1777. The document reads: "Receivd of Committee of Pay Table an order on the Treasurer of this State for Thirty Pounds, in Acct for Post Riding Jesse Brown."

\$150 - up

**WITH WAR LOOMING
PAYMENT IS MADE TO A
WATERBURY, CT
MILITIA COMPANY**

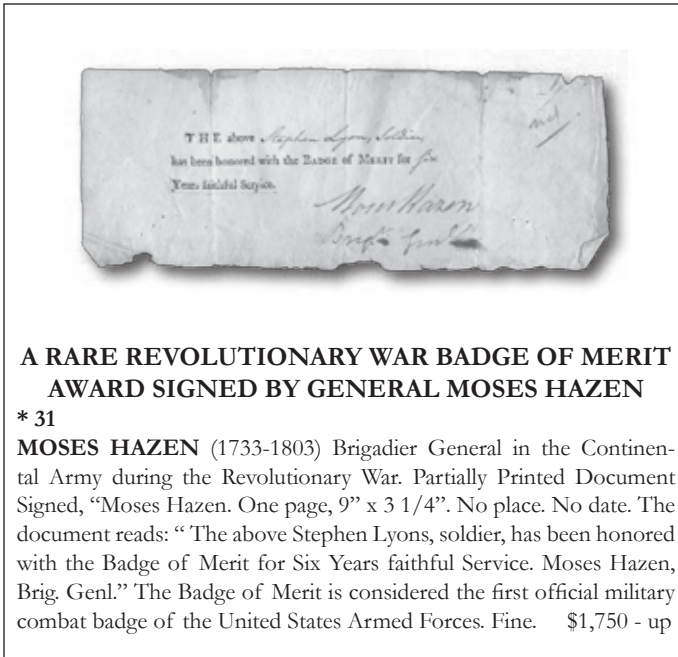
*** 29**
Manuscript Document One page, 7" x 7 1/2". May 23, 1775. The document orders CT State Treasurer John Lawrence to "...pay to Capt. Michael Dayton of Waterbury Nineteen Pounds, four shillings Due to the non Commissioned Officers & Solders in his Company for their attendance on Trainings in Obedience to an Act of Assembly made in Octr. last.. " Slight edge wear. Fine. This early war-date document vividly illustrates the political continuity and relative stability in the colony of Connecticut in the midst of revolutionary convulsion: the men noted in our document are paid for services rendered before the outbreak of war. This continuity comes in large part because Connecticut enjoyed the distinction of being the only colony that did not have its own internal revolution overturning a colonial government. Thus when hostilities broke out in April 1775 and through formal independence, Connecticut's government maintained continuity and continued to function normally.

\$225 - up



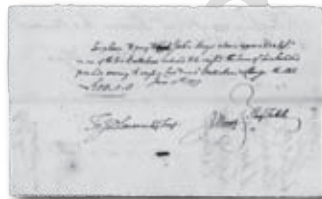
JESSE ROOT

*** 30**
JESSE ROOT (1736-1822). American minister, lawyer, delegate to the Continental Congress and chief justice of Connecticut. Document Signed, "J. Root." One page, 7 5/8" x 6 1/4". Connecticut. June 11, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Sir please to pay to William Nowleson two pounds for Costs of Sickness returning from Northern Army ..." Fine. \$125 - up



**A RARE REVOLUTIONARY WAR BADGE OF MERIT
AWARD SIGNED BY GENERAL MOSES HAZEN**

*** 31**
MOSES HAZEN (1733-1803) Brigadier General in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Partially Printed Document Signed, "Moses Hazen. One page, 9" x 3 1/4". No place. No date. The document reads: "The above Stephen Lyons, soldier, has been honored with the Badge of Merit for Six Years faithful Service. Moses Hazen, Brig. Genl." The Badge of Merit is considered the first official military combat badge of the United States Armed Forces. Fine. \$1,750 - up



**PAYMENTS TO A
CONTINENTAL CAPT.**

*** 32**
Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 4 5/8". Connecticut. June 11, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Sir please to pay to John Mays who is appointed Captn. in one of two Battalions order to be raised the Sum of two hundred pounds money to raise a Compy is sd. Battalions & charge the state..." Fine.

\$150 - up



**PAYMENT MADE TO A
CONNECTICUT MILITIA**

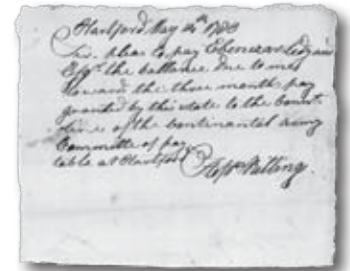
*** 33**
Manuscript Document Signed by Samuel and Benjamin Coit, Justice of the Peace. One page, 8" x 6". Preston. June 27, 1775. The document orders Connecticut Treasurer John Lawrence to pay "... Capt. Willm Belcher Capt of ye 3rd Military Company in Preston in the 8th Regiment ... Eighteen pounds five Shillings and Six pence ... Being the amount of ye money Due to Said Company ... " Very Fine. According to the Connecticut State records, William Belcher and his company served several days in response to the Lexington Alarm. \$225 - up

ment orders Connecticut Treasurer John Lawrence to pay " ... Capt. Willm Belcher Capt of ye 3rd Military Company in Preston in the 8th Regiment ... Eighteen pounds five Shillings and Six pence ... Being the amount of ye money Due to Said Company ... " Very Fine. According to the Connecticut State records, William Belcher and his company served several days in response to the Lexington Alarm. \$225 - up



ELIJAH HYDE

*** 34**
ELIJAH HYDE (1735-1800). Revolutionary War officer. Posthumous payment to an Express Rider paid to Major Elijah Hyde on his behalf and Signed, "Elijah Hyde." One page, 8" x 5". Hartford. March 11, 1777. Elijah Hyde served as an officer in the Second Regiment of the Connecticut Light Horse. He was wounded at Stillwater in 1777 and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Fine. \$200 - up



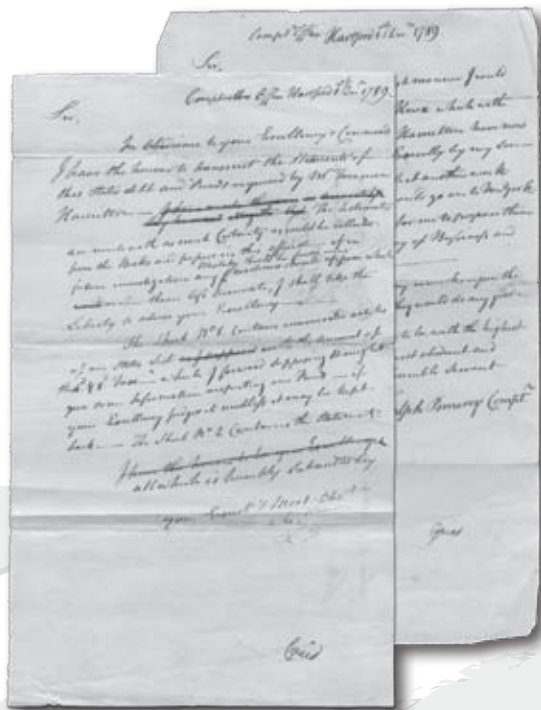
SOLIDER'S PAY

*** 35**
Manuscript Document. One page, 6 1/2" x 5 1/2". Hartford. May 14, 1783. The document reads: "Sir pleas[sic] to pay Ebenezar Ledyard Esq. the ballance[sic] due to me towards the three months pay granted by this state to the Connt. Line of the Continental Army ...Capt. Billings." Uneven edges. Fine. \$30 - up



**STATE OF
CONNECTICUT
CONTINENTAL ARMY
NOTE SIGNED BY
PETER COLT**

*** 36**
1782, CT. Anderson CT 19. Note issued as payment for service in the War in which "The State of Connecticut doth owe unto Mr. Oliver Barker who hath served in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army, the sum of six pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence.. in Gold or Silver, on or before the first Day of June, A. D. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight ... " A soldier's family would typically be issued four of these notes, each redeemable in a different year. Signed as treasurer by PETER COLT (1744-1824) Revolutionary War Colonel, Commissary General of Purchases for the Eastern Department of Continental Army and Treasurer of Connecticut. A nice example of Revolutionary War fiscal paper in Extremely Fine condition. \$100 - up



ALEXANDER HAMILTON PREPARES TO PRESENT HIS PROPOSAL FOR THE NATION'S ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS

* 37

Group of two documents concerning Alexander Hamilton's First Report on Public Credit, in which he called for a national assumption of state debts 1) Copy Letter. One page, 7 1/4" x 12". Comptrollers Office. Hartford. December 1, 1789. The document reads, in part: "... Sir, In obedience to your Excellency's commands I have the honour (sic) to transmit the statements of this States debt and funds required by M. Treasurer Hamilton—the estimates are made with as much Certainty as could be collected from the Book, and papers in his office—if in future investigations any mistake should be found—or evidence should appear which renders them less accurate, I shall take the Liberty to advise your Excellency ... " Very Fine. 2) Copy Letter. One page, 7 1/4" x 12". Comptrollers Office. Hartford. December 1, 1789. The document reads, in part: "... I have at last in the best manner I could completed the Return for Gen Knox which with the papers for M. Treasurer Hamilton have now the honour (sic) to send to your Excellency, by my son. I have sent him express lest another week should elapse before they could go on to New York and it has been impossible for me to prepare them sooner, from the hurry of business I could make many remarks upon the accounts but I am not sure they would do any good ... " Very Fine. It appears that these two documents relate to the assumption of state's debts in the wake of the war, specifically, Alexander Hamilton's preparations prior to the presentation of his First Report on the Public Credit. In this report, Hamilton proposed that the new federal government assume state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War. Following heated debate over this controversial issue, Hamilton's proposal narrowly passed the House in early 1790. This historic event marked an early step in the creation our early national economic system, and also played an important part in the creation of our nation's first political parties. It is also more than likely that the return of General Knox, the nation's first Secretary of War, was also in relation to debts incurred by Ct. during the late conflict with Britain. \$750 - up



ADS SIGNED TWICE BY OLIVER ELLSWORTH

* 38

OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1743-1807) Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 2nd Chief Justice Supreme Court. Autograph Document Signed "Oliver Ellsworth" in text & Signed on verso "O. Ellsworth." 8" x 4". March 16, 1785. The document reads, in part: "To John Lawrence Esq. Treasurer, Please to pay Oliver Ellsworth ... it being the cost of prosecuting Oliver Beckley & others before the Superior Court at Hartford March Term 1785...". Though Ellsworth is not uncommon in document signed form, he is rarely encountered in signed autograph documents. Slight staining at lower right. Overall Very Fine. \$250 - up



WAR DATE SUPERIOR COURT DOCUMENT SIGNED BY SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

* 40

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON (1731-1796). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut. Manuscript Document Signed, "Sam Huntington." Also Signed by **WILLIAM PITKIN** (1725-1897) Connecticut Jurist. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/2". No place. August 13, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Debenture of the Adjourned Supr Court at Norwich and Windham in June & July 1777 ... To Wm Pitkin Esq. 13 day £11:10 Wm Pitkin To Saml Huntington Esq. 13 days £11:10 Sam Huntington... please to pay to the Judges of the Sup Court the Several Sums to their Respective names ... and charge the same in amount against the state..." Active in the judicial and legislative affairs of Connecticut prior to the revolution, Samuel Huntington served in the Continental Congress 1775-84 and was its president 1779-81. During the revolution, he also served on numerous state committees, such as the Council of Safety, and served as Connecticut governor 1786-96. Uneven edges, and some paper loss. Else Very Good. \$750 - up



A CT. MATROSS PAID FOR HIS SERVICE

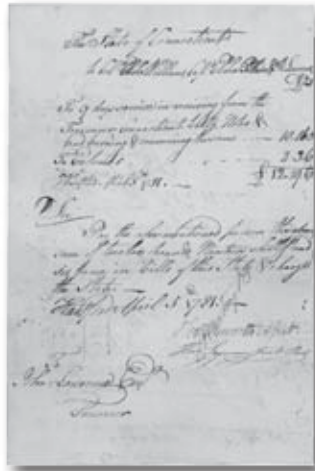
* 39

Partly-printed Document. One page, 8" x 4 3/8". Hartford. June 1, 1780. Treasury Office order to pay "Valentine Reynolds, who has served in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army..." Records indicate that Valentine Reynolds, A Greenwich resident, enlisted as a Matross in May of 1778. Matrosses were Gunners' Assistants whose duties included guarding the guns and wagons on the march and assisting when breakdowns occurred. Some edge wear and a couple of pin-holes. Circular punch cancellation. Overall Fine. \$75 - up



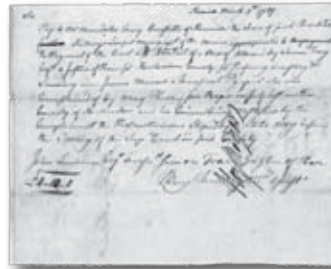
**ELIPHALET DYER SIGNS
A PAY ORDER FOR
MONEY OWED TO
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
DOCTOR BENJAMIN
DYER**

* 41
ELIPHALET DYER (1721-1807). American lawyer, jurist, military leader and statesman. Printed Connecticut Pay-Table Office Order signed on verso, "Eliph. Dyer for Benj. Dyer." One page, 6 3/4" x 5 3/4". No place. June 4, 1789. The order reads, in part: "...Pay to Doctr. Benjamin Dyer Forty Pounds and Eleven Shillings lawful money..." Some minor toning. Else Very Fine. The order is accompanied by a Manuscript Document. One page, 8" x 12 1/2". Hartford. May 1789. The document reads, in part: "A General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford on the 2d Thursday May 1789. Whereas Doctor Benj. Dyer advance for the state of Connecticut several years before the year 1783 in drugs & medicine to the amount of forty[sic] pounds in Lawll Silver money on Account of which on Decembr 4, 1783 he obtained on order on the Treasurer from the pay table office for the aforesd sum payable out of the tax of one Shilling on the pound Granted in January 1783, and on which Order the Treasury was directed to give his Notes on Interests ... Resolved by this Assembly that the Treasurer be and he is hereby Authorized & Directed to give his Note to the sd. Dyer drawing Interest from the Aforesd. 6th of March 1785..." Some toning. Else Fine. \$250 - up



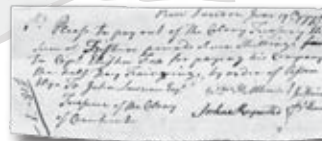
**HISTORIC PAY ORDER
FOR THE BURNING OF
CONNECTICUT BILLS**

* 42
OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1745-1807). Revolutionary patriot; Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Manuscript Document Signed, "Oliv. Ellsworth" One page, 7 3/8" x 11 1/4". Hartford. April 5, 1781. The document reads, in part: "The State of Connecticut to Col. Elisha Williams, Capt. Elisha Pitkin & R. Lawrence ... To 9 days service in receiving from the Treasurer, Connecticut bills, Notes & c and burning and consuming the Same 10.16.0 To Expences[sic] 2.3.6 £12.19.6 Hartford April 5, 1781. Sir Pay the aforementioned person the above sum of twelve pounds, Nineteen Shillgs. and six pence in bills of this State & charge the State. Hartford April 5, 1781 Oliv. Ellsworth..." Oliver Ellsworth was a committed patriot, a member of the Connecticut Pay Table and member of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War. Ellsworth was instrumental in forging the compromise which provided for equality of representation in the Senate, and is believed to have introduced the term, "United States." Additionally, he served as Senator from Connecticut from 1789 to 1796, during which time he played a major role in drafting the legislation which established the federal court system. Among his many accomplishments, Ellsworth is best remembered for his service as the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. \$500 - up

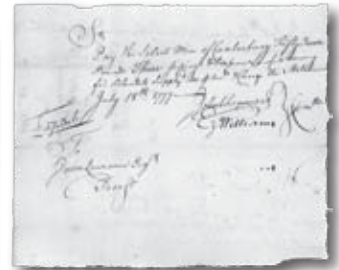


BENJ. HUNTINGTON

* 43
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON (1736-1800). American lawyer, jurist and politician. Manuscript Document Signed, "Benj. Huntington." One page, 7 7/8" x 6 3/8". Norwich. March 5, 1787. The document reads, in part: "Pay to Mr. Mundator[?] Fray Constable of Norwich the Sume of four Pounds then Shillings Lawful Money out of the Monies appropriated to the Payment of the Civil List ... for Pursuing Arresting & Serving one James Morrow a Transient Pauper who was Complained of by Mary Shelby for a Rape in July Last in the County of New London and his crime being mistaken by the Complainant the Prosecution was stopped by the States Atty..." An interesting early American criminal history document. Fine. \$125 - up



* 44
Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 3 1/4". New London. June 14, 1775. The document reads, in part: "Please to pay out of the Colony treasury the Sum of Fifteen pounds Seven Shillings to Capt. Elija Fox for paying his Company the half Day Training, by order of Assembly..." Contrary to the image of the patriotic citizen soldier who spontaneously took up arms against the British, the American Colonies had instated rather extensive half days training for militia men beginning in late 1774. Docketing on verso. Fine. \$200 - up



**PAYMENT TO
SELECTMEN**

* 45
Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/8" x 6 7/8". Connecticut. July 18, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Pay the Select Men of Canterbury Fifth Seven Pounds Three shilling & Six pence Lawfull[sic] money for Blankets ..." Fine. \$30 - up

**MANUSCRIPT PAY
ORDER RELATING
TO A BURGLARY CASE
SIGNED BY NOTED
REVOLUTIONARY
FIGURE BENJAMIN
HUNTINGTON**

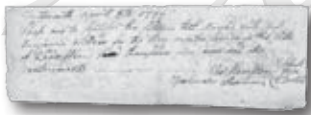
* 46
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON (1736-1800). American lawyer, jurist and politician. Manuscript Document Signed on verso, "B. Huntington." One page 8" x 5 1/4". Norwich. April 20, 1787. The document reads, in part: "Pay to Benj Huntington Esq. State Atty for New London County the Sum of Five Pounds fifteen shillings & ten Pence out of the Monies appropriated to the Support of Civil Government it being a part of a bill of Cost taxed for prosecuting Elisha Green for Burglary in New London County..." In addition to serving as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and as a member of the First United States Congress, Benjamin Huntington played a major role in the early history of Connecticut. Among other posts, Huntington served as the first Mayor of Norwich, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut and a member of the upper house of the Connecticut Legislature. \$150 - up



MANUSCRIPT PAY ORDER RELATING TO A STATE PRISONER SIGNED BY NOTED REVOLUTIONARY FIGURE BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON

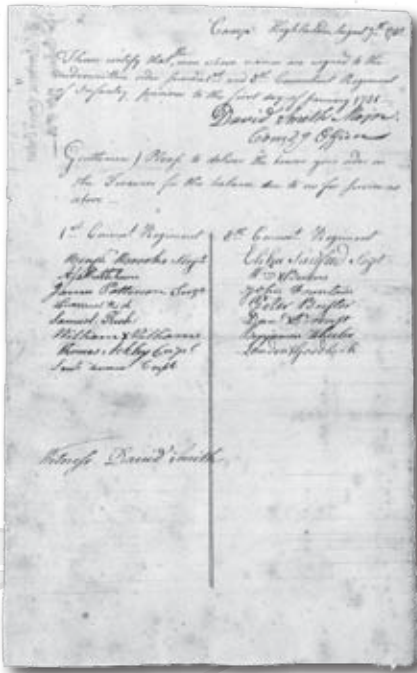
*** 47**
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON (1736-1800). American lawyer, jurist and politician. Manuscript Document Signed on verso, "Benj. Huntington." One page 7 1/2" x 3 5/8". Norwich. April 4, 1788. The document reads, in part: "...pay Benjamin Huntington Esq. States Attorney for New London County out of any of the Money raised for the Support of Civil Government the Sum of One Pound & Six Pence being a part of a bill of Cost taxed by the Supr. Court now sitting in Norwich against James Hamilton a State Prisoner..." In addition to serving as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and as a member of the First United States Congress, Benjamin Huntington played a major role in the early history of Connecticut. Among other posts, Huntington served as the first Mayor of Norwich, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut and a member of the upper house of the Connecticut Legislature.

\$200 - up



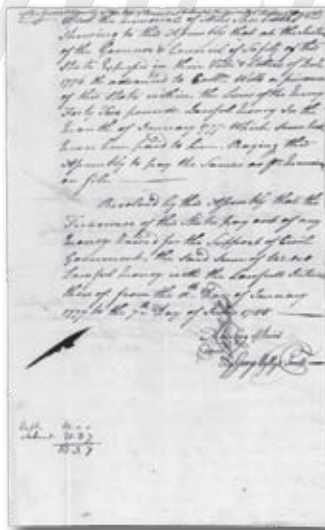
*** 48**
 Manuscript Document Signed. One page, 7 5/8" x 2 1/2". Dartmouth. April[sic] 8, 1777. The document reads: "These are to certify the soldiers that March with Capt. Benjamin Willcox for the three months Service in the State of Rhode Island found themselves fire arms and other accutements[sic]. The Kempton Fortunatus[?] Shearman Selectmen of Dartmo." Some very minor edge wear. Else Very Fine.

\$200 - up



PAYROLL FOR MEMBERS OF THE FIRST AND EIGHTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS ENCAMPED AT THE HUDSON HIGHLANDS NEAR WEST POINT

*** 49**
 Manuscript Document. One page, 8" x 13". Camp Highlands. August 7, 1782. The document reads, in part: "These certify that the men whose names are signed to the Underwritten order served in 1st and 8th Connecticut Regiment of Infantry previous to the first day of January 1781- David Smith Major Comdg Officer. Gentlemen Please to deliver the bearer your order on the Treasurer for the balance due to us for service as above." Below this are the names of the fifteen soldiers who are seeking payment. Some dampstaining, Else Very Fine. \$1,000 - up



CONNECTICUT STATE MEMORIAL TO REPAY MONEY GIVEN TO AN AMERICAN PRISONER WITHIN THE LINES OF THE ENEMY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

*** 50**
 Manuscript Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 3/4". Hartford. May 1785. The document reads, in part: "Upon the Memorial of Miles Sherbrooke Shewing to the Assembly that at the Instance of the Governor & Council of Safety of this State Expressed in their Vote & Letters of Dec 1776 He advanced to Colln. Wells a prisoner of this state within the Lines of the Enemy Forty Two Pounds Law-

ful Money In the Month of January 1777 Which Sum hath Never been paid to him ... Resolved by this Assembly that the Treasurer of this State pay out of any money raised for the Support of Civil Government, the Said Sum of £42.00.00 Lawful Money with the Lawfull Interest thereof from the 11th Day of January 1777 to the 7th Day of June 1705..." Docketing on verso. Very Fine. \$300 - up

OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.

*** 51**
OLIVER WOLCOTT JR (1760-1833) United States Secretary of Treasury and governor of Connecticut. Partially Printed Document Signed "Oliver Wolcott Jun." One page, 6" x 5". Connecticut May 1, 1782. The document reads, in part: "Pay to Capt. James Stoddard Ten Pounds thirteen Shillings & four pence out of the Tax of Two Shillings and Six Pence on the pound ... " The recipient of this payment, Captain James Stoddard, assisted in reinforcing the continental lines around Boston, served at the Battle of Monmouth and helped repel a British raid on New Haven in 1779. Another signature has been penned over Wolcott's signature. Else Fine.

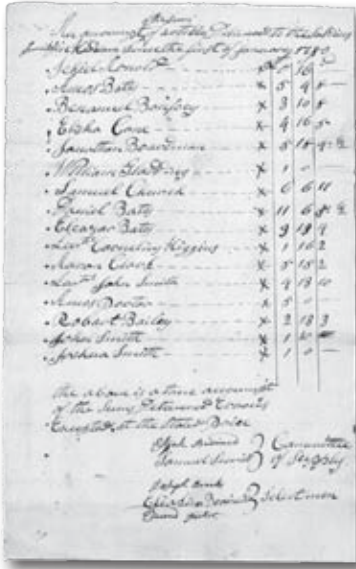
\$75 - up



ACCOUNTING FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS FROM GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT

*** 52**
 Manuscript Document. "Received from the Comittee[sic] of Soplyes[sic] Paid to the soldier family according to Law." One page, 8 1/4" x 8" Guilford. March 22, 1782. Accompanied by separate sheet that reads: "Guilford Family Supplies in 1781." Both Fine. \$400 - up

**ACCOUNT OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES**



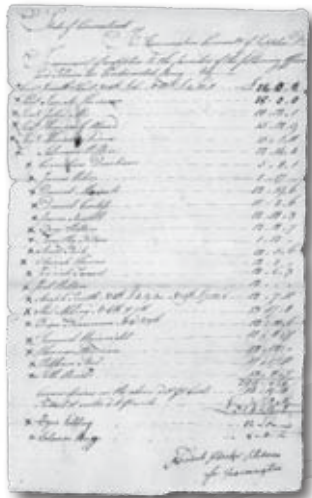
*** 53**
Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/4". Haddam. 1780. The document, listing sums paid to 16 relatives of soldiers serving in the Continental Army, reads, in part: "The account of the Sum of articles Delivered to the Soldiers' families in Haddam Since the first of January 1780 ... the above is a true account of the Sums Delivered Errors Excepted at the Stated Price..." Very Fine.

\$400 - up



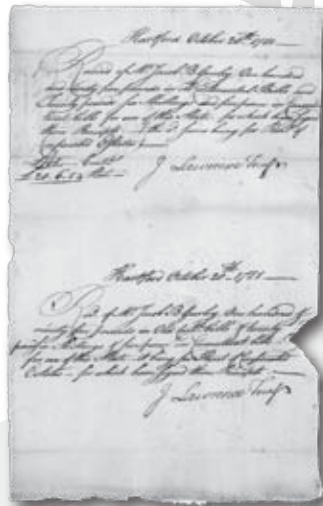
**A RETURN OF WAGONS UNDER THE COMMAND
OF WAGON MASTER GENERAL DAVIS DURING
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, INCLUDING
THOSE ASSIGNED TO THE FRENCH MILITARY
LEADER THE DUC DE LAUZUN**

*** 56**
Manuscript Document. One page, 12 1/4" x 5 1/4". Williamstown. January 15, 1782. Addressed to "Messrs. Wadsworth & Carter." [Philadelphia merchants contracted to supply French and American forces during the American Revolution]. The document provides a list of conductors, the number of horses assigned as "present fit," "unfit" "on duty," "4 H. teams" or "3 H. teams" and the number of casualties and their current location. Among these casualties are 8 horses "at Hampton with the Duke's Legion." The duke referenced here is the French military leader Armand Louis de Gontaut, the duc de Lauzun. On his arrival in the United States, Lauzun was warmly welcomed by the continental leaders and was given command of a troop of 500 cavalry, which became know as "Lauzun's legion." Among the battles Lauzun participated in were the Siege of Yorktown and the attack on New York in 1781. \$500 - up



**THE FAMILIES OF
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
SOLDIERS RECEIVE
MONETARY SUPPORT
FROM THE STATE OF
CONNECTICUT**

*** 54**
Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/8" x 12 1/4". Farmington. No date. The document lists "amount of supplies to the families of the following officers and Soldiers in Continental Army..." for twenty-six Connecticut soldiers. Some paper loss at edges. Else Fine. \$400 - up



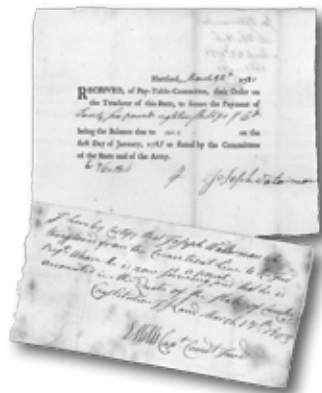
**RENT FROM ESTATES
CONFISCATED BY
CONNECTICUT**

*** 55**
Document Signed. One page, 7 5/8" x 12 1/4" Hartford. October 20, 1781. The document reads, in part: "Received of Mr. Jacob L Gurley One Hundred & Ninety pounds in old Continental Bills and twenty pounds Six Shillings and five pence in Connecticut bills for use of this State for which have Signed three Receipts the sd. Sums being for Rent of Confiscated Estates..." Some paper loss at edges. Else Very Good. \$300 - up

**CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS STATIONED NEAR
PEEKSKILL RECEIVE RATION PAY**

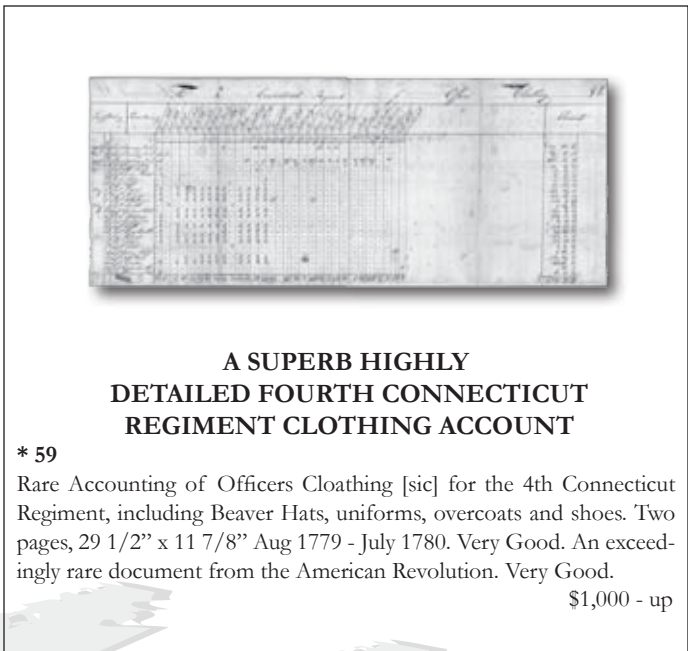


*** 57**
Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/2" x 12". Ammawak near Peekskill. August 19, 1777. The document reads, in part: "We the Subscribers do acknowledge to have received of Capt. Noah Phelps as ration money the several sums [...] to our respective Names for the present Campaign (viz) Eighteen Shillings LM..." As a source of much needed supplies for the Continental Army, the mills at Peekskill, New York made very tempting targets for British raiding parties during the American Revolution. In the early spring and late fall of 1777, two devastating British attacks forced the Hudson Valley Command for the Continental Army to abandon Peekskill for West Point, where it remained until the end of hostilities. In addition, the soldiers garrisoned at Peekskill and the surrounding area helped keep General Howe and British his troops from advancing through the Hudson Highlands to support General Burgoyne in the North. \$1,000 - up



RARELY SEEN LETTER FROM A COMMANDER OF THE INVALID CORPS SIGNED AT CONSTITUTION ISLAND, ACCOMPANIED BY A PAY ORDER FOR ONE OF HIS SOLDIERS

*** 58**
 Letter Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 4". Constitution Island. March 17, 1783. The letter reads: "I hereby certify that Joseph Watterman was transferred from the Connecticut Line to the Invd. Regt. Whare[sic] he is now serving a privit[sic] and that he is accounted in the Quota of the State of Connecticut. Constitution Island March 17th 1783 E. Hills[?] Capt Comd Invd." Partially Printed Pay Order. One page, 8" x 6 1/2". Hartford. March 22, 1783. The document reads: "Received, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order on the Treasurer of this State, to secure the Payment of Twenty six pounds eighteen shillgs & 6 d. being the Balance due to me on the first day of January, 1781 as stated by the Committees of the State and the Army. £26,18,6. Joseph Watterman" The ruins of the Revolutionary War era Fort Constitution still stand on Constitution Island, located on the Hudson River opposite West Point. Destroyed by fleeing American Soldiers before construction on the fort could be completed in 1777, Fort Constitution was never rebuilt. Still, Constitution Island continued to play an important role in the Revolutionary War. Under the direction of Col. Thaddeus Kosciusko, three redoubts and a battery were built on the site in order to protect the eastern portion of a great chain that had been stretched



A SUPERB HIGHLY DETAILED FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT CLOTHING ACCOUNT

*** 59**
 Rare Accounting of Officers Cloathing [sic] for the 4th Connecticut Regiment, including Beaver Hats, uniforms, overcoats and shoes. Two pages, 29 1/2" x 11 7/8" Aug 1779 - July 1780. Very Good. An exceedingly rare document from the American Revolution. Very Good.
 \$1,000 - up

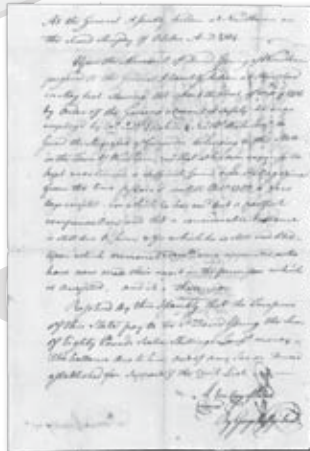
across the Hudson River in order to prevent further British incursions. The Invalid Corps was established in June 1777. Made up of injured or otherwise debilitated soldiers and officers assigned to guard duty, the unit was also to serve as a training ground for young officers, though there is no evidence that this activity ever commenced. \$250 - up

PAYMENT FOR SERVICE IN THE CONNECTICUT LINE

*** 60**
 Partially Printed Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 4". Treasury Office. June 1, 1782. The document is signed by JOHN LAWRENCE and makes payment by a six year note for service in the Connecticut Line of the Continetal Army to W. Deliverance Howe. Center split repaired. Cut cancelled. Overall Very Good. \$50 - up

ORDER FOR MILITIA TO REPORT IN 1791

*** 61**
 Document Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/4". Framingham. September 16, 1791. The document reads, in part: "... All persons whose names are underwritten ... meet at the House of Capt. Thomas Buckminster ... with a good gun, bayonet & belt cartridges ..." The document also notes two additional dates on which the noted individuals are to assemble. Fine. \$175 - up

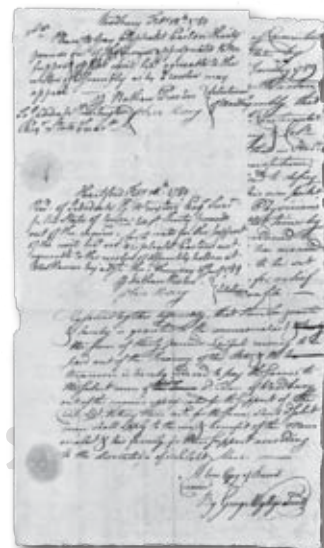


A CONNECTICUT STATE RESOLUTION TO REIMBURSE A WINDHAM MAN FOR GUARDING A GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE DURING THE WAR AT HIS OWN EXPENSE

*** 62**
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. DS. 1 page. 9" x 13". The Connecticut assembly resolves to reimburse an individual for his expenditures in guarding a magazine in 1776. "At the General Assembly holden at new Haven on the Second Thursday of October A. D. 1784 Upon the memorial of David Young of Windham preferred to the General Assembly holden at Hartford

in May last showing that about the first of May 1776 by order of the Governor & Council of Safety he was employed by Col. Jedh. Elderkin & Nathl. Wales, Esqr. to Guard the Magazine of gunpowder belonging to the State in the Town of Windham, and that at his own expense he kept a continued and sufficient guard over said Magazine from the time aforesaid until Oct. 1782, a few days except for which he has reced but a partial compensation and that a considerable balance is still due to him & for which he is still indebted upon which memorial committee were appointed, who have now made their report ... which is accepted,..." Folds. Fine.

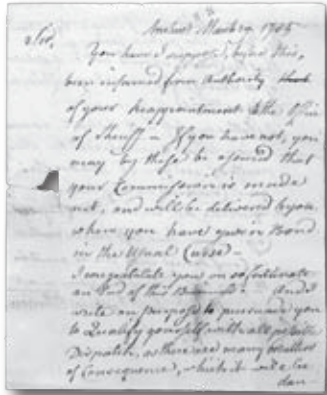
\$225 - up



A SOLDIER SEEKS HIS BACK PAY

*** 63**
 Group of two documents concerning a soldier's back-pay. 1) Manuscript Document. One page, 5 1/2" x 7 1/8". Woodbury \ Hartford. February 12 & 15, 1789. The document is a request for thirty £ due to Eliphalet Easton and an acknowledgement of the receipt of same. Circular punch cancellation. Missing bottom corner. Fine. 2) Manuscript Document. One page, 7 1/4" x 12 5/8". New Haven. January 1789. The document serves as true copy of record attesting to the service of Eliphalet Easton in the Continental Line. The document reads, in part: "Eliphalet Easton, of Woodbury, showing to this Assembly that in the year 1777 he enlisted into the Continental service in Capt. Stod-

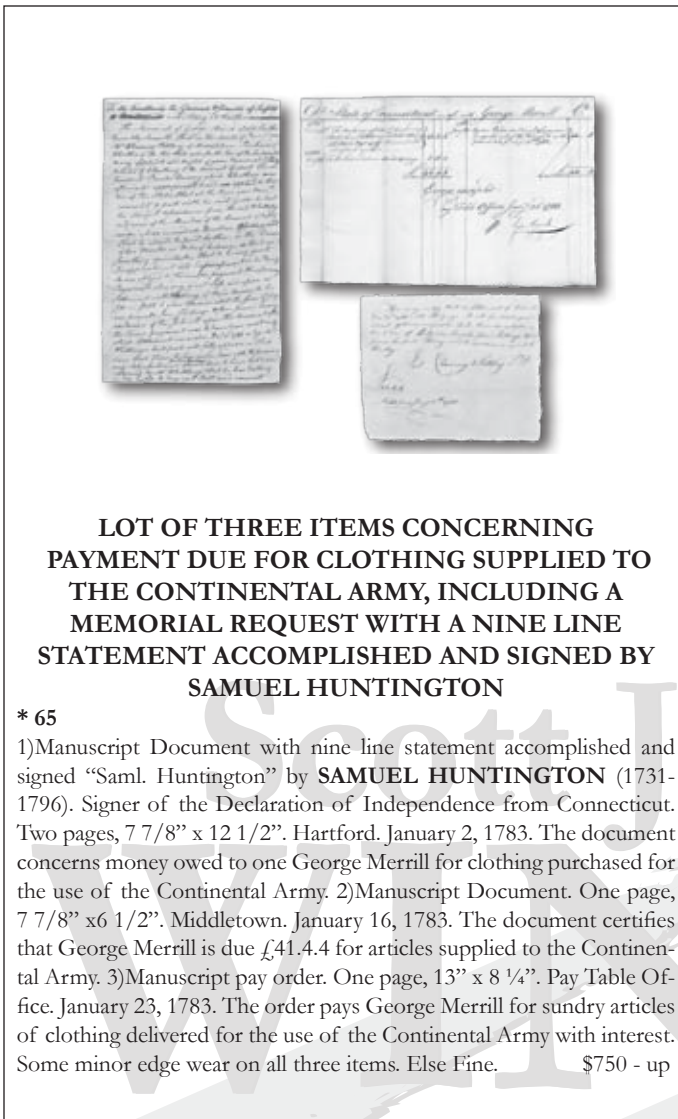
ard's Co, Col Sander's Regt for three years. That in Nov. 1777 he was taken sick ... that he was obliged to defray the expenses of his sickness out of his own pocket ... "The document goes on to state that he has been reduced to poverty due to his failure to subscribe to the pension lists and contains the agreement of the council to extend a memorial of thirty £ to him. Fine. Documents are affixed together with wax, affecting a few lines of second document. \$1,000 - up



APPOINTMENT OF A SHERIFF: "... THE PUBLIC GOOD REQUIRES, THAT THE COUNTY SHOULD NOT BE DESTITUTE OF A SHERIFF FOR ONE DAY ..."

* 64
Autograph Document Signed by **JOSHUA ATHERTON** (1737-1809) Revolutionary era statesman and officer. Three pages, 6" x 7 1/4". Amherst. March 29, 1785. Atherton writes to Col. Moses Kelly, in part: "You have I suppose, before this, been informed from authority of your reappointment to the Office of Sheriff ... I write on purpose to persuade you to qualify yourself with all possible dispatch, as there are many matters of consequence, which it will be dangerous to let lie - I mean Executions etc -etc- The public good requires, that the County should not be destitute of a Sheriff for one day ... "Paper loss at tear from removal of wax seal. Overall Very Good.

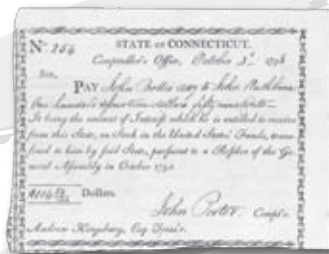
\$100 - up



LOT OF THREE ITEMS CONCERNING PAYMENT DUE FOR CLOTHING SUPPLIED TO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, INCLUDING A MEMORIAL REQUEST WITH A NINE LINE STATEMENT ACCOMPLISHED AND SIGNED BY SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

* 65

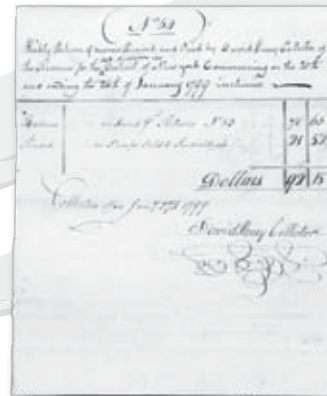
1)Manuscript Document with nine line statement accomplished and signed "Saml. Huntington" by **SAMUEL HUNTINGTON** (1731-1796). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut. Two pages, 7 7/8" x 12 1/2". Hartford. January 2, 1783. The document concerns money owed to one George Merrill for clothing purchased for the use of the Continental Army. 2)Manuscript Document. One page, 7 7/8" x 6 1/2". Middletown. January 16, 1783. The document certifies that George Merrill is due £41.44 for articles supplied to the Continental Army. 3)Manuscript pay order. One page, 13" x 8 1/4". Pay Table Office. January 23, 1783. The order pays George Merrill for sundry articles of clothing delivered for the use of the Continental Army with interest. Some minor edge wear on all three items. Else Fine. \$750 - up



COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE ORDER

* 66

Partially Printed Document Signed as Comptroller by **JOHN PORTER**. One page, 6 3/4" x 5". Comptroller's Office. October 3, 1796. The pay order reads, in part: "Pay John Boole Atty. to John Rathbone, One hundred & fourteen dollars fifty nine cents- It being the amount of interest which he is entitled to receive ..." Extremely Fine. \$75 - up

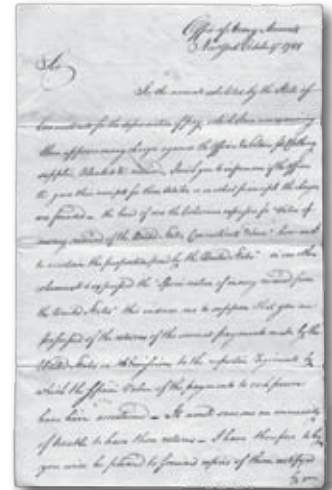


FIRST FEDERAL REVENUE ACT

* 67

Manuscript Document Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 9". Collector's office. January 27, 1799. The document reads, in part: "... Weekly Return of monies received and paid by Da-

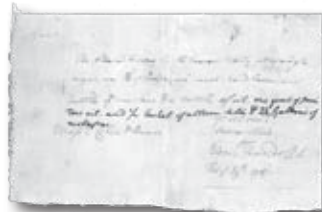
vid Henry Collector of the Revenue for the 14th Division in District of New York Commencing on the 20th and ending the 26th of January 1799 inclusive ... " Extremely Fine. \$75 - up



OFFICE OF ARMY ACCOUNTS SEEKS RECEIPTS

* 68

Letter Signed. Two pages, 8" x 12 1/2". Office of Army Accounts, New York. October 9, 1788. The letter, addressed to **OLIVER WOLCOTT JR.**, reads, in part: " Sir, In the accounts exhibited by the State of Connecticut for the depreciation of pay, which I am now examining there appear many charges against the Officers & soldiers for clothing, supplies, Blankets & c. received. I wish you to inform me if the officers have their receipts for those Articles, or on what principle the charges are founded—the head of one of the columns expresses for "Value of money received of the United States, Connecticut Town" how am I to ascertain the proportion paid by the United States- in one of the column it is expressed " the specie value of money received from the United States" this induces me to supposed that you are possessed of the returns of the several payments made by the United States in ... " Slight separation at folds. Overall Very Fine. \$300 - up



**EDMUND RANDOLPH
ORDERS GOODS FROM
JEWISH MERCHANTS**

* 69

EDMUND RANDOLPH (1753-1813) Revolutionary War officer, statesman, Washington's Aide-de-Camp during Revolutionary War, later Washington's Secretary of State. Manuscript Document Signed, "James Rind for Edm. Randolph", 7 1/2 x 4 3/4". No place. Feb 19, 1787. The document, written to "Messrs. Cohen & Isaach" reads, in part: "Be pleased to send the bearer twenty wt. of single sugar...one wash hand basin, one bottle of mustard & a bottle of oil...and 1/2 bushel of allum salt & a 2 1/2 Gallons of molasses...", tipped to slightly larger sheet. Very Fine.

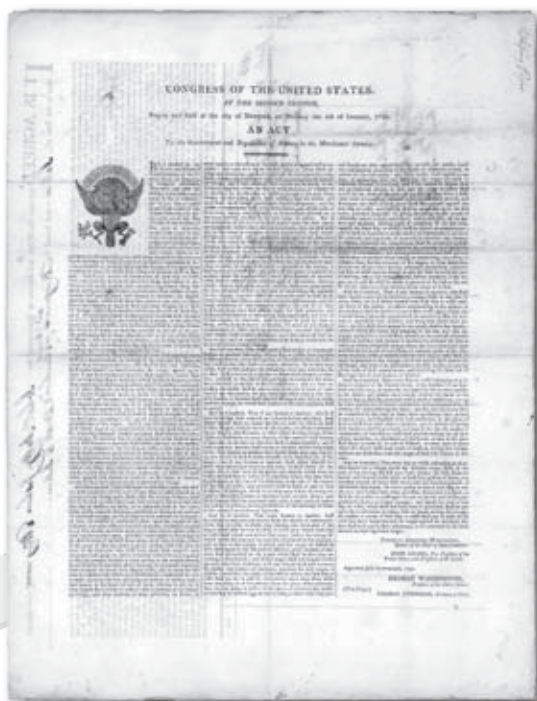
\$350 - up

**STATE OF CT. RETURN
OF ERRORS**

* 70

Manuscript Document. Two pages, 7 1/2" x 12 1/4". Connecticut. [1780]. The document, a Return of Errors in the accounts of the State Troops & Militia of Connecticut for 1779 & part of 1780, lists all overcharges and undercharges on the state account. Extremely Fine.

\$125 - up



**1790 STATUTE REGULATING
AMERICAN SHIPPING**

* 71

Printed Document, "An Act For the Government and Regulation of Seamen in the Merchant's Service." One page, 14 1/4" x 18 3/8". Second Session of Congress, New York. Monday, January 4, 1790. With United States seal at upper left. Verso of document bears a partially printed agreement between the master and seamen of the Schooner Molly. This early Federal act regulating American Shipping established a contractual relationship between the master of a vessel and his seamen. Extremely Fine.

\$2,000 - up



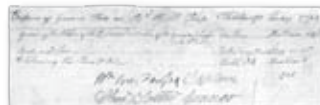
**ENTRY PAPERS FOR THE
PORT OF BALTIMORE**

* 72

EDWARD LANGWORTHY (1738-1802). American educator, delegate to the Continental Congress and Signer of the Articles of Confederation. Partially Printed Document Signed "E. Langworthy." One page, 16 1/4" x 13 3/8". Bal-

timore. May 13, 1801. Ten years after he moved to Baltimore, Edward Langworthy was made clerk of customs for that city. He held the post until his death from Yellow fever in November of 1802. Multiple splits along folds.

\$175 - up

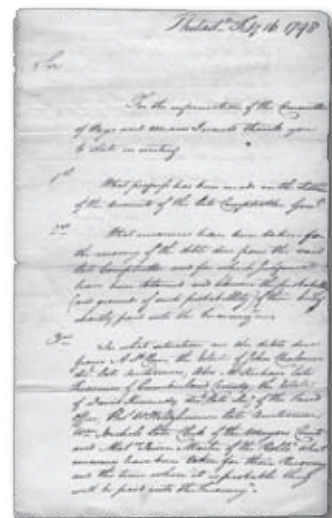


**SIR WILLIAM GEORGE
FAIRFAX**

* 73

SIR WILLIAM GEORGE FAIRFAX (1739-1813). Vice-admiral in the Royal Navy. Manuscript Document Signed, "Wm. Geo. Fairfax." One page, 10 1/4" x 3 1/4". May, 1794. Expense of Gunners. Fine.

\$150 - up



**SEEKING
INFORMATION FOR
THE COMMITTEE OF
WAYS AND MEANS**

* 74

Letter Signed, "Cadw. Evans." Two pages, 8" x 12 1/2". Philadelphia. February 16, 1798. Addressed on integral leaf to "John Donaldson, Comptroller Genl. Pennsylvania." Evans writes, in part: "... For the information of the Committee of Ways and Means I would thank you to state in writing. 1st What progress has been made in the Settlement of the amounts of the late Comptroller Gen? 2nd What measures have been taken for the recover of the debts due from the said late Comptroller and for which judgments have been obtained and likewise the probability (and grounds of such probability) of their being shortly paid into the Treasury ... In what situation are the debts due from St. Clair, the Estate of John Chaloner decd ... By the Report of the Paymaster Genl. (LM dollars) to the Committee of Ways and Means of the late House of Representatives it appears that he had reclaimed a considerable sum of the money put into his hands for supporting the Western expedition. Should be glad to know whether any further settlement of his amounts have been made and whether he has paid the balance into the treasury ..." Slight splits at folds. Overall Very Fine.

\$400 - up

LINCOLNIA AND OTHER ITEMS FROM THE ESTATE OF PROMINENT COLLECTOR LETITIA HOWE



Whether her love of history was sparked during her collegiate career at Vassar College, her service in the U.S Marine Corp during World War II or her nearly two decade tenure as administrative assistant to the founding director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, one thing is certain, Letitia Howe approached her life and the field of historical collectibles and historical research with unmatched zeal and passion. During the course of her rich life, Howe became one of her generations leading collectors of historic autographs and documents from the 19th Century, building an inspiring and rich collection with a special focus on Lincolnia.

More than just an avid collector, Howe was also an inveterate researcher who spent countless hours working privately as well as communicating with numerous individuals also working in the field. Despite remaining rather private about her collecting activities, Ms. Howe's enthusiastic and painstaking research was no secret to those 'in the know', Ray Basler even consulted her expertise while working on his highly regarded Lincoln Papers! As Ms. Howe's niece recounted: "she liked to Google, but she did it by foot."

We at Scott J. Winslow Associates, Inc., are proud and honored to present the following items from Howe's impressive historical collection, portions of which are now housed in the Library of Congress as well as in the special collections of other nationally recognized private institutions.

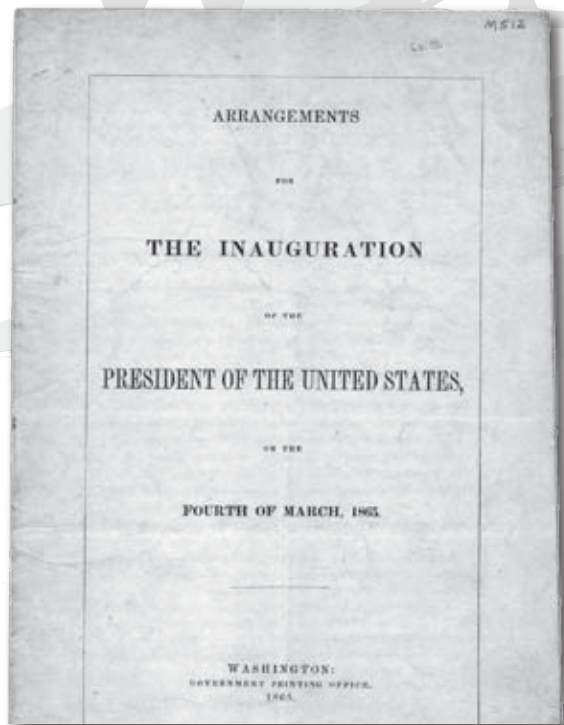
Lincoln Campaign and Inauguration Related



A LINCOLN HAMLIN BALLOT FROM ILLINOIS

* 75
[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. 3" x 7 1/4". An Illinois ballot for the Lincoln and Hamlin election of 1860. The ballot lists Lincoln for president, Hamlin for vice-president the state electors and government office seekers including Richard Yates, who served effectively as governor of Illinois during the Civil War. In Excellent condition. \$250 - up

A RARE INAUGURAL PROGRAM FROM THE SECOND LINCOLN INAUGURATION



* 76

[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. 6 1/2" x 9 1/2". 8 pages. Washington, 1865. Government Printing Office. "Arrangements for the Inauguration of the President of the United States on the Fourth of March, 1865." The program indicates that "The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 o'clock a.m. for the admission of Senators, and others who, by arrangement of the committee are entitled to admission..." The program lists the order of admittance of various government officials, families of diplomats and all others to be attending. The order of detail of the ceremony is provided. A rare opportunity to acquire this important piece of presidential inaugural history. \$3,000 - up



INAUGURAL INVITATION TO LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL BALL

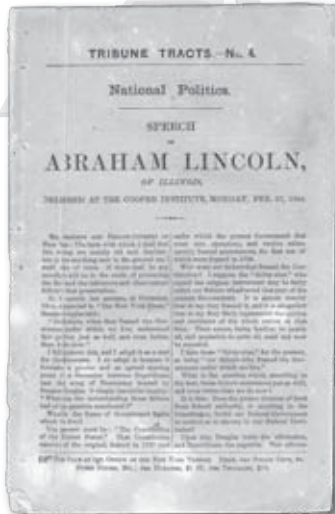
* 77
[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. 7 1/2" x 10". Printed invitation to the "National Inauguration Ball, March 4, 1865." Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Eagles atop pillars at left and right. Litho. A listing of the Inaugural Committee managers at the bottom half of the invitation. The invitation remains unengrossed. On heavy stock, the lower left corner is detached and missing though not affecting any printed portion. Small tear at center. Mounting traces on verso. \$1,750 - up



CONSTITUTION AND PLATFORM FOR THE LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB OF WASHINGTON CITY SIGNED BY OVER SIXTY SUPPORTERS

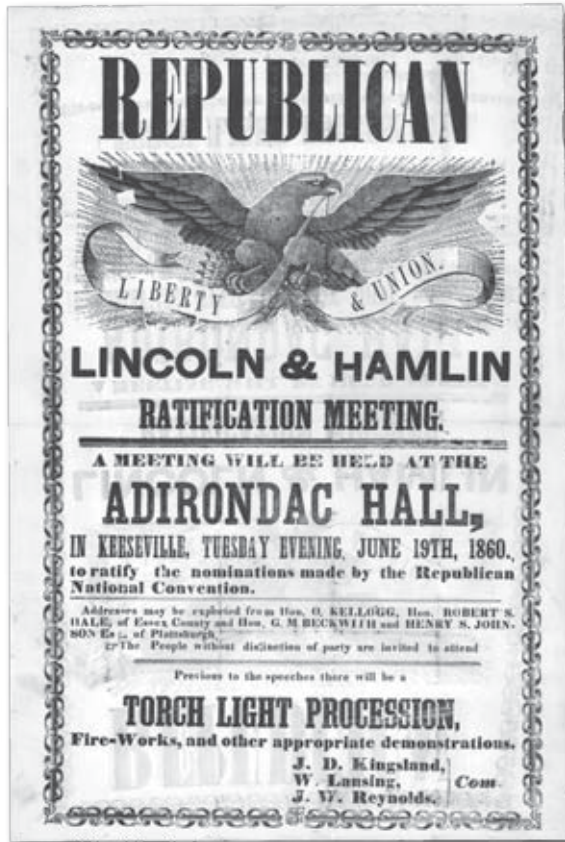
* 79
[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. Partly-printed document. One page, 8 1/2" x 25" overall. The document details the platform of the organization as follows: "The object of this club shall be to promote, by all fair and legal means, the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States..." The platform details principles that the organization stands for and states: "That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic..." Over sixty members have signed indicating their payment of \$1.00 to become members of this Lincoln political support organization. A choice Lincoln political item. \$2,000 - up

LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, AN ORATION THAT PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN HIS NOMINATION



* 78
[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. Printed Document. Sixteen pages, 5 3/4" x 9". No place. No date [1860?] The document, "TRIBUNE TRACTS NO. 4," offers the complete text of Abraham Lincoln's speech delivered at the Cooper Institute, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860. This speech proved instrumental in securing Lincoln his nomination in the 1860 Presidential election. In it, Lincoln expressed the view that slavery is morally wrong, building upon this idea to infer that it is useless to seek common ground with men who support slavery. First and last pages separated. Else Very Fine. \$300 - up

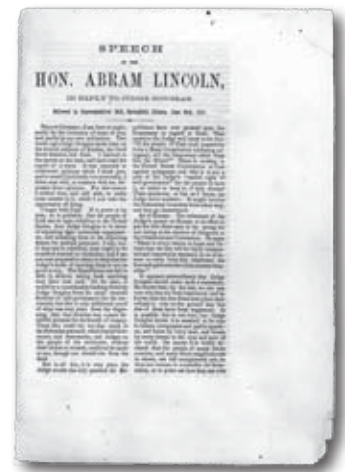
**AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE AND HISTORIC EARLY LINCOLN-HAMLIN
NOMINATION RATIFICATION BROADSIDE**



* 80

[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. Broadside. 11 1/2" x 17". Wonderful large vignette of a spread-eagle holding a banner of "Liberty and Union." A superb and rare broadside announcing the Lincoln & Hamlin Ratification Meeting in Keeseville, New York, on Tuesday Evening, June 19th, 1860. The meeting was held in order to ratify the nomination as republican candidates for the presidential election put forth on May 16, 1860. The broadside announces a "Torch Light Procession, Fire-Works and other appropriate demonstrations" prior to the Adirondack Hall meeting held "to ratify the nominations made by the Republican National Convention. "As the Republican national convention assembled in Chicago, the likely presidential nominee was William H. Seward, the senator from New York. For more than a quarter of a century Seward had been the universally acknowledged leader of national Free-Soil forces, but his opposition to slavery was considered too radical for him to carry the key "doubtful" States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois. During the open-

ing days of the convention, worried party leaders searched desperately for a more moderate alternative to head off the Seward bandwagon. Lincoln, who had won solid favorite-son support from Illinois, was one of several possibilities. His cause was helped enormously by the fact that the convention was held in his home State. His managers were able to pack the galleries with leather-lunged Lincoln supporters, using forged convention passes and other dubious means, while nearly a thousand Seward supporters were shut out of the hall. On the 1st ballot, Seward polled 173 delegate votes (far short of the 233 needed to nominate) with Lincoln making a surprisingly strong showing with 102 votes. On the 2nd ballot, with most of the anti-Seward forces rallying to his banner, Lincoln drew even with the New Yorker, and on the 3rd ballot, amid hysterical cheering from the galleries, "Honest Old Abe" was nominated. One of the key factors in his success was the willingness of his managers to negotiate deals with rival leaders in the moderate wing of the party. Lincoln had sent a telegram to his head-quarters, ordering "Make no contracts that will bind me," but his campaign manager swept it aside with a curt "Lincoln ain't here and don't know what we have to meet!" (<http://www.trivia-library.com/a/president-abraham-lincoln-nomination-and-american-history.htm>) The broadside has been folded though the paper remains intact without any separations. Light ghosting as a result of being folded together for a lengthy period of time is evident. A small area of the printing of the eagle's wing at left is defective as a result of a plate defect or a small piece of debris being present at the time of printing. It is completely original. This is one of the finest Lincoln political broadsides from this early period of his first nomination ratification to appear on the market in recent history. \$10,000 - up



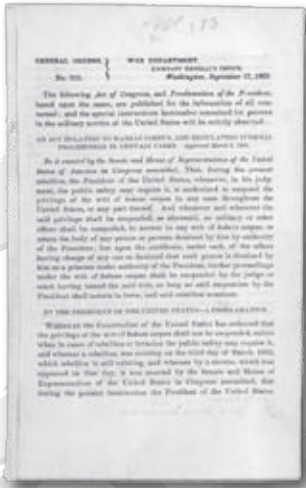
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN
PRINTED SPEECH "IN
REPLY TO JUDGE
DOUGLAS"**

* 81

A printed copy of "Speech of the Hon. Abram [sic] Lincoln, in Reply to Judge Douglas. Delivered in Representatives' Hall, Springfield, Illinois, June 26th 1857", 7 pages, 8 1/8" x 12" unbound folded sheet, uncut with wide margins. This is a scarce and early imprint of a speech given by Lincoln responding to a speech given by Stephen Douglas two weeks earlier and addresses mainly the Dred Scott decision. The speech reads, in part: "...That decision declares two propositions -- first, that a negro cannot sue in the U.S. Courts; and secondly that Congress cannot prohibit slavery in the Territories. It was made by a divided court -- dividing differently on the different points...I have said, in substance, that the Dred Scott decision was, in part, based on assumed historical facts which were not really true...Judge Taney, in delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court, insists at great length that negroes were no part of the people who made, or for whom was made, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of the United States. On the Contrary, Judge Curtis, in his dissenting opinion shows that in five of the thirteen States... free negroes were voters, and, in proportion to their numbers, had the same part in making the Constitution the white people had..." This is an important speech, and Lincoln would use many of the same argu-

ments in his famous House Divided speech made a year later before a thousand Republican delegates in Springfield who would choose him to run against Stephen Douglas for the U.S. Senate. Separations at folds, a few small tears at margins. Very bright paper and dark print. Overall Very Good. \$250 - up

During the Civil War



GENERAL ORDERS 315: SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS

*** 82**
Printed Document, "General Orders No. 315." Three pages, 4 3/8" x 7". War Department. Adjutant General's Office. Washington. September 17, 1863. The document reads, in part: "... during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES - A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it ... Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make know to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended ... " Extremely Fine. \$250 - up



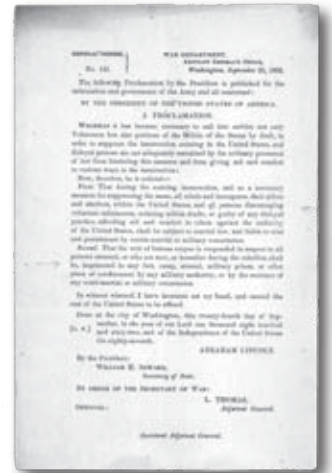
GARDNER PHOTO OF LINCOLN

*** 83**
[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. 6" x 9". A choice photograph of Abraham Lincoln seated adjacent to a table. This image has been attributed to Alexander Gardner and was taken on February 5, 1865, a day that the president sat for a series of portraits for the renowned photographer. \$750 - up

BRADY PHOTO OF MARY TODD LINCOLN



*** 84**
[MARY TODD LINCOLN]. Photograph. 6" X 9". Sepia print mounted to original stock. Taken by Matthew Brady in Washington in 1862. Some slight edge chipping and minor loss of corners at upper and lower left. \$300 - up



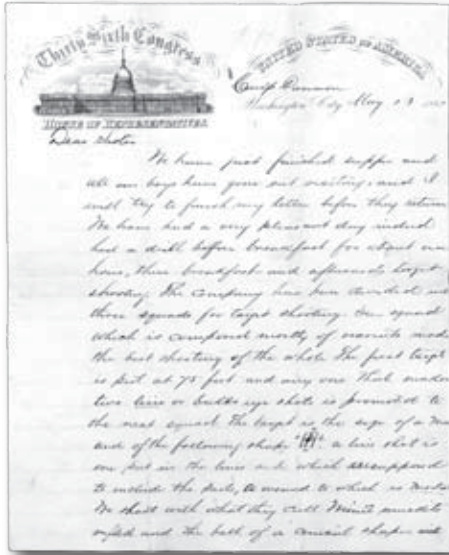
GENERAL ORDERS 141 THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS

*** 85**
Printed Document Unsigned, "General Order No. 141." One page, 4 7/8" x 7 1/2". War Department, Washington. September 25, 1862. The document reads, in part: "Whereas it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the Militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection ... during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission. Second. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission ... "

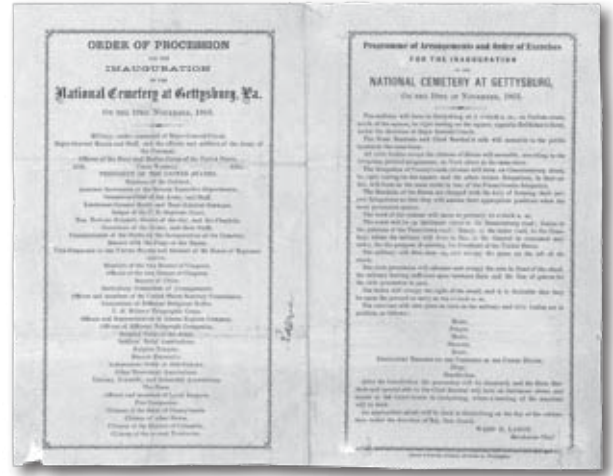
\$250 - up

A UNION SOLDIER MEETS LINCOLN

"A very tall man, and quite as homely as he has been described, only I think a little more..."



*** 86**
 Autograph Letter Signed, "H.S.M.," on United States of America Thirty Sixth Congress House of Representatives letterhead bearing an illustration of the Capital Building. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 9 1/2". Camp Cameron Washington City. May 13, 1861. Our author writes to his sister, in part: "... The company has been divided into three squads for target shopping. Our squad, which is composed mostly of recruits made the best shooting of the whole. The first target is put at 75 feet and any one that makes two live or bulls eye shots is promoted to the next squad ... We shoot with what they call Minnie muskets ... and the ball of a conical shape with a cavity in the base which is filled out by the gas from the powder ... President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Sec. Chase reviewed the Regt. while they were standing together shaking hands with persons that they knew, I introduced myself to Mr. Seward who asked after Father, Uncle Spencer & Mrs. Garcia ... he introduced me to Mr. Lincoln and the great desire of my life, to see a live president and shake hands with him was gratified, Mr. Lincoln is a very tall man, and quiet as homely as he has been described only I think, a little more so. I was also introduced to Mr. Chase, who has quite a long talk with me ... he enquired particularly after father. I have just been out to see a fire in the direction of Georgetown, we can't tell where it is but some boys think it is on the other side of the river in Virginia ... The camp has been put under strictly military discipline. All huckster and servants except the regular company servants, and all private cooking is knocked higher than a kite. We recruits do the 'double quick' so finely that the captain brings us down through the avenue on that step every time we drill, to show the old members how it ought to be done." Some light toning at points, though text remains dark and legible. Overall Fine. From a reference to Gorham by our author, it appears that he was from New Hampshire, although we have been unable to ascertain his regiment or rank. Great commentary on Lincoln and Union training methods during the early stages of the Civil War. \$1,000 - up

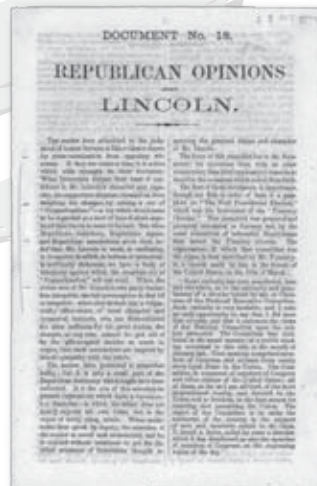


A RARE PROGRAMME FOR THE DEDICATION OF GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY ON THE DAY THAT ABRAHAM LINCOLN DELIVERED THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

*** 87**
 A rare "Programme of Arrangements and Order of Exercises For the Inauguration of the National Cemetery At Gettysburg". 10 1/2" x 8 1/4". November 19, 1863. Printed by Gideon & Pearson, Printers, 511 Ninth St., Washington. On blue paper. The program lists the order of organizations and individuals within the procession for the historic dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. The order of events including the "Dedicatory Remarks by the President of the United States" are listed. On this day, President Lincoln delivered The Gettysburg Address, one of the most historically well-known speeches in American History. A superb and rare item from this most important historical event. Mounting traces on verso and some slight paper loss at lower left corner not affecting text. Repair to lower right corner. An Extraordinary rarity related to this important historical event. \$1,500 - up

REPUBLICAN OPINIONS ABOUT LINCOLN

*** 88**
 Printed Booklet, "DOCUMENT NO. 18. REPUBLICAN OPINIONS ABOUT LINCOLN" Sixteen pages, 5 5/8" x 8 1/2". No place. [1864] First Edition. This anti-Lincoln publication, either a Democrat or pro-Fremont Independent Republican piece, includes "The Pomeroy circular," "Gen. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance," "Senators Ben. Wade and Henry Winter Davis on Mr. Lincoln," and "Our Profoundest Peril." A forceful reminder of the low esteem in which Lincoln was held during 1864. Bound with string. Very Fine. \$250 - up



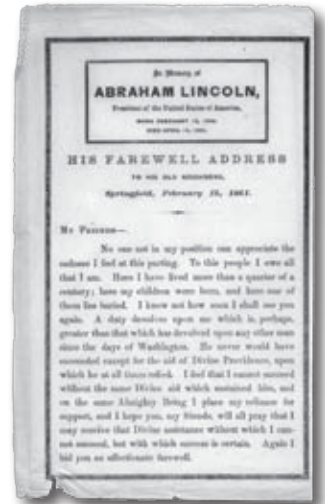


LINCOLN'S ARBITRARY ARRESTS

* 89

Printed Booklet, "Document No. 13 Mr. Lincoln's Arbitrary Arrests." Twenty four pages, 6" x 8 5/8". No place. 1864. The tone of the booklet can be summed up in the following excerpt: "... When the war began, the people of the North rose as one man to the defense of their constitution. There was no shadow of excuse for considering the North, or any one State in the North, as disloyal. On the contrary, Democrats and Republicans in every State poured out their money by millions and sent their men by crowds to the support of the flag. Yet, in the very beginning of the contest, the will of Abraham Lincoln was made the only law of the citizens' liberty, and a system of arbitrary and despotic seizure and imprisonment was inaugurated, which has continued up to the present month of September, 1864 ..." The booklet is comprised of a variety of statements, press clippings, official government orders and other similar content relative to prisoners of the Union. An interesting glimpse into the divided nature of the Union during the Civil War. Bound with string. Four punch holes at left edge. Overall Very Fine. \$250 - up

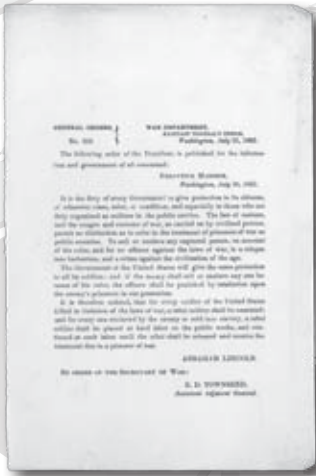
Assassination & Memorial Related



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS FRIENDS AS PRINTED AS A MEMORIAL UPON HIS ASSASSINATION

* 92

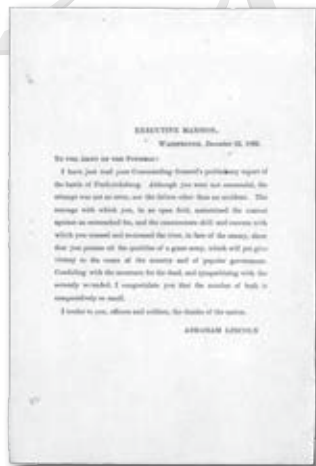
ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865) President of the United States. Printed Document. One page, 5 1/2" x 9 1/4". No place. No date [1865] The document reads, in part: "In Memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America ... HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS OLD NEIGHBORS. Springfield, February 12, 1861 ... No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at his parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried ... A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon and other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid ..." "Edge wear. Else Very Fine. \$400 - up



AN EYE FOR AN EYE: GENERAL ORDERS 252

* 90

Printed Document. One page, 5" x 7 1/2". War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington. July 31, 1863. The document, "General Orders, No 252," reads, in part: "It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person, on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age ... It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war." Very Fine. \$250 - up

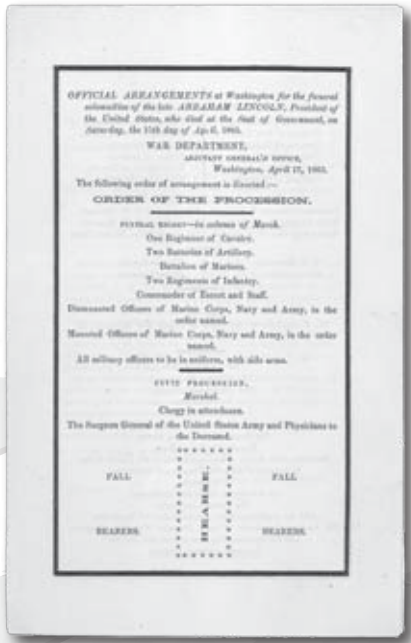


LINCOLN TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AFTER FREDERICKSBURG

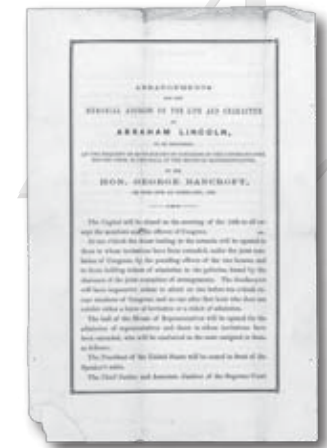
* 91

Printed Document Unsigned. One page, 5" x 7 1/4". Washington. December 22, 1862. The document reads: "TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: I have just read your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and re-crossed the river, in face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation. ABRAHAM LINCOLN" Two holes at left. Overall Fine. \$250 - up

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN



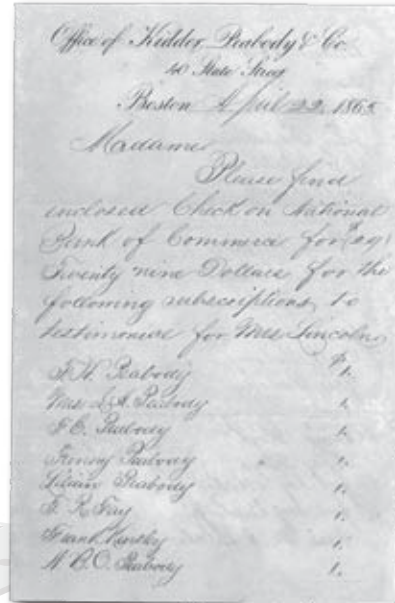
*** 95**
 Printed Document. Three pages, 5" x 8". War Department, Adjutant General's Office. Washington, April 17, 1865. The document reads, in part: "OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS at Washington for the funeral solemnities of the late ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, who died at the Seat of Government, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865 ... " A detailed order of the procession follows. Extremely Fine.
 \$1500 - up



ARRANGEMENTS FOR A MEMORIAL ADDRESS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
*** 96**
 [ABRAHAM LINCOLN] Printed Document. Four pages, 5 3/4"

x 8 3/4. No place. February 1866. The document reads, in part: "ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEMORIAL ADDRESS OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, TO BE DELIVERED, AT THE REQUEST OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE THEM, IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY THE HON. GEORGE BANCROFT ON THE 12th OF FEBRUARY, 1866 ... " The programme goes on to provide detailed seating and speaker information. Hole at center fold, affecting all pages. Paper loss at bottom of first page, not affecting text or border. Overall Fine.
 \$400 - up

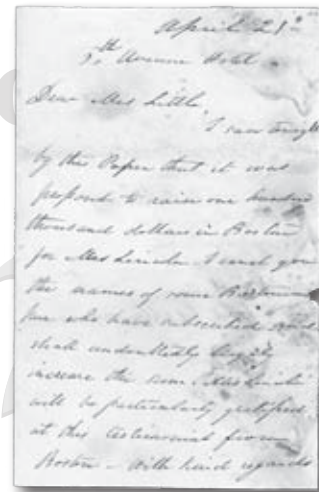
KIDDER, PEABODY AND CO.'S TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. LINCOLN



*** 97**
 Manuscript Document Signed, "Kidder, Peabody & Co," on Office of Kidder, Peabody & Co letterhead. Two pages, 5 1/8" x 8". Boston. April 22, 1865. The document reads, in part: " Please find enclosed check on National Bank of Commerce for \$29 Twenty nine dollars for the following subscriptions, to testimonial for Mrs. Lincoln."

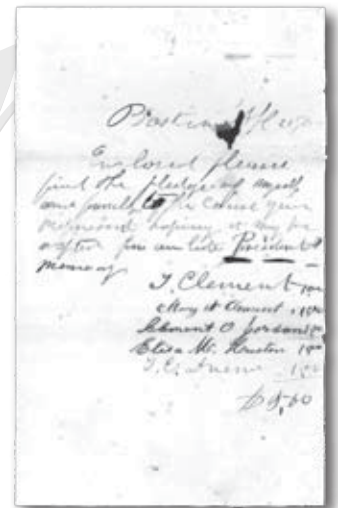
J. H. Babson	1.
Wm. A. Babson	1.
S. C. Babson	1.
Henry Babson	1.
John Babson	1.
Frank Babson	1.
A. C. Babson	1.

 whom offered a dollar toward the above noted testimonial. A fine association of Mrs. Lincoln and one of the nation's old-line financial institutions. Very Fine.
 \$500 - up



TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. LINCOLN
*** 98**
 Autograph Document Signed, "Mrs. John T. Heard" Three pages, 4 1/2" x 7 1/8". 5th Avenue Hotel. April 21, 1865. The document reads, in part: " ... I saw tonight by the papers that it was proposed to raise one hundred thousand dollars in Boston for Mrs. Lincoln. I send you the names of some Bostonians who have subscribed and shall undoubtedly largely increase the sum. Mrs. Lincoln will be particularly gratified at this testimonial from Boston - with kind regards

Lincoln will be particularly gratified at this testimonial from Boston ... " A fine example of the generous national outpouring that occurred in the wake of Lincoln's assassination. Staining and some tears. Overall Good.
 \$200 - up



DONATIONS IN THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN
*** 99**
 Letter Signed by Five individuals

pledging one dollar each. One page, 5"x 8". Boston. April 21, 1865. The document reads, in part: "Enclosed please find the pledge of myself and family to the cause you represent hoping it may be accepted for our late Presidents memory ... "

Very Fine. \$200 - up

WILLIAM O. STODDARD - LINCOLN'S THIRD SECRETARY

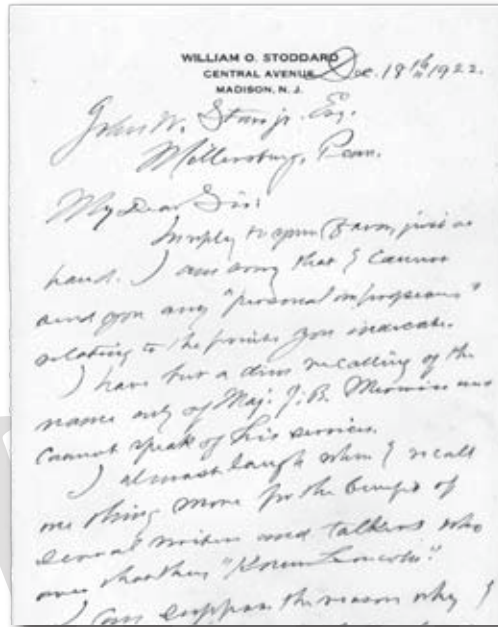
WILLIAM O. STODDARD (1835-1925) was working as a newspaper editor in Illinois when he first came to know Abraham Lincoln following the latter's famous debates with Stephen Douglas in 1858. A strong supporter of Lincoln throughout the national campaign, William Stoddard applied for an appointment as a personal secretary to Lincoln following his election to the Presidency of the United States. While Stoddard's position was at first of a minor clerical nature, the signing of land patents being his primary occupation, the advent of the Civil War saw Stoddard's responsibilities expand to dealing with the flood of mail that Lincoln and his family received on a daily basis as well as serving as informal liaison between Mary Lincoln and the her husband's staff. During this time in the White House, Stoddard grew close to both Lincoln and his wife, often serving as the first sounding board for many of Lincoln's speeches. A number of the lots that follow related to Stoddard originated from his family.



MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

* 100

Printed booklet, Memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Eight pages, 6" x 4 3/8". Front cover bears an image of "The House in which Lincoln died 516 Tenth St., northwest Washington, D.C. accompanied by original envelope with portrait of Abraham Lincoln at upper left. Some paper discoloration on each page. Overall Fine. \$50 - up



"...during several years I was in absolute charge of his correspondence, of all things coming to him by the mail as well as other important actions the inquiries could have been all the while at my elbow, they would doubtless have discovered his extreme reticence and constant refusal to "let himself out" incidentally on public or private affairs. ... "

STODDARD COMMENTS ON HIS RESPONSIBILITIES AS A SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN

* 101

WILLIAM O. STODDARD. (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Autograph Letter Signed, "William O. Stoddard," on his name-imprinted stationery. Two pages, 5 3/8" x 7". Madison, New Jersey. December 18, 1922. Stoddard writes to John W. Starr, Jr. in part: "... I am sorry that I cannot send you an "personal impressions" relating to the points you indicate. I have but a dim recalling of the name and of Maj. J.B. Merwin and cannot speak of his services. I almost laugh when I recall one thing more for the benefit of several writers and talkers who aver that they that they "knew Lincoln." ... I knew him ...during several years I was in absolute charge of his correspondence, of all things coming to him by the mail as well as other important actions the inquiries could have been all the while at my elbow, they would doubtless have discovered his extreme reticence and constant refusal to "let himself out" incidentally on public or private affairs. ... "

\$1,000 - up



JAMES E. KELLEY SKETCH OF WILLIAM O. STODDARD

* 102

JAMES EDWARD KELLEY (1855 - 1933) American sculptor and illustrator who specialized in depicting people and events of American wars, particularly the American Civil War. 8" x 11". Pencil sketch of William O. Stoddard by James E. Kelly. "William O. Stoddard Private Secretary to President Lincoln" signed "Kelly Oct. 27, 1921". Top right corn missing, far removed from sketch and would easily matte out. Notation on verso indicates that this item was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard, grandson of William O. Stoddard. Very Fine. \$1,000 - up



AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER SIGNED BY STODDARD IN WHICH HE OFFERS GREAT IN-DEPTH DETAIL ON DAILY WORKINGS WITH THE PRESIDENT, HOW LINCOLN RECEIVED THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, THE DOUGLASS DEBATES AND MUCH MORE

*** 103 WILLIAM O. STODDARD** (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Typed Letter Signed, "William O. Stoddard." Nine pages, 8" x 10 1/2". Madison, New Jersey. June 1, 1908. We are pleased to quote this wonderful letter in full: "Dear Old Classmate, Palmer Deeply regretting that I am physically unable to be present at the re-union of our comrades, at Rochester, I will comply with your request and send a contribution to the class History literature. I accept your suggestion that it shall be, in part, an answer to the question, "Why did you write the editorial nominating Abraham Lincoln?" I will do so very much in the same form in which the story has already been told. Merely as an historical fact, the record is to be found in my own biography of Lincoln, in Ward Hill Lamon's Life of Lincoln, and in the peculiarly valuable work of Miss Ida Tarbel, recently published. I will first, however, make a correction as to the technical use of the term "Private Secretary."

In the year 1861, the law provided the President with but one Private Secretary, at a ridiculously low salary, and with a "Secretary to Sign Land Patents." The latter was my appointment and John Jean Nicolay was made Private Secretary. In order to make John Hay his much needed and brilliant assistant, Hay was appointed to a clerkship in one of the bureaus and was drafted to the White House for "special service. To give him a better salary, which he was more than earning, he was afterwards given a military appointment. That was before he had seen any military service and at a later day he was promoted for actual Army work. My own appointment resulted from the editorial work mentioned from other editorial and political work in the Illinois campaigns. By direction of Mr. Lincoln, I went to Washington in the winter, a month or so before he himself did. By his permission, I served three months in the Volunteers and at the end of my term of service was ordered to the White House, to assist Mr. Nicolay. The nominal title of Private secretary came to me

simply because I had to perform all the duties of that office, from time to time. I had to receive with the President and take "guard duty" at Nicolay's desk in his absence; had to receive continually with Mrs. Lincoln; had to frank mail matter with my own name as Private Secretary, having charge of all the correspondence; and was sent to the Senate and House with messages. The latter duty secured me the "privilege of the floor" in both houses and it was continued to me in after years. When a Democratic administration came in, a similar privilege was given to me by Speaker Randall, at the request of my personal friend General Garfield. In many personal and official introductions, in passes to the army and navy and on other duties, President Lincoln always described me, verbally or in writing, as "my Private Secretary." And yet I did not hold the precise position that was held by Nicolay and Hay. My relations with them were pleasant to the end and there was an all but brotherly feeling between me and Hay. I have preserved some of his letters that are priceless. I think it needful, in sending anything that is to be "Class History," to wipe away any semblance of assuming a false position, having a strong aversion to fraud of any kind. Once upon a time, riding across the then unplowed Grand Prairie, I reined in my horse to light a cigar and threw away my match. It fell into a bunch of dry grass, igniting it; the north wind took hold of the fire and quickly a great conflagration swept southward, far and wide, till its lines of smoke and flame reached the prairie horizon. I was not the creator or inventor of the dry grass, the north wind or the Lucifer match and there would have been no prairie fire at all if everything had not been made ready beforehand. This is the precise way in which Abraham Lincoln obtained his first nomination for President of the United States. There were then and have been even in later days, individuals and cliques and "committees" aspiring to fame, who have modestly claimed the honor of having discovered Mr. Lincoln and obtained for him his opportunity at Chicago. I do not belong to that run of shad. The political fact is that when the republican National Convention came together in that city, in 1860, only one question seemed to be before it, after manufacturing the party platform. This was, shall the candidate be chosen from the East or from the West. If from the former, it must be Mr. Seward, and that assurance gave at once to any western choice all the many eastern jealousies which his splendid career had there aroused against him. The question was practically settled, therefore, before a ballot was taken. The preliminary complimentary balloting were as if the East did but honor Mr. Seward, while inviting the West to name its own candidate. He was already named, not by the prominent politicians or by anyone one of them, but by the people at large, speaking for themselves through what is called "the country press," -the rural journals, not the great city dailies. There were at that time, in Illinois, then the pivotal state of the West, two men who, during many years and through successive political contests, had grown to be the unquestioned representatives of their respective political parties. Stephen A. Douglas was the "Little Giant" of the Democracy, and his fame and power had long since become national. He had, indeed, a party of his own, and had so far outgrown the old pro-slavery conservatism that this was already rebelling against him. Abraham Lincoln, the acknowledged leader of the Whigs, was in like manner out growing his party and was soon to leave a large part of it behind him. He was known to be adopting ideas and assuming a position which would enable a new party, drawn from both of the old, to rally around him. Readers of political history need only to refresh their memories a little to be assured of the really wonderful character of the Lincoln-Douglas stump-debates in the Illinois campaign of 1858. When these were ended, Mr. Lincoln's already established rank in the West had been recognized by the entire country. When we pass from these debates to the recorded impression made by Mr. Lincoln's great speech at Cooper Institute, February 27th., 1860, an inquiry instantly suggests itself. "Why did so vast a concourse of the best citizens of New York and New England gather to hear for the first time an altogether new man?" Why did they look at him and listen with such intense interest, as if saying to one another, "This is a probably President of the United States?" The reason was not yet altogether acknowledged by themselves and certainly had not been accepted by the friends of other prominent Republican statesmen, East or West. Nevertheless it was because the people of the Mississippi valley had already nominated Mr. Lincoln in so plainspoken and unanimous a manner that their decision could not possibly be set aside. So powerful was the impression that they had made, that Mr. Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech took upon itself somewhat of the character of a prefatory Inaugural Address. A

lighted match had long since been dropped into an immense field of thought and feeling, and a strong north wind had been blowing the kindled flame. The Central Illinois Gazette was a journal of large weekly circulation, printed at the young town of West Urbana, afterwards named Champaign, in Mr. Lincoln's own Judicial District, the eighth of Illinois. It was mainly owned by a well known physician of that place, and its sole editor was a young man who had grown up in New York as a disciple of Mr. Seward. I had, however, worked under Mr. Lincoln, both as editor and stump speaker through the memorable campaign of 1858. I had acquired great admiration for him, without as yet at all understanding what manner of man he might be. I had been, however, a curious student of notable men, from my childhood, and had been led to make many mental analyses of quite a large number of them, on actual sight and hearing. What were my views on the slavery question may be gathered from the fact that I had been a badly pummeled member of the mob that rescued "Jerry," the first slave arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law. Champaign was little more than the railway station half of the old town of Urbana, the "county town." In the early Spring of 1859, Mr. Lincoln came, as usual, to attend to his law cases before the court. He took his rooms at the railway hotel, the Doane House, where I was then boarding. One day, the Doctor and I had a controversy, almost a collision, as to the political course which the Gazette should thenceforth pursue, the especial point of dispute being the selection of our Presidential candidate. I was not ready to name anybody, and he was, but Mr. Lincoln had not been spoken by either of us. Neither had he as yet been mentioned by anybody else, and no other journal, large or small, had printed so much as a paragraph suggesting his candidacy. If any political leader had thought of him, he had prudently concealed what might be called his first suspicions. Early the next morning, after my sharp contest with the Doctor, I walked out after my breakfast into the very ample officeroom of the Doane House. Mr. Lincoln had breakfasted even earlier, for he had been to the post for his mail and returned through the front door, just as I entered from the breakfastroom. I stood still at the counter, watching him, for there was an unusual look upon his face. Also, he was taking off his very tall stove pipe hat and it was as nearly packed with letters as it sometimes may have been in the old days when he was postmaster of

Salem and had no other place from which to distribute the correspondence of that small city. It may well have been the same hat, so far as any suggestion of fashion or newness was concerned. The morning was chilly and a fire was burning in the huge "egg stove" of the hotel office. He picked up a much whittled wooden armchair and drew it to the front of the stove. He sat down, put his feet on the hearth, tipped back the chair, lodged his hat between his knees and began to open and read his letters. No other soul was there but Mr. Lincoln and myself and my old fad for study-

"...Mr. Lincoln was a marvel. Before it was completed, he threw his head back and shut his eyes, as if too keep the world out of sight as he was thinking. An expression grew upon his dark, strongly marked features, that I had never seen there before. Perhaps nobody else had ever seen so much. His eyes opened once or twice, but not to see anything in that room. It was rather as if he were looking across the Atlantic Ocean, or into futurity. They closed again, and the blood went out of his face, leaving it livid, sallow, and gloomy as night. I watched him, struck with sudden astonishment, until the color came back, like a swift return of departed life. It was as if a great fire had been kindled in a human lighthouse. All his soul was aflame and his face was with but a window, glowing with a radiance that made it brilliant. Never yet had I seen anything like that upon the countenance of a human being, and the conviction came flashing into my mind: "That is the greatest man you ever saw! That is a GREAT MAN!..."

ing men came upon me powerfully. I entirely drowned my first impulse to bid him Good Morning. At the same time, my head was full of my war with the Doctor, which I knew would begin again as soon as I should meet him. Several papers were torn open and read and put aside, and then he slowly broke the seal of one in which he seemed to be taking especial interest. The next moment, I myself became deeply interested in that letter. It appeared to be composed of several wide pages of closely written, blacklettered, somewhat crabbed handwriting. When, afterwards, I became familiar with the penmanship of Senator Salmon P. Chase, it put me in mind of that letter. Whatever was in it, from him or any other statesman, its effect upon Mr. Lincoln was a marvel. Before it was completed, he threw his head back and shut his eyes, as if too keep the world out of sight as he was thinking. An expression grew upon his dark, strongly marked features, that I had never seen there before. Perhaps nobody else had ever

seen so much. His eyes opened once or twice, but not to see anything in that room. It was rather as if he were looking across the Atlantic Ocean, or into futurity. They closed again, and the blood went out of his face, leaving it livid, sallow, and gloomy as night. I watched him, struck with sudden astonishment, until the color came back, like a swift return of departed life. It was as if a great fire had been kindled in a human lighthouse. All his soul was aflame and his face was with but a window, glowing with a radiance that made it brilliant. Never yet had I seen anything like that

upon the countenance of a human being, and the conviction came flashing into my mind: "That is the greatest man you ever saw! That is a GREAT MAN!" I had no longer any idea of speaking, then and there, to Mr. Lincoln. I silently slipped out of the Doane House and hurried away to my office, without stopping to consult with a living soul. The Doctor had arrived there before me and was sitting at his own table. His back was toward me and he was measuring out dose powders with a spoon. "Doctor!" I said with energy, "I've made up my mind for whom we're going to go, for President!" He was a man in the habit of employing strong language, he was not religious and his response needs some paraphrasing, to smooth it down. "You don't say?" he exclaimed. "Who the goodness is it?" "Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois!" The spoon dropped, spilling all its powder. "What? Old Abe? Nonsense! We might go for him for Vice President. He'll never do more'n that. Seward and Lincoln wouldn't be a bad ticket." Who

on earth put that into your head?" "He did!" I shouted. "It's of no use, Doctor. Lincoln's the man! I'll get off this number of the Gazette and then I'm off to Springfield and Bloomington, to get materials for a campaign life editorial." The Doctor disputed, but he at least yielded, as was somewhat customary in that office. That number of the Gazette was turned off and I went to Springfield and Bloomington. The needed information was obtained from Mr. Lincoln's law partner, William H. Herndon, from Mr. Leonard Swett and others, and the editorial was printed. As I remember, it was only about two columns in length, but an experiment was tried with it. The Gazette's regular exchange list was large, but two hundred extra copies of that next issue were printed and sent out, all over the West. Many were also sent to prominent eastern journals. The return mails brought a great and complete surprise. Almost all of the country papers and some of the city journals to whom the marked Gazette had been sent gave it especial notice of a favorable character, more or less pronounced. A great many of them reprinted the editorial, in whole or in part, and scores of them at once put Mr. Lincoln's name at the head of their columns, as their nominee. It will be seen that my match, small as it was, had been thrown into very dry grass and the gale was rising rapidly. When, shortly afterwards, some of the managing politicians awoke and looked out of their windows, they saw the entire West kindling, without any help from them whatever, for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Nobody, anywhere, deserved any particular credit for recognizing an established fact and the fire in due time swept over the entire country. That, however, my dear old classmates, is the way in which I came to have such a peculiar position in the Executive office, during the dark and stormy days of the Civil War. William Stoddard" Truly astounding political content on Lincoln from a White House insider. Some pen corrections. Overall Very Fine.

\$5,000 - up



**FASCINATING
UNSIGNED ACCOUNT
OF THE LINCOLN
WHITE HOUSE**

*** 104**
WILLIAM O. STODDARD
(1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Typed Document Unsigned. Four pages, 8 1/2" x 11". Madison, New Jersey. February 23, 1907. Stoddard writes to his son, in part: "... Up to the date of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, there had been no change during many years in the provisions made my law for the transaction of the affairs of the Executive Mansion, whether official or domestic. The salary of the President of the United States was at the ridiculously low figure of twenty-five thousand dollars and the appropriations for all other purposes were kept down with cheese-paring meanness. The existing law provided for but one Private Secretary, with a munificent salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. There was also a Secretary to Sign Land Patents, with a salary of fifteen hundred. In December, 1860, I received from Mr. Lincoln a letter directing me to close up in Champaign and go on to Washington and await his arrival. His reasons for so ordering are not a part of this memorandum. I went on and arrived early in February and had an opportunity for attending the closing debates of the Congress then in session and of acquiring a full knowledge of many other affairs. On Mr. Lincoln's arrival, I was appointed Secretary to Sign Land Patents, with an office, nominally, at the Land Office in the Interior Department. My first commission dated April 1st, and was stolen with

other papers, years afterwards. The commission now in my possession is the one issued subsequently "on confirmation by the Senate," but the first is on record in the State Department. In my reminiscences is the record of the manner in which I obtained permission from the President to serve in the Volunteers and I was in the first company that crossed Long Bridge on the night when "Virginia was invaded." On Mr. Lincoln's taking office, Mr. John G. Nicolay was appointed Private Secretary, under the law. He needed an Assistant Secretary and Mr. John Hay was already serving as such. In order to provide him with a salary, he was appointed to clerkship in the Pension Bureau, salary fourteen hundred, and was ordered to the White House for "special service." At a later day, he received his appointment as major in the army and he well deserved that or any other thing that could be given him. It will be seen, however, that his title of "Private Secretary" was by reason of actual service and not by any legal authority. On my return from the army, I was ordered to the White House and given a desk in the northeast room, opposite that of Mr. Nicolay. I was placed in absolute charge of the correspondence, opening during three and a half years that followed, any and all mail matter coming to the President or his wife. Having that duty, it was also needful that I should exercise the "franking privilege" and was continually signing letters from the Executive Office as "Private Secretary," my frank being duly recognized by the Post Office authorities. ... he gave me from time to time special and general army passes, introducing me as his Private Secretary to "All officers of the Army or Navy." In the absences of Nicolay and Hay I from time to time was put at Mr. Nicolay's desk to do the duties of his place while he was away. Here all the customary affairs of his place fell on me. At the same time, for causes not needing recital, I was so entirely in charge of the social side of the White House that funny people used to describe me as Mrs. Lincoln's Secretary. I was in the continual custom of receiving with her, at her regular receptions in the Red Room and at all public

receptions of a general character. In these the President was usually attended by Nicolay and Hay but that duty also fell to me on more than one occasion ... Perhaps I may add here a reference to the fact that Mr. Lincoln sometimes took me with him upon errands or visits of an official character, some of which I have recorded. At the very outset I was given a latchkey of the White House and the privilege of coming in or going out at all hours of day or night. It is to be seen that my place did not differ in kind from those of the other secretaries, with both of whom my personal relations were exceedingly friendly. Not long before Nicolay's death, he wrote me a letter that speaks for itself. As for John Hay, all his letters to me are of the sort that tells of the warm, true heart of the man. He was as a brother in my feeling for him, to the end. As I myself draw near the end, I wish to leave for you and the others this small detail of the days of long ago, for there are no more upon the earth any living persons who could tell you about them ... " A great account of life in the Lincoln White House. Some pencil corrections. Overall Very Fine.

\$500 - up



**WILLIAM O. STODDARD
UNSIGNED PHOTO**

*** 106**
WILLIAM O. STODDARD
(1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. 6 1/2" x 10". Photo of William O. Stoddard. Notation on verso indicates that this item was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard, grandson of William O. Stoddard. Missing lower left corner at margin.

\$250 - up



**WILLIAM O. STODDARD
UNSIGNED PHOTO**

*** 105**
WILLIAM O. STODDARD
(1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. 3 1/4" x 5". Photo of William O. Stoddard encased in plastic.

\$200 - up



**WILLIAM O. STODDARD
UNSIGNED PHOTO**

*** 107**
WILLIAM O. STODDARD
(1835-1925). 8 1/2" x 12". Portrait portfolio from 'The Parker Studio Portraits Morristown, N.J. Mounted inside is a photograph of William O. Stoddard which measures 4 1/2" x 6 1/2". Fine.

\$250 - up



**WILLIAM O. STODDARD
UNSIGNED PHOTO**

* 108

WILLIAM O. STODDARD (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. 5 1/2" x 9". Photograph of William O. Stoddard. Notation on verso indicates that this item was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard, grandson of William O. Stoddard. Very Fine. \$250 - up



**WILLIAM O. STODDARD SIGNED
PHOTO**

* 110

WILLIAM O. STODDARD. Signed Photo. 4" x 5 1/2". Signed "William O. Stoddard, 1898". A notation in pen indicates that this image was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard of East Orange, New Jersey on 5/12/77. Couple of minor surface blemishes on this strong image. \$500 - up



**WILLIAM O. STODDARD SIGNED
PHOTOGRAPH**

* 112

WILLIAM O. STODDARD. Oval sepia print mounted to original card. A nice portrait of a young Stoddard. Signed at the bottom "William O. Stoddard, 1861 - 26 - 1905." Stoddard signed this photo in 1905 and indicated that he was 26 years of age at the time it was taken in 1861. Stoddard's address is penned on the back of the photo. \$500 - up



**WILLIAM STODDARD'S
WIFE**

* 109

4 1/4" x 6 1/2". Cabinet photo of Susan Eagleson Cooper Stoddard, wife of WILLIAM O. STODDARD. (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Photo taken by Frederick's, 770 Broadway, N.Y. Mounted to a paper with name of Susan Stoddard and death date. Fine. \$150 - up

**JAMES KELLY LITHO OF GRANT PRESENTED
TO WILLIAM O. STODDARD**

* 111

JAMES EDWARD KELLY (1855 - 1933) American sculptor and illustrator who specialized in depicting people and events of American wars, particularly the American Civil War. 9 1/2" x 12 1/2". Litho reproduction of Kelly's original sketch of U. S. Grant inscribed and signed by Kelly. "To W.O. Stoddard with sincere regards of J.E. Kelly. Sept. 13, 1920." Notation on verso indicates that this item was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard, grandson of William O. Stoddard. Very Good.



\$500 - up



**ENGRAVING OF CLEVELAND
INSCRIBED ON BY
W.O. STODDARD**

* 113

2 3/4" x 3 1/4" engraving of Grover Cleveland mounted to a 4 1/8" x 6 1/2" card. Inscribed on verso "From the President at the White House W.O.S." WILLIAM O. STODDARD. (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Fine.

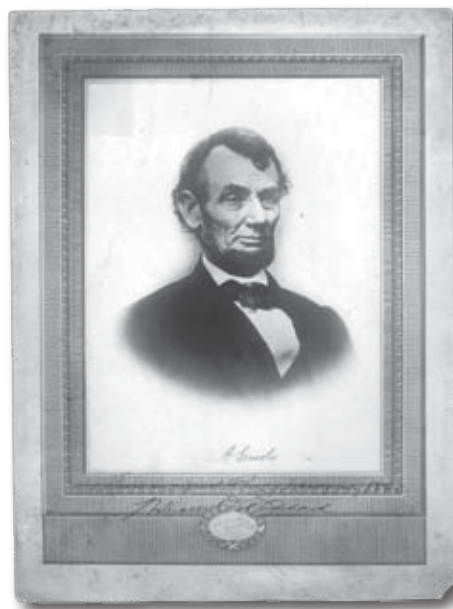
\$200 - up



MARY TODD LINCOLN IMAGE SIGNED BY WILLIAM O. STODDARD

* 114

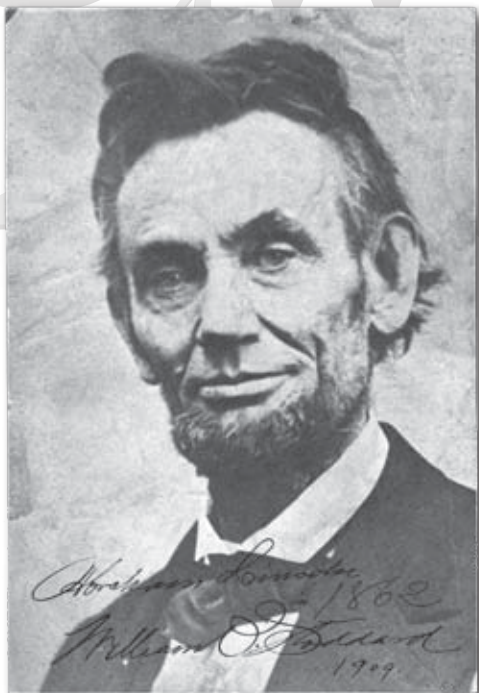
WILLIAM O. STODDARD (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. 10" x 13". Sepia photograph taken from an original Brady photograph, 1862. Inscribed and signed at bottom of photograph "Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln. from a Brady photograph, 1862, presented by her to William O. Stoddard." Notation on verso indicates that this item was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard, grandson of William O. Stoddard. Small paper loss at bottom right and left corners and small tear at bottom margin, both would matte out nicely. Fine. \$750 - up



LINCOLN PHOTOGRAPH SIGNED BY WILLIAM O. STODDARD

* 116

WILLIAM O. STODDARD (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. 10" x 13". Sepia photograph taken from an original Brady photograph, 1862. Inscribed and signed at bottom of photograph "From an original Brady photograph, 1862. William O. Stoddard." Notation on verso indicates that this item was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard, grandson of William O. Stoddard. Small paper loss at bottom right corner and small tear at bottom margin, both would matte out nicely. Soiling at margins. Fine. \$750 - up



LINCOLN PHOTO SIGNED BY HIS SECRETARY WILLIAM STODDARD

* 115

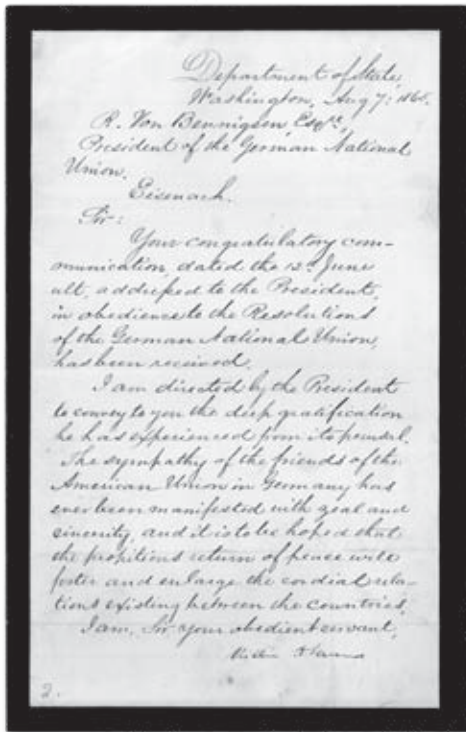
[ABRAHAM LINCOLN]. 5 1/2" X 8". A Bust portrait image of Lincoln inscribed and signed by his secretary, "Abraham Lincoln in 1862 William Stoddard, 1909" While one would expect that Stoddard would have had the correct attribution as to the year of this image, though this appears to be reproduced and enlarged from one of the portraits taken by Alexander Gardner on February 5, 1865. A notation in pen on verso indicates this was purchased from Dr. Gordon Stoddard of East Orange, New Jersey on 5/12/77. \$750 - up



WILLIAM STODDARD SIGNED LAND GRANT

* 117

WILLIAM O. STODDARD (1835-1925) Close friend and Assistant Secretary to President Abraham Lincoln. Partially Printed Document Signed "W.O. Stoddard." One page, 16" x 9 3/4" The document is a General Land Office Warrant issued to "Hannah Stinson, Widow of Charles Stinson Private Captain Parlen's Company Maine Militia War 1812." Paper wafer seal intact. Extensive dampstaining. \$50 - up



WILLIAM SEWARD SENDS AN OFFICIAL LETTER TO GERMANY POLITICIAN AND NATIONAL UNION LEADER RUDOLF VON BENNINGSEN AT THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR

* 118

WILLIAM SEWARD (1801-1872). Statesman; Secretary of State under President Lincoln. Seward played a key role in deterring European nations from siding with the Confederacy during the Civil War. On the night of Lincoln's assassination, Seward was stabbed by an assailant, but recovered and continued in his position under President Andrew Johnson. Among his major achievements was the purchase of Alaska from Russia which at the time became known as "Seward's Folly". Black bordered mourning stationery. Department of State, Washington, Aug. 7, 1865. Seward write to R. Von Bennigsen, Esqr., Eisenach: "Your congratulatory communication dated the 12th June ult., addressed to the President in obedience to the Resolutions of the German National Union has been received. I am directed by the President to convey to you the deep gratification he has experienced from its perusal. The sympathy of the friends of the American Union in Germany has ever been manifested with zeal and sincerity, and it is to be hoped that the propitious return of peace will foster and enlarge the cordial relations existing between the countries. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, William H. Seward. **Rudolf von Bennigsen** (1824-1902) was a prominent German politician. Much of his influence stemmed from his founding and leadership of the German National Union, a popular society which was formed a national party for Unity and constitutional liberty throughout Germany. Seward is presumably writing in response to von Bennigsen's resolution sent to President Johnson offering congratulations and the German National Union's support for the United States at the conclusion of the Civil War. \$500 - up

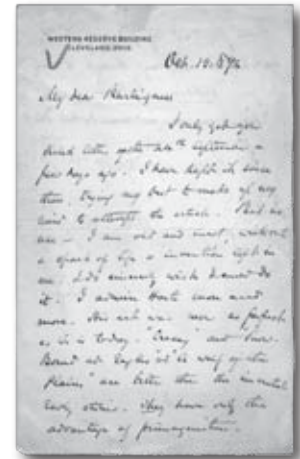
John Hay



SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM SEWARD FORWARDS WILLIAM T. COGGLESHALL'S COMMISSION AS MINISTER RESIDENT TO THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

* 119

WILLIAM SEWARD (1801-1872). Statesman; Secretary of State under President Lincoln. Seward played a key role in deterring European nations from siding with the Confederacy during the Civil War. Single sheet. Washington, May 9, 1866. On imprinted Department of State letterhead. Seward writes to William T. Coggleshall; "The President having nominated, and the Senate confirmed you appointment, as Minister Resident of the United States to the Republic of Ecuador, I transmit herewith, your commission in that character. If you accept the commission, you will be pleased to execute the enclosed oath, as required by law, and return the same to this Department. As it is desirable that you should set out for Quito, without any delay that can be avoided, the Department would like to be informed when it will be convenient for you to start. You will also inform the Department of the State in which you were born, and of that of your residence when appointed... William H. Seward" William Coggleshall was a journalist and author. During the first year of the Civil War he served in the secret service. As Minister to Ecuador, he died in that country. His body was later disinterred and returned to the United States. \$250 - up



HAY CITES A LINE FROM THOMAS HOOD AND OF WRITER BRET HARTE OFFERS, "I ADMIRE HARTE MORE AND MORE, HIS ART WAS NEVER SO PERFECT AS TODAY"

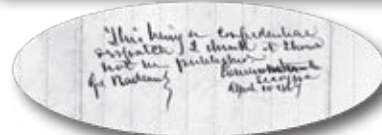
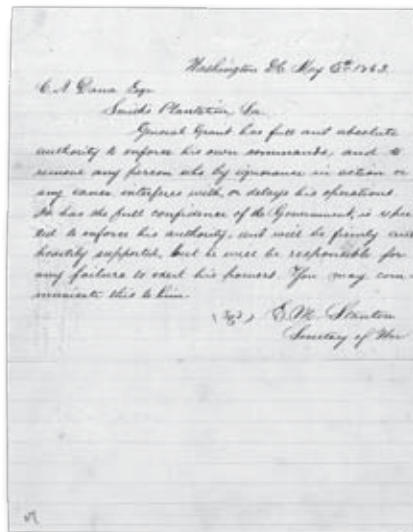
* 120

JOHN HAY (1838-1905). Diplomat, historian, secretary to President Lincoln. Hay was a lawyer whose offices were next to Lincoln's practice. Lincoln brought Hay to Washington, where he served as the President's personal secretary with Nicolay. ALS. 1 1/2 pages. 5" x 8". On imprinted Western Reserve Building letterhead Cleveland, Ohio. Oct. 13, 1894. "To Mr dear Burlingame, I only got your kind letter of 24th September a few days ago. I have kept it since then, trying my best to make up my mind to attempt the article. But no use - I am old and () without a spark of life or invention left in me. I do sincerely wish I could do it. I admire Harte more and more. His art was never so perfect as it is today. "Cressy and "Snow-Bound at Eagle's" and "A Waif of the Plains" are better than the () early stories. They have only the advantage of primogeniture. I am flattered by your request. I wish with all my heart I could do your bidding; but - "What can an old man do but die?" Yours respectfully John Hay" A fine letter mentioning some of Bret Harte's most well known works and citing a line from Thomas Hood's poetry. Fine. \$400 - up

JOHN HAY SIGNED CDV

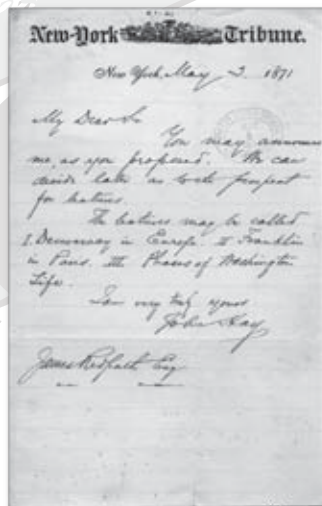


*** 121**
JOHN MILTON HAY (1838–1905) was an American statesman, diplomat, author, journalist, and private secretary and assistant to Abraham Lincoln. CDV of Hay Signed below image “John Hay” and inscribed “To Edmund Yates from his friend John Hay” on verso. 2 1/2” x 4 1/4”. Back stamp reads “Brady’s National Photographic Portrait Galleries, Broadway and 10th St., New York 6627 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington D.C.” Very Fine. \$350 - up



A RETAINED COPY OF AN ORDER BY SECRETARY OF WAR STANTON DECLARING THAT “GENERAL GRANT HAS FULL AND ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE HIS OWN COMMANDS...” ON VERSO, STANTON HAS PENNED AND SIGNED A NOTATION INDICATING THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED BY ADAM BADEAU IN HIS WORK THE “MILITARY HISTORY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT”

*** 124**
EDWIN STANTON (1814-1869). Lincoln’s irascible Secretary of War. Stanton was a difficult and unpleasant individual whom Lincoln tolerated largely because of his efficiency in handling the War Department. It was Andrew Johnson’s dismissal of Stanton from the War Department which gave Johnson’s enemies in Congress the excuse they needed to impeach him. “Washington D.C. May 6th 1863 C. A. Dana Esq. Smith’s Plantation, La. General Grant has full and absolute authority to enforce his own commands, and to remove any person who by ignorance in action or any cause interferes with, or delays his operations. He has the full confidence of the Government, is expected to enforce his authority, and will be firmly and heartily supported, but he will be responsible for any failure to exert his powers. You may communicate this to him. (Sgd) E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War” Stanton has penned on verso “This being a Confidential dispatch I think it should not be published by Badeau, Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War, April 10, 1867.” Stanton is referring to Adam Badeau’s work on “Military History of Ulysses S Grant,” which was published in 3 volumes. Badeau, who served on Grant’s staff as his military secretary from 1864 – 1869 and published the account on Grant while still serving as a member of his staff. While Stanton was opposed to it being published by Badeau, it does appear in his work indicating the order was sent by cipher telegram. \$1,500 - up



JOHN HAY

*** 122**
JOHN HAY (1838-1905). Diplomat, historian, secretary to President Lincoln. ALS. 1 page. 5” x 8”. New York, May 3 1871. On imprinted New-York Tribune letterhead. To James Redpath, Esq. “Mr Dear Sir, You may announce me as you proposed. We can decide later as to the prospect for lectures. The lectures may be called I. Democracy in Europe. II. Franklin in Paris. III. Phases of Washington Life. I am very truly yours John Hay” Folds. Fine. \$225 - up



JOHN HAY SIGNED CDV

*** 123**
JOHN MILTON HAY (1838–1905) American statesman, diplomat, author, journalist, and private secretary and assistant to Abraham Lincoln. 4” x 2 1/4” CDV of Hay Signed, “John Hay, 1873” Note on verso “Col John Hay, Private Sect to President Lincoln Statesman poet journalist” Backstamp reads: “Rockwood Photographer 17 Union Square West N.Y.” Very Fine \$150 - up

John Nicolay



FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPE FREE-FRANKED JOHN NICOLAY

* 125
JOHN GEORGE NICOLAY (1832-1901) American biographer and secretary of Abraham Lincoln. 5" x 3 1/4" "From the President of the United States Envelope" Free-Franked "Jno. G. Nicolay," With "Washington City, D.C. Free" postal cancellation. Fine. \$200 - up

Caleb Cushing



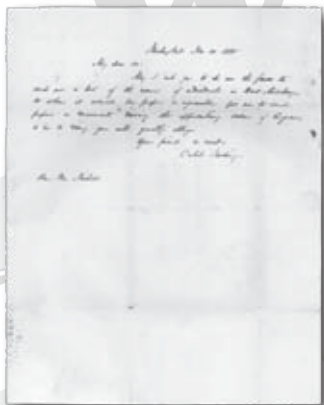
CALEB CUSHING

* 126
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879) American statesman and diplomat. Cushing served as a Congressman from Massachusetts and as Attorney General under President Pierce. Autograph Letter Signed, "Cushing." One page, 5" x 5 1/8" Boston. April 7, 1862. Cushing writes: "In the matter of the school books which came up in the House yesterday it gives me pleasure at the same time to oblige you and to present the wishes of my constituents. I am yours truly, Cushing" Mounting trace on verso. Overall Fine. \$90 - up



CALEB CUSHING SIGNED CDV

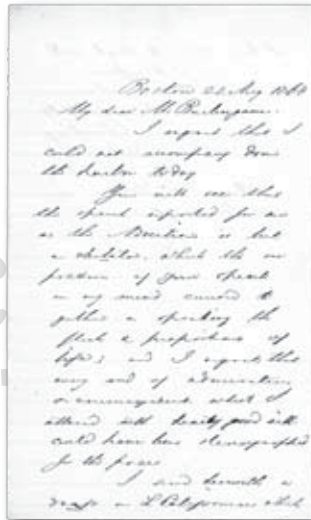
* 127
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879). A politician, Cushing was Pierce's Attorney General and Grant's Minister to Spain. Cartes-de-visite signed at on the front by Cushing. Backstamp Emile Pricam, Geneva. A clean sharp image with a fine signature. In excellent condition. \$150 - up



CALEB CUSHING'S FIRST CONGRESSIONAL TERM

* 128
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879) American statesman and diplomat. Cushing served as a Congressman from Massachusetts and as Attorney General under President Pierce. Autograph Letter Signed, "Caleb Cushing." One page, 7 3/4" x 10". Newbury Port. November 10, 1835. Addressed on integral leaf to "Mr.

William Nichols, W. Amesbury." With "NEWBURYPORT Mas" postal cancellation and "Free C. Cushing M.C." Free-frank. Cushing writes, in part: "... May I ask you to do me the favor to send me a list of the names of individuals in West Amesbury to where it would be proper & agreeable for one to send papers or documents during the approaching section of Congress & in so doing you will greatly oblige ..." A fine document relative to Cushing's first term as a Congressman. Paper loss on address leaf from wax seal. Overall Very Fine. \$125 - up

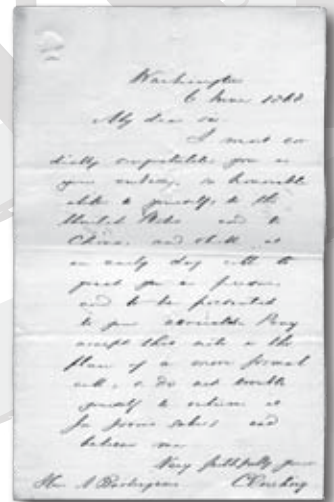


A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, CALEB CUSHING, WRITES TO ANSON BURLINGAME IN THE WAKE OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE BURLINGAME TREATY!

* 129
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879) American statesman and diplomat. Autograph Letter Signed, "C. Cushing." Three pages, 5" x 8 1/4". Boston. August 22, 1868. Cushing writes to ANSON BURLINGAME (1820-1870) American legislator and diplomat who successfully negotiated the Burlingame Treaty with China, in part: "... You will see thus the speech report for me as the ... is but a skeleton which this impression of your speech on my mind caused to gather as speaking the flesh & proportions of life; I regret thus ... every and of admiration or encouragement which I attend with

hearty good will could have been stenographed for the press ... "

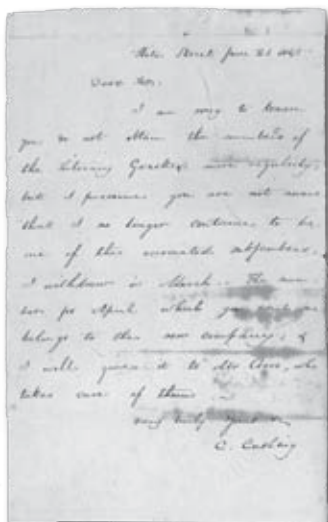
In the wake of the July 1868 ratification of the Burlingame Treaty, which gained China Most Favored Nation status with the U.S., Anson Burlingame accompanied the mandarin delegation to a variety of functions in New England and New York to promote the countries' new official ties. On August 21, 1868, this delegation was honored with a reception and banquet at Boston's Faneuil Hall, where Caleb Cushing was one of the featured orators. From the tone of our letter, it appears that some portion of Cushing's speech might have somehow been misrepresented as a slight on Burlingame's ability as Minister to China by the city's press. Most likely, the apparent slight may have arisen from some reference to Cushing's previous tenure as Ambassador to China, in which capacity he negotiated the first treaty between China and the U.S. A fine content letter concerning two of the leading diplomatic figures in the establishment of U.S. and Chinese relations. Extremely Fine. \$125- up



CUSHING CONGRATULATES ANSON BURLINGAME AT THE END OF HIS MISSION

* 130
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879). A politician, Cushing was Pierce's Attorney General and Grant's Minister to Spain. ALS. 1 page. 5" x 8". Washington, 6 June 1868. To Hon.

A. Burlingame. "My dear sir: I must cordially congratulate you on your embassy, so honorable aliken to yourself, to the United States and to China, and shall at an early day call to greet you in person, and to be presented to your associates. Pray accept this note as the plan of the more formal call, & do not trouble yourself to return it. In...sake; and believe me Very faithfully yours, C. Cushing." Anson Burlingame served as the Minister to China, appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln. In November of 1867 he was appointed as an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to head a Chinese diplomatic mission to the United States and the principal European nations. The mission, including two Chinese ministers, an English and a French secretary, six students from Peking and a number of other individuals, arrived in the United States in March, 1868, and concluded in Washington in July of 1868. His work resulted in the Burlingame Treaty establishing formal relations between the United States and China. A fine congratulatory letter as Burlingame neared the end of this important diplomatic mission. \$125 - up



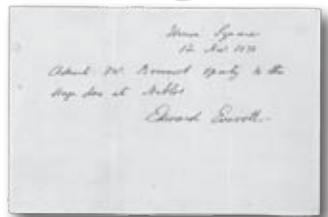
CALEB CUSHING

*** 132**
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879) American statesman and diplomat. Cushing served as a Congressman from Massachusetts and as Attorney General under President Pierce. Autograph Letter Signed, "C. Cushing." One page, 4" x 6 3/8". State Street. June 21, 1825. Cushing writes, in part: "I am sorry to learn you do not obtain the numbers of the Literary Gazette more regularly; but I presume you are not aware that I no longer continue to be one of the associated subscribers. I withdrew in March. The numbers for April which you sent me belongs to the near company; I will give it to Mr. Cross, who takes care of them ..." Some toning. Mounting trace on verso. Overall Fine. \$75 - up



CALEB CUSHING PHOTOGRAPH

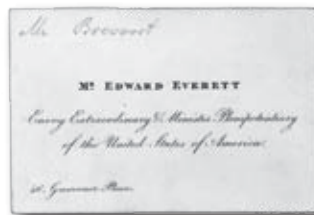
*** 131**
CALEB CUSHING (1800-1879) American statesman and diplomat. Cushing served as a Congressman from Massachusetts and as Attorney General under President Pierce. 4" x 5 3/4" photograph of Cushing mounted to a 4 3/4" x 6 1/2" card. Rust from paper clip affects left edge of image. Some slight soiling. Overall Fine. \$25 - up



EDWARD EVERETT

*** 133**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865) Massachusetts politician who served as Massachusetts' Governor and a Representative and Senator from that state. In addition, Everett served as president of Harvard University and as United States

Secretary of State under President Fillmore. Autograph Note Signed, "Edward Everett" One page, 7 1/4" x 4 3/4" Union Square. November 12, 1858. The note reads: " Admit M. Brevoort & party to the stage door at Niblos [?]" J CARSON BREVOORT (1818-1887) Author and member of the American Geographical Society. Fine. \$50 - up



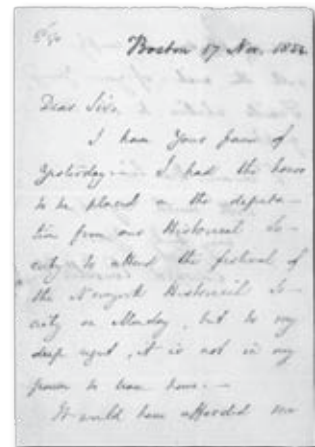
EDWARD EVERETT'S CALLING CARD

*** 134**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865) Massachusetts politician who served as Massachusetts' Governor and a Representative and Senator from that state. In addition, Everett served as president of Harvard University and as United States Secretary of State under President Fillmore. Everett's calling card as Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. Notation at top reads: "Mr. Brevoort" J CARSON BREVOORT (1818-1887) Author and member of the American Geographical Society. Fine. \$50 - up

EDWARD EVERETT

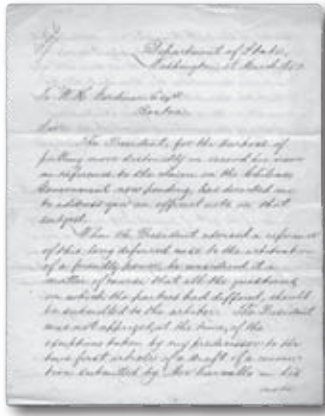
*** 135**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865) Massachusetts politician who served as Massachusetts' Governor and a Representative and Senator from that state. In addition, Everett served as president of Harvard University and as United States Secretary of State under President Fillmore. Autograph Letter Signed, "Edward Everett." Two pages, 4 3/4" x 7 3/8". Boston. November 13, 1859. Accompanied by original envelope addressed to "J. Carson Brevoort Esq, Office of Water Works 355 Fulton Street New York." J CARSON BREVOORT (1818-1887) Author and member

of the American Geographical Society. With red, three cent stamp, "BOSTON," "NEW YORK," "Misdirected" and circular "PAID" postal cancellations. Everett writes, in part: "... I am greatly indebted to you for your kind invitation to stay at Bedford, but as I am to be in New York but two or three days, on business which will require me to be most of the time in the city, I obliged to deny myself the pleasure of being your guest. On occasion of some future visit, should it still be your wish, I shall be much gratified to find myself again at home under your hospitable roof ..." One slight stain at upper edge. Overall Very Fine. \$90 - up



EDWARD EVERETT

*** 136**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865) Massachusetts politician who served as Massachusetts' Governor and a Representative and Senator from that state. In addition, Everett served as president of Harvard University and as United States Secretary of State under President Fillmore. Autograph Letter Signed, "Two pages, 4 1/2" x 6 1/2" Boston. November 17, 1854. Everett writes, in part: "... I have your favor of yesterday. I had the honor to be placed on the deputation from our Historical Society to attend the festival of the New York Historical Society on Monday, but to my deep regret, it is not in my power to leave home. It would have afforded me much pleasure to comply with the wish of your Young Friends relative to the photograph ..." Mounting trace on verso. Overall Very Fine. \$90 - up

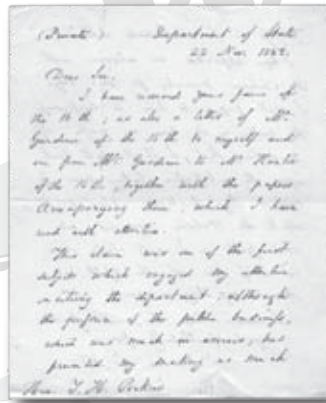


EDWARD EVERETT

*** 137**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865). U.S. Secretary of State under Fillmore; U.S. Congressman and Senator; Unitarian clergyman; Teacher. LS. 3 pages. 8" x 10". Department of State, Washington, 3rd March 1853. To W. H. Gardiner Esq Boston, "Sir The President, for the purpose of putting more distinctly on record his views in reference to the claim on the Chilean Government now pending, has directed me to address you an official not on that subject. When the President advised a reference of this long deferred case to the arbitration of a friendly power, he considered it a matter of course that all the questions, on which the parties had differed, should be submitted to the arbiter. The President was not apprized, at the time, of the exceptions taken by my predecessor to the two first articles of a draft on a convention submitted by Mr. Carvallo in his note of the 26th August 1852. Although it may have been advisable to object to the specific incorporation of those two articles into the Convention, the President thinks that the United States ought not to insist on the exception from arbitration of any of the questions on which the Governments in their correspondence on the subject have differed. The President, for this reason, approves the course taken by me in giving my consent to the proposed withdrawal of Mr. Carvallo's note of the 26th of August 1852 with the draft of a convention enclosed in it, with a view to protracted correspondence which would necessarily result from a refusal to allow the two first articles

of the convention to be specifically submitted; and he regrets that you were not authorized, on behalf of the claimants, to accede to that proposal. The President thinks it quite possible that the United States ought in the outset to have made a peremptory demand on the Chilean Government for the reimbursement of the money originally seized by its officers; but this false step—if it was one - cannot possibly be retraced. A diplomatic correspondence has been carried on for several years, and an offer of arbitration has been made by us and has been accepted by Chile. Under these circumstances the President thinks it neither to be desired nor expected that any of the questions which have arisen in the discussion should be excepted from the submission to the arbiter. I am, sir, respectfully, Your Obedient servant, Edward Everett "

\$300 - up

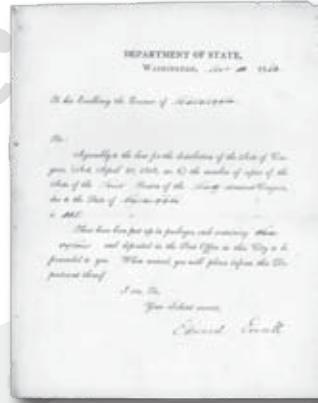


EDWARD EVERETT

*** 138**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865). U.S. Secretary of State under Fillmore; U.S. Congressman and Senator; Unitarian clergyman; Teacher. ALS. 2 pages. 7" x 8 3/4". Marked as "Private". To Honorable T.H. Perkins, Department of State 22 Nov. 1852. "Dear Sir, I have received your favor of the 16th; as also a letter of W. Gardiner of the 15th to myself and one from W.

Gardiner to W. Hunter of the 15th, together with the papers accompanying them, which I have read with attention. This claim was one of the first subjects which engaged my attention on entering the department; although the person of the public business, which was much in arrears, has prevented my making as much progress in it as I could wish. I have appointed an interview with the Chilean Minister for this day. I shall propose to him to compromise the matter by a sum in gross. If he declines that, I shall fall back upon the arbitration, taking care to exclude those features of his project, which Mr. Webster regarded as inadvisable.- I will take care to advise you of the result, as soon as anything is agreed upon. I remain, Dear Sir, with sincere regard, faithfully yours. Edward Everett"

\$300 - up



EDWARD EVERETT

*** 139**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865) Massachusetts politician who served as Massachusetts' Governor and a Representative and Senator from that state. In addition, Everett served as president of Harvard University and as United States Secretary of State under President Fillmore. Partially Printed Document Signed, "Edward Everett." One page, 8" x 10". Department of State, Washington. November 11, 1852. The document reads, in part: "To his Excellency the Governor of Mississippi Sir: Agreeably to the law for the distribution of the Acts of Congress, (Act, Aril 20, 1818, sec 6,) the number of copies of the Acts of the First Session of the Thirty Second Congress, due to the State of Mississippi: is 148. These have been put up in packages, each

containing Five copies and deposited in the Post Office in this City to be forwarded to you ..." Very Fine.
 \$250 - up



EDWARD EVERETT

*** 140**
EDWARD EVERETT (1794-1865) Massachusetts politician who served as Massachusetts' Governor and a Representative and Senator from that state. Autograph Letter Signed, "Edward Everett." Three pages, 4 3/4" x 7 3/8". Elizabeth, N.J. February 2, 1859. Everett writes, in part: "I have your favor of the 31st and I am much pleased to hear what indeed I confidently anticipated - that you have no obligation to the use I proposed to make of the Diary. We will furnish the material for the "Mount Vernon Papers" that will appear in the "Ledger" of the 26th of this month & the 5th of March. I am greatly indebted to you for your kind invitation. I shall return to New York on Saturday of this week, and if you will be to kind as to send for me on a Monday at about 2 o'clock P.M., I will be ready. I venture to ask the favor or a pretty early dinner hour, in order to give me a little interval before speaking. I hoped to have had a day or two at my command, but I received on Monday a telegraphic message from his Historical Society in Boston requesting me to name a time when I could attend the meeting to be called to talk due notice of W. Prescott's death. Should the day named by me be adopted as the day of the meeting, I shall have to return to Boston immediately ..." Slight toning at upper portions of all three pages. Overall Very Fine.

\$125 - up