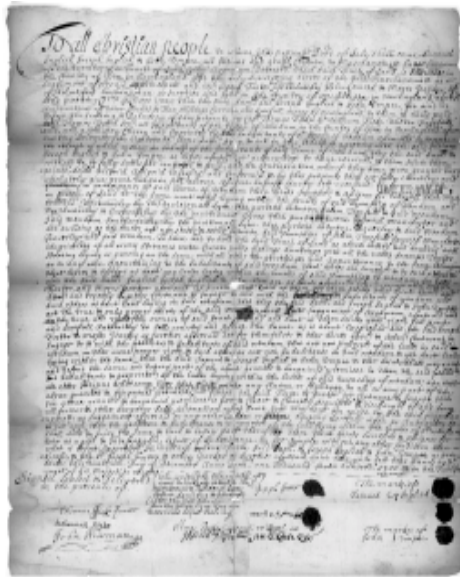


EARLY AMERICA AND THE REVOLUTION



AN EXCEPTIONAL RARE EARLY DEED SIGNED BY TWO INDIANS OF THE AGAWAM TRIBE IN WHICH THEY SELL LAND IN ESSEX COUNTY

* 1
1700, Massachusetts. 12" x 15" An early land deed in which Samuel English, Joseph English and John Umpee, Agawam Indians sell a tract of land to the town of Wenham in Essex County, New England.

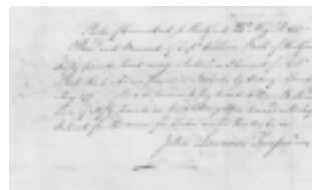
"To all Christian people to whome this present Deed of Sale shall come Samuel English, Joseph English & JohUmpee, all Indians and grand Children to Maschanomett late Saggamon of the territory of tract of land called Agawam Deceased which said Tract of Land is situated in the county of Essex in New England, and the only surviving heirs of the said Maschanomett as Saggamon & aforesaid as prinsippall and Mr. Joseph Fostor, son of a Bilrichaj Blacksmith & Moses Parker of Chelmsford, husbandman...both in the county of Middlesex in New England...for and in consideration of three pounds & Ten shillings current and lawful money of New England to them in hand paid before the sealing & delivery of these presents by Capt. Thomas Fiske, Lt. William Fiske, Waldor Fayrfield and Thomas Isach and all inhabitants of the towne of Wenham in the County of Essex in New England aforesaid committee chosen and appointed by the inhabitants of sd. Towne.....in agreeing with the said Indians do acknowledge to have received in therewithall to be fully satisfied and paid, and in consideration there of they have given, granted, bargained, sold assigned.....and by these presents they do fully, clearly and absolutely.....sett over and conform unto the inhabitants of said towne of Wenham.... For ever the Indian Title of all that tract....."

Signed by Samuel English and John Umpee the grandchildren of Masconomet., a Sachem of the Agawam tribe. Joseph English died just around the time of this document's creation and thus did not sign. The Agawam tribe lived in an area from the Merrimac River (equivalent to today's New Hampshire border) to Salem, Massachusetts. They were one of three (3) sub-tribes of the Wampanoag Indians on the North Shore. The Agawam Sagamore, Sachem, or Chief is historically known as "Masconomo." Sachem Masconomo signed a treaty with the English in 1644. In return, the Agawams expected and received (for a while) protection from their foes—both Indian and European. By 1658 Masconomo sold his Tribe's lands to the settlers in Ipswich and Manchester, most likely in part because of the dwindling number Agawams. Indian deeds of this period are quite rare and a highly desirable element of early American history. A great opportunity to acquire a truly wonderful item. A couple of holes at fold intersections. \$10,000 - up



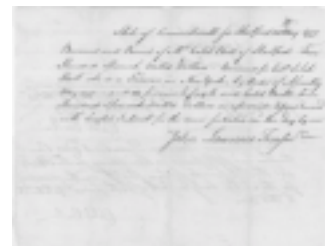
A SCARCE NOTE SIGNED BY THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PEYTON RANDOLPH AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JOHN BLAIR

* 2
PEYTON RANDOLPH (1721-1775). Randolph was a Revolutionary War politician who served for many years in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He strongly opposed British rule and was elected to the Continental Congress where he was chosen that legislature's first president. DS. 1pp. 6 1/2" x 4 3/4". Virginia. 1773. A partly printed, twenty shillings note signed "Peyton Randolph" and "John Blair". The note states: "Shillings Current Money of VIRGINIA, according to Act of Assembly Passed the 4th Day of March Anna Dom. 1773, and by appointment of said ASSEMBLY." John Blair (1732-1800) was one of the Supreme Court's original Associate Justices. There is an ornate border design at left and coat-of-arms at top. There is some age toning and light soiling, and the paper is thin; it is in very good condition. A superb association of these two patriots, especially since Randolph's autograph is quite scarce. \$1,500 - up



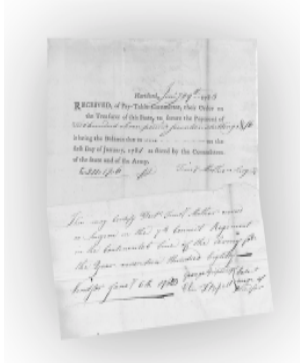
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BORROWS FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF "CALEB SELAH HART WHO IS A PRISONER IN NEW YORK"

* 3
[CONNECTICUT - CRIMINAL HISTORY]. Hartford, 24th May 1777. "Borrowed and received of Mr. Caleb Bull of Hartford Five Hundred Spanish Mill'd dollars Borrowed for Col. Selah Hart who is a Prisoner in New York by Order of Assembly May 1777 and do promise to pay to said Caleb Bull Five Hundred Spanish Mill'd Dollars as aforesaid upon demand with lawful interest for the same for value rec. this Day by me John Lawrence Treasurer " Fine. \$125 - up



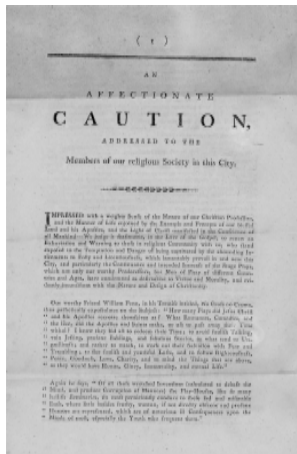
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BORROWS FIFTY POUNDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF "CALEB SELAH HART WHO IS A PRISONER IN NEW YORK"

* 4
[CONNECTICUT - CRIMINAL HISTORY]. Hartford, 24th May 1777. Rec. ad Borrowed of Capt. William Bull of Hartford Fifty pounds hard money; which sum I borrowed for Col. Selah Hart who is a prisoner in New York, by Order of Assembly May 1777... And do promise to pay said William Bull said Sum of Fifty pounds in hard money, Upon demand with lawful interest for the same, for Value received this day by me ...John Lawrence Treasurer. Fine. \$125 - up



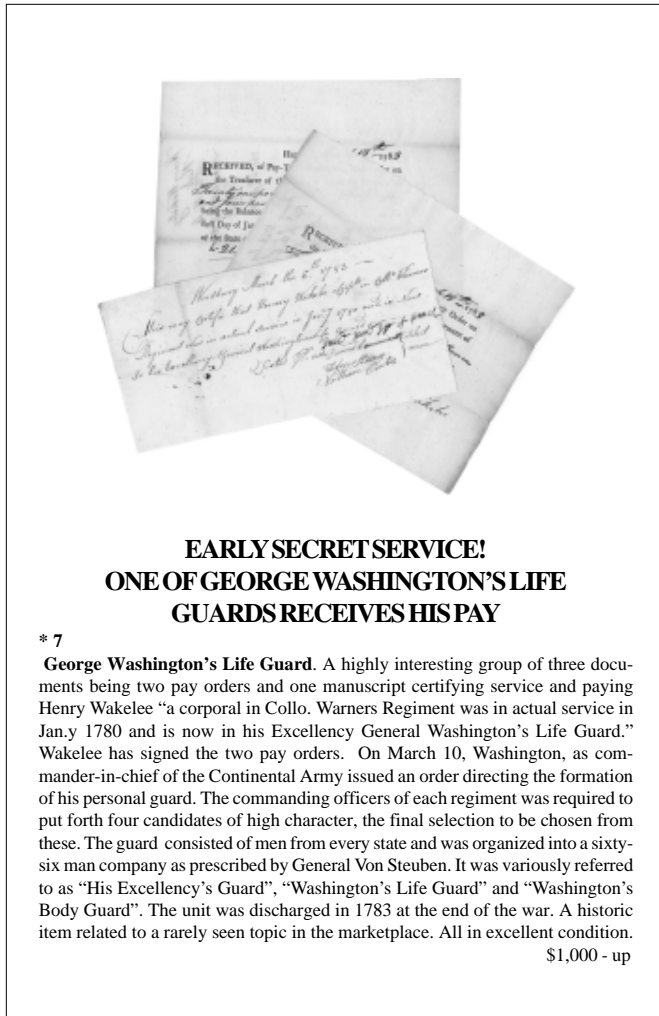
A SCARCE CONTINENTAL ARMY SURGEONS SIGNED PAY ORDER AND CERTIFICATION

* 5
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Connecticut, Jany. 29, 1783. A pair of documents being a manuscript certification that "Doctor Timothy Mather servd as Surgeon in the 7th Connecticut Regiment in the continental line of the Army for the year seventeen hundred eighty." Mather signs the accompanying partly-printed Pay-Table Office document. A great piece of revolutionary war medical history. Both are extremely fine. \$275 – up



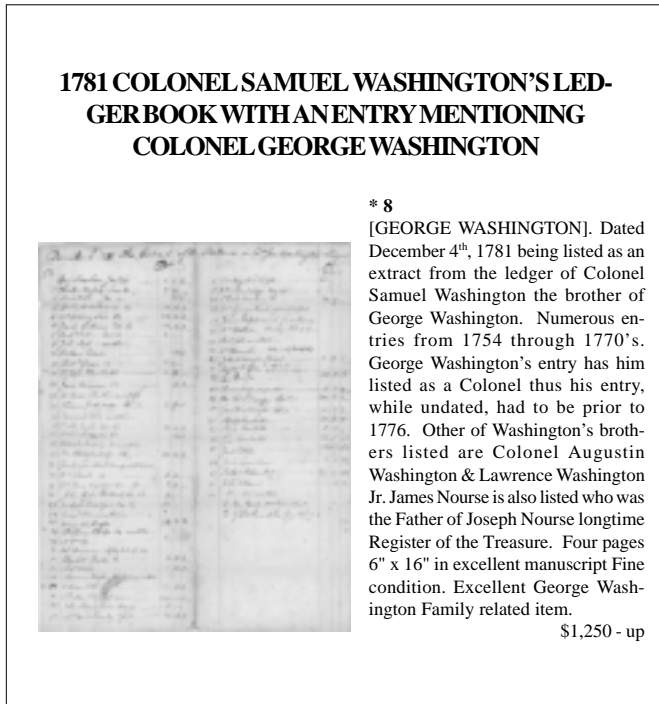
A FINE QUAKER IMPRINT

* 6
Quaker History. Philadelphia, 1793. 8" x 13". A fine imprint being "An Affectionate Caution Addressed to the Members of our Religious Society in this City." The imprint warns of the dangers of "unchristian and injurious Amusements of the Theatre, either by personal Attendance or otherwise;" and continues on "niether indulge and vitiate your minds by reading plays, novels, Romances, and such . . . and Delight in the Holy Scriptures. . ." A lengthy diatribe on Quaker purity and "Pollutions of the World. Fun to read. Signed in print by Prominent Quakers JAMES PEMBERTON, DAVID BACON, JOHN PARRISH WILLIAM SAVERY, DANIEL DRINKER AND DANIEL OFFLEY. Some slight age discoloration. Uneven toning along the top of page one. Otherwise, Fine. \$300 – up



**EARLY SECRET SERVICE!
ONE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARDS RECEIVES HIS PAY**

* 7
George Washington's Life Guard. A highly interesting group of three documents being two pay orders and one manuscript certifying service and paying Henry Wakelee "a corporal in Collo. Warners Regiment was in actual service in Jany. 1780 and is now in his Excellency General Washington's Life Guard." Wakelee has signed the two pay orders. On March 10, Washington, as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army issued an order directing the formation of his personal guard. The commanding officers of each regiment was required to put forth four candidates of high character, the final selection to be chosen from these. The guard consisted of men from every state and was organized into a sixty-six man company as prescribed by General Von Steuben. It was variously referred to as "His Excellency's Guard", "Washington's Life Guard" and "Washington's Body Guard". The unit was discharged in 1783 at the end of the war. A historic item related to a rarely seen topic in the marketplace. All in excellent condition. \$1,000 - up



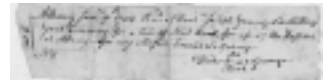
1781 COLONEL SAMUEL WASHINGTON'S LEDGERBOOK WITH AN ENTRY MENTIONING COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON

* 8
[GEORGE WASHINGTON]. Dated December 4th, 1781 being listed as an extract from the ledger of Colonel Samuel Washington the brother of George Washington. Numerous entries from 1754 through 1770's. George Washington's entry has him listed as a Colonel thus his entry, while undated, had to be prior to 1776. Other of Washington's brothers listed are Colonel Augustin Washington & Lawrence Washington Jr. James Nourse is also listed who was the Father of Joseph Nourse longtime Register of the Treasure. Four pages 6" x 16" in excellent manuscript Fine condition. Excellent George Washington Family related item. \$1,250 - up



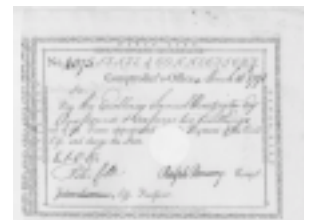
AN EARLY DELIVERY OF STORES FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY DURING THE REVOLUTION

* 9
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Kittery, October 28, 1775. To Capt. Follet; "Deliver the Barer stores for 48 men now going on the work belonging to Capt. Macintiah Company. Samuel Mcintier" Endorsed on verso by Simon Grove. Capt. Robert Follett Sr. was a doctor as well, and a captain in the Revolutionary War. 22 "November 5, 1775 Col. Wingate made a report of the forces guarding the Piscataqua Harbor. The officers and the stations were as follows: 23. Robert Follett, Captain, 16 rank and file, at Kittery Point." 17 Capt. Robert Follett Sr. was also the brother of Capt. John Follett. An interesting piece of early Revolutionary War history. \$150 - up



A SLAVE RECEIVES PAYMENT FOR A WOOD DELIVERY FOR HIS MASTER

* 10
[BLACK HISTORY]. Jany. 17, 1784. "Recd. Of Doct. Josph Young, six shillings York currency for a load of Nut Wood for use of the Hospital at Albany, for my master Conrad LaGrange." A slave "Dick Lagrange" has left his mark indicating his receipt of money for delivery of the wood. A fine early black history item. \$150 – up



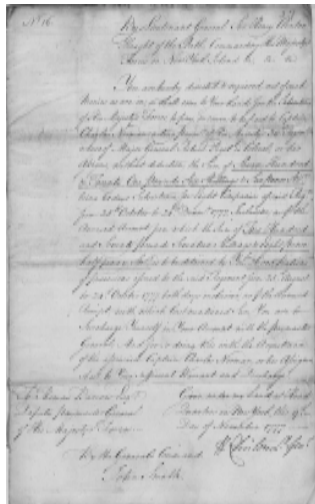
STATE OF CONNECTICUT NOTE ISSUED TO DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNER SAMUEL HUNTINGTON

* 11
(SAMUEL HUNTINGTON) (1731-1796). Huntington was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut and served as Connecticut Governor from 1786 - 1796. A partly-printed document measuring 7" x 5 1/4". State of Connecticut, March 10, 1791. An order to "Pay his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. one pound & six pence two farthings out of the Taxes appropriated for the Payment of the Civil List and charge the state." On the back, Huntington's son has acknowledge receipt of the money. Punch cancelled at center. In excellent condition. \$150 - up



OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. SIGNS A NOTE ISSUED TO ELIPHALET DYER * 12

OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (1760-1833). Wolcott, the Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams and a Governor of Connecticut, was the son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Oliver Jr. served the Treasury Department superbly under Alexander Hamilton and was instrumental in developing a plan for the establishment of branches of the Bank of the United States. DS. 1pp. 7" x 3 3/4". Comptroller's Office. March 11, 1789. A two pound Connecticut promissory note signed "**Oliv: Wolcott Jr.**" as Comptroller. It states: "I hereby certify that Eliphalet Dyer Esqr is entitled to receive the Sum of TWO POUNDS Lawful Money, out of any Funds appropriated for the Payment of Interest on the...Debt of the State of Connecticut." **ELIPHALET DYER** (1721-1807). Dyer was a Connecticut jurist who served in the French and Indian War and the Continental Congress. There is a quarter-sized cancellation hole in the middle affecting only the "O". Otherwise, it is in fine condition. \$75 - up



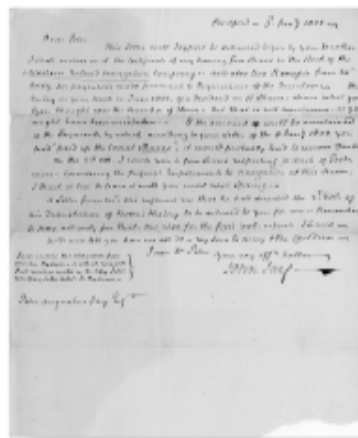
SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING IN NEW YORK CITY TO DEFEND IT FROM THE CONTINENTALS, CLINTON SIGNS A DOCUMENT REGARDING PAY

* 14 **HENRY CLINTON**. DS. 3pp. 8" x 13". New York. November 9, 1777. A document signed "H Clinton Lt Genl" a few months after he returned to New York City to defend it. He wrote to "Thomas Barron Esq. Deputy Paymaster of His Majesty's Forces": "You are hereby directed & required, out of such Monies as are in, or shall come to Your hands for the Subsistence of His Majesty's Forces. to pay, or cause to be paid to Captain Charles Norman acting Paym[aste]r of His Majesty's 30th Regimi. whereof Major General Robert Bigot is Colonel, or his Assigns, without deduction, the Sum of Seven Hundred & Twenty One Pounds, Six Shillings & Six Pence Ster. being 61 days Subsistence for Eight Companies of said Regt from 25th October to 24th Decemr. 1777, Inclusive, as the Annexed Account...with which last mentioned Sum, You are to Surcharge Yourself (in Your Account with the Paymaster General, And for so doing this with the Acquittance [sic] of the aforesaid Captain Charles Norman, or his Assigns, shall be Your sufficient Warrant and discharge." The document has light soiling but dark writing and is in fine condition. There are two other documents attached regarding Clinton's pay order. One is entitled "Abstract of Subsistence for Sixty one Days for the Eight Battal [sic] Company of the 38th Regiment Commencing the 25th October 1777 and ending the 24th December...". It is in fine condition and boasts the signatures of two British officers. The second document acknowledges "Received of Daniel Wier Esqr Commissary General & Sundry Vouchers for Provisions issued to the Thirty eighth Regiment under my command in the Province of New York between the twenty fifth Day of August and the twenty fourth day of October 1777...". Both auxiliary pieces are very fine. A fine example of the British funding of the war. \$1,250 - up



ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA... IN THE YEAR MDCCXCI

* 13 Printed Document, 128 bound pages, 7.75" x 4.75". Originally part of a three-volume set. "The Laws of the United States of America," published in 1796 by Richard Folwell of Philadelphia. Some pencil scribbles on page 5; overall toning, scattered foxing and light staining, not affecting legibility. Among the acts provides for establishing a "Uniform Militia throughout the United States." A total of 44 chapters, many of the Acts being signed in print by George Washington as President, John Adams as Vice President, and Jonathan Trumbull, as Speaker of the House, or by Washington, Trumbull, and Richard Henry Lee, as president pro tempore of the Senate. Fine \$250 - up



* 15 **JOHN JAY** (1745-1829). Jay negotiated with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin the Treaty of Paris to end the Revolutionary War. He served as President of Continental Congress, helped ratify the Constitution and was appointed the first Chief Justice. He left that position to negotiate the Jay Treaty, in which the British agreed to withdraw their garrisons from the northwestern frontier of America in exchange for the United States agreement not to discriminate against British commerce and to pay old debts. ALS. 1pp. 8 1/4" x 10". Bedford [New York]. Jan. 3, 1821. An fine content autograph letter signed "**John Jay**" to his son Peter Augustus concerning business matters and his ownership of Canal Shares;

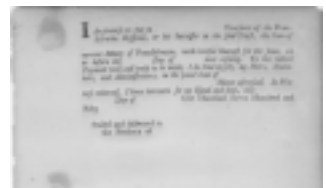
This letter will I expect be delivered to you by your Brother. I shall inclose in it the certificate of my having five shares in the stock of the Western Inland Navigation Company - And also two receipts from Mr. Eddy for payment made pursuant to Requisitions of the Directors- The entry in your book in June 1813, of a Dividend on 15 shares, shows what you then thought was the number of them - but that is not conclusive, as you might have been mistaken - If the amount would be ascertained of the Payments, by which according to your Letter of the 8 Jan. 1802, you had "paid up the Canal Shares", it would probably lend to remove Doubt."

"On the 26 inst. I wrote you a few lines respecting a cask of Port wine - considering the frequent Impediments to Navigation at this season, I think it best to leave it with you until next spring."

"A letter from Mr. Otis informs me that he had directed the 2d. vol. Of his Translation of Botta's History to be delivered to you for me. Remember to pay not only for that, but also for the first vol. Which I have..." Fine. A couple of minor archival tape repairs on verso. \$2,000 - up

A NICE FRANKLIN IMPRINT PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SUBSCRIPTION

* 16 **[PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL - FRANKLIN IMPRINT]**. A fine unissued example of this Pennsylvania Hospital Subscriber's Promissory note. 6 1/4" x 3 7/8" Miller #724. Miller had "ascribed these to the Franklin and Hall press on the evidence of two workbook entries indicating their printing on Jan. 13, 1764 and again on Dec. 6, 1765. A great example of a Franklin imprint at an affordable level. \$100 - up



THE FIRST BRIGADIER GENERAL IN NEW ENGLAND TO BEAR THE TITLE DURING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

AN EXTENSIVE GROUP OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AND SIGNED BY TORY ISAAC ROYAL WHO FLED AMERICA ON APRIL 16, 1775, JUST DAYS BEFORE LEXINGTON AND CONCORD



* 17

ROYALL, ISAAC. (c. 1720 – 1781). Soldier during the French and Indian war. Royall appointed brigadier general in 1761, being the first resident of New England to bear the title. A wealthy resident of Medford, Massachusetts and sympathiser with Great Britain, Royall fled the county just 3 days prior to the battles of Lexington and Concord. He was proscribed and his estate (of which these documents are directly a part of) was confiscated in 1778 and it was said “to carry on his farm after his departure was found to be some times difficult for the honest man’s scythe refused to cut Tory grass, and his oxen would not plough Tory Ground.” Royall left 2,000 acres of land in Worchester county Massachusetts for the endowment of a Harvard law professorship. The town of Royalston, Mass. is named for him. A fine group of documents relating to his farm which was being leased to a Capt. Bennett Munroe. The lot of 34 documents in includes indentures, payments related to his farms with many signed by Royal dated from 1750 – 1773. One of the obligations between Munroe and Royall is signed as a witness by the younger WILLIAM PEPPERALL. An interesting lot of material during the French and Indian war leading up shortly before the revolution demonstrating the inner workings of land lease and the difficulties involved running this farm which was later confiscated as a Tory estate. \$2,000 – up

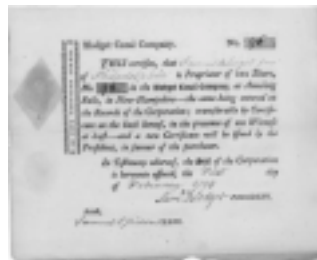
Britain alone he had to combat; - no, but innumerable exigencies perplexities and discordant opinions, which convulsed our Country, created jealousies, excited suspicion, and perpetually spread alarms...WASHINGTON never drew his sword to hew a road to fame...”. There is much more outstanding content throughout. The pamphlet has some roughness at the extreme right margin and light foxing, but the condition is fine. \$500 - up



A COLONY OF CONNECTICUT DEBENTURE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED THEIR PAY FOR SERVING IN THE LEGISLATURE

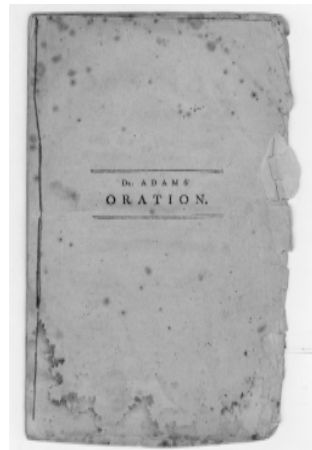
* 18
SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION – WILLIAM WILLIAMS AND ROGER SHERMAN. DS. 4 pages. 7 1/2” x 12”. Jany. 1769. “In the Lower House, The foregoing Debenture is allowed & approved & the Treasr. Of this Colony is ordered to pay to Sec. Gent. Therein named the sums to yr. Names respectively affixed. Attest, Wm. Williams”. Below, Williams has penned a statement correcting a mistake and has signed again. Signed a total of four times by Williams and twice by Roger Sherman. Signed by numerous notables including WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JOHN CHESTER, ROGER SHERMAN, SILAS DEAN, JEDIDIAH MORSE, ERASTUS WOLCOTT, JAS. WADSWORTH, JR., ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, HERMAN SWIFT, JOHN LAWRENCE and many others.

Folds. A couple of small holes at fold intersections. An interesting piece of Colonial Connecticut history. \$750 – up



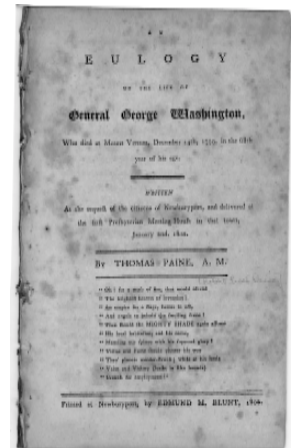
EARLY BLODGET CANAL COMPANY STOCK SIGNED BY SAMUEL BLODGET

* 19
1799, New Hampshire. Stock certificate for 1 share. Issued to Samuel Blodget Jr. share number 19 “in the Blodget Canal Company, at Amoskeig Falls, in New Hampshire...” Signed as the president of the company by **SAMUEL BLODGET** (1724 - 1807), merchant, manufacturer and canal builder. This canal was the product of a long persistent effort by Blodget to see his dream through to fruition. After losing 5 years of work and \$20,000 of his own money following the disastrous flooding leading to the complete destruction of his first attempt at building the canal, Blodget began again in 1798, after obtaining a new Charter from the state of New Hampshire in which he was authorized to raise \$9,000 by lottery. Blodget found himself short of funds and returned to the legislature, receiving another lottery grant of \$12,000 which proved to be a legal nightmare. Without additional lottery funding from Massachusetts, the project would probably not have been completed. Finally, in 1807 the canal with its nine forty-five foot tall locks was completed at a total cost of \$50,000. A rare and early Canal stock signed by this important early canal pioneer. Slight touch of browning along one fold. Uncancelled and very fine. \$750 - up



A FINE ORATION DELIVERED IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY DANIEL ADAMS

* 20
(GEORGE WASHINGTON). D. 25pp. 5 3/4” x 9 1/2”. Leominster, Mass. Feb 22, 1800. An extraordinary oration on the death of George Washington delivered on his birthday in Leominster, Massachusetts. The speech was written by Daniel Adams (1773-1864), a physician and educator. The text states in part: “WHILE every heart feels sensibly the wound inflicted by our late national loss...GONE, forever gone, and never to return! THE FATHER OF OUR INDEPENDENCE LIES NUMBERED WITH THE MIGHTY DEAD!...He was your friend – he was a friend to his Country – he loved virtue – he cherished religion – he hated tyrants – he despised flattery – he detested vice...THE eyes of these then instant Colonies were lifted to WASHINGTON. On him his Country called – his voice responded to their cry. He quit the scenes of rural bliss for the horrors and fatigues of war...BUT it was not the gallant armies of



EULOGY ON THE LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON

* 21
22 PAGES by Thomas Paine, A.M. Written at the request of the citizens of Newburyport, and delivered at the first Presbyterian Meeting House in that town, January 2nd, 1800. The cover has separated from the binding. Some foxing. \$200 - up

\$200 - up



SCARCE DOCUMENT PAYING A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE IMPORTANT JACKSON ELECTION OF 1832 ANDREW JACKSON

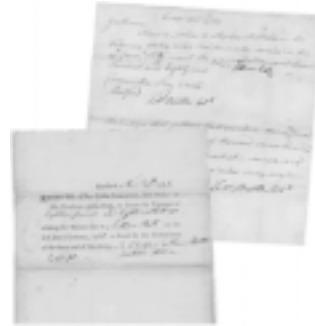
* 22
[JACKSON, ANDREW] 7 3/4" x 5". Electoral College, Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, December 5, 1832. Partly-printed document drawn on the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in which the Electoral College of Pennsylvania instructs payment be made to an Elector for President and Vice President of the United States of America." The election of 1832 marked the first time in American politics that national political conventions chose presidential candidates which had previously been accomplished via state legislatures, meetings and congressional caucuses. The highly controversial public fight between Jackson and Nicholas Biddle to recharter the Bank of the United States was a central issue in the election and resulted in Biddle later rechartering it as a state bank. An extremely rare example of the Electoral College paying an elector and related to a highly important election. Cut cancelled, all paper intact. Extremely fine \$300 - up



JOHN NICHOLSON

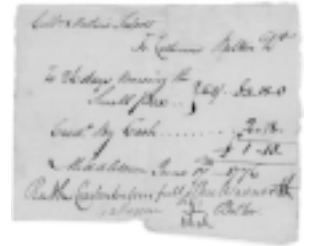
PAYMENT FOR SERVICE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

* 24
1785, Pennsylvania. 8 1/4" x 6 1/4". Partly printed Council certificate in which David Rittenhouse, Treasurer, is directed to pay "Martin Brickell late of Captain Schotts Corps, ... one year's interest on his depreciation certificate." Signed by **JOHN NICHOLSON** (d. Dec. 5, 1800), Comptroller general of Pennsylvania; with Robert Morris formed numerous land speculation companies. These certificates were issued to pay the interest on depreciation certificates that had been previously issued to compensate soldiers on unpaid back pay and make up losses suffered by the troops from having been paid in depreciated currency. This, then, is an interesting document which displays some of the financial chaos which was prevalent during and after the war. Boldly signed by Nicholson in the upper left. Fine. \$175 - up



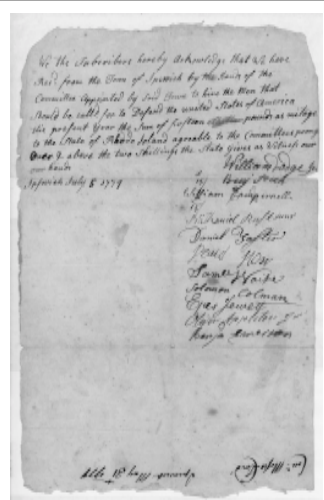
SOLDIER'S CERTIFICATION SIGNED BY ZEBULON BUTLER

* 26
ZEBULON BUTLER (1731 - 1795). Naval and Army officer. DS. Camp Verplanks Point, November 20, 1792. 8 1/2" x 3 3/4". Certification of military service of a soldier signed by Butler in which he "certifies that Jonathan Hall served in the 4th connt. Regiment for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty and is now in actual service in said regiment...". Accompanied by a partly-printed document signed by Capt. Erastus Wolcott being an army pay order dated January 1, 1782. Some brown toning over two thirds of the pay order. \$250 - up



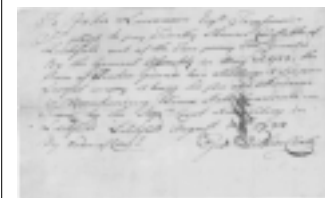
JEREMIAH WADSWORTH PAYS FOR THE NURSING OF SMALLPOX VICTIMS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

* 28
JEREMIAH WADSWORTH (1743-1804). Army officer; Member of the U.S. House of Representatives; Business executive. A successful merchant, Wadsworth was appointed to a number of commissary-general posts beginning in 1775. He served as the commissary-general of the Continental Army, 1778-79, during which time Washington wrote that, thanks to Wadsworth, "supplies had been good and ample." At the request of Rochambeau, Wadsworth served as commissary-general for the French troops until the close of the war. After the war, Wadsworth helped found, or was a director of, organizations such as the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, the United States Bank, and the Bank of New York. DS. 1 page. Middletown, (Ct.) June 17, 1776. Payment to Catherine Bolton for "26 days Nursing the Small Pox..." Wadsworth has written "Recd. The Contents in full of Jere Wadsworth, Catherine Bolton, Her Mark." Bolton has place her mark X indicating her receipt of payment. Smallpox during the revolution was a major cause of death of soldiers and a constant plague to the American army. The poor quality of life in the form of close quarters, constant travel and substandard conditions led to an outbreak of pox in the North in 1775 and while Washington took steps to inoculate the troops, it continued to be a major problem for the army, later in the South, for the entire war. A fine piece of revolutionary war history. Folds, irregularly cut at bottom. Fine. \$300 - up



RHODE ISLAND CONTINENTALS STATE THEY RECEIVED PAY FOR DEFENDING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

* 27
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Ipswich, Rhode Island, July 8th 1779, 8" x 13" manuscript document signed by 11 Members of the Continental Army from Ipswich, Rhode Island attesting that they have each received 15 pounds from the Committee appointed to hire men who were called to "Defend the United States of America" in addition to the two shillings given by the State of Rhode Island. A very rare early use in documents mentioning the "United States of America". Fine, trifle edge chip. A seldom seen usage of the United States this early. Rare. \$500 - up



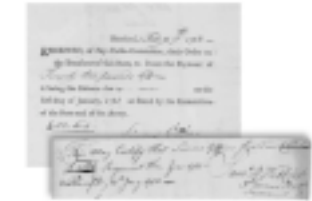
CONNECTICUT PAYS A CONSTABLE FOR "APPREHENDING DIVERSE STATE CRIMINALS"

* 29
[CONNECTICUT - CRIMINAL HISTORY]. August 12, 1784. An order "To John Lawrence Esq. Treasurer. I please to pay Timothy Skinner Constable of Litchfield out of the Two penny Tax granted By the General Assembly in May 1783 the sum of Twelve pounds two shillings and six pence Lawful money it being his fees and Attendance in Apprehending Diverse State Criminals..." Signed as clerk by Geo. Pitkin. A nice criminal history related document. Fine. \$125 - up



UNCUT SHEET OF EIGHT RHODE-ISLAND NOTES PRINTED BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PARTNER DAVID HALL

* 23
RHODE ISLAND. Issued under an act of the Legislature, July 2, 1780. Sheet of eight notes, all different denominations. Signed by Harris and Comstock. These were printed by Hall and Sellers, David Hall being Franklin's partner in the printing business. \$800 - up



REVOLUTIONARY WAR GENERAL SAMUEL WEBB CERTIFIES A SOLDIER'S SERVICE

* 25
SAMUEL B. WEBB Revolutionary war general. ADS. 1 page. Wethersfield, 13th Jany. 1783. "This may certify that Simon Griffin served in my Regiment the year 1780."

Accompanied by a partly-printed document signed by Simon Griffin being an army pay order dated February 7, 1783.

Webb had a distinguished military career during the Revolutionary War. He was wounded leading troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was also wounded at the battles of White Plains and Trenton. He participated at the battles of Long Island and Princeton, and was captured during the Long Island raid in 1777. He performed several valuable administrative duties as well, serving as aide-de-camp to Israel Putnam in 1775 and as private secretary to George Washington in 1776.

Both documents are in excellent condition.



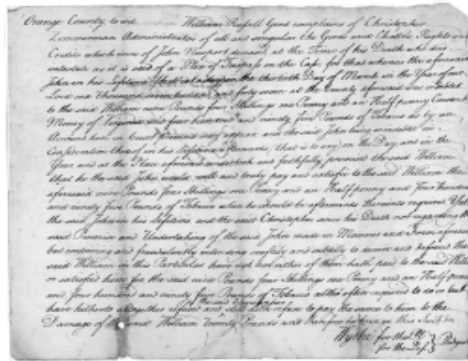
TREASURY SECRETARY OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. SENDS A CIRCULAR CLARIFYING ISSUES CONCERNING THE "ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF AMERICAN SEAMEN"
* 30

OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. (1760-1833). Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams; Governor of Connecticut. Son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Oliver Jr. served the treasury Department faithfully and superbly under Alexander Hamilton, and was instrumental in developing a plan for the establishment of branches of the Bank of the United States (founded 1791). DS. 1 page. Treasury Department, July 19, 1796. Wolcott forwards clarification of criteria to be used to provide proof of citizenship and how it shall be authenticated. Printed on both sides. Some light discoloration at lower right. Otherwise, fine. \$250 - up



CONSTITUTION SIGNER RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT SIGNED DOCUMENT

* 31
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT. DS. 1pp. 15 3/4" x 13". New Bern [North Carolina], May 30, 1795. A partly printed land grant signed "Richd Dobbs Spaight". The document states in part: "...in consideration of the sum of Thirty Shillings for every hundred acres of land...Robert Tate and William Tate have given and granted...a tract of land containing Six hundred and forty acres...". The large document has the usual folds and a few minor separations at the folds. The signature is dark and the condition is very good. A small map of the property is attached by a wax seal. Some fold splits. \$150 - up



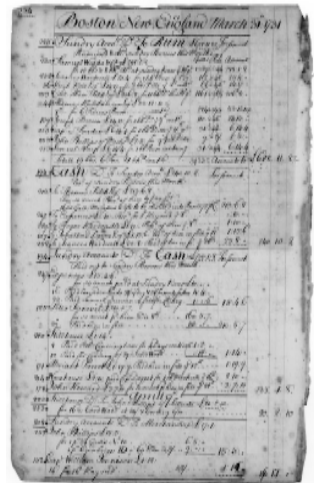
AN EXTREMELY RARE AND EARLY GEORGE WYTHE LEGAL DOCUMENT WRITTEN AND SIGNED JUST MONTHS AFTER BEING ADMITTED TO THE BAR AT THE AGE OF TWENTY

* 32

GEORGE WYTHE (1726-1806). Lawyer, politician and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a prime thinker in the Enlightenment and law and taught many famous lawyers, including Jefferson, John Marshall and Henry Clay. He served in the House of Burgesses, as a Virginia judge and was the first law professor in America at William and Mary. The childless lawyer was poisoned by his nephew and the prime beneficiary of his will. ADS. 1 page. 7 3/4 x 5 3/4 inches.

"Orange County to wit.....William Russell Gent. complains of Christopher Zimmerman Administrator of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits which were of John Newport deceased at the Time of his Death who died intestate as it is said of a Plea of Trespass on the Case, for that whereas the aforesaid John in his Lifetime that is to say on the thirtieth Day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven at the county aforesaid was indebted to the said William nine Pounds four Shillings one Penny and an Half penny Current Money of Virginia and four hundred and ninety five Pounds of Tobacco as by an Account here in Court produced may appear and the said John being so indebted in Consideration thereof in his lifetime afterwards that is to say on the Day, and in the Year, and at the Place aforesaid undertook and faithfully promised the said William that he the said John would well and truly pay and satisfy to the said William the aforesaid nine Pounds four Shillings one Penny and an Half penny and four hundred and ninety five Pounds of Tobacco when he should be afterwards thereunto required. Yet the said John in his Lifetime and the said Christopher since his Death not regarding the said Promise and Undertaking of the said John made in Manner and Form aforesaid but contriving and fraudulently intending craftily and subtilly to deceive and defraud the said William in the Particular have not nor either of them hath paid to the said William or satisfied him for the said nine Pounds four Shillings one Penny and an Half - penny and four hundred and ninety five Pounds of Tobacco altho' often required to do so but have hitherto altogether refused the said Christopher both refuse to pay the same to him to the Damage of the said William Twenty Pounds and therefore he brings this Suit. Wythe for the Pl."

Wythe is a bit scarce and this document done at such an early age represents an early legal work of the extremely young attorney at the very beginning of his career. A rare item from this period in Wythe's career. Some light browning and a minor hole. Otherwise, Fine. \$2,000 - up



AN EARLY BOSTON TWO PAGE ACCOUNTING WITH REFERENCE TO PETER FANUEIL

* 33

Boston, Massachusetts. March 31, 1731. 8 x 12 1/2". Both sides of a single sheet. AnWhile many accounts reference the purchase of rum and molasses, cordwood for the Stillhouse, etc., it would appear that this was an accounting kept by a distiller. One such entry indicates that "1600 gall. Molasses a 2/8 to be distill'd into rum @ 75..." were received. An early New England accounting of distilling in the colony. Fine but for some discoloration at edges.

\$200 - up



STEPHEN MIX MITCHELL

* 34

Approximately 8"x5 1/4". Connecticut Civil List documenting payment to the Honorable Stephen M. Mitchell in the amount of \$100 "out of the taxes appropriated for the payment of the Civil List and charge the State."

Stephen Mix Mitchell: (1743-1835) Jurist and statesman. Graduated from Yale, and admitted to the bar in 1770. Mitchell's judicial career spanned from 1779 until his retirement from the bench in 1814. As a jurist, he was less distinguished for deep learning and brilliance than for impartiality in the conduct of judicial proceedings; he was much more interested in justice than in the intricacies of the law. Mitchell also held numerous legislative positions. Throughout his life he was a staunch Federalist. He died in 1835, having outlived his wife and all but four of his children.

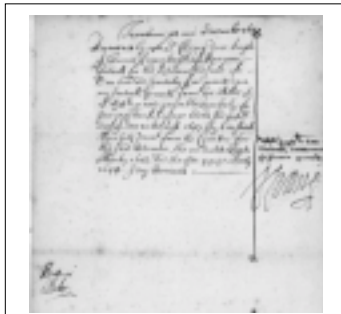
In Excellent condition.

\$100 - up



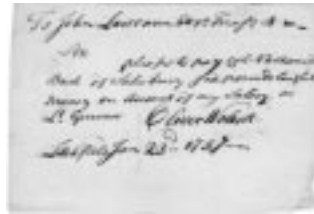
REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENNSYLVANIA BASTARDRY INDICTMENT * 35

An unusual Colonial Bastardy indictment, Bedford County, N.J., October Session, 1779, a "Grand Inquest" charging that "...Hannah Hendrikson, ... Spinster ... did commit fornication with a person unknown to beget a bastard child ... against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ...". evidently Mrs. Hendrickson was a little too enthusiastic in her support of the war effort. Very good. \$200 - up



COLONIAL GOVERNOR HENRY VANE

* 37
SIR HENRY VANE (1613-1662). English Puritan, one of the most capable administrators in Parliament during the Civil Wars between the Parliamentarians and Royalists. Friend of religious liberty; governor of Massachusetts 1636-37; returned to England; active Parliamentarian; imprisoned at Restoration and beheaded for treason. DS. 1 page. 7 1/4 x 11 1/4", December 31, 1647. Pay order boldly signed at right. Very Fine. \$900 - up



SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OLIVER WOLCOTT ORDERS A PAYMENT WHILE SERVING AS CONNECTICUT'S LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

* 39
OLIVER WOLCOTT (1726-1797). Wolcott was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut. Autograph Document signed. 8" x 5 1/2". Litchfield, Jan. 23, 1787. Wolcott writes to John Lawrence, treasurer of Connecticut ordering him "to pay Col. Nathaniel Buel of Salisbury six pounds lawful money on account of my salary as Lt. Governor. A nice example. Boldly penned throughout and in excellent condition. \$350 - up

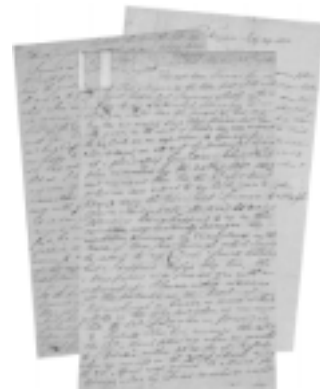


FUTURE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH AUTHORIZES PAYMENT FOR AN ARMY PAYMASTER DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

* 36
OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1745-1807). Revolutionary patriot; Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Ellsworth was a committed patriot, a member of the Connecticut Pay Table and member of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War. He 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." Served as Senator from Connecticut (1789-1796) during which time he played a major role in drafting the legislation which established the federal court system. He is best remembered for his service as the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Document Signed. 1 page. December 11, 1775. 7 1/2" x 4". Along with two other Committee members, Ellsworth instructs John Lawrence, Esq., Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut to "Pay Capt. Waterman Cleft as Paymaster of the 6th Company in 6th Reg. - Sum of Nine Hundred Seventy Five Pounds Eighteen Shillings in Bills - & charge the Colony - Decr. 11, 1775" Signed at the conclusion by Ellsworth and two other members of the Connecticut Pay Table committee. A nice, early Revolutionary War document signed by this important Connecticut patriot and future Supreme Court Justice. Excellent condition. \$225 - up



* 38
JAMES WILSON (1742 - 1798) Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, which he helped to frame, also a member of the Continental Congress. Lengthy A.E.S. : "Wilson" completely in his hand, written on the verso of a 4" x 7 1/2" sheet of paper removed from a larger document, Hamilton Township, April Term 1775, listing expences: "levied on Defendants land & Mills on Back Creek, Hamilton Township adjoining John Robenson & others...". Fine condition. \$200 - up



A FINE GROUP OF THREE LETTERS WRITTEN DURING THE WAR OF 1812 - ONE WITH NICE BATTLE CONTENT

* 40
Sacketts Harbour 28th July 1814

Dear Daughter
The last letter received from you was at Fort Niagara in the latter part of the month of August last which I answered shortly after in a Letter to my Sister which I knew my Dear Child, you would have the perusal of, but my troubles and anxiety since that periode [sic] has been very great, in the month of October we were ordered to embark on an expedition to Canada for Montreal, we all met by particular disvie at a place called Grinedier Island which place we reached on the 20th of Oct. 1813, and remained there 'till the 2nd of Nov. when we were ordered to embark, and proceed down the river Saint Laurence to effect a Landing

at Montreal, but — obstructions having happened to us in this expedition occasioned by circumstances in the course of War fare businefs [sic] which I omit to detail to my Dear female Child but I suppose before this time, the News papers will furnish you with an Account of — How wver without mentioning all those particulars and the Battle of Williamsburgh in Canada, we arrived at the French Mills on the 11th Nov., where we remained 'till the 13th Febry when we proceeded to Sacketts Harbour, remained there 'till the 13th March following when we marched to Bataued within 40 miles of Buffalo where we arrived on the 31st, of March, and on the 22d April was ordered to March for Oswego, where by Forced marches we reached on the same day — on 6th of May 1814, a Battle was fought Between our Regiment and the British at Fort Oswego, but by their Fleet Covering the Landing of their Troops, which was Superior by much to ours — was taken of that Fort and our Army, returned to Oswego Falls 12 miles from that Past, where we remained 'till 25th May, when ordered to March for this place where we arrived on the 27th of the same month, where we still remain thank GOD my Life is still spared through all the perils and dangers I have underwent I am under the Command of Captain Benjamin K. Pierce of the New Hampshire Son to Colonel Pierce of Hillsborough who uses me well a young Gentleman who stands well in the Army. I had 50 dollars in readings to enclose you from French Mills, but being hurried away from that place prevented me from sending it and from my being induced to lent the better part to a man in the 11th regiment, who left us at Balavid, and has not see him, and the remainder was esepcyed (?) in Private expenses an long marches-Isnt my Son Loving a Letter by one Holmes a wounded man, who left here the 20th, who faithfully promised to deliver it to him—As soon as we are paid I will forward you whatever Money I may receive and if you made the purchase of the Grave Storms for your Mother, which I will forward you besides whatever money I may otherwise send you-your Aunt Lucy wrote me she was going to change her name, I should be glad she would write me of this in the case—and what this name is, and where she is going—reside. Send me — where Mr. Washman lives, and how he and my Sister Catherine and, I have written a Letter to my Mother, but having written in a hurry, and when on Guard was not done as Correct as it might be. I enclosed you a Letter to one Alexander, whose Brother was unfortunately drown'd at Oswego Falls, which you will send—on to him, and if they want any further information let them peruse this Letter of yours. I would be glad you to acquaint me in your most if you had postage to —pay on this, as I have paid for it as this Last office. And also paid one Dollar on the Other three Letters, although you were obliged to pay it over again, which the post master there has a right to refund to you—Remember my Love to all the Children, relations and enquiring friends, and remain in good health at present your affectionate Father
Nathan Puffer
Soldier in Captn Pierce's Co. Corps

BUSINESS HISTORY



RARE BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD STOCK ISSUED TO AND SIGNED ON THE ACCOMPANYING TRANSFER DOCUMENT BY DANIEL DREW

* 41

1860, New York. Stock certificate for 100 shares of the Buffalo & State Line Rail Road Company. Issued to Daniel Drew and signed on the accompanying transfer document in which Drew later sells his shares. The transfer document is also witnessed by Winston Churchill's grandfather and financier Leonard W. Jerome and Addison G. Jerome.

DANIEL DREW (1797-1879). Capitalist; Speculator. Drew began as a drover running herds of cattle across the Allegheny Mountains in New York and, while doing so, developed the practice "watering stock," of feeding salt to his steers to make them drink and swell in size thereby increasing their selling price. During the 1830s, he entered the steamboat business where he engaged in fierce "anti-monopoly" competition against Commodore Vanderbilt. Drew entered Wall Street in 1844, organizing Drew, Robinson & Co. and engaged in banking and stock-brokering. Upon the dissolution of the firm, he became an independent operator. The most spectacular of Drew's connivances was his involvement along with Jay Gould and Jim Fisk in the classic "Erie War" which pitted the three against "Commodore" Vanderbilt for control of the railroad. The struggle ended leaving the company in ruins, and Gould, Fisk and Drew in control. The panic of 1873 left Drew virtually penniless and dependent upon his son William. Drew is quite rare in any form.

JEROME, ADDISON G. Stock speculator. Jerome was a major speculative operator who displayed a great ability to create and conduct speculative campaigns. His fortune was wiped out in his attempt to corner the Michigan Southern Railroad.

JEROME, LEONARD W. Grandfather of British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.

This is one of only a very small number that surfaced many years ago. A fine opportunity to acquire this difficult to obtain autograph on a stock certificate. Couple of light punch cancellations on stock. The transfer document remains uncanceled. Both Excellent. \$3,000 - up



A GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY STOCK SIGNED BY CIVIL WAR GENERAL BENJAMIN "BEAST" BUTLER

* 42

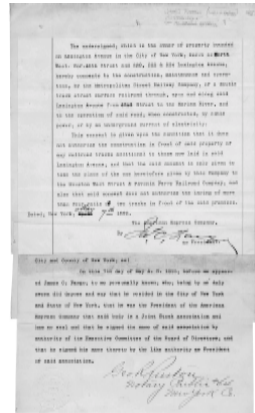
1891, Alabama. 1891, Alabama. Certificate for 3 shares signed "Benj. F. Butler" as president. Brown and black on white paper. Top center vignette of a small temple with the words "Constitution", "Justice", "Wisdom" and "Moderation" at the top. Litho. **BENJAMIN F. BUTLER** (1818-1893). Butler was a Union general in the Civil War, a Presidential candidate, a Massachusetts Governor and a Congressman. Uncanceled and in extremely fine condition. Butler's signature is very dark. \$275 - up



AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AND SCARCE LARGE CABINET PHOTO OF SUGAR MAGNATE CLAUD SPRECKELS

* 44

5 1/4" x 8 1/2". A choice, crips 3/4 bust image of the famed "Sugar King". Done by Taber, 8 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. A small spot in the dark portion of his coat has been lightly touched up though not terribly noticeable. Wonderful image. \$250 - up



JAMES C. FARGO

* 43

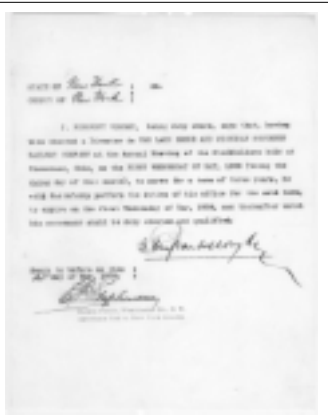
JAMES C. FARGO. Approximately 8 1/2" x 14". The brother of William Fargo and President of the American Express Company. Fine content New York surface transportation D.S. "W.G.Fargo" as President of American Express, May 7, 1895, a document authorizing "...the construction, maintenance, and operation, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of a double track street surface railroad through...Lexington Avenue from 42nd St. to the Harlem River...". This document, of course, refers to the creation of the railroad, the pre-cursor of New York City's subway system. Folds, otherwise signed and very good. \$250 - up



THE SUGAR KING CLAUD SPRECKELS

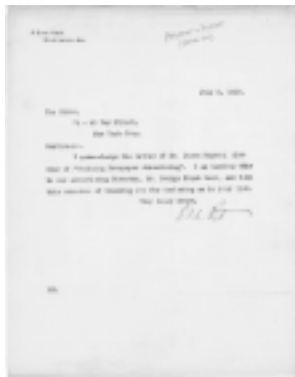
* 45

1895, California. Stock certificate for 50 shares in the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railway Co. Green/Black with orange overprint. Large vignette of steam locomotive at top center. Litho. Signed as president by **CLAUD SPRECKELS** (1828 - 1908); Sugar magnate. Following Spreckels' immigration to the United States from Germany to California, he became involved in the sugar business, soon thereafter realizing the possibilities of raising sugar in Hawaii. At his peak, Spreckels controlled upwards of 40,000 acres of cane producing land on the Island. The San Francisco and San Joaquin Railway was constructed by Spreckels in order to circumvent the transportation monopoly of the Southern Pacific RR, thereby ensuring a low rate for the transportation of his sugar cane. Stamp cancellation not affecting Spreckels' signature. Very fine. \$250 - up



POWER BANKER J. PIERPONT MORGAN TAKES AN OATH TO PERFORM ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD

*** 46**
J. PIERPONT MORGAN (1837 - 1913). Probably the most prolific and powerful banker in American Financial history, J. Pierpont Morgan epitomized the financial genius, courage and flair that made possible many of the most important financings of the late 1800's and early 1900's. DS. 1 page. Typewritten document in which Morgan "being duly sworn, says that, having been elected a Director in The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at the Annual Meeting of the stockholders...will faithfully perform the duties of his office for the said term..." Boldly signed by Morgan and notarized below at lower left. A nice Morgan document in excellent condition. \$750 - up



PIERRE S. DU PONT TLS

*** 47**
PIERRE S. DU PONT. TLS. 1pp. 8 1/2" x 11". Wilmington, Del. July 8, 1919. A typed letter signed "P S DuPont" on his personal letterhead to "The Globe": "I acknowledge the letter of Mr. Jason Rogers; also copy of 'Building Newspaper Advertising'. I am handing this to our Advertising Director, Mr. George Frank Lord, and take this occasion of thanking you for including me in your list." The letter is in very fine condition. \$200 - up



ROCKEFELLER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS AND A CHECK TO A NEWLYWED COUPLE

*** 48**
 TLS. 1 page. 6" x 8". On personal imprinted stationery from "Golf House, Lakewood, New Jersey". October 19, 1925. Rockefeller sends a warm congratulatory note to Miss Mary Rose Eaton; "*I am sending you a little check as a wedding gift, believing you would prefer this to something that might be a duplication, and that it would be more satisfactory to you to select those things which you most desire.*"
Please accept my hearty congratulations, with every best wish for you and the fortunate Mr. His, and the hope that you may have long and happy lives together." A nice large signature of the elderly Rockefeller. Fine. \$1,000-up



ADOLPH SUTRO

*** 49**
ADOLPH SUTRO (1830-1898). Mining engineer. Sutro formed the Sutro Tunnel Company which constructed a tunnel to provide ventilation, drainage and an easy means of transporting men and materials to and from the mines in the region of the Comstock Lode. Retiring to San Francisco in 1879, he became active in civic and business affairs, and was elected mayor in 1894. Always interested in the history and science of printing, he amassed a collection of over 200,000 volumes on this subject, much of which now forms a part of the San Francisco Public Library.

1878, London. ALS to his daughter, Sutro notifies his daughter of his upcoming journey to Europe, "I shall probably sail on to Russia on Sept. 11 from New York with a good chance of going through () storms. Tomorrow I leave here and if good luck will have it I shall see you during September for I expect to be in London on Sept. 21..." On embossed Sutro Tunnel letterhead. Sutro is rather rare in letters. A nice, clean example. \$200-up



SUTRO TUNNEL CO.

*** 50**
 1880, California. Stock certificate for 100 shares. Green/Black. Engraved vignette of a seated indian warrior overlooking a valley at top center, miners at work at bottom. Uncancelled and extremely fine. \$175 - up



WOODRUFF SLEEPING & PARLOR COACH CO.

*** 51**
 1888, Pennsylvania. \$1000 Bond bearing 6% interest. Brown/Black with attached embossed royal blue company paper seal at lower left. Vignette of steam locomotive exiting a tunnel at top center. Coupons at right. Uncancelled and excellent. \$100 - up



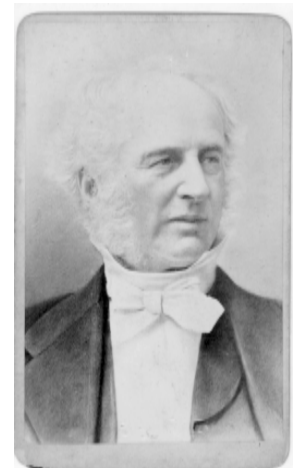
MERCHANT BERNARD GIMBEL

*** 52**
BERNARD GIMBEL. TLS. 1pp. 8 1/2" x 10 1/2". New York. June 12, 1919. A typed letter signed "Bernard F. Gimbel" on his personal letterhead. The businessman wrote to "Jason Rogers Esq., c/o The Globe": "Beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of recent date advising me that you are mailing under separate cover a copy of your new book 'Building Newspaper Advertising'. I am looking forward to reading this book because I know your vast experience makes you an authority on this subject. The next time you expect to be in the neighborhood, telephone and we will take luncheon together." The letter is in very fine condition. \$400 - up



A SCARCE WOOLWORTH LETTER ON EARLY IMPRINTED WOOLWORTH STATIONARY

*** 53**
FRANK W. WOOLWORTH (1852 - 1919). Merchant; Founder of F. W. Woolworth & Co. Woolworth began his career in the grocery business as a clerk and later, while working for the firm of Moore and Smith suggested putting slow-moving merchandise on the counter priced at five cents. The success of this tactic launched the firm's growth which, at the time of Woolworth's death had more than 1000 stores and \$100 million in annual sales. TLS. 1 page. New York, Sept. 5, 1896. To Stephen H. Williams, "I succeeded yesterday in buying part of the fixtures belonging to store #490 Washington St; and #16 Bedford St.; and I also succeeded in convincing Mr. Fowler that the sashes back of the front windows of Washington St. belonged to the store. I did not have to pay anything extra for them, so I presume he will leave them in without saying anything more about them." Boldly signed at the conclusion "F. W. Woolworth" An interesting letter which interestingly shows the headed of a rapidly growing chain still involved in the minutia of a single store. Woolworth's autograph is quite rare in any form. \$2,000 - up



COMMODORE VANDERBILT CDV

*** 54**
 A Fine CDV of Commodore Vanderbilt from and artwork. \$200 - up



THE CORRUPT BOSTON MAYOR JAMES CURLEY SIGNS A STOCK
* 55

James Curley. DS. 2pp. 10 3/4" x 7". New York. 1933. A Irving Trust Company stock issued to and signed by Boston Mayor James Curley on a separate receipt. The stock has been punch cancelled, though the separate receipt has not. Both pieces are in fine condition. \$150 - up



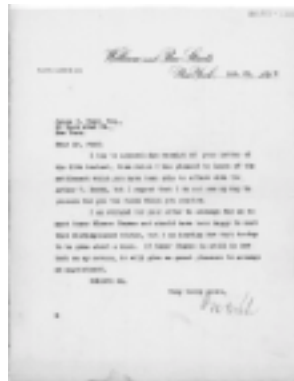
SENATOR JOE MCCARTHY, SHORTLY BEFORE STARTING HIS WITCHHUNT, SIGNS A STOCK CERTIFICATE
* 57

1951, Wisconsin. Stock certificate for 100 shares of the Four Wheel Drive Auto Company. Blue/Black. Engraved vignette of company logo flanked by seated male figures. Issued to and signed on verso by **JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY** (1908 - 1957). Republican United States senator who gained worldwide attention in the early 1950's for his public accusations of Communism. His investigations and widely scattered charges brought about the word McCarthyism. Punch cancellation not affecting McCarthy's signature. First time we've seen this infamous political legend on a stock. Extremely fine. \$225 - up



RUSSIAN BOND SIGNED BY NATHAN ROTHSCHILD
• 56

1822. Russia. Sterling bond bearing 5% interest. Black with red imprinted revenue and embossed seal of N. M. Rothschild as the Russian Loan Contractor. Signed as contractor by **NATHAN ROTHSCHILD** (1777 - 1836); Banker, and head of the London branch of the Rothschild banking family. This bond was issued for the reconstruction of Russia following its destruction during the War against Napoleon. Rothschild worked constantly for the defeat of the French emperor in the interests of England as well as his own financial gain. Working inconspicuously, Rothschild engineered the financial machinery needed to supply the Allies with the much needed funding to defeat the French. Talon attached. These bonds are often found in rather ragged condition; this particular example has folds strengthened with tape on the back, a couple of tape repairs on the front very lightly affecting a couple of words, and minor paper loss. Fine. Rothschild's signature remains uncanceled along the upper left margin, but affected by a fold split. A wonderful piece of financial history signed by one of the world's most famous and important financiers. Light staple rust stain at upper right. Otherwise, an above average example for this bond which is often encountered in poor condition. \$400 - up



OTTO KAHN
* 58

OTTO KAHN (1867-1934). Banker; Patron of the arts. 8 1/2"x11" letter dated October 31, 1902, signed by Otto Kahn. Addressed "Dear Mr. Pond:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th instant, from which I was pleased to learn of the settlement which you have been able to effect with Sir Arthur W. Brown, but I regret that I do not see my way to procure for you the funds which you require.

I am obliged for your offer to arrange for me to meet Senor Blasco Ibanez and should have been happy to meet that distinguished writer, but I am leaving New York to-day to be gone about a week. If Senor Ibanez is still in New York on my return, it will give me great pleasure to arrange an appointment. Believe me, Very truly yours, Otto Kahn. Fine. \$125 - up



JAMES FISK CARTE DE VISTE
* 59

JAMES FISK. (1834-72) American financial speculator, b. Pownal, Vt. In his youth he worked for a circus and as a wagon peddler of merchandise. During the Civil War he became wealthy purchasing cotton in

occupied areas of the South for Northern firms and selling Confederate bonds in England. CDV. 2 1/2" x 4 1/4". Attractive Carte De Viste of James Fisk. Ideal for framing \$200 - up



* 60
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER (1764 - 1839). Fifth in direct descent from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer inherited a vast landed estate in Rensselaer and Albany counties at age 5. Businessman, Politician. DS. 1 page. 16 1/2" x 13 1/4". Partly-printed Indenture. \$400 - up



A FRENCH STOCK SIGNED BY PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT DE NEMOURS
* 61

PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT DE NEMOURS (1739-1817). De Nemours was a French statesman and economist who co-authored the 1783 Treaty of Paris and helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase. DS. 1 page. n.d. [circa 1812]. n.p. [likely Paris]. A stock certificate for one share in the Banque Territoriale signed by du Pont as Administrative Director. It is black on white paper. There are two small embossed seals at upper right. A small handwritten notation at upper left lightly affects a word in the text; there is also minor bleeding of ink within this notation. A minor cut and pinhole at lower left lightly affect one letter. Du Pont's signature is bold and clean and it is in excellent condition.

\$2,000 - up



TOWN OF MENARD STOCK CERTIFICATE

* 62
1835, Texas. Stock for 1 share. Black/white. This stock was issued for one share of land "consisting of 1,408 lots composing said town, situated on the West bank of the Neches River, in the county of Liberty..." A rare early Texas ton stock. Uncancelled and fine. \$400 – up



DARIUS O. MILLS SIGNED STOCK CERTIFICATE OF THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY

* 63
1896, New York. Stock certificate for 100 shares in the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Green/Black. Issued to and signed on verso by **DARIUS OGDEN MILLS** (1825-1910). Merchant; Banker; Philanthropist. Following the discovery of gold in California in 1848, Mills set out with the necessary money to begin a merchandising or banking business. Upon arriving in San Francisco in 1849, Mills at once established a trading business buying gold dust, selling goods and dealing in New York exchange. His success led to the formation of the Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. in 1850 which thereafter led to the accumulation of a large fortune. The Linotype invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler (1854 - 1899), a German immigrant, was the first commercially successful typesetting system developed. Stamp and punch cancellations not affecting Mills's signature. Fine. \$200 - up



REO MOTOR CAR STOCK SIGNED BY RANSOME. OLDS

* 64
1916, New York. Stock for 10 shares. Olive/Black. Top center vignette of the company logo flanked by allegorical figures. Signed by **Ransom E. Olds** as President. Ransom E. Olds (1864-1950). Olds was the founder and head of the Olds Motor Works.

In 1904 Olds left Olds Motor Works because of a disagreement. He founded the REO, (his initials) Motor Car Company in Lansing and served as its president from 1904 to 1924, later becoming chairman of the company. He is considered by many to be the founder of the automobile industry. He built the first factory to use an assembly line manufacturing process. Some minor line manufacturing process. Some minor folding. The signature is slightly affected by the punch cancellation otherwise fine.



GRONLANDET SODRA SIGNED BY IVAR KRUEGER - "THE MATCH KING"

* 65
1910, Sweden. Stock certificate for 100 Kronor. Brown/Black. One page of coupons. Litho. Signed by **IVAR KRUEGER** (1880-1932). Also signed by Paul Toll (who later was combined with Krueger as Krueger and Toll). The match industry was centered in Sweden for many years. In the early 1900's, Krueger, a Swedish promoter, formed the Swedish Match Company, a giant international match empire that owned factories, forests, and mines. The company operated match factories in about 40 countries and manufactured most of the world's matches. The stock market crash of 1929 weakened Krueger's influence, and he committed suicide in 1932. However, the Swedish Match Company survived and operated under a new management.

The Gronlandet Sodra was an early company of Krueger's which, among other things, constructed the stadium used in the 1924 Olympic games. A superb certificate associating "The Match King" and Paul Toll. Rare. Uncancelled and Choice condition. \$400 - up



ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS

* 67
Two pages, approximately 8"x10", blue lined stationary; one sheet with Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works printed letterhead, with Thomas Rogers as Treasurer crossed out. This letter reads "Please find herewith \$4819.50 Mobile Ohio RR. Provisional Certificates, received from the Committee of Reorganization a exchange for the \$3825. 2nddeposited with the Bankholders Committee under agreement dated N.Y. August 10, 1875. Please sign & return the enclosed receipt. Respectfully, ...of Committee". The second piece reads "Gent, Enclosed is receipt for the \$3,835.— in Mtg. Bonds Mobile Ohio R Rd you handed me today and don which you paid me in cash the Five dollars per thousand say....yours truly, J.S. Rogers"

The Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works was formerly known as the Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, and started in 1832. Thomas Rogers, as president of the company originated many improvements in engine construction such as outside cylinders and boilers of the wagontop type. After he died in 1856, the company reorganized, the name was changed to Rogers Locomotive & Machine Works, and was headed by his son Jacob. Rogers's most famous engine, eventually named the General, was built for the Western & Atlantic Railroad and was seized by Union raiders in a dramatic Civil War episode. This 4-4-0 is preserved today in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Rogers also built the first true Mogul, or 2-6-0. Because of its relatively great size and superiority over other wheel arrangements of its day, the type was called Mogul. In 1893, the company became the Rogers Locomotive Co. Eleven years later, after building 6231 engines, it was sold to American Locomotive Co. (Alco), which closed the plant in 1914, and sold most of its machinery to the Cooke works, a Paterson enterprise.

\$300 - up

PETER COOPER

* 68
PETER COOPER (1791-1883). Manufacturer; Inventor; Philanthropist. DS. 1 page. Partly-printed Cooper Union gift acknowledgment. 8 1/2" x 10 1/2". Vignette of the Union Building. A remainder certificate boldly signed by Cooper. These were given as a token of appreciation to donors who supported this institution which was founded to offer free courses in science, chemistry, electricity, engineering and art. Center fold. Fine. \$150 – up



J. PAUL GETTY'S 7TH GRADE GRAMMAR BOOK

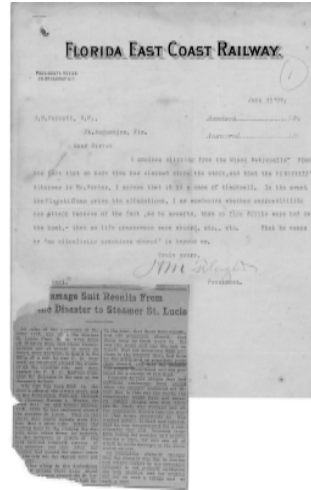
* 66
J. PAUL GETTY. (1892-1976). Oil magnate; Art collector. A fabled oil executive, J. Paul Getty brought the Getty Oil Company to the status of an "eighth sister" among the giants in the petroleum business. Hard cover student's grammar book. 7 1/2" x 9 1/2". Only a total of six pages have been written on, these being variety of grammar rules on pages 1 - 4. Getty also wrote the poem "My Staple" by Robert Browning about two-thirds into the book and on another page he began creating a list of spelling words. All of the writing in the book is in the hand of the young Getty though it is not signed. This is truly a very unusual item dating to the student days of a future business icon. The binding is intact. Overall, Fine. \$1,500 – up



CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION STOCK

* 69

1876, Pennsylvania. Stock certificate for 25 shares issued to the Executive Committee of the New York State Dairymen's Commission. 26" x 18 3/4" Engraved multi-vignetted stock depicting numerous historical scenes of people from various walks of life. A fine vignette of Trumbull's painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The Centennial Exhibition was held to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration. This is one of the classic American certificates bearing the largest and most elaborate engraved artwork of any to come to market. As such, it is one of the finest American stock certificates available for framing. Professional cleaned, this certificate is stunning. Dry mounted to another board and accompanied by a custom cut frame - no glass. Uncancelled and very fine. \$1,200 - up



FLAGLER, WRITES ON THE DEVASTATING LOSS OF A STEAMER AND A RESULTANT LAWSUIT FOLLOWING THE 1906 HURRICANE

* 72

HENRY M. FLAGLER. TLS. 1pp. 8" x 10". 26 Broadway N.Y. June 11. A typed letter signed "H M Flagler" on "Florida East Coast Railway" letterhead. Flagler wrote to his vice president "J.R. Parrott" of St. Augustine: "I enclose clipping from the Miami Metropolis. From the fact that so much time has elapsed since the storm, and that the Plaintiff's Attorney is Mr. Worley, I assume that it is a case of blackmail. In the event the Plaintiff can prove his allegations, I am wondering whether responsibility can attach because of the fact, as he asserts, that no fire drills were had on the boat - that no life preservers were aboard, etc., etc. What he means by 'no ritualistic practices aboard' is beyond me." The letter and article refer to the devastating hurricane of October 1906 that hit Florida. At this time, Flagler employed thousands of men to work on his railroad. Often, the men were housed in houseboats and floating camps and when the storm struck unexpectedly, many of these floating devices were sunk or blown out to sea. In one example, seventy men were pushed to sea and never heard from again, and in another case, British and Italian steamers picked up men far from the coast and left the workers off at their destinations, such as London or Buenos Aires. The original Miami Metropolis article is included here, which states in part: "An echo of the hurricane of October 17th, when the steamer St. Lucie...went down off Elliott's Key, and about twenty persons out of ninety or more on board, were drowned, is heard in the filing of a suit by one C.B. Pennock, an employee aboard the steamer on the eventful trip and date, against the F.E.C. Railway Company for damages in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The suit...[claims] That on the above date storm signals were flying; that a short time before the leaving hour in the evening the signals

were taken down, he believes, by the influence or orders of said railroad company, owners of the steamer; and that after the steamer had passed the signal tower on the trip out the signals were put up again...that there were insufficient life preservers aboard; that there were [sic] no fresh water in the two life boats and one life raft on board; that for seventeen days previous to the disaster there had been no fire drills and no ritualistic practices aboard, and that the steamer was totally unequipped and not prepared for a voyage of this kind. Plaintiff further alleges that had sufficient anchorage been placed when the steamer anchored off Elliott Key to ride out the storm, the catastrophe might have not occurred. Affiant alleges also that when the St. Lucie was wrecked and all the passengers thrown into the water, that hours afterwards he was washed ashore, bruised and injured, that he was incapacitated for a considerable time and incurred large bills, losing his position and several months of time...the plaintiff charges that the disaster was due to wanton and willful neglect by the defendant company in not properly equipping the said steamer, and for sending her out on such a voyage and at such a time." The letter's recipient, Parrott, was a Yale graduate who was Flagler's closest confidante. After leaving Yale as a lawyer, Parrott wanted to move to Atlanta, but eventually settled in Jacksonville. By chance, Parrott, who was already the attorney for the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, met Flagler. Flagler needed a competent man to oversee construction of his own Florida railroad and quickly decided Parrott was his man. Parrott was made vice president of Flagler's short line in 1892 and promoted to vice president and general manager of the Florida East Coast Railroad in 1899, as well as president of the East Coast Hotel Company. When Flagler resigned from his own organization in 1909, Parrott became President. The letter is in very good condition with a larger signature. There is some overall soiling to the letter and a large patch where the original newspaper article, which is included, was once attached for many years. A fine Flagler letter mentioning a possible suit against his railroad company. \$1,000 - up

WEDNESDAY OF MAY, 1906, being the second day of that month, is to serve for three years, he will faithfully perform the duties of his office for the said term, to expire on the first Wednesday of May, 1909, and thereafter until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified." \$300 - up



VANDERBILT CONTRACT

* 71

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT. Land Indenture of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Boldly signed by Vanderbilt. Excellent condition. \$300 - up



WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER

* 70

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER (1841-1922). Oil company executive; Brother of John D. Rockefeller and an original partner and founder of the Standard Oil Company. TLS. Approximately 8" x 10 1/2". "WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, being duly sworn, says that, having been elected a Director in THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST



A PAN AMERICAN STOCK ISSUED TO AND SIGNED BY CBS FOUNDER WILLIAM PALEY

* 73

WILLIAM S. PALEY. 1933, Delaware. Certificate for 100 shares issued to and signed "William S Paley" on the verso. Purple and black on white paper with a facsimile signature of Juan Trippe on the front. Punch cancelled and in very fine condition with a dark autograph. \$250 - up



A WONDERFUL FRAMED ENGRAVING OF ARTIST TIMOTHY COLE'S PORTRAIT OF A SEATED JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SIGNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY FOUNDER

* 74

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER (1839-1937). Founder and one of the original partners of Standard Oil; Oil industry pioneer; Capitalist. A lovely framed view of Rockefeller seated facing right. 14 3/4" x 18 1/2". Signed at the lower right by the artist, Timothy Cole (1883 - 1931). A large pencil signature of Rockefeller measuring 5 1/2" long and 3/4" high. Double matted and framed in a gold and black frame which shows some wear. Great for display. \$2,000 - up

A RARE GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, JR. SIGNED CHECK

* 75

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE. DS. 1pp. 8" x 3". Aug 12 1884. Pittsburgh. A "Bank of Pittsburgh" check signed by "Geo. Westinghouse Jr" as president. He paid "Wm Stanley Forty seven Dollars". There is gold underprinting and a stamp cancellation. The piece has some light soiling but is in very fine condition overall.

\$1,200 - up

PHOTOGRAPHY PIONEER GEORGE EASTMAN SIGNS A LENGTHY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

* 76

GEORGE EASTMAN. DS. 7pp. 8 1/2" x 13 1/2". n.p. May 11, 1909. A lengthy legal contract signed "Geo Eastman" and co-signed by a representative of "THE FERRO CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO." The document is an "agreement...between the Eastman Kodak Company of the State of

New York...and The Ferro Concrete Construction Company of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio...The Contractor agrees that it will furnish all the materials and perform all the work necessary for the erection and completion in the most substantial, workman-like manner of the building known as Building Number 36 on the property of the Purchaser known as Kodak Park in the Town the Greece, County of Monroe, State of New York...". The remainder of the contract is in detailed legalese. The piece is in extremely fine condition with a bold signature. \$900 - up

AN EXTRAORDINARY EARLY J. PAUL GETTY LETTER IN WHICH THE FUTURE MAGNATE CERTIFIES HIS RECEIPT OF HIS ALLOWANCE FROM HIS FATHER AT THE AGE OF 16

* 77

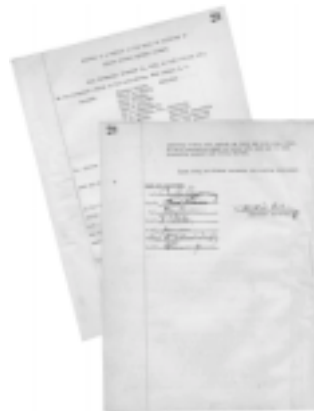
J. PAUL GETTY (1892-1976). Oil magnate; Art collector. ALS. 1 page. "Received of G. G. Getty \$2.60 in part payment of Feb. allowance. J. P. Getty., Jan. 25, 1909". Written in pencil on the back of a sheet of his father's imprinted letterhead. \$2,000 - up



*78

GEORGE PULLMAN (1831-1897). Pullman, and industrialist and inventor.

SB. 30pp. 7 1/2 " x 10 1/4". Albion, New York. January 31, 1895. A booklet entitled "Pullman Universalist Church Dedicated Services" signed "zzcompliments of Geo M. Pullman" in an extremely large hand. Pullman dedicated the church in the name of his parents. The pages are free of defects and the condition is very fine. \$350-up

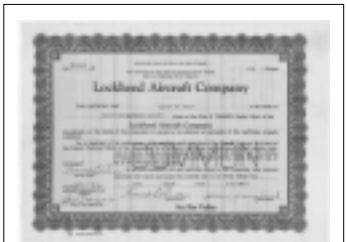


EDISON SIGNS MINUTES OF THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY DIRECTORS MEETING

* 79

DS. 4pp. (2 sheets). West Orange, New Jersey. S 1/2" x 11". November 11, 1925. Typed minutes of the meeting of the board of directors of the Edison Storage Battery Company, signed on page 4 by **THOMAS A. EDISON** and his son, **CHARLES**. The minutes concern routine topics such as the upcoming annual meetings for several of the Edison companies, and authorization for one of the Storage Battery Company officers to execute contracts with a number of firms, including well-known firms such as Standard Oil and International Nickel. **CHARLES EDISON** (1890 - 1969), Industrialist, New Jersey Governor, and Public Servant, was the son of Thomas A. Edison. While overshadowed by his father, Charles Edison was distinguished in his own right. During World War I he directed the manufacture of war materials, and later went on to become Secretary of the Navy (1939-1940) and Governor of New Jersey (1941-1944). Edison's father founded numerous companies and, during his active years, Charles Edison was heavily involved in many of these companies. Always active in public affairs, Edison gave generously of his time, and was trustee of numerous public foundations and institutions. At left, mounting strip where pages were attached in minutes book only very

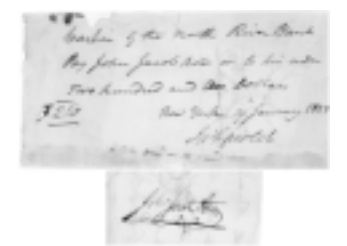
lightly affects edge text. Thomas Edison's dark signature is pristine, although the umbrella crosses his son's last name. Extremely Fine. \$600 - up



LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT COMPANY STOCK SIGNED BY ALLAN LOUGHEAD

* 80

1929. 1 shares of the Lockheed Aircraft Company. Green. Founded in 1926 by Allan Loughead and his brother Malcolm, the company was bought by Detroit Aircraft Corporation in 1929, only to have the parent corporation file for bankruptcy in 1932. During that same year, banks Robert and Courtland Gross bought Lockheed's assets and revived the company's business with the Electra, a twin-engined all metal airliner. The advent of World War II began the company's business as a defense contractor by beginning with the P-38 Lightning bomber and continues as a primary contractor for U.S. defense aircraft as Lockheed Martin Corporation. Allan Loughead (1889 - 1969) legally changed his last name to Lockheed in order that its spelling would match its pronunciation. He worked throughout World War II in aircraft design and development. Once when asked what he did during the early days of aviation, an elderly Lockheed responded "I survived". This piece offers a rare opportunity to acquire this legendary aviation pioneer on an important stock. Uncancelled and EF. \$1,750 - up



JOHN JACOB ASTOR ENDORSES A CHECK

* 81

JOHN JACOB ASTOR. 1pp. 3 1/4" x 6 1/2". New York. 1825. A check endorses by John Jacob Astor on the verso. The check states on the front: "Cashier of the North River Bank Pay John Jacob Astor or to his order Two hundred and ten dollars New York 19th January 1828 Ja. Fairler". The check has a cut cancellation that runs through part of Astor's signature, but affects little. There are chips to the upper and lower margins and some light ink-burn through, but the overall condition is fine. \$1,000 - up

THE CIVIL WAR



LIEUTENANT F.W. MEEK CO. G., 2ND REGIMENT LOUISIANA MILITIA * 82

A studio portrait of 3rd Lieutenant Meek by an unknown photographer, presumably from New Orleans prior to its occupation by Butler. Meek is uniformed in a regulation cut frock coat with two rows of buttons and appropriate Confederate bar insignia on the collar. A rectangular belt plate bears the familiar Louisiana motif of a pelican feeding her young. The sleeve braiding seems excessive for a junior company grade officer and may be 'militia' preference. The officer holds a slough hat and wears expensive high boots. The 2nd Regiment Louisiana Militia was attached to the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division from the late 1850's. The 1st Division was uniquely New Orleans and reflected the multinational flavor of this large cosmopolitan city. Some of the component units represented prestigious ante-bellum companies of long standing while others were transitory quickly absorbed into state service. A muster of the 1st Division taken on November 23, 1861 recorded an impressive force of nearly 25,000 men officially on the rolls with over 6,000 of these reported as "absent." The 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division of which no records remain is listed in a single source as largely "non-uniformed and unorganized," having already given up significant drafts of men to regiments organizing for state service. The entire 1st Division was able to muster only 2,000 effective, indifferently armed, and called into emergency service in February 1862 when Farragut threatened. With the fall of the city the organized Louisiana militia evaporated and all but ceased to exist by mid-1862. As such, the Meek photograph records a very small window in time when the organized city Militia was at its zenith. The paucity of records makes it impossible to know if Meek saw subsequent service or his fate \$500 - up



CONFEDERATE NAVAL OFFICERS

* 83

Extremely rare ambrotype of eight Confederate Naval Officers. One is wearing a Secession Badge on his right breast. This ambro came from a group of Confederate Naval items from the Norfolk Naval Yard. A wonderful and scarce naval image. Excellent condition. \$1,500 - up



GENERAL JOHN AARON RAWLINS * 84

General Grants AAG. Mounted cabinet photo, some cracking. \$250 - up



MAJOR WALTER V. CROUCH C.S., GIBSON'S BRIGADE, ARMY OF TENNESSEE

* 85

Immediate post-war portrait of a uniformed Major Walter V. Crouch by "Moses & Piffer, New Orleans" signed in the Major's hand and dated by him at "New Orleans 21

March 1866' with cancelled two-cent orange revenue stamp on verso. A native of New Orleans, most of Crouch's career was in regimental and brigade staff positions in Adam's and later Gibson's brigades of the Army of Tennessee. Given the chaotic state of affairs and the hobbled nature of communications in the western theater the student of the Army of Tennessee will have grasped that Commissary of Subsistence was not an enviable assignment. If soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia were perpetually short of critical rations, then the men in the Army of Tennessee soldiered on with fewer necessities and less likelihood of reliable supplies from their government and a corresponding greater reliance on "field expediency." It is known that entire regiments were detailed to supply manpower to harvest the fall crops just so the men might eat. Crouch entered Confederate service at Camp Moore, Louisiana on September 11, 1861 as a 2nd Lieutenant in Company H., 13th Louisiana Infantry. Perhaps realizing that his age and talents were better suited to staff work he was promoted to Captain and A.C.S. on November 22, 1861 and remained with the 13th at least until June 1863. An unknown observer writing from Corinth, Mississippi in March 1862 spoke of the 13th as a "hard-looking set composed of Irish, Dutch, Negroes, Spaniards, Mexicans and Italians with few or no Americans." Finding a common plate of food for this heterogeneous mix must have taxed Crouch to his utmost limits. The regiment fought valiantly at Shiloh and made three separate charges into the hell that became known as the "Hornet's Nest" costing them 157 of their number. Captain Crouch was among the fortunate wounded with a slight injury in the forehead. After Shiloh Crouch returned to his staff duties as Acting Brigade commissary in Adam's brigade and was promoted to major (Confederate States Army) in September 1863 in recognition of his efforts. When General Bison took command of the brigade prior to the Atlanta campaign Crouch was retained on staff in the same position. Major Crouch surrendered at the end of the war with the remnants of Gibson's brigade and took his parole on May 12, 1865. Nearly ten months later the ex-major posed for the photograph still in uniform with the visage of a defiant soldier. The CDV is crisp and clean with strong tones. The bottom corners have been trimmed for insertions into an album. Crouch's bold ink salutation covers the entirety of the back as if to underscore the strength of the personality. \$500 - up



JACKSONVILLE ALBUMEN

* 86

An outdoor Albumen View of Jacksonville, Florida Camp Scene by an anonymous photographer. A nearly six by six inch mounted albumen showing a row of sturdily constructed milled wooden barracks with soldiers lounging on the front porches. The man closest to the camera can be seen reading a newspaper while a next-door neighbor appears to be holding a banjo or guitar. Several other soldiers are armed with bayoneted muskets and appear further down the row. Beneath the view written in period ink is the name "William H. Lyons Jacksonville, Florida May 8, 1863." There is another line beneath this that is nearly illegible. Portions of northern coastal Florida were fairly early taken under Federal control and later served as staging area for troops bound for the interior of the Department of the Gulf. This William H. Lyons probably served in company H. of the 173rd New York with the photograph capturing some moment of brief transit before a detached element of the regiment returned to duty with the 19th Corps for operations against Port Hudson. The 173rd New York soldier is the only William Lyons found whose regiment served anywhere close to Jacksonville, Florida, itself a relatively obscure post not well documented in contemporary photographs. A candid outdoor view of a camp scene on the barren beaches of Florida taken long before it sunny popularity outweighed its reputation for uncomfortable humid heat, pestilence and malaria. \$500 - up



**WILLIAM M. MCMURRAY CO. E.,
32nd TENNESSEE WIA**

* 87

A pristine ninth-plate portrait view of Private McMurray wearing a gray waist length jacket with distinctive black collar and cuffs known to have been worn by several of the higher numbered Tennessee regiments (32nd, 45th, 51st). The 32nd fought at Chickamauga as part of Brig. General John C. Brown's

brigade. Alexander P. Stewart's division and advanced from breastworks into the Poe Field before being repulsed by a murderous Federal crossfire that "hailed" grape and canister. Private McMurray was among the wounded that returned safely of the brigade's prepared positions. A crystal clear ninth-plate ambrotype held in full leather case. \$650 - up



CONFEDERATE POW

* 88

A rare Confederate Prisoner of War CDV by Chicago Photographer "D.F. Brandon, Camp Douglas." An unidentified enlisted man poses for Brandon with a mixture of resignation and defiance in his demeanor. The unadorned uniform jacket is clear enough to see the rough texture of the cloth and the concave design of the buttons, though it is impossible to deduce a State. The black felt hat with a slight band around the edges of the brim is typical of early Confederate headgear. The private soldier is probably one of the early Tennessee captures from Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson where eight thousand were surrendered and sent North to unprepared camps in Springfield, Illinois, Chicago, and Indianapolis during the late winter/early spring of 1862. Their officers were segregated and shipped to Columbus, Ohio. About three thousand men were initially sent to Chicago and held at Camp Douglas then already in use as a training ground for Illinois regiments bound for the front. The camp initially lacked stockade walls to enclose the prisoners, but the necessary refinements were quickly put into place and Camp Douglas ultimately became the final destination for over 18,000 Confederate prisoners of war, mostly from the western theater. At its peak in camps given the better access to supplies, still, nearly 6,000 Confederates unaccustomed to frigid Northern winters died at Camp Douglas and were interned in nearby cemeteries. D.F. Brandon became the 'unofficial' camp photographer and the vast majority of his work was in the prisoner of war trade. It might be said that he had a captive audience. While other Chicago photographers competed in the City, Brandon moved his studio adjacent to Camp Douglas and re

lied upon the POW's, the camp guard, and the every changing numbers of Union regiments in training as his clientele. It is not surprising that Brandon's POW shots are found with more regularity than his view of Federal soldiers. Letter testify to the fact that a steady stream of packages from home supplied the captive Confederates with money and items for barter and even mention a trio "to the salon for a likeness." Brandon disappeared from the Chicago scene after the Civil War leaving as a legacy his highly sought after POW views. Of Camp Douglas nothing remains except a bronze statue in memory of Steven A. Douglas, the camp's namesake. In fact, the camp's location now bounded by Cottage Grove Avenue and the South Parkway and north form 36th Street to 31st street is a busy intersection. Some 6,000 Confederate graves from the time the camp was active were brought together in 1867 in Oak Woods Cemetery and later commemorated under a giant obelisk that is the largest Confederate War Memorial in the North. \$400 - up



GENERAL JOHN G. MITCHELL

* 89

Housed in a patriotic mat is this rare milk glass copy portrait of General John G. Mitchell of Ohio. Never a form of photography that saw widespread use in the United States, this image appears to be a copy of a previously published contemporary view of the General. It's reason for being is unknown. Mitchell, a native 'Buckeye', say early service as a junior officer under Rosecrans in West Virginia. In 1862 he orchestrated the Lt. Colonelcy of the 113th Ohio and later became the regiment's Colonel. Mitchell commanded a brigade at Chicamauga where he fought with distinction. He was curiously absent during the subsequent campaign at Chattanooga and did not rejoin his brigade until the eve of Atlanta campaign. Mitchell's brigade suffered heavily at Kennesaw and his performance until the end of the war was unassuming. After resigning his commission Mitchell returned to his law practice and several minor political appointments before passing away in 1894. The sixth-plate image though a probable copy shot, is a rarity and in ver fine condition. Housed in full gutta percha case. \$650 - up



PRIVATE CHARLES STRONG CSA

* 90

Private Charles Strong CSA 11th Mississippi Infantry KIA Gettysburg Private Charles Strong of Aberdeen, Mississippi graduated from KMI in 1858. Hew was ranked 21st out of twenty-three in his Junior class. His oration at commencement was ironically entitled "Permanency of the Republic Dependent on the Union of the People". Private Strong was the son of General Elisha Strong. He enlisted September 1, 1861 in Company L, 11th Mississippi Infantry. On July 3, 1863, Private Strong was Killed in Action during Pickett's charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. Private Strong fought in the following battles: Yorktown Siege (April - May 1862), Seven Days Battles (June 25 - July 1, 1862), Gaines' Mill (June 27, 1862), Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862), 2nd Bull Run (August 28 - 30, 1862), South Mountain (September 14, 1862), Antietam (September 17, 1862), and Gettysburg (July 1 - 3, 1863) Excellent Autographed Photo.

\$1,200 - up



35TH INFANTRY

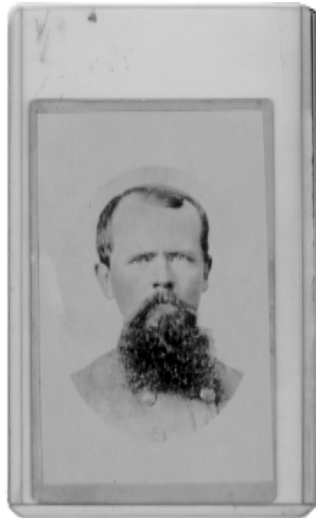
* 91

A rather intense portrait of a young cherub cheeked Union infantryman wearing the regulation black felt Hardee Hat and nine-button frock coat. This image was taken fairly early in the war—this young fellow probably had not yet "seen the elephant"—as his Hardee still has the correct shape and black with the side turned-up in the prescribed fashion. After a season's campaigning the same Hardee Hat would be reduced to an infinitely less identifiable slough hat. A mint sixth-plate housed in full leather case \$200 - up



CONFEDERATE

* 92
A very fine waist up view of a Reb Sergeant. Tinted cheeks with steely eyes. Excellent contrast. \$400 - up



36TH GEORGIA INFANTRY 1ST CONFEDERATE REGIMENT BELIEVED TO BE COLONEL GEORGE A. SMITH

* 93
Before much hard service had been undertaken the Confederate War Department redesignated the 36th as the 1st Confederate Regiment in January 1862. Later in the winter of 1862 Lt. Colonel Smith together with several companies of the 1st Confederate were ordered by General Bragg to Mobile where Smith took command of the small garrison of Fort Gaines guarding the approaches to Mobile Bay. For the remainder of the war the 1st Confederate was destined never to serve as a complete regiment, rather its companies were formed into separate battalions that ultimately saw service at Ft. Gaines and in the field with the Army of Colonel on November 25, 1862 and his responsibilities expanded to command of the lower bay defenses at Ft. Morgan. The companies gradually became the handlers of the fort's heavy guns, in effect trained artillerymen. Later in the spring this request was granted as Smith took field command of the 1st Confederate at Dalton, Georgia assigned to Steven's later Jackson's

Brigade in W.H.T. Walker's Division of Hardee's Corps. Smith was apparently in temporary command of Steven's Brigade when he was wounded and his horse killed on July 22, 1864 during Hood's hard driving but unsuccessful flank attack on McPherson. The wound required hospitalization and Smith was absent from his command when it was transferred to Bate's Division in September. The last 'Hurray' of the Army of Tennessee sounded at Franklin where the affected Hood threw his massed infantry at the entrenched Federals. Forty-year old Colonel George A. Smith must have been killed sometime during the late afternoon of November 30th as Bate's Division moved to assault a section of the main Union line held by Orlando Moore's brigade of Midwesterners. The battle field carnage was without precedent according to stunned survivors. Brigade's were reduced to the size of regiments and regiments to small companies in short order. The usual eyewitnesses to a fellow's demise were often nonexistent and it was Impossible for the Confederate that many casualties from Franklin went unrecorded in the general disorganization the army after Nashville. Still, two separate sources corroborate that Co. Smith fell that day. Nothing more is recorded. \$650 - up



STUDIOUS CONFEDERATE CAVALRYMAN

* 94
A wonderfully posed, early war-date 1/6th plate ruby-red ambrotype of a young cavalry trooper who is wearing short five button jacket, private purchase black felt hat, knee-high cavalry boots and most unusually-thin wire rimmed glasses. To add to the look he is sporting a huge bow tie and the photographer has nicely tinted the young man's cheeks pink and his buttons gold. Seldom are images of Confederate troopers encountered with the sitter having such a clean-cut appearance about them and our sitter appears as if he has just left the classroom at some prestigious Southern university to fight in the war. The image is protected by brass mat, frame and glass; and is housed in a full leatherette case, that is split at the spine. A haunting image leaving us to wonder whether he survived the conflict. Negligible scratches in the emulsion, else overall very good to near fine. \$1,000 - up



48TH GEORGIA BELIEVED TO BE COL. WILLIAM GIBSON "POW"

* 95
A lawyer and a Judge in Augusta, Georgia. When he joined as a Private on March 4, 1862 and one day later was promoted to Colonel. Gibson was wounded four times and captured once. He was wounded at Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg and at Gettysburg when he was captured. On April 9, 1865 he surrendered along with the 48th Georgia at Appomattox. A magnificent Double Armed Confederate Officer taken on the Battlefield at Sharpsburg. Ink I'ded on the back of photo. \$4,500 - up



FIVE CONFEDERATES-GEORGIA

* 96
An exceedingly rare group portrait of five Confederate Non-Commissioned Officers with a "Rasbury & Prohitt, LaGrange, Ga." Imprint. This view is a wartime copy shot probably taken from an original ambrotype and demonstrates strong clarity and superb condition as a unique example of Southern photography on paper. The five soldiers wear a typical militia pattern gray uniform with black piping on the collar, epaulettes and cuffs. Trousers are matching with broad black stripes. This uniform probably represents something unique to one of Georgia's pre-war militia company's as it does not conform to either the February 15, 1861 or revised July 17, 1861 clothing regulations set forth by the State. At least three Corporals and one First Sergeant are identifiable by their chevrons. Oral tradition relates, "This CDV was removed from the Chisholm/Norcross family album from Decatur, GA. Under this photo written on album page was the name Ernest Chisholm. The album was obtained from the Graham George estate, Decatur, Georgia." A cursory review of the Georgia rosters did not locate a single soldier with the name of "Ernest Chisholm," nor are there any "Chisholm's" recorded from Decatur County. There are,

however, two soldiers with the last name of "George" who enlisted from Decatur County and served in the same regiment, Company d, of the 7th Georgia. One soldier is Private Berry A. George who enlisted on April 16, 1862 and was discharged in August of the same year. The other soldier is Corporal Edward George who enlisted in August 1861 and was killed in action at 2nd Manassas on August 30, 1862. Except trimmed corners allowing for insertion into an album the CDV is in mint condition, as flawless as they come. Any Confederate photography on paper must be considered in the rare category, particular a fine early group shot like this one. \$400 - up



NATTY HAired UNION SOLDIER SMOKING A PIPE

* 97
A 1/6th plate tintype of a fierce looking Union private wearing a shell jacket that appears to be devoid of buttons. We know that this is a shell jacket because of the high collar and clasp that attaches the collar closed. Obviously relaxed in the image our sitter rolled back the

coat's opening and placed a finely carved human-head pipe in his mouth. The image is protected by a brass mat, frame and glass; and is housed in a half leatherette case. Minor bends with some small pieces of emulsion faked off, else very good. \$125-up



GEORGIA PARDS FROM DALTON
* 98

A sentimental sixth-plate ruby ambrotype that captures the fragile bonds of comradeship between two obvious friends against the backdrop of pending war. Written inside the case in period pencil are the simple words, "This likeness was taken May the 15th, 1861. Wm. J. Hoyt & John Mahaffy." The two are shown wearing identical stylized battle shirts (note the pleated sleeves) and military kepis. Mahaffy, on the right, sports a large patriotic succession badge perhaps worn in recognition of an official "say of fasting and prayer" called for by the Confederate Congress meeting in Montgomery on May 14, 1861. While their native state of Georgia had left the Union nearly four months before (on January 19, 1861), the creation of Davis' Confederacy was still a measured affair. Later that week Tennessee would be admitted on May 16 followed by North Carolina 17th and Arkansas on the 18th. It is likely that this image depicts Hoyt and Mahaffy's early service together as members of the Jackson Artillery (Capt. G.A. Due) that was first organized for the state service in May 1861. The Battery was 1862 at which point the two friends parted ways. Private Hoyt stayed with the reorganize "for the war" on March 17, 1862 at which point the two friends parted ways. Private Hoyt stayed with the reorganized Battery that subsequently became part of Captain Massenburg's Battalion. Georgia Light artillery before transferring as Massenburg's Battery to Montgomery's Battalion (then renamed the 14th Battalion, Georgia Artillery). These organizations had dissolved by October 1862. Massenburg's Battery finally was assigned to Robertson's Battalion of Reserve artillery in which it remained until the close of hostilities. The need to garrison coastal and river fortifications coupled with the persistent lack of draft animals kept much of the Confederate artillery in the Deep South from active field service with the main armies. Having trained artillerists and guns (but few horsed) the Reserve Battalions of artillery evolved into static organizations that were parceled out to Department commanders on an "as needed" basis. **Private William Hoyt, still with his command, is**

recorded as having surrendered at Citronella, Alabama on May 4, 1865, part of General Richard Taylor's army in Louisiana. Private John Mahaffy evidently joined the infantry and is found on the roster of the 66th Georgia organized at Macon during the fall of 1863. Having sustained crippling casualties during the Chattanooga-Atlanta fighting the remnants of the 66th were consolidated with the 1st Confederate (Georgia) Infantry Regiment in September 1864. **Mahaffy, who displays the patriotic badge in the ambrotype, had a change of heart after surviving Atlanta and was reported as a "deserter from the rebel army" on the rolls of the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky dated September 1, 1864.** He took the Oath of Allegiance on September 28, 1864 and in accordance with policy was sent north across the Ohio River to be released early in October 1864. Many ex-Confederates who took the Oath under these circumstances soon found employment with the United States Regular Cavalry on the far reaches of the western frontier. **One is left to contemplate whether the two parads from Cobb County Georgia ever met again, and if so, did the friendship remain eternal?** A magnificently identified image reflecting the bonds forged of 1861. The ambrotype is in perfect condition except for a ring of tarnish that is more patina that distracting. Housed in its original unrepaired composition cases.

\$750 - up



UNION OFFICER WITH A LIT CIGAR AND READY FOR WAR
* 99

: A great CDV size tintype of a young cavalry 2nd lieutenant who is cradling a cavalry sword in his lap and wearing a four-button sack coat. The photographer has whimsically tinted the tip of the cigar gold to show that it is lit, as well as having tinted the pants blue and the shoulder boards, buttons along with parts of the sword gold. Bordered by a brass mat the image shows signs of not being protected by glass for over a 130 years. Some slight bends with wear affecting the emulsion, overall good to very good. \$125 - up



* 100

GRZZLEY UNION CORPORAL: A 1/9th plate ruby-red ambrotype of a seasoned Union veteran who is sitting and wearing an opened frock coat and vest with watch chain hanging from a button. The sitter's cheeks have been nicely tinted red by the photographer. The image is protected by a brass mat (that bears a great patriotic design showing cannons, United States flags and reads: "Constitution and Union"), frame and glass and is housed in a full leatherette case that is partially splitting at the spine. Overall near fine condition.

\$250 - up



* 102

JOHN H. MORGAN (1825-1864) Confederate brigadier general best known for his raids in Kentucky and Ohio who was killed by a lone Yankee soldier in 1864. A nice war-date CDV of a bust view of the Morgan in his Confederate general's uniform. Published by Anthony, New York in 1862. Some minor soiling and stains, else very good. \$250 - up



WINFIELD SCOTT

* 103

CDV. Backstamp J. Gurney & Son, Broadway, N.Y. \$125 - up



JOHN C. FREMONT CDV

* 104

CDV. Backstamp "Published by E. Anthony, New York from Photographic Negative in Brady's National Portrait Gallery" \$150 - up

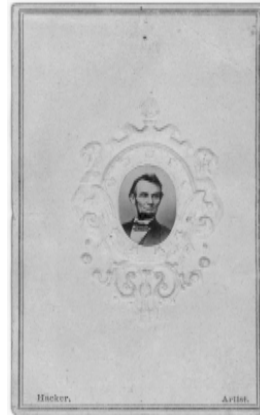


ULYSESS S. GRANT

* 105
CDV. "Major-General Ulysses S. Grant"
Back Stamped Charles Taber & Co., New
Bedford Mass. \$150 - up



* 108
The last Likeness of The President and his
son Thaddeus. No backstamp. \$100 - up



* 111
Lincoln Portrait. Backstamp "Photograph
at 80 Washington Street, Providence, R.I."
Negatives Preserved. Ornate embossed
border design. Fine. \$250 - up



**A CHOICE SHERMAN SIGNED
CABINET PHOTO IN HIS FULL
GENERAL'S UNIFORM**

* 113
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (1820-1891)
Union major general who brought the idea
of "total war" to the South and helped crush
the rebellion by marching to the sea. A great
4" x 6" cabinet card signed twice with rank
shows the famous general in his full
general's uniform with arms folded and
looking sternly away from the camera. Pub-
lished by Sarony, New York. An inscrip-
tion on the verso reads, in full: "To Miss.
Connie L. Mickle with compliments of W.T.
Sherman General. New York March 11,
1889". Interestingly, Connie was the daugh-
ter of one of Sherman's trusted staff officers,
William H. Mickle who served with the
general towards the end of the war. Very
minor foxing affects the field above
Sherman's portrait, and one 1/4" crease af-
fects mount, otherwise near fine. Included
in the lot is a chest-up cabinet card portrait
of Connie Mickle published by Hargrave &
Gubelman, New York. \$1,500 - up



ULYSESS S. GRANT

* 106
CDV. Back stamped "Lieutenant-General
U.S. Grant. " No maker indicated.
\$150 - up



* 109
CDV. Lincoln Portrait from a photograph.
Fine. \$150 - up



**GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN
BENEFITS SICK AND WOUNDED
SOLDIERS**

* 112
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN (1826-1885)
Union major general and twice commander
of the Army of the Potomac. A wonderful
war-date CDV signed on the bottom of the
mount: "Geo. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen.
U.S.A." and shows the general in a Napo-
leon style pose from the knees up, wearing
a major general's uniform and holding his
sword. Published by Anthony from Brady
negative, New York. The image is loosely
attached to a thin paper mount that reads, in
another hand, in full: "New York Metro-
politan Fair April 1864. For the benefit of
Sick & Wounded Soldiers". Two tiny pin
holes are present at the top of the mount
with minor spotting affecting the image,
overall very good to fine. \$1,250 - up



AN OFFICER AND HIS HORSE

* 107
CDV taken of an artwork image of an officer
and his horse. Backstamp T. L. Divers, Pho-
tographer, St. Louis. \$25 - up

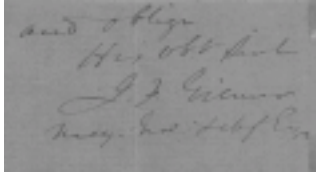


**ARTWORK CDV OF LINCOLN
AND HIS FAMILY**

* 110
The classic scene from an artwork. No
backstamp. Fine. \$25 - up

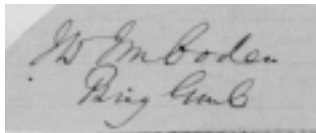


LINCOLN MOURNING BUTTONS
* 114
[LINCOLN FUNERAL]. A pair of brass
mourning buttons taken from a mourning
banner worn during Lincoln's funeral. Both
remain on the original black fabric that they
were attached to. A nice Lincoln item. Fine.
\$250 - up



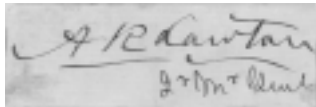
JEREMY FRANCIS GILMOUR

* 115
JEREMY FRANCIS GILMOUR (1818 - 1883). Confederate Major General. A. S. Johnston's Chief Engineer. Wounded at Shiloh. Considered the finest military engineer of the Confederacy. 4 3/4" x 2 1/4". Closing of a letter signed with rank "and oblige, His Obt. Sev., J. F. Gilmour, Maj. Genl. & Chf. Eng." A highly desirable Confederate autograph. On blue paper and in Excellent condition. \$1,000 - up



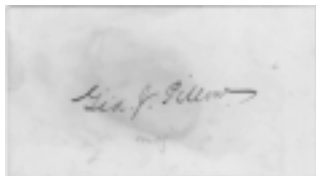
JOSEPH D. IMBODEN CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 116
JOSEPH D. IMBODEN (1823 - 1895) Confederate General who served under Stonewall Jackson, severely wounded in the Seven Days campaign. 2 1/2" x 1" mounted to a larger sheet measuring 3" x 6" overall. Cut signature with rank. "JD Imboden Brig Genl." In excellent condition. \$400 - up



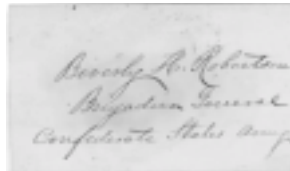
ALEXANDER R. LAWTON CUT SIGNATURE

* 117
ALEXANDER R. LAWTON (1818 - 1896). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought with distinction at Cedar Mountain, 2nd Manassas. Severely wounded at Dunkard Church during the Battle of Sharpsburg. Cut signature. 2 7/8" x 1" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/8" x 2" overall. "A. R. Lawton". Some light glue residue. Fine. \$250 - up



GIDEON J. PILLOW SIGNED CARD

* 118
GIDEON PILLOW (1806 - 1878). Confederate Brigadier General. A former law ner of James K. Polk, Pillow was second comd Donelson. He was relieved of his command for his inept handling of the surrender. Signed card. 2 7/8" x 1 5/8". "Gid. J. Pillow". Some very light toning at center. Otherwise, fine. \$100 - up



BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON

* 119
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON (1827 - 1910). Confederate Brigadier General. Served with Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley campaign and Longstreet at Knoxville. Surrendered with Johnston on April 25, 1865. Card signed with rank. 3 3/4" x 2 1/4". "Beverly H. Robertson, Brigadier General, Confederate States Army" Boldly signed and Very Fine. \$250 - up



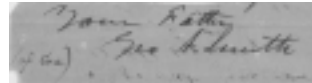
DAVID A. WEISIGER CUT SIGNATURE

* 120
DAVID A. WEISIGER (1818 - 1899). Confederate Brigadier General. Severely wounded at 2nd Manassas, fought with distinction at the Battle of the Crater. Weisiger was present at John Brown's hanging. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter and tipped to another sheet. 3 1/4" x 1 3/4". "Respectfully, D. A. Weisiger". \$100 - up



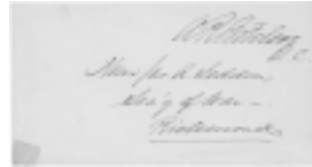
MANSFIELD LOVELL

* 121
MANSFIELD LOVELL (1822 - 1884) Confederate Major General. Commanded New Orleans but was forced to surrender due to a lack of troops and supplies. 3 1/2" x 2 3/4". Cut signature from a document mounted to a card. "M Lovell" Very Fine. \$150 - up

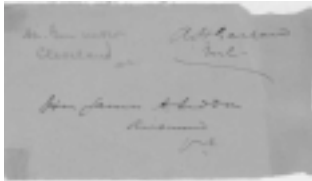


CUT SIGNATURE OF COLONEL GEORGE A. SMITH

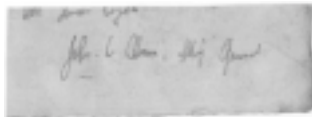
* 122
GEORGE A. SMITH. Colonel of the 1st Confederate Infantry, later Commanded Fort Gaines. 4" x 2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "Your Father, Geo. A. Smith". Fine. \$50 - up



* 123
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER (1815 - 1892). Confederate Congressman. Served on numerous committees as well as on the staff of Stonewall Jackson and Jeb Stuart. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining in one corner from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



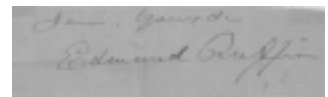
* 124
AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND (1832 - 1899). Youngest member of the Confederate Congress. Front panel of an envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Small loss of paper in upper right corner above signature. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Fine. \$125 - up



* 125
JONNY L. CLEM (1851-1937) "The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga" One of the Union's youngest foot soldiers who at Chickamauga shot and killed a Confederate officer. Later he obtained the rank of major general and retired from the army as the last man active in army service who had fought during the Civil War. A nice clipped signature, on blue paper, in full: "with sincere regards, John L. Clem, Maj. General". Removed from a letter, closely cut with the tops of the letters of the complimentary closing being affected. Some light soiling, else very good. \$200 - up



* 126
ETHELBERT BARKSDALE (1824 - 1893). Confederate Congressman. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



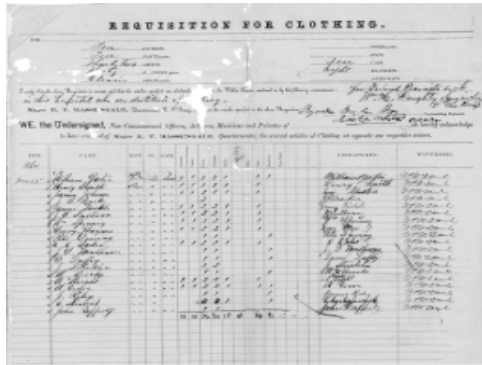
EDMUND RUFFIN CUT SIGNATURE

* 127
EDMUND RUFFIN (1794 - 1865). Secessionist. An ardent supporter of the Confederate cause, Ruffin was among one of the first, if not the first to fire a shot at Fort Sumter. Upon the collapse of the Confederate army and with the realization of the South's loss, Ruffin committed suicide in June of 1865. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter on blue paper. 4 1/2" x 1 5/8". "I am, yours, Edmund Ruffin" Fine. \$750 - up



MARCUS J. WRIGHT FORAGE DOCUMENT SIGNED AS BRIGADIER GENERAL

* 128
 Marcus Joseph Wright, aged 91, who held the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, died December 27, 1922 at his home in Washington, D.C. He was the author of a number of histories and memoirs of the South. Since 1878 he had been an agent for the War Department for the collection of military papers. "He was born at Purdy, Tennessee, and had practiced law in that State. He was one of the foremost writers on the Confederate side of the Civil War, and had contributed fifty sketches of Southern commanders to Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography. With General A. L. Long, he prepared "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee," and has written half a dozen other books dealing with United States Military history." \$400 - up



UNION PRISONERS RECRUITED TO BECOME CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS E.S.

REQUISITION FOR CLOTHING WAR HOSPITAL AUGUSTA GEORGIA NOVEMBER 2, 1864

* 129

Clothing Nineteen Union Prisoners Recruited to Become Confederate Soldiers Truly one of the most unique pieces of Civil War History, unknown until now. Knowledge on this subject is fleeting can not well document to say the least. Volumes could be written about this particular document. It's discovery and importance to History cannot be overstated. Surgeon Brown state "For federal Recruits sick in this Hospital who are destitute of clothing. They need Jackets, pants, shirts, drawers, shoes, caps and blankets.

The plan to recruit federal prisoners form the hellholes of the south seems audacious, if not incredible given the widespread knowledge and well published reputation of the camps given by eyewitnesses. It also speaks to the level of desperation that the Confederacy had fallen in order to meet the manpower needs of the armies in the field, particularly in the west. One is left to contemplate the idea that Confederate authorities actually convinced themselves that the plan might bear fruit. The idea to recruit "malcontents" as well as "Irish foreigners" from behind the wall of the prisons seems to have germinated with Colonel J.G. O'Neil of the 10th Tennessee sometime after the fall of Atlanta and while the Army sought to reorganize itself under General Hood. The 10th Tennessee of William Bates Division had suffered proportionally in 1863- 64 taking sever losses, notably at Chickamauga, and was but a ghost of its former self after Atlanta. Whether O'Neil first thought to gather fellow Irishmen from the camps and ended up recruiting the "more discontented" as an afterthought is unknown. What is certain is that by early September O'Neil had kicked the idea up the chain of command and had the concurrence of his superiors including General Bates and the Army Commander, General Hood. Thus General Hood issued Special Field Order No. 130, dated October 11, 1864, that director Colonel O'Neil and Captain Henry Rice to proceed to Millen, Georgia and such points as they deem necessary for the recruitment of Federal Prisoners. Andersonville was to be the principle prison for Recruitment. Colonel O'Neil then issued General Orders to officers of the 10th Tennessee Infantry who either had been wounded and declared unfit for field service or who no longer had a command. These officers were detailed for special duty to recruit Federal Prisoner. At least ten officers from the 10th Tennessee and two from the fifteenth would ultimately be detailed. Thus the recruitment began. Undoubtedly many of these men weighted their circumstances and found the prospect of Confederate service more tolerable than life inside the stockade. The exact number of Federal Prisoners recruited and equipped probably will never be known. At this point the troops had to join Hood's Army on their march to Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. With General Hood's defeat at Nashville, remnants of his army crossed the Tennessee River on December 25, 1864. On December 28, 1864 at Egypt Station in Mississippi, Lt. Colonel Burke and 253 former Federal Prisoners who were recruited at Andersonville Prison were captured by General Benjamin Grierson's Troops, Thus bringing to a conclusion a most unusual chapter in the history of the Confederacy. Signed by all nineteen soldiers and Wm. H. Doughty as Surgeon in charge one signing with an X mar. \$5,000 - up

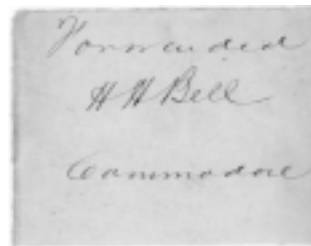


HOWELL COBB SIGNED TWICE AS MAJOR GENERAL

* 130

HOWELL COBB. (nephew of Howell Cobb [1772-1818]), a Representative from Georgia; born at "Cherry Hill," Jefferson County, Ga., September 7, 1815; moved with his father to Athens, Ga., in childhood; was graduated from Franklin College (then a part of the University of Georgia), at Athens in 1834; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Athens, Ga., in 1836; solicitor general of the western judicial circuit of Georgia 1837-1841; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth and to the three succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1851); chairman, Committee on Mileage (Twenty-eighth Congress); Speaker of the House of Representatives (Thirty-first Congress); Governor of Georgia 1851-1853; elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress (March 4, 1855-March 3, 1857); Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Buchanan and served from March 6, 1857, to December 10, 1860, when he resigned; chairman of the convention of delegates from the seceded States which assembled in Montgomery, Ala., on February 24, 1861, to form a Confederate Government; appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate Army February 13, 1862, and promoted to major general September 9, 1863; surrendered at Macon, Ga., April 20, 1864; died in New York City October 9, 1868; interment in Oconee Cemetery, Athens, Clarke County, GA

\$400 - up



* 131

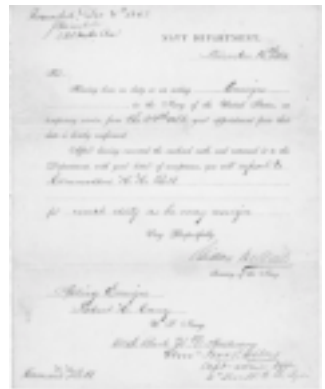
HENRY H. BELL (1808-1868) Union naval commodore who commanded the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron and took formal possession of New Orleans after its fall by raising the United States flag over that city's Custom House. He latter drowned in Japan after falling overboard. A great war-date signature "Forwarded, H. H. Bell Commodore", [n.p.] [n.d.]. Removed from larger document. Overall very good. \$125 - up



CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S SWEETHEART HAS BROTHER IN THE UNION ARMY

* 132

War-date Confederate soldier's letter, in pencil, 3pp., 7 3/4"x 4" letter sheet, (likely the only paper he could get), Leesburg, Jan. 25, 1862, in which 1st Sgt. Robert Isbell, Co. B, 2nd Va. Cavalry, writes his sister Anna, in part: "...the weather is so bad that the Yankees ant cross the river to amuse us a little. We expect to have a grand time of it as soon as the weather gets so that the Yankees can advance. I am very sorry to hear of our defeat in Ky. I hope our troops there will meet with better success the next time...My sweet heart has two single sisters. Her father is dead. She has two brothers in the Southern Army and one in the Northern. Please send the enclosed letters to M. J. She wrote for a ring I had of hers ...I forgot to say that my sweetheart is a strict member of the Episcopal Church...". Also included is a copy of Isbell's serve record. Isbell joined the regiment in May 1861 and served faithfully throughout the war. Raising to the rank of 2nd lieutenant, he was eventually wounded at Todd's Tavern during May 1864. Very good. \$250 - up



* 133

GIDEON WELLES (1802-1878) The North's secretary of the navy under Lincoln. A nice war-date partly-printed D.S. "Gideon Welles" 1p. 4to., Navy Department, Nov. 16, 1863 concerning the appointment of Acting Master Robert H. Carey to command the Bark W. G. Anderson in the Gulf of Mexico, in part: "...you will report to Commodore H.H. Bell for such duty as he may assign...". Incidentally, Carey served faithfully throughout the war sailing the Southern coast from South Carolina to Texas and is mentioned several times in the Official Records of the Navy. Minor soiling with folds, otherwise very good. \$200 - up

AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE AND HIGHLY INTERESTING ACCOUNTING OF DEAD SOLDIERS CLOTHING FOR TWO CONFEDERATE PRIVATES

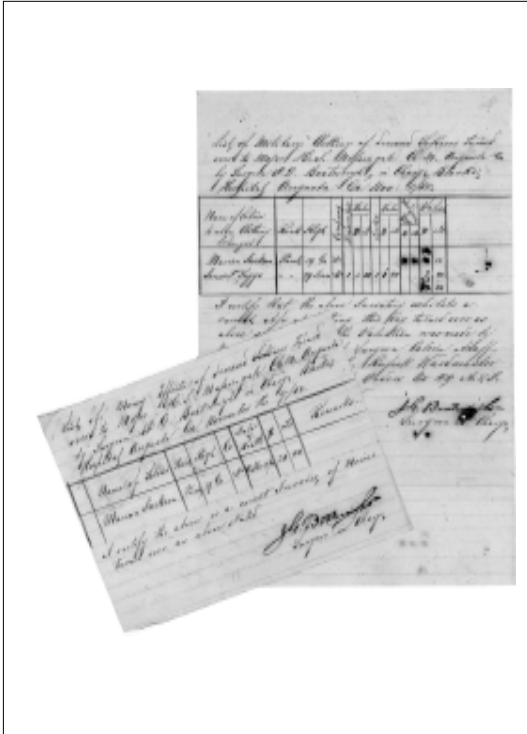
* 134

Pvt. Marion Jackson, 29th GA and Pvt. Samuel Juggs, 49th TN. Two related documents written in long hand conforming the General Orders No. 80. And 49 that account or the effects to two expired Confederate soldiers from the wards of Blackie General hospital, Augusta, Georgia, dated November 1, 1864 and officially endorsed in the hand of John G. Boatwright, "Surgeon in Charge." The Confederate Adjutant and inspector-General promulgated General Order No. 80 on October 30, 1862 which, in part, required "Surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of military hospitals" to formally inventory the personal effects of their deceased charges, including money, and forward a mandatory descriptive list with any "certificate" directly to the "Second Auditor of the Treasury of the Confederate States" for disposition. A concurrent directive under

General Order No. 49 (amended under G.O. No. 93, July 30, 1863) had required that the "appraisal of deceased soldiers' clothing shall be made after it has been washed and put in condition by the quartermaster." This unusual pair of documents provides a textbook example of the regulations in force. Importantly, the clear implication is that government issue clothing turned over to the surgeon in charge was routinely refurbished and then reissued in the Confederate army. The documents attest to the fact that clothing belonging to Private Juggs was properly turned over to the quartermaster, Major Henry T. Massengale, by John Boatwright, the "Surgeon in Charge" in accordance with standing regulations. As the "\$3.00" valuation for Private Juggs includes only "drawers and socks" and no other items of military uniform it may be surmised that the scant articles had been issued for hospital use and were simply being brought back into inventory via the quartermaster's authority. No government clothing is listed for Private Jackson suggesting that his garments (whatever they were) were items of personal property or commutation, therefore not subject to the standard bureaucratic procedure. However, Private Jackson died leaving \$20.00 cash that Surgeon Boatwright correctly accounted for in the second document (G.O. No. 80) labeled and "invoice of monies." Ostensibly, the "invoice" and funds would be retained by Richmond pending a claim by Samuel Jackson's legal heir. Fortunately the names of the deceased privates, Juggs and Jackson, are not completely faceless. Confederate service records provide some fragmentary information that conveys a sense of their vitality. Both Juggs and Jackson were veteran soldiers who died at Blackie Hospital at Augusta in late October 1864, part of the large contingent of sick and wounded dispersed to various locations during the evacuation of the massive Atlanta hospital complex before the city's capitulation. Neither man can be confirmed as a battle casualty and, in fact, both men are recorded as having been hospitalized as early as February 1864. Pvt. Jackson with "diarrhea and chronic emaciation with debility" Pvt. Juggs with an undisclosed infirmity that kept him from returning to duty until May 3, 1864. Both men were early to the colors and had already seen extensive campaigning with the Army of Tennessee. Marion Jackson joined Company D., 29th Georgia Infantry on August 1, 1861 and survived the fighting around Vicksburg, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga before being declared unfit by a medal board on February 23, 1864 and granted sixty days home furlough to recover. Jackson was too sick to travel and spent the summer in an Atlanta hospital before transferring to Blackie on October 7, 1864 where he died from the lingering effects of disease on October 20, 1864. Private James T. Juggs mustered into Company D., 49th Tennessee Infantry on December 10, 1861 and was taken prisoner with his regiment when Fort Donelson fell on February 16, 1862. Juggs was sent to Camp Douglas in Chicago before being exchanged returned to Vicksburg on September 5, 1862. The 49th Tennessee participated in the Vicksburg campaign at Jackson, Mississippi and the Atlanta fighting. Juggs was confined to the hospital on February 14, 1864 for an unknown ailment but had recovered sufficiently to return to duty in May just as the battle for Atlanta was starting. This suggests that Samuel Juggs could have

been wounded sometime during the summer though he is not listed as such. Quartermaster Massengale took possession of Private Juggs' effects on November 1, 1864 with the exact date of his death going unrecorded. Of Henry T. Massengale much has already been written about his lengthy service with the Army of Tennessee Quartermaster Department and the voluminous archive that he kept. The esteemed Dr. John G. Boatwright was appointed Assistant Surgeon from Virginia on September 13, 1861 and promoted to Surgeon on December 12, 1862 while serving in the hospital at Culpepper, Virginia. In January 1863 he was transferred to Farmville Hospital and later to Lynchburg, Virginia. Boatwright was then assigned to the burgeoning Atlanta complex and ultimately to Blackie Hospital in Augusta on October 4, 1864 as Surgeon in Charge. We are able to extract from this fine pair of documents a number of interrelated, indeed multi-dimensional, historical details that collectively offer a fresh perspective of the Army of Tennessee. The condition of both documents is exceptional, the full sheet exhibiting some minor period ink stains and corrections with numerals deliberately crossed out inside the hand drawn box of columns and rows.

\$5,000 - up

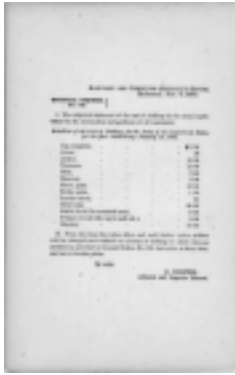


KUKLUX TRIALS IN RECONSTRUCTION SOUTH CAROLINA

* 135

A highly unusual, important, and by its very nature, incredibly scarce compilation of the transcripts of the court testimony in trials given by the Federal government, entitled: "Proceedings in the Klux trials at Columbia, S.C., in the United States Circuit Court, November Term, 1871". This massive compilation of Court testimony, comprehensively indexed by subject, was printed by the State Government printers, and evidently intended to provide a readily accessible record of the proceedings. In over 800 pages of testimony almost entirely provided by the Klan's victims and former members now testifying for the Federal Government, the Klan is shown to be far different from the romanticized image portrayed in such works as "Birth of a Nation". Instead, we are provided with numerous graphic descriptions of a loosely organized gang of sadistic thugs who engaged in almost every conceivable form of crime, including but not limited to larceny, savage whippings and beatings, the burning of houses, barns, and other property, shootings, hangings, and rape. In one example, a black woman testifies that when the Klan broke into her house and found her husband absent, three of them drug her into the street and raped her. Though robed and hooded, she recognized all of them and gave their names to the court. These trials were brought about as a result of charges made against Klan members by the Federal Government, accusing Klan members of participating in a conspiracy to deprive newly freed blacks of their civil rights, in particular the right to vote. In the testimony given by former Klansmen it becomes clear that this was indeed one of the Klan's overriding objectives, as blacks thought to be active in politics, particularly those belonging to an organization of Radical Republicans known as the Union League, were singled out for punishment. Another overriding concern of the Klan was that blacks were being given rifles by the government and organized into militia units. In every home that they visited, the Klansmen searched for weapons and warned the occupants against voting Republican. It is interesting to note that the legislation the federal Government used in prosecuting these cases would be revived nearly one hundred years later to be used against the Klan during the Civil rights movement of the 1960's. This book, which is absolutely fascinating to read, was a local government publication with limited production, and it is likely that few copies have survived to the present day. It was hard bound in the nineteenth century, and except for soiling and wear on the title page, which originally served as the books cover, is in very good condition.

\$500 - up



THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT SETS THE COST OF CLOTHING FOR ITS SOLDIERS

* 136

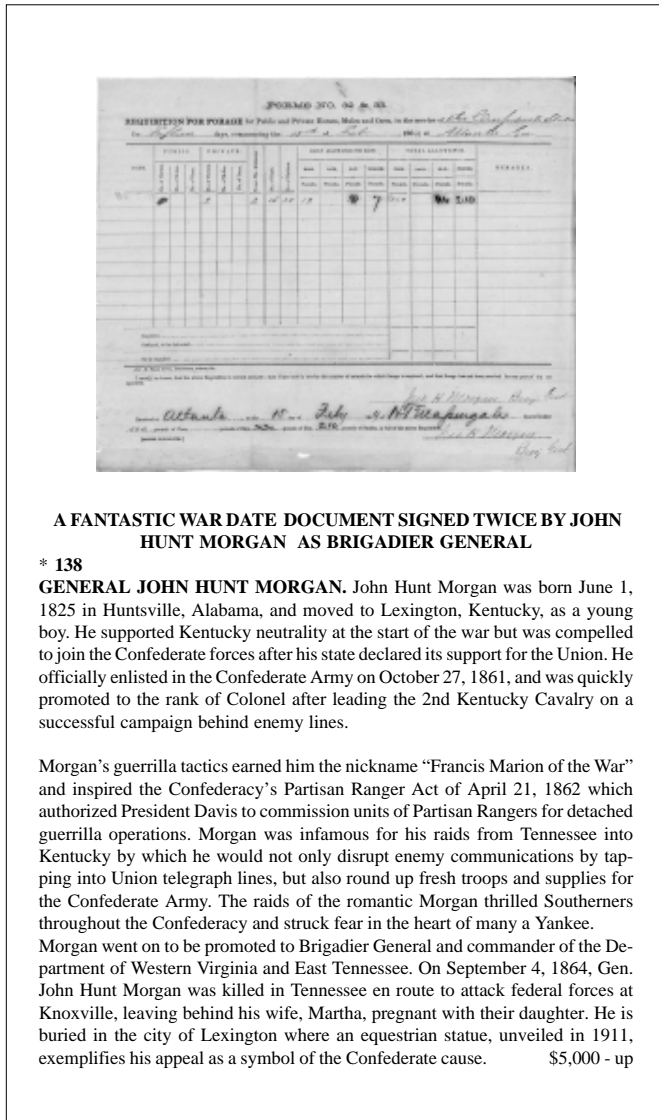
A great Confederate imprint, being a 1p. 8vo., circular of General Orders No. 146, Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1863, ordering that: "...for the information and guidance of all concerned...for the year commencing January 1st, 1864...soldiers will be charged and credited on account of clothing...these rates, and *not* at invoice prices...caps, ~~complete~~...\$200...trousers...\$1200...blanket...\$1000...". An itemized list of thirteen essential pieces of clothing for the Confederate soldier are listed and gives an intriguing look at what the government considered fair market value during a time of rapid inflation throughout the South. Perhaps and more importantly, this circular was issued as a means of countering the high cost of clothing in the civilian market. One example shows that the soldier was to be charged \$10.00 for shoes and contemporary resources indicate that private merchants were selling these same shoes for double and triple the government listed prices. Overall very good to near fine. \$125 - up



* 137

A SCARCE WAR DATE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY CONFEDERATE GENERAL B. D. FRY WHO LED A BRIGADE DURING PICKETT'S CHARGE

BIRKETT DAVENPORT FRY (1822 - 1891). Led a brigade at Gettysburg during Pickett's Charge. DS. 1 page. Oct. 1864. 17 1/2" x 12". Signed as Brigadier General while Commanding Post. Partly-printed acknowledgement signed by six soldiers acknowledging their receipt of pay. It is interesting to note that one is listed as a conscript. A choice document signed by Fry. Couple of folds and in Excellent condition. \$2,000 - up

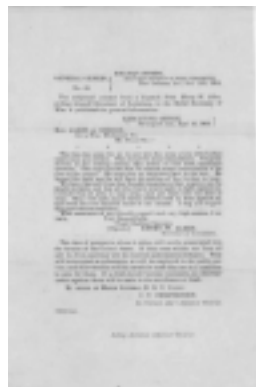


A FANTASTIC WAR DATE DOCUMENT SIGNED TWICE BY JOHN HUNT MORGAN AS BRIGADIER GENERAL

* 138

GENERAL JOHN HUNT MORGAN. John Hunt Morgan was born June 1, 1825 in Huntsville, Alabama, and moved to Lexington, Kentucky, as a young boy. He supported Kentucky neutrality at the start of the war but was compelled to join the Confederate forces after his state declared its support for the Union. He officially enlisted in the Confederate Army on October 27, 1861, and was quickly promoted to the rank of Colonel after leading the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry on a successful campaign behind enemy lines.

Morgan's guerrilla tactics earned him the nickname "Francis Marion of the War" and inspired the Confederacy's Partisan Ranger Act of April 21, 1862 which authorized President Davis to commission units of Partisan Rangers for detached guerrilla operations. Morgan was infamous for his raids from Tennessee into Kentucky by which he would not only disrupt enemy communications by tapping into Union telegraph lines, but also round up fresh troops and supplies for the Confederate Army. The raids of the romantic Morgan thrilled Southerners throughout the Confederacy and struck fear in the heart of many a Yankee. Morgan went on to be promoted to Brigadier General and commander of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. On September 4, 1864, Gen. John Hunt Morgan was killed in Tennessee en route to attack federal forces at Knoxville, leaving behind his wife, Martha, pregnant with their daughter. He is buried in the city of Lexington where an equestrian statue, unveiled in 1911, exemplifies his appeal as a symbol of the Confederate cause. \$5,000 - up



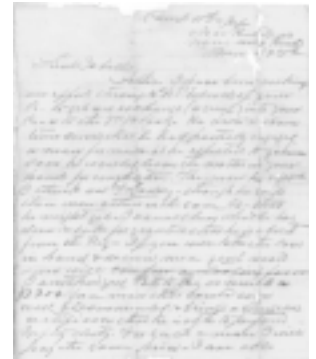
CONFEDERATE GOVERNOR DECLARES THAT THE SLAVES THEMSELVES CAUSED THE WAR

* 139

A fascinating Union imprint, being a 1p. 8vo., circular of General Orders No. 58, New

Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1864 issued by Union Major General Canby concerning a highly controversial letter written by Confederate Brigadier General and Governor of Louisiana, Henry W. Allen to Secretary of War, James Seddon on Sept. 26, 1864, in small part: "The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man...Congress should...take action on this highly important question. The negro knows that that he cannot escape conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. **He caused the fight, and will have his portion of the burden to bear**...negroes can be taught to fight...all who leave us are made to fight against us. I would free all able to bear arms, and put them into the field at once...". After being elected Confederate governor of Louisiana, one of Allen's first tasks was to write this rather obtuse letter which apparently raised the ire of Union General Canby who issued this circular with this to add, in part: "The subjoined extract [is] from...Henry W. Allen styling himself Governor of Louisiana...the class of persons to whom it refers, will not be conscripted into the

Armies of the United States, If they come within our lines *all will be freed*, and they will be received and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers...and their families will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for them...". Overall good to very good with folds and some spotting, on blue onion skin paper. \$250 - up



* 140

CONFEDERATE NCO LOOKS FOR A SUBSTITUTE TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR:

A great war-date Confederate letter, in pencil, 2pp. 4to., "Camp 11th Va. Inf., Near Richmond on Nine Mile Road," March 23, [1865] to Lieut. Isbell 2nd Virginia Cavalry concerning the desperate request of Sgt. Charles W. Williams who was looking to transfer out of the infantry, in part: "...I have been making an effort strong to W. P. Edwards of your Co. to get an exchange (or swap) into your Co. or to the 2nd Va. Cavalry. He wrote me some time since that he had partially engaged a man for me & as he expected to go home soon he would leave the matter in your hands for completion. The man engaged...was F. Godfrey-though he said there were others...take the case in hand & secure me a good man you will confer a lasting favor. I authorized [?] to pay as much as \$2200 for a man that could come well recommended & bring a Surgeons certificate that he be able to perform infantry duty. For such a man I will pay the same price. I am able and willing to keep myself well mounted as you well know...I prefer Co. B but rather than fail would exchange in any Co. in the regiment. The money will be paid as soon as the exchange is completed...". Williams' anxiety at the thoughts of having to march in the coming campaign of the Spring show through, but unfortunately his request was never fulfilled since Williams was captured just over a week later at the battle of Five Forks. Moderate paper loss along one fold slightly affects content. Overall very good. \$250 - up

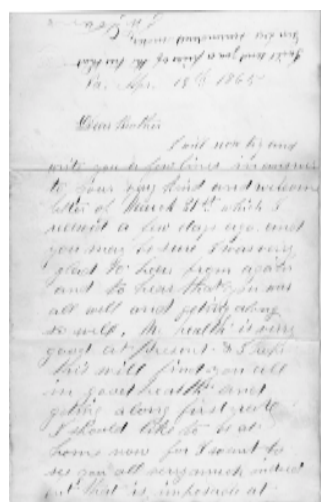
A 20TH MAINE SOLDIER

The following two letters were written by John W. Doten, a private in the 20th Maine. Doten served in Company G of the 20th Maine. Author John Pullen's account in the Regimental History, "20th Maine" details the events Doten describes. There was rumour of surrender, but the two armies, squared off for battle knew not if there would be surrender or more fighting. Doten bears witness to Lee's surrender and the stacking of arms. Sadly, after surviving the rigors of battle, Doten succumbed to disease and died on June 8, 1865.



JOHN W. DOTEN, A PRIVATE FROM THE 20TH MAINE SENDS A LETTER HOME DETAILING CAMP CONDITIONS, A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE AND INCLUDES A HAND DRAWN MAP OF THE CAMP

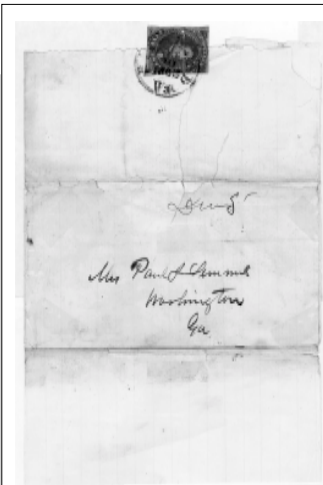
* 141
Camp, 20th Maine. Va. January 20, 1865. To his brother Doten writes in part; "...My health is very good now and I hope this will find you all well at home and going along nicely. I believe my health is better now than it has been since I left home...it seems to be the opinion of a great many out here that there will not be much more fighting and I hop it will be so for I don't hanker to fight...There was a man shot himself night before last on the picket line, it seems the cause was some trouble at home. He shot himself through the head, the ball went in under his chin and came out the top of his head. One of my tentmates was out on picket when he done it, he sees him after he was dead. They buried him out there in his clothes and blanket: I believe he belonged to a Pennsylvania Regt." Continuing on, Doten makes reference and details his hand drawn map of the camp which accompanies the letter; "I am going to send you a plan of our Regt. It is not very plain but you can tell somewhere near how it lays, you will see the streets marked and the tents are marked, as where the tents are the tent doors open out into the street and the chimneys are on the backside of the tents..." A fine letter offering a nicely detailed account of the conditions of a soldier's suicide Doten's map clearly outlines the location of all of the companies in his regiment and their alignment of tents. His reference to poor health may offer a foreshadowing of the disease which would take his life sadly, just shortly after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. \$400 - up



JOHN W. DOTEN OF THE 20TH MAINE DETAILS THE STACKING OF CONFEDERATE ARMS FOLLOWING LEE'S SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

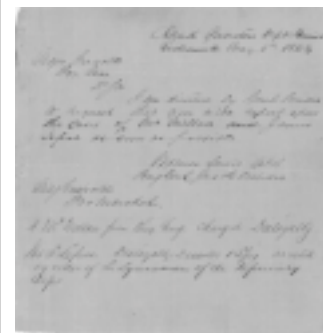
* 142
Va., Apr. 19, 1865.

"I TELL YOU Thad, I have seen some pretty rough times lately. Since we broke camp we have been marching and fighting pretty hard, we were formed in line of battle and advancing on the Johnnies when this flag of truce come into our lines with the word that Gen. Lee would surrender. I tell you the firing stopped pretty quick and when it was reported that Lee had surrendered you better believe there was some cheering and swinging this old stars and stripes...I am in hopes not tho have to serve my time out for I think this war is almost gone up. I am very well contented and I mean to keep up good courage for I have been spared through some of the dangers of war and I hope I never shall have to go into another battle..." Doten continues on detailing the Confederate surrender; "Oh I tell you it was a pretty sight to see the Johnnies come into our lines and stack their guns and flags, we were drawn up in line and the come up in front and stacked arms, you better believe we were glad boys about that time..." After a bit of discussion concerning camp conditions and food Doten makes reference to Lincoln's funeral; "Abraham Lincoln's funeral sermon was preached this morning from Matthew 14-8" In an interesting and curious postscript, Doten promises his brother "I will send you a piece of the tree that Gen. Lee surrendered under." A choice letter. The letter has been repaired along fold splits. \$1,000 - up



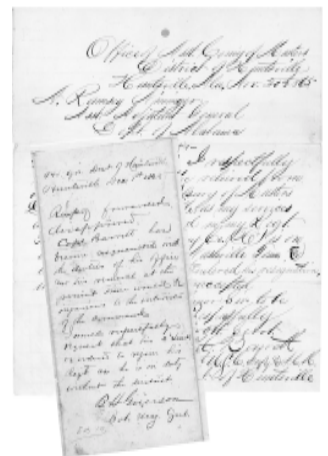
RARE WAR DATE SIGNATURE OF PAUL SEMMES ON A CONFEDERATE COVER

* 143
PAUL SEMMES (1815-1863). Confederate brigadier general who commanded a brigade at Seven Pines and in the Seven Days, defended Marye's Height at Fredericksburg, and was killed at the Wheatfield at Gettysburg. Exceptionally rare war date signature in the form of a Confederate cover mailed to: "Mrs. Paul J. Semmes, Washington, Georgia", bearing a Confederate 5 cent stamp, with the date and location positively established by the postal cancel as being "Richmond, Va. May 19, 1862". The postal cancel, with the exception of the "Y" in "May", is extremely strong, and in the context of the cover, establishes the date and the authenticity of the signature. It is interesting to note that Semmes sent the letter to his wife postage due! Semmes is rare in any form, and war date material is virtually unheard of, this being the first example known to us. Some soiling, minor tears on the envelope well away from the signature, otherwise very good. \$900 - up



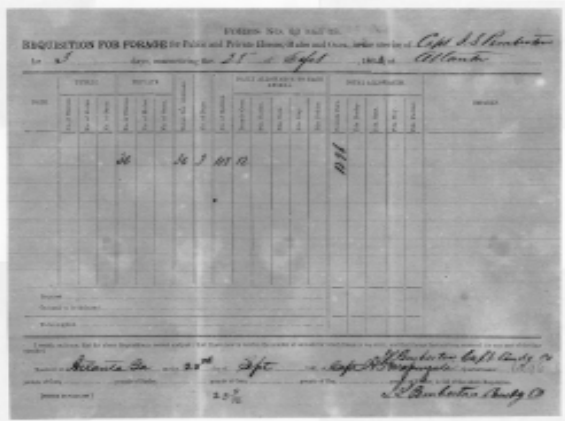
* 144
PROBABLE PINKERTON SPY RING IS COMPROMISED: A great war-date Confederate A.L.S. "Warner Lewis" as aide de camp to Confederate General John Winder, 1p. 4to., Richmond, [Va.], May 6, 1862 to the Provost Marshall of Richmond, Major Griswold concerning the cases of a certain

Mr. McMillan of Kings County, Va. and soldier James S. Lefoe, in part: "I am directed by General Winder to request that you report upon the cases of...McMillan from King George [County] charged [with] disloyalty [and] Jas. S. Lafoe, Disloyalty, Deserted & Spy, arrested by order of L. Lynemman of the Infirmary corps..." By the early Spring 1862, Allan Pinkerton had been authorized by Union General George B. McClellan to recruit Southern civilians and soldiers in order to aid the general in his drive to capture the Confederate capital. Pinkerton met with great success and soon had a huge spy network in place-these people helped form the nucleus of what would become known today as the Secret Service. This document strongly suggests that these two men were perhaps part of a large spy ring that had developed. By May 1862, the network extended as far south as Richmond and had many operatives working for them throughout the Confederate army. As there were no Confederate soldiers named "James S. Lefoe" ever recorded as having fought for the South we are led to believe that this name is an alias. Perhaps the ostensible soldier and civilian were working together hoping to bring some useful information to the Union army as it drove its way towards Richmond during the Peninsular campaign. Thus, this document is worthy of further research. Very good to near fine. \$300 - up



* 145
BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON (1826-1911) Union brigadier general of cavalry who led one of the most daring raids of the war by riding from La Grange, Tenn. to Baton Rouge during Grant's spring, 1863 drive to capture Vicksburg. A good E.S. "B. H. Grierson", adding rank in another hand, Huntsville, [Ala.], Dec. 1, 1865 on the verso of the attached leaf to a 1p. 4to., "Office of Asst. Comy. of Musters", Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 30, 1865, transfer request made by Capt. William Barrett, 40th U.S.C.T., who desires to be returned from detached service to his regiment. Fold separations, not affecting signature, with some light soiling, else very good. \$200 - up

JOHN PEMBERTON-INVENTOR OF COCA COLA



* 146

It was a prohibition law, enacted in Atlanta in 1886, that persuaded physician and chemist Dr. John Smith Pemberton to rename and rewrite the formula for his popular nerve tonic, stimulant and headache remedy, "Pemberton's French Wine Coca," sold at that time by most, if not all, of the city's druggists.

So when the new Coca-Cola debuted later that year—still possessing "the valuable tonic and nerve stimulant properties of the coca plant and cola nuts," yet sweetened with sugar instead of wine—Pemberton advertised it not only as a "delicious, exhilarating, refreshing and invigorating" soda-fountain beverage but also as the ideal "temperance drink."

Though Pemberton died just two years later—five months, in fact, after his March 24, 1888, filing for incorporation of the first Coca-Cola Co.—the trademark he and his partners created more than one hundred years ago can claim wider recognition today than that of any other brand in the world.

And the Coca-Cola beverage, whose unit sales totaled a mere 3,200 servings in 1886 ("nine drinks per day" based on the twenty-five gallons of syrup sold to drugstores by Pemberton Chemical Co.), is today called the world's most popular soft drink—accounting for billions of servings at restaurants in 195 countries.

Such is the commercial legacy of a onetime Confederate lieutenant colonel who earned his medical degree at the age of nineteen, who served on the first Georgia pharmacy licensing board, who set up a top-rated laboratory for chemical analysis and manufacturing, and who, in his dozen-and-a-half years in Atlanta, established eighteen business ventures—including one, the Coca-Cola Co.

Notwithstanding Pemberton's numerous professional and entrepreneurial accomplishments, however, Coca-Cola historians characterize him as "a

local pharmacist" who concocted the world's most craved soft-drink syrup in a three-legged brass pot in his backyard. "Coca-Cola was not the creation of an inept, small-time corner druggist," said archivist Monroe Martin King, who has spent twenty-one years researching the life of John Pemberton—from his childhood in Rome, Ga., to his college days in Macon to his enterprising years in Atlanta. "He's occasionally portrayed as a wandering medicine man," King added. "But Dr. Pemberton worked in a fully outfitted laboratory and claimed to manufacture every chemical and pharmaceutical preparation used in the arts and sciences." According to King, Pemberton's analytical laboratory became the first state-run facility to conduct tests of soil and crop chemicals. It continues to be operated by the Georgia Department of Agriculture. King further noted that Pemberton, who practiced medicine and surgery as a young man and later became a trustee of the former Emory University School of Medicine, earned a solid reputation for his skill in chemistry and his work in medical reform.

But King feels the Coca-Cola Co. of today drew an accurate conclusion when it stated: "Dr. Pemberton never fully realized the potential of the beverage he created."

Indeed, while Pemberton gets credit for the formula behind the Coca-Cola taste, he has had capable successors in Asa Candler, Robert Woodruff and Roberto Goizueta—men who built the product and the company into an icon of pleasure and profit. According to King, Pemberton actually remained more interested in expanding the market for French Wine Coca, a product based on the formula for another extremely popular coca-based beverage, Vin Mariani, which had been developed in Paris in 1863. So when Atlanta's prohibition act was repealed in 1887, only a year after its passage, Pemberton resumed the manufacture and sale of his original patent medicine, leaving his son Charles to oversee the production of Coca-Cola. Although Pemberton may have envisioned a future for his soft-drink creation—enticing six Atlanta businessmen to invest in the start-up Coca-Cola enterprise—for reasons that remain a mystery he soon began selling his interest in the formula. "Dr. Pemberton . . . must have believed that it had little value and no potential assurance of substantial success," said Charles Candler in a 1953 biographical sketch about his father, titled "Asa Griggs Candler, Coca-Cola and Emory College." Asa Candler, who, according to King, had worked for Pemberton as early as 1872, wound up, after a series of transactions, controlling the company within a short time of Pemberton's death. By 1891 he owned all of the Coca-Cola business.

Charles Candler relates that one of his father's first missions was to change the original Pemberton formula in order "to improve the taste of the product, to ensure its uniformity and its stability." According to Asa Candler's son, Candler hired Pemberton's former partner, Frank Robinson. The two of them, "by adding essential ingredients and taking others out . . . perfected the formula," Charles Candler said. In fact, it was Robinson who created the Coca-Cola name and script logo, convincing the company to tie the classic slogan "delicious and refreshing" into all future advertising. After the turn of the century, when federal and state authorities began writing regulations to ban the sale of coca products because of their supposed contamination with the drug cocaine, Coca-Cola lawyers argued strenuously that their syrup contained only a minuscule flavor extract of the coca leaf. Coca-Cola attorneys also were called to battle against competitors who called the product name a misrepresentation if, as argued, its principal ingredients were neither the coca leaf nor the kola nut—a source of caffeine that made the early beverage useful in healing headaches.

Despite such obstacles, Candler's prowess as a merchandiser had driven the widely promoted Coca-Cola beverage into "every state and territory in the United States" by 1895. Considered a pioneer in coupon promotions, Candler offered two gallons of Coca-Cola syrup "to any retailer or soda fountain man" who would dispense 128 free servings (a gallon's worth) of the beverage to customers who showed up with one of his cards.

Not only were syrup manufacturing facilities opening in such cities as Dallas, Chicago and Los Angeles, but a network of bottlers was being created nationwide as well. Under Woodruff's tenure, from 1923 until 1981, Coca-Cola rose from national to international dominance—a move accompanied by the early, explosive growth of the bottled beverage. By 1928 bottled sales had eclipsed fountain sales, thanks to the pioneering introduction of a carton now popularly called the six-pack. The following year the company introduced metal open-top coolers. Then in 1933 at the Chicago World Fair automatic fountain dispensers made their debut.

Having expanded the brand into forty-four countries by the outbreak of World War II, Woodruff, within fifteen years of the war's end, had managed to double that number. "Now the saying is you have to be global," said Goizueta, Coca-Cola's current chairman and chief executive. "We were global when global wasn't cool."

Two decades later, when Coca-Cola's board elected Goizueta to the post of chairman and chief executive, the company was embarked on a financial mission—to become one of the best-performing corporations in America.

Average annual fountain-sales growth under Goizueta has continued to surge. And despite consumer uproar over the company's attempted Coca-Cola reformulation in 1985, the introduction of Diet Coke in 1982 was hailed as the most successful product launch of the past decade.

Yet none of the company's strides in marketing, international expansion, product innovation or profit growth could have happened had it not been for Coca-Cola's inventor, John Pemberton. Atlanta druggists—Asa Candler among them—closed their stores on the day of Pemberton's funeral "and attended the services in mass as a tribute of respect," according to newspaper records from that era. "On that day," declared archivist Monroe King, "not one drop of Coca-Cola was dispensed in the entire city."

\$1,500 - up

Owensville, Ky.
July 2nd 1864.
Chief of Postmaster
U.S. Post Office
Lexington, Ky.
Dear Sir -
On the 27th June last I received at this office a letter addressed to W. J. King, Indianapolis Ind. in which was enclosed for collection two Treasury Certificates issued by the 2nd Auditor of the Army of the West of Milton of John King late private of the 4th Regt. Ky. Vol. Infy. The 1st No. 2646 for \$1000. The 2nd No. 2647 for \$1000.
Each of said certificates were transferred in blank and were captured by John Morgan's Raiders on the 8 June at Mt. Sterling. As you some one will attempt their collection, as if the amount be presented to you for payment by anyone, you will refer it

UNITED STATE CURRENCY USED TO AID CLANDESTINE CONFEDERATE OPERATIONS

* 147
A war-date letter from a certain Mr. R. Gudgeon 2pp., 8vo., Owensville, Ky., July 2, 1864 concerning a pair of looted United States treasury certificates captured during Confederate General John Morgan's raid into Kentucky in 1864, in part: "On the 7th June I mailed...H.H. Dougherty...two treasury certificates issued to W[illiam] J. King...and Joshua King late privates Co. C 4th Ky. Vol. Infy...each of the said certificates were transferred in blank and were captured by John Morgan's Raiders on the 8 June at Mt. Sterling. I fear some one will attempt their collection. So if they should be presented to you for payment by anyone. You will refuse payment and have the holders...arrested and inform me of the fact that we may have him duly prosecuted..." Growing restless guarding the Confederacy's salt supply at Saltville, Virginia, Morgan hatched a grandly flamboyant scheme to shake the North's grip on Kentucky. The planned raid was to be the pre-arraigned signal for the citizens of the state to openly rebel against their Union captors. Morgan began his raid on July 2, 1864 and reached Mount Sterling on the morning of July 8. After capturing the town's garrison, Morgan's men, flush with victory, raided the local bank and relieved its vaults of eighty thousand dollars. News of the robbery reached an indignant North and its military commanders took swift action. Within a day of the raid Union forces met and trounced the exhausted Confederate force making this Morgan's last raid before being killed by a Union cavalryman later that year. As for the money, some believe that it was used to operate clandestine operations in the North and Canada. Some folds otherwise very good to near fine. \$300 - up

* 148
ROGER A. PRYOR (1828-1919) Confederate brigadier general who was offered to fire the first shot at Fort Sumter and was later captured at Petersburg. A great signature reading, in full: "New York 30th Aug: 1889. Very Respectfully Roger A. Pryor". Removed from larger document and mounted on thin mount. \$125 - up

* 149
NAKED UNION OFFICER RETURNS TO CAMP: An early war-date A.L.S. from Pvt. Myron Herbert 21st New York, from three wonderfully colored patriotic motifs in the upper left-hand corners, 10pp., 8vo., Camp Buffalo [Alexandria, Va.], Sept. 24, 1861 concerning a rather bizarre incident in which an officer of the regiment encountered one ultra mean animal or either a super angry Rebel, in very small part: "...we are at this time within one mile of the enemy. I can see them as plain as any thing...there are at work making a big fort right in sight of our pickets on...Munson's Hill. They have got it pretty near done with 18 or 20 cannon in it. On our side is a breast work...about 6 feet high and 13 feet through about 3 miles long...we have got 4 or 5 forts in one line...we are encamped in the woods on old Gen. Lee's farm. His dwelling house is converted into the headquarters of Gen. McDowell...Gen. Wadsworth and Gen. McDowell had a division review yesterday...it was a very fine sight indeed about 1100 men in one string...when the regiment got back to quarters the word was passed through the camp that Gen. McClelland was coming to inspect the knapsacks and ever man had to turn out...before his tent...while I sit writing...they are fighting about 2 miles from here...I hope the Union boys will give them fits and learn them to take a joke...the left wing of our regiment started this morning out on picket...some will either get shot or taken prisoner...I went out to a house...the woman...told me that the next house was all secesh folks [and] they were rich and we stole about fifty hens and a yearling calf...a little incident happened

yesterday morning...the left wing of the 23rd [N.Y.] regiment...was out on picket duty and one of our lieutenants thought he would play smart and go see what he could...he went and the first thing any one [saw] of him he was coming into camp with nothing on him but his drawers and them was most torn off...he had got shot in the arm...his face was all bloody...he had a revolver in his hand and he was so scared that it was a long time before he could speak. Finally the first word he said was I've killed him...he did not know that they [the soldiers] was laughing at him...he had killed him was all he could say but the doctor took him off to his tent and I guess he will find how to talk after a while and the next time he goes outside the camp he will be more careful..." Overall a great letter in which the writer pokes fun at the Confederacy by referring to the causes of the war as a minor joke, but forgets that whatever or whom-ever the officer encountered was not amused. Very minor toning, else very good to near fine. \$300 - up

* 151
NATHANIEL LYON (1818-1861) Union brigadier general who single handedly waged war against pro-Southern forces in Missouri. His success led to his being appointed the supreme Union commander in the state only to become the first Union general killed during the war, at the battle of Wilson's Creek August 1861. A.L.S. "N. Lyon" as captain in the 2nd United States Infantry, 1p., 4to., Fort Randall, N.T. [Nebraska Territory], Dec. 31, 1858 to Chief of Ordnance of the U. S. Army, Col. Henry K. Craig concerning a quarterly report and a dispute over supplies sent to the St. Louis Arsenal, in part: "...I respectfully transmit the quarterly return of ordnance...pertaining to Company B...I also enclosed an affidavit showing that the 1000 blank cartridges invoiced to Maj. Bell at the St. Louis Arsenal, and which he has not received...were turned over by me to the Qr. Mr. at this post for the purpose of transfer to that place..." Interestingly, Lyon was placed in charge of the arsenal in February 1861, and when hostilities broke out in the state he became one of the staunchest Union officers in the state. As tensions mounted between Federal troops the public in the spring, Lyon marched on and disbanded a large contingent of disloyal citizens who planned to attack and seize the arsenal for the South squelching the threat by mid May. On May 25, 1861, Major William Bell, a Southerner by birth resigned his commission and returned to his home state. Minor toning at the folds with one slight separation affecting nothing, else very good to near fine. \$1,000 - up

CONFEDERATE OFFICER WRITES HOME IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR

* 150
Confederate soldier's letter, 1p. 8vo., C.S. Ordnance Department, Lynchburg, Va., March 14, 1865, in which Lt. Fielding Lewis Marshall of Co. H, 6th Va. Cav., while on detached duty with the Ordnance Department in the closing days of the War, writes to his family. Formally a plantation owner now turned soldier, Marshall would later chronicle his wartime experiences in his book: "Recollections and Reflections (1911)". His letter reads, in part: "...I have thought of you so often since I left you...My heart has bounded with gratitude to God that the Yanks did little or no damage...to Charlottesville. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could swing up on the freight train that left Charlottesville at eleven o'clock at night, & had to stand up on the platform of a box car for some time...It was my duty to get back to this place by the first opportunity or I would not have left you. As it turned out it was well [that] I came round by Richmond. I heard from [the] children from 7th all well and in good heart thank God. You must get to them as soon as you can..." Very good condition. \$200 - up

* 152
CARTER L. STEVENSON (1817-1888) Confederate brigadier general who was captured at Vicksburg and upon his exchange led forces from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. War-date E.S. "C. L. Stevenson" adding rank as general in another hand, 3 1/4" x 2 1/2" Vicksburg, April

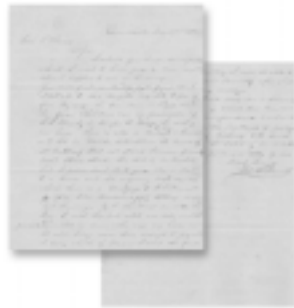
11, 1863. Cut from a larger document and mounted to a heavy card board mount. A bit light, else very good. \$200 - up



WEEKS BEFORE HE SURRENDERS, "LEE'S LIEUTENANTS" ARRANGE INTER - UNIT COMPETITIONS TO RAISE MORALE

* 153
A rather unusual pair of Autographed Letters Signed, both 1p. 4to. and dated March 8, 1865, written back to back on the same sheet of paper, one issuing, and the other accepting, a challenge to a competition between two of the unit's under Lee's rapidly deteriorating command at Petersburg. The first letter, issued in a similar manner as if a duel was being arranged, addresses Confederate general McGowan, and reads in part: "Hd. Q. 3d Corps, March 8, 1865. General: General Heth proposes through Capt. Grimmell that you produce a regiment from his division that will beat any regiment in Wilcox's Division marching, maneuvering ...condition of arms & etc. Genl. Lee, Corps Comdr, and Genl. Gordon to be Umpires. The trial to take place at the "Madel Farm" on Tuesday or Wednesday next as may be agreed upon. Believing that a spirit of rivalry is necessary for the proper Esprit de Corps and that fostered and cultivated it will be to the good of the service, I hope it may meet your views to accept the challenge. The details can be satisfactorily arranged. ...R. J. Wingate, Major & A.A. G. ..." On the verso of this letter, General McGowan's adjutant has offered the following response: "Hd. Qrs. McGowan's Brigade, March 9, 1865: In the absence of General McGowan I would state that this matter was agitated the other night before Captain Grinnel, Riddick & myself, and I think that I can safely say that this Brigade will accept the challenge and be ready for the trial by the day discussed. C.G. Thompson, A. A. G.". At the time that this pair of letters was being written the Army of Northern Virginia, having been nine months in the trenches before Petersburg and also having received continued reports from home of Sherman's devastating marches through much of the rural South, had experienced a profound loss of its soldier's morale. In a desperate attempt to maintain discipline, restore Esprits de Corps, and keep the soldier's minds off the harsh realities of their situation, Lee had advocated such activities as this challenge, including ordering that the men be drilled an astonishing eight times a day. To the modern reader, it seems almost ludicrous to believe that having starving, chronically ill troops to engage in arduous physical competitions would strengthen their resolve to attack

anyone other than their officers. In any event, within a few short weeks the Confederates were forced to abandon Petersburg, and subsequently Richmond (Perhaps now we know why!) . It is possible that both letters were written by adjutant Thompson of the challenged unit, who sent along this copy of the initial challenge along with his response, as the handwriting of both letters appear similar, but the letter does seem to have actually been delivered, as it bears folds consistent with a letter sent by military dispatch. The first letter was written with iron gall ink, which has corroded through the paper at several points, effecting portions of several words of the text, but not rendering them unreadable. Otherwise, this highly unusual and very late exchange of letters is in very good condition. \$400-up



CONFEDERATE SOLDIER, IN CASE OF HIS DEATH, LEAVES INSTRUCTIONS TO A FRIEND AS TO HOW TO DISPOSE OF HIS PROPERTY, INCLUDING SLAVES, BEFORE HE GOES OFF TO KILL YANKEES

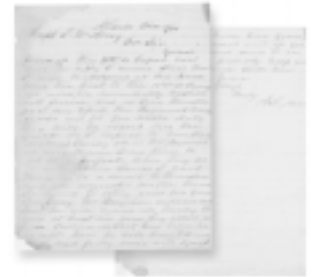
* 154
War dated A.L.S. 2pp. 8"x 10", Gainesville [no state, but likely Alabama], May 27, 1862, in which John Barret writes his friend and attorney, the Hon. T. Reavis, with the following instructions: "...Enclosed you have some papers which I wish to leave you in case anything should happen to me in the Army. You will find a deed of gift from Daniel Dewalt to his daughter my late wife of four Negroes. The one named Peggy and her four children are in the possession of E.C. Manly in Kemper Co., Miss., the others are here. There is also a deed to her to a house and lot in Mobile ...also a deed to a house and lot adjoining it (to me) ...If I should not survive the war I wish this real estate all sold, and the proceeds of it invested in some other way. My house and lot will be more than enough to pay all I owe, which of course I want done first relative to my other matters. I will be able to write you more manfully and correctly after I go home and look over my matters ...". Surprisingly, letters where Confederate soldiers settle their affairs before going off to war are extremely scarce. Perhaps most of the soldiers were more optimistic than our Mr. Barret, or more likely, many of these documents were burned in the many Southern courthouses that were destroyed in the course of the war. This example is in very good to fine condition. \$200-up



STATEMENT FOR DECEASED CONFEDERATE SOLDIER ON ADVERSITY PAPER

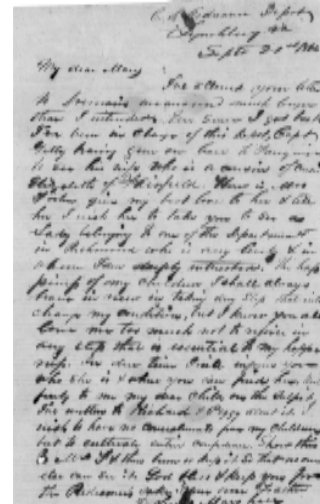
* 155
A war-date partly-printed Confederate final statement form 1p., folio, Dublin, Va., Mar. 15, 1865 concerning the untimely death of Pvt. Andrew J. George Co. K 50th Virginia on Aug. 19, 1861. The document was filled out and signed by Co. K's Captain Jeff Lawson. Dying within two months of his enlistment, George died as perhaps as one of the Civil War's many victims who expired from disease. Printed on official Republic of Mexico paper this document remains as a sad statement of the ravages of war showing that men and paper supplies were both expendable during a time of war. \$200 - up

to remarry! Marshall was a Plantation owner turned soldier, who later wrote of his wartime experiences in his book: "Recollections and Reflections (1911). This letter, addressed to his daughter Mary, reads, in part: "...Ever since I got back I've been in charge of this depot ...How is Mrs. Fisher? Give my best love to her & tell her I wish her to take you to see a lady belonging to one of the Departments in Richmond, who is very lovely and in whom I am deeply interested. The happiness of my children I shall always have in view in taking any step that will change my condition, but I know you all love me too much not to rejoice in any step that is essential to my happiness. In due time I will inform you who she is and where you can find her. Write freely to me, my dear child, on the subject. I have written to Richard and Peggy [his other children] about it. I wish to have no concealments from my children, but to cultivate their confidence ...Show this to Mrs. F. and then burn it or keep it, so that no one else can see it ..." Very good. \$200 - up



COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 9TH GEORGIA ARTILLERY WRITES THE COMMANDER OF THE 4TH GEORGIA CAVALRY CONCERNING RECRUITING FOR THEIR REGIMENTS

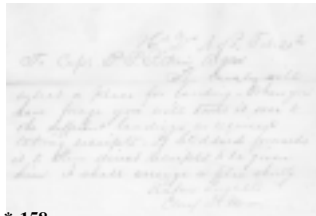
* 157
An unusual A.L.S. 2pp. 4to., Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 4, 1861, in which Major Austin Leyden, future commander of the 9th Georgia Artillery Battalion writes to Captain Isaac W. Avery, then commanding the 23rd Ga. Cavalry Battalion and in the process of raising what would become the 4th (Avery's) Ga. Cav., concerning the process of raising and equipping the artillery unit, in part: "I will rendezvous at this place from the first until the 15th of January. We will be immediately mustered into service, and as soon thereafter as I can report the regiment thoroughly drilled and fit for active duty they will be ordered into the field.I expect to have infantry, Artillery and Cavalry all in the same regiment ...I want them to be a credit to themselves and all connected with them. In regard to getting arms for your Company, Mr. Beuguirian informs me that he will require all cavalry to have at least one arm, say saber, carbine, or shotgun before he accepts them. He will then...fully arm & equip. Please let me know how your company is armed and if you have not sufficient arms to be received I can probably help you get them. Also, please state how many men you have ..." Apparently both men were attempting to raise a multi - service unit similar to Cobb's Legion, but the idea was abandoned. Both commanders would go on to



CONFEDERATE OFFICER ADVISES HIS CHILDREN THAT HE PLANS TO REMARRY

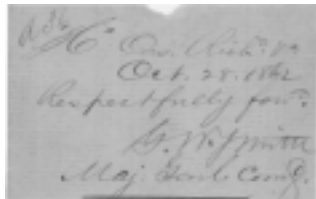
* 156
Confederate soldier's letter, 1p. 8vo., C.S. Ordinance Department, Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 21, 1864, in which Lt. Fielding Lewis Marshall of Co. H. 6th Va. Cav., while on detached duty with the Ordinance Department, writes to his family for their approval

see their share of action. Leyden's 9th Artillery, originally with the Army of the West, was transferred back to Virginia in 1864, and ended the war serving as infantry. At Appomattox they surrendered with only 1 officer and 19 enlisted men. Avery's Cavalry skirmished against Sherman during the March to the Sea, Savannah and in the Carolinas, where it surrendered with Johnston. A minor mouse chew in the bottom left corner affects one word in the first page, and there is moderate water staining along the left margin of the text, which is somewhat lightened in the effected area but still clearly readable. An interesting letter, good to very good. \$400 - up



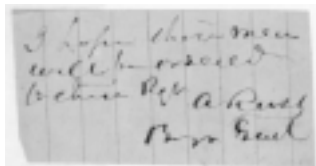
* 158

RUFUS INGALLS (1818 - 1893) Union brigadier general, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac and under Grant he became Quartermaster General of all forces around Richmond. An uncommon war dated order in pencil, five and one half times seven and three quarter inches, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Feb. 20 [no year] , to a Captain P.P. Pitkin reading, in full: "The cavalry will select a place for landing. When you have forage you will turn it over to the different landings as required, taking receipts. If Stoddard forwards it to them direct receipts t be given him. I shall arrange a plan shortly. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Q.M." Moderate soiling and one half inch clean fold split at left margin, otherwise very good. \$100 - up



* 159

GUSTAVUS W. SMITH (1821 - 1896) Confederate major general who served under Joe Johnston and assumed command of his army until succeeded on the field by Robert E. Lee, he later led Georgia militia forces in a defense against Sherman's March. War dated A.E.S. completely in Smith's hand, removed from a document, in full: "Hd. Qrs. Rich. Va., Oct. 28, 1862. Respectfully Forwd., G.W. Smith, Maj. Genl. Comdg." Very good condition. \$150 - up



ALBERT RUST WAR DATE A.E.S.
* 160
(1818-1870). Confederate brigadier general who served under Robert E. Lee and Stone

wall Jackson. Saw action at Corinth and later served in the west under Hindman., Pemberton and Taylor. War date A.E.S. on a small slip "I hope these men will be ordered [illeg] Rgt. A. Rust Brigr. Genl." Very good. \$400 - up

A RARE JOHN PEGRAM SIGNED BOOK

* 161
JOHN PEGRAM (1832 - 1865) Young Confederate Brigadier General, killed in action less than three weeks after his marriage. A rare signed book ;"Ino. Pegram, Richmond, Va.", written in pencil on the title page of an 8vo. Copy of Volume One of David Hume's "History of England", printed in Boston by Phillips, Sampson & Company in 1858. There are some minor instances of water damage and slight wear on the extreme edges of the books cover, and the signed title page has been evenly toned from an etching of David Hume which was opposite to it. Oddly enough, this engraving of Hume has been removed from the book , whose pages, except for several small pencil notations , show almost no signs of wear or toning. Very good condition. \$800 - up



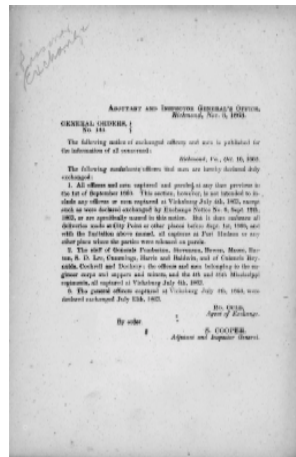
SANITARY COMMISSION CIRCULAR FOR THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

* 162
United States Sanitary Commission. A fine 4 page circular. Philadelphia Agency, March 1, 1864. The circular announces a proposed Fair to be held in Philadlphia and appeals for assistance. The Santuary Commission was a non-governmental organization form in 1861 in order to provide aid to soldiers and improve the sanitary conditions of army camps which were, in many cases deplorable and directly responsible for much loss of life. The biggest objective was battlefield relief with surgeons, ambulances, store wagons filled with supplies. Many local relief organizations around the Union merged into the National organization. Signed in type on page three by all of the committee members. Some light age discoloration. \$125 - up

THE CIVIL WAR PAPERS OF LT. ALBERT A. POMEROY

* 163

A fine group of 45 war dated documents, around half of which are letters, from the retained civil War papers of Lt. Albert Pomeroy. In October of 1861, Pomeroy enlisted as a private in McLaughlin's Cavalry Squadron of Ohio ,was then transferred into the 5th Ohio Cavalry, and ended the war as an officer and recruiting agent. This archive is almost certainly Pomeroy's personal papers from the war. Pomeroy was relatively old for the service, apparently approaching middle age, as he had a son that was born on 1845. Judging from the content of these documents, Pomeroy's experience and steadiness apparently led his superiors to rely on him. Within the group there are a number of retained copies of letters in which Pomeroy attempts to resign, citing his advanced age for the service and his wife's failing health. His superiors found him to be too valuable to let him go, and within the archive are a number of letters from Pomeroy's superiors, particularly Major Rice, the Commander of the cavalry Squadron, refusing to let him go on these grounds.. Pomeroy was quickly promoted, first to sergeant and then to Lieutenant As a Sergeant in McLaughlan's Cavalry Squadron Pomeroy was given a number of difficult and undesirable, yet essential tasks, including rounding up deserters and arresting troublesome soldiers. Included in the group are individual and group passes, requests from enlisted men for furloughs, lists of deserters, and notes from Pomeroy's superiors giving him authority to carry out his assigned tasks. . A particularly interesting example is the following note which Pomeroy was instructed to deliver to an errant cavalryman, which reads:" Sir: If you do not intend reporting yourself in person at camp or are arrested and brought in, you will hand over to Sgt. G.W. Pomeroy Sqn. Cav. O.V. W.S.A., the pistol, sword and all the accouterments belonging to the U.S. Government in your possession , & this will be your voucher for the same....". After being promoted to Lieutenant, Pomeroy was assigned the Job of Recruiting officer, which he performed excellently, for here is a letter of recommendation from a provost Marshall stating that Pomeroy was recruiting ten men a week! A won would expect, there are a number of documents relating to recruiting, such as lists of recruits, payment for their transportation, etc. Last, there are a number of items relating to Pomeroy's discharge, including his "Eagle discharge", showing that at War's end he was back with his unit in the Carolinas. An interesting group, worthy of more research. On average, all the documents and letters are very good to fine condition. \$800 - up



CONFEDERATE NOTICE OF PRISONER EXCHANGE

* 164

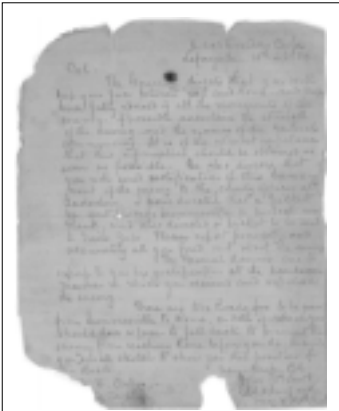
War date printed circular of Confederate General Orders No. 143, 1p. 8vo. Richmond, November 3, 1863 concerning, in part: ".....notice of exchanged officers and mencaptured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September 1863... is not intended to include any officers or men

captured at Vicksburg..." But, the circular goes on to state that the staffs of General Pemberton and other high ranking officers at Vicksburg are included. Minor spotting, else very good. \$150 - up

CONFEDERATE SENIOR SURGEONS APPOINTED

* 165

Scarce war dated A. D. S. 1p. 6 1/2"x 7", Head Quarters Military District, Portsmouth [Va.], May 22, 1861, comprising a manuscript copy of official orders of future Confederate general A. G. Blanchard written in the hand of Autrin Emmerson, his adjutant, reading as follows:" Surgeon C. Baird is appointed Chief Medical Director for this district and will be obeyed accordingly. T. L. Barrand Esqr. Is appointed Chief Commissary of this District and will be obeyed and respected accordingly." Minor chipping at top away from writing, left edge is closely cropped from having been removed from an order book or album, otherwise very good. \$100 - up

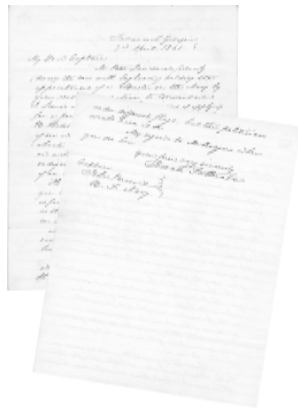


GENERAL WHEELER GIVES BATTLE ORDERS TO THE COMMANDER OF THE 4TH GA. CAVALRY DURING THE CHICAMAUGA CAMPAIGN

* 166

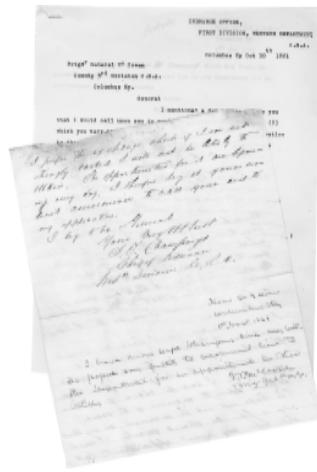
An extremely Rare Confederate war dated battle order , 1p. 4to. In pencil, Headquarter's Cav. Corps, La Fayette , Ga., Sept. 10, 1863, in which Wheeler, as Commander of Bragg's Cavalry, issues orders to Col. Avery of the 4th. Georgia Cavalry during General Bragg's attempt to engage the Union Army at Dug Gap.

This significant battle order reads, in part: "...Headqrs. Cav. Corps, Lafayette, 10th Sept., 1863. Col: The General directs that you will keep your force between the enemy and Rome, and keep him fully advised of all the movements of the enemy. If possible ascertain the strength of the enemy and the names of the Generals Commanding.This information should be obtained as soon as possibleSend notification of this movement of the enemy to the commanding officer at Gadsten. I have directed that a picket be sent towards Summerville to protect our flank, and also ...to Neil's Gap. ...Report promptly and accurately all you find out about the enemy. The General desires me to express to you his gratification at the handsome manner in which you received and repulsed the enemy. There are two roads to be seen from Summerville to Rome, on both of which you should have a force to fall back to prevent the enemy from reaching Rome before you do. He sends you a small sketch [not present] to show you the position of the roads. ...E.S. Bumford, Maj. & A.A. G., ...". On September 10, General Bragg had attempted to attack General Thomas at Dug Gap before he could be reinforced by the rest of the Union Army, but was thwarted by the failure of subordinate officers to carry out his commands. Moderate soiling, mouse chews at upper left corner and bottom margin effecting part of Avery's name and rank, otherwise very good. \$600 - up



* 167

JOSIAH TATNALL (1795 - 1871) Confederate commodore who defended Fort Royal and later scuttled the Merrimac to prevent her capture. He spent the balance of the war fighting the Federal blockade. An extremely scarce 2pp. A.L.S. 8 x 10 inches written to Union naval Captain John Percival, written 10 days before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and predicting the coming War, in part: "...Mr. Peter Lawrence, formerly (during the war with England) holding a master in the Navy by your recommendation ...is desirous of applying for a pension from the Government of the United States ...I presume that he desires to obtain from you the facts of his appointment and services ...on which to place other evidence of his claim of a pension... At the letter's end, Tatnall adds the following moving conclusion (with our added emphasis):" **I HOPE THAT YOU WILL STILL WALK ASERECT AS WHEN I SAW YOU LAST. I LITTLE THOUGHT THEN THAT MY OLD FRIEND AND I WERE TO SERVE UNDER DIFFERENT FLAGS, BUT THE POLITICIANS WOULD HAVE IT SO ...**". Very good to fine condition. \$300 - up



* 168

JOHN PORTER MCCOWN (1815 - 1879) Confederate Major General censured by General Bragg for his conduct at Murfreesboro. Scarce war dated

Autographed Note Signed at the conclusion of an A.L.S. by one of his subordinates requesting the General's support in obtaining a commission, entirely in the hand of McCown and reading, in full:" Head Qrs. 3 Divis. , Columbus, Ky., 1st. Nov., 1861. I have Know (sic) Capt. Champney since May last. He possesses every quality to recommend him to the department for an appointment in the Artillery. J. P. McCown, Brig. Gen. P.A.C. " The letter has minor water damage and subsequent chipping at the top margin, effecting nothing, and is very good, while McCown's endorsement , which is on the bottom of the second page, is in fine to very fine condition. McCown is extremely scarce in war dated material.

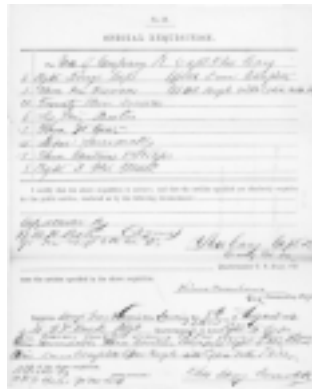
\$500 - up



WAR DATED DOCUMENT SIGNED BY CONFEDERATE MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. BROWN

* 169

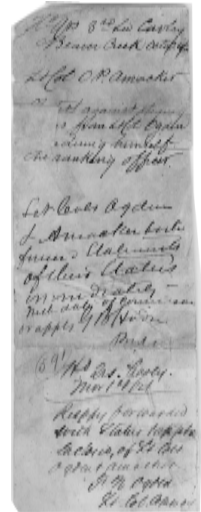
JOHN C. BROWN. (1827-1889). Confederate major general captured at Fort Donelson, exchanged and led forces at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Franklin where he was severely wounded and his command decimated. War dated partly - printed D.S. "Jno. C. Brown" adding rank as colonel of the 3rd Tennessee (Clark's) Infantry, on Confederate States of America official form, 1p. 4to. Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 8, 1861 discharging Private William B. Alley of Company I of that regiment. Signed by Brown across the text. Included is another partly - printed D.S. on CSA form, 1p. large 8vo., {Bowling Green, Ky.}, Dec. 17, 1861 concerning the final payment due to Private Alley for service rendered to the Confederacy. Unfortunately, Alley died from measles within one week after receiving this payment. Signature a bit light, else very good.



UNION BRIGADIER GENERAL HIRAM BURNHAM DOCUMENT

* 170

HIRAM BURNHAM (d.1864). Union brigadier general who led a regiment in the Peninsula and at the Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, killed in action at Chafin's Farm. War date partly-printed D.S. 1p. 4to., "Camp near Harrison Landing", Aug. 8, 1862, a special requisition form requesting clothing, havesacks and tents. Useful folds, otherwise very good. \$225 - up



* 171

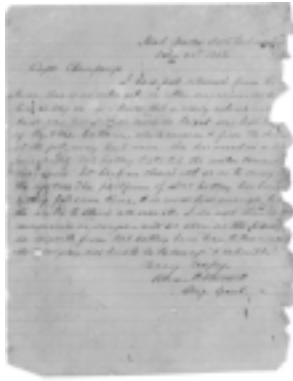
GEORGE BAIRD HODGE (1828 - 1892) Confederate Brigadier General who rose from the rank of private and served in the Confederate Senate. He was appointed General by Davis twice, though he was never confirmed by the Senate. A seven line war-dated endorsement , Headquarters 3rd Division Cavalry , Oct. 24, 1862, concerning a dispute between two Colonels as to which officer had rank, stating: "Let Col. Ogden & Amacker BOTH forward statements of their status immediately with date of Commission or Appts., G.B. Hodge, Brig. ". Moderate soiling, and document has been expertly repaired at fold splits with archival tape, about very good condition. \$400 - up

CIVIL WAR OFFICER CHARGED WITH CURSING OUT HIS PEER

* 172

A highly unusual field - printed Judicial General Order, 1p. 5" x 7 1/2", Headquarters, District of North Carolina, New Berne, August 11, 1864, in which 1st Lieutenant William B. Patterson of the 3rd New York artillery is charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman". Patterson is accused with pushing down another officer in the presence of enlisted men, then saying to him that: "...You are a God Damned stinking son of a bitch ...I will knock your God damned head off ...". Evidently the court agreed with the officer's opinion of his enemy, for patterson was found not guilty on all charges! \$200 - up

LOT # 170



* 173
ALEXANDER P. STEWART (1821 - 1908) Confederate major general who commanded at Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Atlanta, and later replaced Polk after Polk's death. A scarce war dated A.L.S. 1p. 8" x 10" : "Alex. P. Stewart, Brig Genl.", Head Quarters Fort Columbus [Kentucky], Feb. 22, 1862, in which Stewart informs one of his subordinates of the condition of a number of the batteries there. The letters right margin has been adversely effected by mouse chews or something similar, obliterating the end portions of words that run close to the right margin. However, the letter comes with a transcript which fills in the missing portions of the letter, which are in most cases apparent from the context of the letter, placing these filled in parts in parentheses. In part: "...I have just returned from the (bat)eries. There is no water yet in either magazine... a nearly vertical wall (of) earth some two feet or more in height was left — of Ky. 7 Mo. Batteries, which caves in and fills the ditch at its foot every hard rain... I do not think the magazines in danger, and so as soon as the pieces to be recovered from Mo. Battery have been taken away the platform will have to be taken up and rebuilt...". Because of the missing portions at the letter's right margin, we would only rate it as about good, and estimate it accordingly. \$400 - up



SOUTHERN LETTER ON THE EVE OF CIVIL WAR

* 174
 A touching war – date letter from Charles L. Cowles, 2pp. 4to. Wilkesboro, N.C. Apr. 28, 1861, in part: "... We seem to be on the eve of a civil war of the most sanguinary kind. I shall send this letter West hoping that it may run the gauntlet... [I] hope that at another time the correspondence may be renewed under more favorable circumstances Uncle Josiah and family are well and three of his sons (Miles, William and Henry) have volunteered under a call of our

governor. The purpose is to resist coercion. Andrew is a member of the legislature and is called to assemble with his colleges this week at our capitol. Pa is full of grief at the condition of the country ...". Interestingly, the author of the letter enlisted in the 51st N.C. Vols. And served with the regiment at such places as Battery Wagner S.C. and Cold Harbor, Va. A two inch tear affects text with minor fold splits . Very good. \$200 - up



AN INTERESTING CIVIL WAR DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE NOTORIOUS "BOSS TWEED" AUTHORIZES PAYMENT FOR A SUBSTITUTE OF A WAR DRAFTEE WHO HAS CLAIMED INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

* 175
WILLIAM MARCY "BOSS" TWEED (1823-1878). Entering politics at an early age, Tweed became the boss of Tammany Hall, an organization which he used to form the "Tweed Ring", one of the most corrupt political machines this country as ever seen. Tweed and his cronies ultimately bilked New York City out of tens of millions of dollars. DS. New York, September 29, 1863.

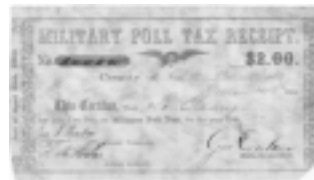
"Cornelius Hayes, by occupation a printer... who has been drafted and adjudged by the Board of Enrollment... to be liable to perform military duty according to the requirement of the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, having provided a Substitute who has been duly mustered into the service in the place and stead of such drafted person... for the Relief provided by the Sixth Section of the Ordinance... The said applicant... is in indigent circumstances and has a family wholly depending on him for support... whose condition is such as to render it, in our opinion, a case in which said Substitute is entitled to have the sum of \$300 paid to him... Substitute Robert Gurd, New York." Records indicate that the substitute, Robert Gurd had enlisted the day before this document was signed and survived the war. An interesting Civil War item signed by one of New York's most historically notorious figures. \$250 - up



CIVIL WAR MILITARY POLL TAX RECEIPT

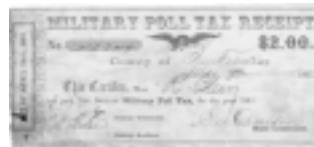
* 176
 1863, San Francisco. Black\White. A certification the Robert Cleary "has paid two

dollar Military Poll Tax for the year 1863". Removed from a scrapbook. Very Good. \$50 - up



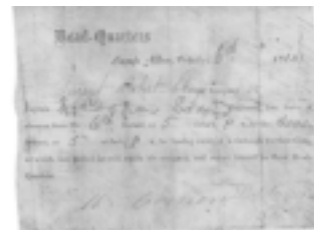
CIVIL WAR MILITARY POLL TAX RECEIPT

* 177
 1864, San Francisco. Blue\White. A certification the Robert Cleary "has paid two dollar Military Poll Tax for the year 1864". Removed from a scrapbook. Very Good. \$50 - up



CIVIL WAR MILITARY POLL TAX RECEIPT

* 178
 1865, San Francisco. Orange\White. A certification the Robert Cleary "has paid two dollar Military Poll Tax for the year 1865". Removed from a scrapbook. Very Good. \$50 - up



A SCARCE CALIFORNIA CIVIL WAR PASS FROM CAMP ALLEN

* 179
 [CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S PASS]. 6 1/2" x 5". "Headquarters, Camp Allen. October 6, 1863. Sargent Robert Cleary of Company H, Captain M Coonan Second Regiment, has leave of absence from the 6th instant at 5 o'clock p.m. to the seventh instant at 5 o'clock p.m. he having received a furlough for that time; at which last period he will rejoin his company and report himself to these Headquarters".

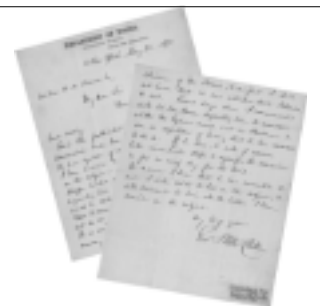
Camp Allen, located in Oakland served for the training of California volunteers during the Civil War prior to their departure east. Many who trained here served in Colonel Edward Dexter Baker's 71st Pennsylvania Regiment, also known as the 1st California Regiment. Other men assigned to the camp found themselves serving monotonous guard duty at warehouses or on some of the islands in San Francisco Bay. A scarce western pass related to the Civil War.

\$100 - up



AN EXTREMELY RARE CONFEDERATE PUBLISHING COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THOMAS BRAGG

* 180
THOMAS BRAGG (1818-1872). Bragg was a Senator and Attorney General for the Confederate States for four months. The brother of General Braxton Bragg, Thomas was a strong supporter of Jefferson Davis and his policies. He replaced Judah Benjamin in the Cabinet on November 21, 1861, and opposed the impressment of supplies for the Army without full payment. Leaving the Attorney General's office on March 18, 1862, Bragg resumed his private law practice and worked against the growing calls for peace. Following the war, Bragg was active in efforts to reunite his North Carolina with the Union, for he had never really believed the South could successfully establish itself as a separate nation. DS. 1 page. 9 1/2" x 5". North Carolina. no date but issued between 1861 - 1865. Partly-printed Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company signed by THOMAS BRAGG as president entitling "W. F. Lewis...to ten shares in the above named company transferable only on the books of the company in person or by his agent..." This is the same company that during the Civil War, printed many Confederate patriotic music sheets. Bragg's signature is dark and the paper has evenly toned. \$900 - up



A GEORGE McCLELLAN ALS REGARDING STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE CANALS

* 181
GEORGE McCLELLAN. ALS. 2pp. New York. May 23, 1871. An autograph letter signed "Geo McClellan" on "Department of the Docks, Engineer's Bureau" letterhead to an Andrew H.N. Dauson. An important letter regarding a "commission...appointed to determine the best system of steam navigation for canals...". McClellan notes that he has received a "vast number of letters on the subject" and is passing on the information to the committee chairman. The writing is clean and bold, however, McClellan's penmanship is characteristically difficult to read. The signature is very strong. The letter has the original folds and a small historical mount in lower margin of second page not affecting any parts of the letter. It is in very good condition overall. \$500 - up

THREE GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK BOOKS

The following three books are from the personal collection of Union Major General John Sedgwick (1813-1864). A West Point graduate who served in the Mexican War, patrolled the plains of Colorado and Kansas in the 1850's, and faithfully served throughout the Civil War with the Army of the Potomac until tragically killed by a sharpshooter at the battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

SEDGWICK'S PERSONAL COPY OF GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN'S: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, COMMUNICATING THE REPORT OF CAPTAIN GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN (FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CAVALRY) ONE OF THE OFFICERS SENT TO THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE IN 1855 AND 1856

*** 182**
Sedgwick's personal copy of George B. McClellan's: *Report of the Secretary of War, communicating the Report of Captain George B. McClellan (First Regiment United States Cavalry) One of the officers sent to the Seat of War in Europe in 1855 and 1856*, published by Nicholson, Washington, 1857, 360pp. quarto, twice signed "John Sedgwick U.S.A. April 30th 1858" on the front and rear end pages. The black cloth covered book contains 50 full page illustrations with a folding map of Sebastopol. In 1855, McClellan was sent to observe the Crimean War, and upon his return filed an official report with the secretary of war outlining his observations of the war. Going into great detail about siege operations, battle deployment and troop organization as well as being filled with numerous diagrams and maps, it was soon to become a favorite among the regular army officers who were destined to fight in the Civil War. Major Sedgwick obtained his copy of the book while he was commanding officer of the 1st United States Cavalry, in which McClellan was a captain, while stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas Territory. Considered an invaluable resource there is no doubt that Sedgwick carried this book throughout the rest of his frontier service and the Civil War. An ex-libris copy with moderate to normal wear affecting the covers and spine, with numerous damp stains affecting the pages, but not the text. Overall good to very good. \$1,000 - up

*** 183**
Sedgwick's presentation copy of: *Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the memory of William Jenkins Worth*, published by Baker, New York, 1857, 64pp., quarto. The black cloth covered book contains two large folding lithographs of Gen.

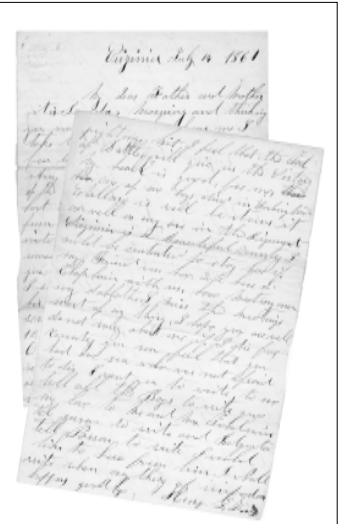
Worth's funeral cortege and of the dedication of his monument in New York City and goes into painstaking detail as to the particulars of the monument's ceremonies. Interestingly, Worth's son, Lieut. William S. Worth who would become a brigadier general in the Spanish American War and led forces at San Juan Hill, presented this book to Gen. Sedgwick while the latter was in command of the 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac during the opening of the Wilderness campaign in 1864. A small paper label has been tipped onto the front end page reading, in full: "Major General Sedgwick with the kind regards of W.S. Worth, Lt. U.S.A., April '64". Worth served on the staff of Brig. Gen. Henry Hunt, the Army of the Potomac's chief of artillery from 1862, and by 1864 he must have come to know Sedgwick well. Therefore, this book is either a token of friendship based on their service together in the Army of the Potomac, or because the general had known his father during the Mexican War. Eerily, the book brings to light the fact that General Worth, upon hearing of Sedgwick's bravery under fire during the Mexican War, commented that his bravery would make him commander of the United States Army. Within weeks of receiving the book Sedgwick was killed by a Confederate sharpshooter on May 9, 1864. Incidentally, the label has been pasted to cover an earlier inscription that was never made. An ex-libris copy with moderate to normal wear affecting the binding and covers with very minor foxing and toning affecting the pages. Overall good to very good. \$300 - up

*** 184**
Sedgwick's personal copy of Col. Richard Delafield's: *Report on the Art of War in Europe in 1854, 1855 and 1856*, published by Bowman, Washington, 1861, 277pp. large folio. The black cloth covered book contains a colored title page, 21 book plates 16 of which are tinted, five folding maps, and 43 plans-35 of which are folding. Discussing in detail Delafield's observations made while he and McClellan toured the European theater of the Crimean War. This ex-libris copy had also been part of Sedgwick's personal military library and more than likely sat on a headquarters shelf throughout the general's tour of duty on the Virginian front and probable helped fill the dull moments of the war. A rare book from Sedgwick's library. Moderate to heavy wear affecting the binding and covers with some spotting and foxing affecting the pages. Overall good to very good. \$100 - up

A CIVIL WAR OBSERVER COMMENTS ON MCCLELLAN AND DRY CANDIDATES

*** 185**
(CIVIL WAR). ALS. 3pp. 8" x 10". Ottawa [Illinois]. Sept 17th 1864. A Civil War-era letter written by "A. J. Grover", an observer concerning "dry" candidates: "Hough wishes me to write you urging you to see that the caucus on the 21st inst. At 3 o'clock

p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be holden [sic] here on the 23rd be not allowed to go by default. He seems to take it for granted that you are in favor of his nomination to the Senate. I presume he has talked with you about the matter. I should go for Hough on the whole and think you feel the same way. Bush wrote to Livingston Co. using words like the following - 'kill off the damned little abolition' meaning Hough. I don't like the sound of this. It is also known that Bush is not a sober man. If he can't always keep sober and can't speak respectfully of the abolitionists I think he is not quite the man to represent me. At any rate, John Nash in the presence of Bush in my hearing said 'I drink brandy every day and if they are going to make whisky an issue I will be damned if I vote for a single man who does it.' Bush did not dissent and Nash was talking particularly for Bush at the time. I told him I did not approve of whisky drinking every day or any day when Bush said 'of course nobody defends it.' Hough is honest, sober, indefatigable for the right - always - true to his friends - but has not so much speech making ability as Bush...The Ratification meeting today is a great fizzle - it is difficult to ratify both the Platform & [the Democratic nominee] McClellan's letter of acceptance." A fine letter discussing Civil War era politics, including a mention of Lincoln's 1864 opponent, George McClellan. The letter is in very fine condition. \$350 - up



A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER TELLS ABOUT HIS PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST MANASSAS AND THE DEATH OF ELMER ELLSWORTH

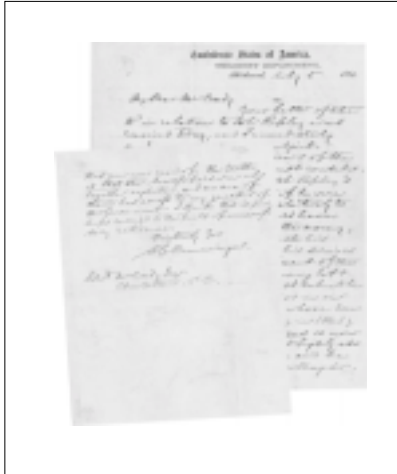
*** 187**
Henry I. King. ALS. 2pp. 5" x 8". Virginia. July 14 1861. An autograph letter signed Henry I. King penned just seven days before First Manassas, the first large land battle of the war: "it is Sunday morning and thinking you would like to hear from me I take this opportunity to write a few lines to you I cannot tell you where I am for I do not know the name of the Town we are in. We left Washington last Wednesday and came to Alexandria from there we went about five miles into the Enemy country where we have remained for a few days. I suppose you have read about Col. Elsworth [sic] I saw the house where he was killed his men are...now, they took five secessionists...We are about 10 miles from Fairfax Court House. Our Brigade is going to march this week we shall have a battle soon there are about 5000 Rebels with marked Batteries station[ed] there. We shall have some hard fighting but I feel that the God of Battle will give us the victory...Virginia is a beautiful country I could be contented to stay here...if I die for country you can feel that you had one son who was not afraid to die...". Elmer Ellsworth was the North's first martyr. A friend of Lincoln, Ellsworth saw the Rebel flag flying from a Virginia house, so he marched in and tore it down. As he came down the steps, he was shot by the house's owner and killed. The letter is in very fine condition overall with several horizontal folds. A great letter discussing the optimism of the first battle, which the Union lost. \$400 - up



THE LAST CONFEDERATE FLAG OVER RICHMOND

*** 186**
On April 3rd, 1865, Federal forces entered Richmond after the evacuation of the Confederate Government and military forces. President Davis and his cabinet had left for Danville, Va. by train and Petersburg and Richmond had fallen to Grant's army. The above flag relic was once part of the Third National Confederate flag that flew over the Confederate Capitol of Richmond. Accompanying documents attest that this flag relic was created by Lt. Colonel A.B. Lawrence, Chief Quartermaster of the 24th Corps, Army of James, by cutting up the captured flag when it was removed from the Capitol building under the orders of General M.R. Patrick. The copy photo above shows the Capitol building after the flag was removed in early April 1865. The Union flag was then raised over the Capitol building. Extremely Fine \$450 - up

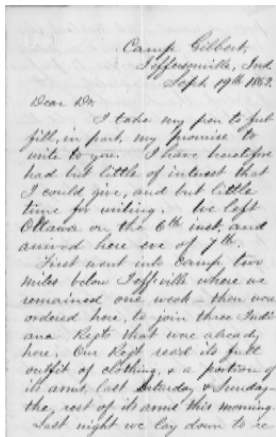
A SUPERB MEMMINGER ALS IN WHICH THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY SECRETARY JUSTIFIES GORGAS' APPOINTMENT AS HEAD OF ORDNANCE INSTEAD OF RIPLEY



* 188

CHRISTOPHER G. MEMMINGER (1803–1888) C.S.A Secretary of the Treasury, who proved to be extremely intolerant of dissenting views and totally unable to compromise with others. An extremely interesting War dated A.L.S. 3pp. 7"x 10" Richmond, July 5, 1863 written on Confederate States of America Treasury Department letterhead to: "My Dear Mr. McCrady", explaining why future Confederate General Roswell Ripley, then serving as a Colonel in the South Carolina Militia, has not received a comparable position in the regular Confederate Army. The letter reads, in part: "...Every just consideration has been had of Col. Ripley's claims. It was thought that if he were placed in the same grade...which he would have held had he continued in the [United States] army, it was dealing properly with his claimsOne of the most valuable and highly esteemed officers in our service is Major Gorgas, whose commission dates in the [United States] army in 1841. Ripley's is in 1943. Gorgas is now the Chief of Ordnance, most highly esteemed by the government, and he has the commission of Major. When the commission of Major was offered to Ripley, it put him just behind Gorgas and where he was before...If he had accepted the commission ...I understand from the President [Davis] that he would have offered him the command of Charleston Harbour upon the withdrawal of Beauregard ...You will see, therefore, that Ripley himself has been the only obstacle in his own way ...It would be a mistake in Ripley's friends to suppose that any public demonstration would operate upon

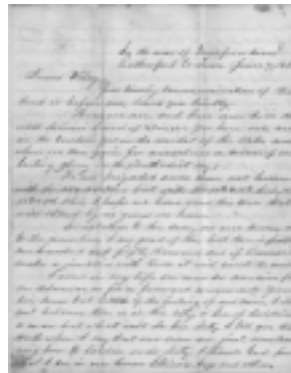
the government here. We have the most singularly fierce and independent Government in respect to outside sensation that you ever read of...." Memminger's statement that Ripley was his own worst enemy was entirely accurate, for even though the pressing need for trained officers in the growing Confederate army led to his being appointed a Brigadier General just five weeks after this letter was written, his inability to get along with his fellow officers, regardless of whether they were his superiors or subordinates, led to his never receiving further promotions, also assuring that he would never receive a significant independent command. With the letter is an additional document, presumably in a clerical hand, which appears to summarize Ripley's complaints against the Confederate administration. In the past, someone carefully removed the raised stationer's watermark from the extreme upper left corner of the first page of Memminger's letter, leaving a small, dime shaped hole in its absence, but effecting none of the text. Otherwise the document appears to be in fine condition. \$1,000 – up



CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER
* 189

(CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER). ALS. 4 pages. 5" x 8". Jeffersonville, Ind. Sept. 19th, 1862. A Civil War soldier's letter signed "T.W. Cuppy" to a doctor. Cuppy describes the preparations he is going through for battle in Kentucky: "First went into camp two miles below Jeff'ville [sic] where we remained one week – then were ordered here, to join three In-

diana regt's that were already here...Last night we lay down to repose as usual – at 3 o'clock this morn the camp was suddenly aroused by the order to prepare to march immediately – at 8 o'clock the Brigade had started on its way to the old Ky. The men were all furnished five days rations, & forty rounds of ammunition. I went with them to the ferry and saw them land on Louisville wharf, & then returned to the old camp to take care of the sick, and of the medical stores. I can not of course say where our reg't has gone, nor what may be its destiny – but it is stated here this eve that it is now five or six miles back of Louisville. Before this reaches you, in all probability you will have heard of the great events in this region. A large number of steamers have passed down this P.M. loaded with troops – from Cincinnati I suppose – for Louisville...The tents were all left here standing and a guard to take care of them...". Cuppy was correct in predicting that there would be "great events in the region". On September 25, 1862, General Don Carlos Buell's troops arrived in Louisville, beating Braxton Bragg there. There were minor skirmishes in the area as a result of the two armies being so close to each other. By October 2, Buell, having finished using Louisville as a base of operations, pushed out into the Kentucky countryside. The letter is in fine condition overall. \$200 – up

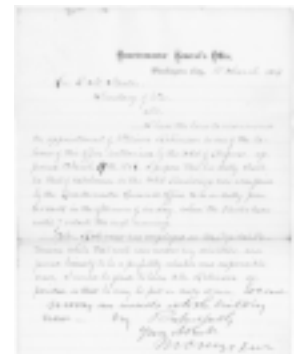


A CLEVER CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER PUNNING ON MANY OF THE GENERALS' NAMES: "I DO NOT THINK THEY WILL CLAIM ALL THE BANKS, THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN THE BOYS A GRANT...IF THEY COME INTO OUR QUARTERS, THEY WILL GET THEIR SIDES BURNED"

* 190

(CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER). ALS. 4pp. 7 1/4" x 9 3/4". In the rear of Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co. Tenn. June 7, 63. A Civil War soldier's letter signed "C. K. Brown" to Wiley. Brown cleverly makes

puns on many of the Union generals' names and incorrectly predicts that Vicksburg will fall quickly: "...here am I, in the well known land of 'Dixie, yes we are in the center, yes in the midst of the Rebs...there is probably one hundred and fifty thousand [soldiers], and if Burnside makes a junction with Rosa it will swell the numbers. I never in my life see men so anxious for an advance...I do not believe there is in this city, or sea of soldiers, a man but what will do his duty. I tell you the truth when I say that our men are just now learning how to soldier or do duty. I thank God for what I see in our brave Illinois boys and others. What I mean by this is their courage, their daring, and the hardships they at times undergo...They begin to love soldiering and take the utmost delight in doing their duty and doing it right. There is comparatively but little fault found by our boys with this Uncle Samuel. They begin to love soldiering and take the utmost delight in doing their duty and doing it right. I do believe if you place a treasury at Chattanooga for our Officers, and a lake of lager beer for our German soldiers, and give them the order to make a dash on the city, they would take it with the combined forces of the Southern Confederacy and England...I take double the delight in measuring powder & shot to any butternut that dare show his head above the crest of a hill or over the breast-work or embankments...we have the intellect and the country at heart, they [Copperheads] are void of the former, and care only to see this our glorious Union dissolved...Vicksburg no doubt by this time is ours. I do not think they will claim all the Banks the Government has given the boys a Grant to fight and rest assured they are all right. If they come into our quarters, they will get their Sides burned, We are in Negleys division Thomases corps and all if well if Negley don't get Negleyent...". This clever letter shows the esprit de corps. Brown was incorrect about the fall of Vicksburg; it did not occur until July 4, 1863. The paper is in fine condition and the ink is dark. \$500 – up

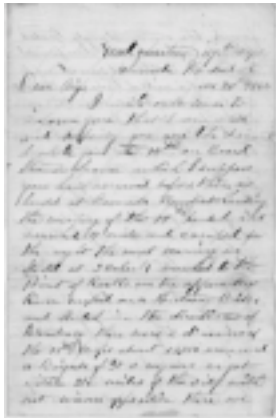


MONTGOMERY MEIGS

* 191

LS. 1pp. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Washington City. 18 March 1864. A letter signed by "M C Meigs" on his "Quartermaster General's Office" letterhead. He wrote to Edwin Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War: "I have the honor to recommend the appointment of William Robinson as one of the laborers of this office authorized by the Act of Congress...I propose that his duty shall be

that of watchman in the Art Building now occupied by the Quartermaster General's office, to be on duty from 4 o'clock in the afternoon of one day, when the clerks leave, until 7 o'clock the next morning. Mr. Robinson was employed on the Capitol Extension while that work was under my direction...". On the verso, Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana signed, approving the appointment. CHARLES A. DANA (1819-1897) was a journalist before and after the war, and Lincoln appointed him Assistant Secretary of War in 1864. The letter is in fine condition overall with dark ink. \$300 - up



A SOLDIER NEAR OF PETERSBURG REPORTS: "I THINK RICHMOND WILL BE OURS VERY SOON. GRANT HOLDS ALL THE RAILROADS LEADING SOUTH FROM PETERSBURG. LEE HAS FALLEN BACK...THE LAST MOVE OF GRANT'S ARMY IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES OF THE WAR."

* 192 (CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER). ALS. 4PP. 8" x 10". Bermuda Hundred [Virginia]. June 20th, 1864. A Civil War soldier's letter signed "Linus R. Clark" to his wife. He describes the initial assaults on Petersburg in an attempt to end the war: "... We landed at Bermuda Hundred Landing the evening of the 14th landed and marched 4 miles and camped for the night. The next morning we started at 3 o'clock marched to the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox River crossed on a Pontoon Bridge and started in the direction of Petersburg. There were two divisions of the 18th corps about 12,000 men and a Brigade of 300 Negroes. We got within 2 1/2 miles of the city without serious opposition. There we found the army strongly posted behind their works. We formed a line of Battle and moved up to about 1/4mile of their works where we laid till 6 o'clock in the evening waiting for a part of Grants [sic] army to come up to our assistance. At that time we heard that the 2nd corps was within 4 miles of us and the order was immediately given to storm the works as delay was dangerous, for we could see large reinforcements coming to the aid of the enemy and they were within 2 miles of them. When the order to charge was given, the movement was so bold and unexpected that it took the enemy entirely by surprise and before they

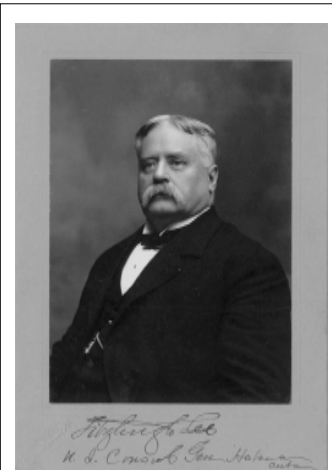
could get themselves in position, we were upon them. And when their line was once again broken they broke and ran the best they knew how. The first works was a 5-gun battery and ours was the first Regiment in, and in half an hour our forces had taken their entire line of 2 or 3 miles in length and the strongest position I have ever seen. It is a range of hills circling around the south side of Petersburg about 2 miles from the city. The next morning a large part of Lees [sic] army were in the city and attacked some parts of our line but it was too strong for him and our artillery kept up a constant fire on his troops. We staid [sic] there till the evening of the 17th when we came too present Position where we arrived yesterday. We are near where we were 4 weeks ago in a very good place 1/2 mile from the James River on a high Plain...I think Richmond will be ours very soon. Grant holds all the Rail Roads leading south from Petersburg. Lee has fallen back to the north side of the stream. Neither [sic] army occupies the city now but we can occupy it any time we wish. The last move of Grants army is one of the greatest successes of the war..." In June 1864, Grant was near the heavily fortified Richmond. In an attempt to break through Lee's lines, he ordered the bloody assault at Cold Harbor on June 3. Nearly 7,000 Federal troops were killed or wounded in fifteen minutes, and Grant later said it was the only action he regretted. For Lee, it was the last all-out victory of the war. Grant regrouped his troops and stealthily moved them from Cold Harbor south to cross the James River near Petersburg. Grant wanted to capture Petersburg and its vital rail lines. On June 14, Grant's troops began crossing the James River at Bermuda Hundred, then attacked Petersburg on June 15 for three days. When Grant saw that he could not capture the city outright, he decided to siege the town; Petersburg would hold out until April 2, 1865. The author of this letter would later lose a leg while fighting at Petersburg. The letter is in fine condition despite a few minor holes that affect nothing and minor wear at the folds. An exceptional letter. \$750 - up



POSTWAR PREPRINTED MISSISSIPPI SHARECROPPERS AGREEMENTS

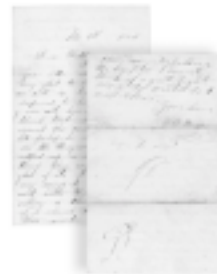
* 193 A superb pair of preprinted sharecropper agreements, both dated in 1867, in which the Supply firm of W.C. Pond & Co. based in Bolton Mississippi agree to advance plantation owners an agreed upon amount of supplies necessary to grow a crop on the respective plantations, apparently for ex-

clusive rights to sell the crop and or in return for a portion of the crop produced. As was the case with the majority of the South, much of the State of Mississippi was both physically and economically devastated by the recent civil war. Cash was virtually non-existent, forcing plantation owners and their suppliers to rely on a barter system until the economy of the area began to recover. Fine. \$200 - up



A CHOICE FITZHUGH LEE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH

* 194 FITZHUGH LEE (1835 - 1905) Confederate major general and nephew of Robert E. Lee. Fitzhugh Lee directed cavalry in Stuart's ride around McClellan and fought at Antietam and Gettysburg. A fine post-war 5 x 7" waist -up view of Lee, bearing the blindstamp of "Homier & Clark, Richmond, Va.", boldly signed in the bottom margin of the image mount." Fitzhugh Lee, U.S. Consul Gen. , Havana, Cuba . Both the image and signature are near pristine, in fine condition. \$500 - up



"there are not many Copperheads here... Old Vermont is Union yet..."

* 195 (CIVIL WAR ERA LETTER). ALS. 4pp. 5"x 8", n.p. Nov. 7th, 1864. A Civil War period letter signed "Charles King" to his parents. He mentions the upcoming Presidential election, held the next day: ".....I should like to be at home at the election. I suppose there will be an exciting time, there are not many Copperheads here...Old Vermont is Union yet..." Very Fine.

\$200 - up

LETTERS OF UNION SURGEON WILLIAM GITHENS

Civil War letters of William Harrison Githens. 16th Illinois Infantry and 78th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps. 1861-65. Tennessee, Georgia and several other places.

Dr. W.H. Githens (1827-1904) was born in Ohio, studies medicine in Iowa, and moved to Hamilton, Illinois in 1853. He enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War and served as an Orderly Sergeant in the 16th Illinois Infantry. In June of 1863 he re-enlisted, was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, and served with the 78th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

The letters in this collection are for the most part written to Githen's wife Sarah (d. 1902), whom Githens married in 1849. A few of the letters are to their daughter Louise.

During his first enlistment, Githens was stationed in Missouri, Tennessee and Pennsylvania and his unit saw very little action. 16 of the letters are from this period.

As a soldier in the 14th Army Corp in his second enlistment, however, he participated as an assistant surgeon in the Tullahoma operation, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea and the Carolinas Campaign.

He writes from the perspective of a field doctor who also at times is close to Headquarters operations. He described treating the wounded as well as the more general goings on of military action. There are an extensive number of letters from the battlefields of Tennessee and Georgia (1863-64) and his descriptions of the Atlanta Campaign can be considered very insightful and well written.

As the war, Dr. Githens returned Hamilton where for the most part he lived the rest of his life, owning a number of pharmacies.

"The dining rooms were magnificent and the guests were altogether too fine for me."

*** 196 [UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHENS] OCT.30TH 1862 hiladelphia Pa,**

"Dear Wife: I again write you of my whereabouts. I reached here last night after dark, and should have written immediately but I wanted to wait till got settled a little. I stopped at the Continental Hotel upon the recommendation of a gentleman I met on the Cars. I was considerable dazzled by all the splendor; but I didn't let on but what I was used to such things ever day. Silver and marble was scattered around pretty liberally. Almost every nook and corner was finely carpeted. The stairs all carpeted and cushioned. I don't know how many Darkies, but I should judge nearly a hundred were employed as

waiters and so polite you'd think some of them would jerk their necks out of joint, bowing and scrapping, but they don't. I suppose they're used to it. There is one or two persons stationed constantly on each floor to direct persons to where they wish to go and prevent their getting lost. The dining rooms were magnificent and the guests were altogether too fine for me. I thought I was pretty well fixed up before I left home, but I actually looked shabby and of course felt a little embarrassed. I don't think I shall stop at such fine houses in the future. I got out of there as soon as I could. The first think (sic) I done was to find the College then to find Professor Dunglison, and make arrangements for the Lectures. Then to find a boarding house which I soon done-and get my baggage to it-the house is only two squares from the college. The people seem very nice, and have but few boarders. I have a student for room mate. Not very brilliant but I guess we'll get along well enough. After I had engaged my boarding place I went across the Delaware River to Camden to see my cousin Sammy Scull - I found them very nicely situated and very clever, got back to the city in time to hear two Lectures, one by Prof. Dunglison and very interesting. I like the old gentleman very much. They all seem very much surprised that I should come so far, and take a great deal of pains to be agreeable.

If I don't lean something it will certainly be my own fault, for the facilities are excellent. I didn't tell you how I got along from Dayton, but I done ver well. A good part of the way was night and of course I could see much of the country. I wanted to see something of the mountain scenery besides from the cars, so I stopped off at Johnstown and went to see (Vickroy's) folks. I found them very pleasant people. I was never treated better anywhere. They live three miles from town in a little valley surrounded by pretty good sized mountains and very secluded-about half a mile from the main road and where they never see a living individual except as they call there or as they go out somewhere. I suppose they have neighbors, but I didn't see any signs of them. I don't see how they could get to them if they had. They have quite an intelligent family- five girls at home and a boy or two- Louise begins to look quite old- and I thought quite ugly- but it wouldn't do to tell her so. But she certainly is contented. Some of her poetry is very fine- I am a judge. My sheet is getting full and it is quite late so I will close, but I haven't told you half the wonderful things I have seen, but will write again in short time and tell more."

\$125 - up

"we hear every day that pay day is tomorrow but tomorrow don't come"

* 197

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Hospital Surgeon's Office Macon City MO June 30th (1861).

"Dear Wife- You will wonder why I have not written to you more regularly. The

fact is we are all out of money-and can't get stamps. And of course we can't send letters without.

We are getting along finely- I am quite busy all the time but we have had no dangerous cases yet. We have very good Hospital arrangements here - the patients are in the upper part of a two story building and my office-Kitchen and Eating room are in a little one story building close by it- there are 8 to 15 patients all the time- several cases of measles, Dysentery, Diarrhea. () there are five companies here, which is half the regiment-the people are very clever-and you would hardly think of being in an enemy's country.

I do not know how long we will stay here but if I can learn so that you would have time to get here-And I get some pay I intend to come or send for you-that's what I;m looking for and I would like to enjoy my earnings to some extent as I go along-we hear every day that pay day is tomorrow but tomorrow don't come-. There is not doubt but we will get our pay for the State Service this week but my share of that will be very small as I was only orderly Sergeant then- I may possibly get some pay as Surgeon- I hope so at least- our pay for the State Service will be due in a very few days-and there will be two months of that which will be quite a nice little pile-I will probably have to go to Springfield to be examined if I do I shall make it in my way to come round by home.

I hear from you occasionally. I am sorry that your can't get any money yet- I am afraid that Moore don't try very hard to get it or else he uses it himself. I hardly think he would do that. Keep up courage and all will be right yet- it may be very hard to bear- no doubt you are very lonely. I know that I am - but we have so much excitement and I am so busy that I hardly have time to get the blues-but there is satisfaction. I have no trouble about where my grub is to come from () no one to dun me at ever corner-I haven't bee dunned once since I joined the Army and that itself would pay for all the privations we endure which I suppose you would think were considerable if you could see us sometimes - - there is times when the boys get short of provisions- but not often-such as they are- they get most too much fat side meat- but we live firstrate here at the hospital. I have a good cook and we draw the best of everything. We get milk- butter, eggs- and sometimes

vegetables- Adelbert Ritchey is my Hospital Steward- and then I have a German for Nurse- he has nothing to do but take care of the sick, give them medicine & etc.

When you come to see us you will see how we live - "

\$200 - up

* 198

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Feb 20th 1862. Medical Department Bird's Point Mo. Feb 20th 62.

"Dear Wife, I have again to day rec'd a letter from you - being the third - I (wrote?) you last night - but as I have rec'd a letter from (Bro?) Sam, thought would send it to you. I told you to stop a while - until Louise got perfectly stout - at any rate don't try to come till the river opens - and I guess you had better wait till I know something more definite of our destination thought I don't care much- if Louise gets well enough so that the friends think it would be prudent to start - you know those lung diseases are very sensitive - and especially when the follow measles - you can't be more anxious to come than I am to have you - the trouble is we will have to live in our tent thought the Colonel said he could let us have a little room at Head Quarters. They all seem anxious to have you come. The Chaplain say God bless the Woman - let her come- and help us look after the sick. I am sorry that Louise can't stay and go to school - she would be so much better off. I am very loth to give my consent to have you bring her.

When we move I have as much as I can do to take care of our Hospital affairs and the sick while if you was alone you could take care of yourself - it the weather was only warm and dry it would do- but to have rain mud sleet snow - any everything else - and that in a place where there is no (bottom?) it looks like foolishness to bring a woman much more children. Still there are a number of Ladies here although they can't get out till the mud dries up - when that will be no one can tell - they say it does et dry and dusty here - but I can hardly realize it- our boys are generally well - - I saw Sheldon he sent our miniatures to Father - in the same case. I had an excellent picture taken - I did not see his- there is something serous brewing for the five boat loads of troops came down this evening - and five more will be in to night - railroads are bringing them too as fast as possible. I rather think Columbus will be the Point - it will be hot work but we are bound to have it- Write when you can - "

\$200 - up

"We are afraid that the rebels will evacuate Columbus without trying our grit...There are plenty of rumors to that effect. We are rather anxious to get to do something to redeem our character - we have been blamed, very unjustly too..."

* 199

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Feb 24th 1862. Medical Department Bird's Point Fe 24th 1862.

"Dear Wife, I set down as usual to send you the news - as far as I know. I wrote you that the Gun boats had gone down to Columbus - - it turned out that but little was done. The rebels fired a few guns to bring them to- our boats ranged themselves in line of battle and before they commenced firing a rebel boat put out with a white flag- they came up and together with our General Payne and Cullum held a conference of about three hours. The result was that they went back to the fort an our boats turned around and came home- what it means I can't tell - there is a perfect forest of steamers at Cairo - and soldiers going and coming all the time - we are still laying on our (oars?), just waiting for orders - that, you know is the most annoying of all - this being in suspense - don't know what to do - at the same time there's so much to do. We are afraid that the rebels will evacuate Columbus without trying our grit.

There are plenty of rumors to that effect. We are rather anxious to get to do something to redeem our character - we have been blamed, very unjustly too - but the community think its all true - we still hear about the boys being drunk at (Quincy?) - I know it to be a lie in hundreds of cases - - probably there were a number drunk, but the Doggery (?) Keepers are more to blame than they were. AT any rate if certain individuals don't stop talking about our boys they will have some accounts to settle when they come home that will be very unpleasant.

It has been several days since I have heard anything from you - I am afraid that Louise don't get along well - by all means don't take her out too soon. I would like to have you here very much but, don't risk her health by venturing too early. The weather for two days has been quite pleasant and already the walking is good and the roads soon will be. I have bought the Chaplain's fine horse - and was out to day trying him. He rides very well - I went back into the woods - but the ground was most too soft to go far - the timber is very thick and is covered with large patches of the far famed Mistletoe - I send you a specimen of its leaves - it grows in different kinds of trees - is evergreen, and grows in bunches as large as half a bushel basket - it looks very singular. I found some few stalks of the cane hardly large enough for pipe stems - but showing that we are gradually approaching the "sunny south" - I did not get far enough back to see the cypress - but it grown in great abundance here - - our barracks are

covered with clapboards made from the timber. Blue birds, meadow larks, and other spring birds are plenty here - reminding one of the sunny days of spring and summer. Ritchey is scolding about going to bed so I will have to help spread our quilts on the floor and bunk down and think and dream and wish I was at home with you."

\$200 - up

"...I expect the rebels will make a stand there - and if they do it will be a bloody one..."

* 200

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. April 22, 1862. On Board (N.D.?) Thomas - April 22, 62. Pittsburg Landing - Tennessee River- Tuesday Morning - Breakfast time.

"Dear Wife, We have just reached here and I take a few moments to let you know of it. We have had a disagreeable trip on account of the rain - otherwise it would have been very pleasant as the river is the most beautiful I have ever seen - - It is about as large as the Illinois - quite straight and free from snags or islands. There are immense numbers of boats here, but what the move is I can't tell of course. I am in hopes you will stay in Cairo till after you hear from Corinth. I expect the rebels will make a stand there - and if they do it will be a bloody one. A good many of our men are sick with diarrhea, dysentery, chills, & etc. from exposure on the boats - sleeping on deck, no chance to cook & etc. But the weather is pleasanter today. The sun shines bright and in a short time it will be uncomfortably warm. I wish you could have come with us. You would have enjoyed the scenery. We have passed good sized mountains - high cliffs covered with pines - iron furnaces and a good many things that were new to me. I expect to see a good many things that are new — I will try and keep you posted in all that's going on.

One thing I must insist on - you must keep up your spirits - at least I wish you would not tell me of your troubles. I have trouble but I keep it to myself."

\$200 - up

"I went ... to the Mint to day - and saw them making money — gold and silver by the bushel. Everything the most perfect. Ten dollar pieces were stamped faster than you could pick them up one at a time. Just think - day after day - thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are turned out and yet there's no money— cents and Postage Notes are the only money here, except for large bills..."

* 201

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Nov. 14th 1862. Philadelphia, Pa Nov 14th 62.

"Dear Wife Sarah, I have just received another letter form you, and as I make it a point to keep all letter answered as promptly as possible, I sit down to attend to it before commencing my

evenings work. I have but very little of importance to tell you as I just wrote you a few days ago. Of course I am well - in fact never heartier - I have a good appetite and rest well - in fact, too well - for I get sleepy during lectures. I have been accustomed to such an active life for some time that when I sit still for several hours I get dull and stupid - still I work hard to keep up I find my memory is not so good as it used to be so that I have to study a great (a great) deal harder to accomplish the same object. And then there is so much to learn I am utterly ashamed of myself - that I have lived so long to so little purpose. I certainly could have learned much more if I had tried. I faithfully promise that I will improve the balance of my life to the best of my abilities. It seemed to me that I was always studying something but I am afraid that I did not adopt the proper course. I hope to be able to get through before the winter is over - I do not know whether to try to graduate or not. I am afraid I'll not have money enough to do so and get a few instruments and dissect as much as I wish, but there is time enough to consider that matter yet. I would like to have the diploma - but hardly feel able to afford it. I expect you would rather I would bring it with me & so would I—I don't know whether I'll be able to qualify myself so that I'll pass muster or not. I know one thing - if I fail there'll be good many others on the same list.

You speak of being dull and gloomy, lonesome & etc. - please don't tell me about it - for I know it must be trying, but its seems to me that there is something impelling me to the course I have taken. It hardly seems voluntary on my part - everything seems to have worked just as I could have wished it if I had laid out a plan before hand. My boarding place is like home. No children or anything to disturb. Nice parlor room with gas, water and fire always ready.

You mentioned that Mr. (Hinman?) charged \$5.00 for that work - it was too much when I furnished part of the lumber. I could have got it done cheaper - but it seems to be my luck. Unless I make a bargain before hand, then I sometimes get cheated. If you need money, you can get it at Love's Bank. I expect they have collected what was due me by this time. Did you get any dry wood yet. I think you had beter take up what there is coming at Ruggle's. He may think he's not making enough out of his speculation, though he'll surely get more than he agreed to give for the claims.

I went we the gentleman I am boarding with to the Mint to day - and saw them making money — gold and silver by the bushel. Everything the most perfect. Ten dollar pieces were stamped faster than you could pick them up one at a time. Just think - day after day - thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are turned out and yet there's no money— cents and Postage Notes are the only money here, except for large bills.

I was at the Academy of Sciences a few days ago - and was very much interested. They have thousands of

specimens of Geology, shells, birds, reptiles, animals, minerals, and in fact every branch of science in the world. Nearly fifty thousand birds - from all parts of the worked - and all free to visitors." \$250 - up

"I would resign my place but I learn they don't intend paying us for some time and I don't like to leave without my pay."

* 202

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Mar 7th 1862. Bird's Point Mo. Mar 7th 1862.

"Dear Wife, I rec'd your letter yesterday. Was sadly grieved to hear of your being sick - and with such an attack - something that I have always feared. I hope thought you're better now. Your letter found me in bed -(though I hope only temporarily) - with one of my accustomed bilious attacks from cold, and hard work. I think I'll be out in a day or two but hardly fit for duty for some time. I would come home but you know here is but little chance for a surgeon to leave while company officers can go when they chose. I would resign my place but I learn they don't intend paying us for some time and I don't like to leave without my pay. We have a good many sick men that I don't like to leave either. And what to do p_____ me more than all my other troubles. I am afraid to have you come to me because I don't know where we will be stationed. The regiment is still in the neighborhood of Charleston, Mo if I should come home before pay day I'll need some money, say 20 dollars. I paid out on the horse I bought thinking that pay day would soon come. The weather is more pleasant to day than it has been for a week. I'll write more next time - remaining as ever." \$150 - up

"I was out to one of the general Military Hospitals yesterday - they have over two thousand patients there and everything on a ground scale."

* 203

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Dec 7th 1862. P hiladelphia, Pa. Dec 7th 62.

"Dear Wife, As this is the first Sunday evening since I have been here that I have not went to church, I thought I would take part of the time to write you a letter. There has been but little importance since I wrote you, but sill I thought I must send something. We have plenty to do - for every hour of the time - and my anxiety to succeed prompts me to improve it to the best advantage. My appetite being excellent and general health as good as I ever had it in my life, I feel in better spirits and have more energy to take hold resolutely - and I m beginning to flatter myself that if I continue till the close of the session that I shall be able to pass most anywhere, but I believe I have told you that before.

I was out to one of the general Military Hospitals yesterday - they have over two thousand patients there and everything on a ground scale. The buildings are only one story and of course cover a great deal of ground. A great many surgeons are employed and everything is conducted on strictly Military principals. I should like to be connected with one (of) these large institutions for a while, but I think I'll learn so well how it's done that I can manage one of my own and that would be much better than being under some one else. I find my mind running on home a good deal lately - not that I am homesick, but I should like to see you all very much.

I have no doubt but you live well or at least would if I was at home and I expect the house is more comfortable that (than) it ever has been before. Try and keep plenty of good wood and plenty to eat. I would not draw less than twenty dollars at a time and then by making it go as far as you can, you will have much less trouble.

I am afraid I shall need more money - if I stay till the end of the session. I a very anxious to come home by way of Washington City, but I am afraid I can't spare the money - and then I can go to New York city for three dollars. It looks like a pity that I should have to come home without seeing either of those places, especially as I hardly expect ever to come this way again. I think it's a great pity that we wasn't born rich.

The weather has turned round quite cold the last few days. It commenced by raining then turned to snowing - after falling three of four inches deep - froze up pretty solid - and today winter clothing, furs, and muffs are displayed extensively. There is a church just across the street - (Unitarian) - where the fashionable attend. I forgot to count today, but I think you would be surprised of the number that attend one single church. I think there are a great many Christians here, or else a good many who like to show their new clothes or their fine clothe - silks so thick they hardly bend, and fur capes as large as a shawl and all these things. But I'd rather have a quiet, happy home than all of them. Wonder if that time will ever come when I can settle down quietly and contented at home - hoping so." \$200 - up

"But I hope the day is not far distant when peace will reign over all the land and we can live quiet without being disturbed by the roar of cannon or the details of slaughtered thousands."

* 204

[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Dec 18th 1862. Philadelphia Penn. Dec 18th 62.

"Dear Wife, I got your Sunday letter to day, and as I always make it a point to answer them all as fast as I get them - I am glad always to hear of your being well and tolerably well

contented - I thought the tone of this last one was not as cheerful as most of the others. You must keep up a brave heart. The time rolls around rapidly for me to start home. I shall be there sooner than you have been led to expect if I get on as well as I have for some time past, though I think I had better not make any promises or set any time, and then you will not be disappointed. I have concluded however not to stay till the end of the session, as that would keep me till March. I would like very much to graduate, but I am afraid to spend so much time. I guess I'd better see if I get paid for what privations and expense I've already gone o. I certainly think that I'll have some claims. To be looked to as capable of giving advice in important cases - - as much so at least as some of those who have nothing to boast of besides their experience. It has cost me more than I expected it would - and I have thinking for some time of having to write to you for more money, but I guess I'll have enough to get along with. I should like very much to visit the New York Hospital. It is only 60 miles there and the expense would not yet much but yet I hardly fell able to afford it. I have not visited all the Hospital here yet, because I did not like to miss the lectures, but we have a short vacation during the holidays and I shall put in the time for that purpose

O, how I wish I could be with you during Christmas week. It seems so long since I was at (at) home or that we were all together on any holyday or public occasion. But I hope the day is not far distant when peace will reign over all the land and we can live quiet without being disturbed by the roar of cannon or the details of slaughtered thousands. We are all much disheartened by Burnside's not being able to go through by the route he started. The Hospitals seemed full enough before, but now they must be overflowing - but they are well prepared for them and but little suffering can occur form neglect. I do hope the poor soldiers will not have to go into winter quarters yet a while, not until there is more prospect for a favorable peace.

I feel as though every man, woman and child ought to take up arms and help put down the rebellion so that those who are left might be able to enjoy the quiet and prosperity of peace.

We are having a fine dry cool weather her - very little ice ahs formed yet, and so far I think this climate is delightful.

Chestnut Street (the fashionable street) swarmed to day with beautiful ladies - and so finely dressed you would hardly dream that hard times were ever heard of.

I wish you would draw forty or fifty dollars and get you whatever you want to eat or wear. I expected you would spend much more than you have. I am sure that I should not object. You might send me ten or twenty dollars. If I do not need it no harm done. I should feel better to know that I had plenty."

\$250 - up

"This is a most beautiful country. As fine as I have ever seen. And if it was inhabited by white people and Loyal men it would almost be a paradise. "

"I have no sympathy for them they brought the sin on their own heads and let them bear it. The sooner they are reduced to poverty the sooner the war will be over. My motto is take everything they have got from a chicken to the negro"

* 205
[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. March 19th 1863. Letter from John K. Allen to Dr. Githens: Camp Franklin (farm?). March 19th 1863

"Dr. Githens: Yours of the 8th of March came to hand yesterday. Was pleased to hear from you. It is always a pleasure to me to get letters from friends in America - there has been considerable of excitement here since we came. And one disaster to our troops, which of course you have seen an account of in the paper - we were not ordered out until the fight was over although we were in hearing all the time fine Military Strategy!! It seems to me that some of our military men are trying to see how long they can protract the war. Everything seems to be quiet now, but we may kick up a breeze with VanDorn a (at) most any time, as he is not very far off. Gen Granger is commanding here now and things move off some better than when Gilbert would leave us. He is still in command of our division. We heard today that the Senate had refused to confirm his nomination. His entire division would be glad it that is the fact. This is a most beautiful country. As fine as I have ever seen. And if it was inhabited by white people and Loyal men it would almost be a paradise. The peach trees is (sic) in full bloom, and the flowers are out, and everything in nature looks cheerful, but the fate of war has laid a heavy hand on this country a good many wealthy men have been made poor. And if the war continues much longer they will all be reduced to poverty, (God grant how soon). I have no sympathy for them they brought the sin on their own heads and let them bear it. The sooner they are reduced to poverty the sooner the war will be over. My motto is take everything they have got from a chicken to the negro - I would not have the men steal it, for that would soon demoralize them, but I would have officers appointed to take everything they got and apply it to government use.- You folks in the North seem to be in a bad fix. Why don't you hand every one of those Copperheads. They are doing more harm to the government than the Armys (sic) of Jeff. Davis If they were here we would soon get them out of the way. I tell you when the soldier get hold of them there will be rattling among the dry bones -

Dr. Jorden our Surgeon I think will resign before long. He has not been with us since we left Nashville. He is not able to be in the field, and I don't think he will for some time to come, and

there is the place for the Surgeon to be. I think there is no doubt but he will resign. I think the chances for you would be good. If the place is vacant at any time I will let you know.

Major Bro_dgers sends his regards to you, and if you will except of a position as Surgeon of our regiment he will use all of his influence for you. Give my regards to the old friends in Keokuk - let me hear form your often. Fraternally Yours, John K. Allen"

\$200 - up

"They chased and captured nearly four thousand prisoners - without losing a man they brought them up to Madrid, turned them out into one of their deserted forts like cattle into a pen...They are a sorry looking set, regular (Copper as breeches ??). Most of them however were glad to get away from Dixie. If they are the kind of men we have to fight I am ashamed almost to try to hurt them. They look so ignorant that it seems more like cruelty to dumb brutes..."

* 206
[UNION SURGEON - WILLIAM GITHINS]. Camp near New Madrid Mo. April 10 1862.

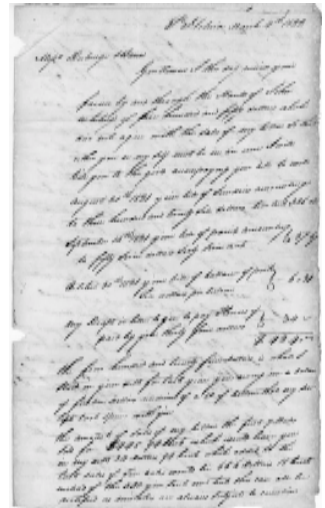
"Dear Wife, I sit down to drop you the accustomed line - although I don't know that I can tell you anything new. You have of course heard of the brilliant success of our boys - the 10th & 16th [Illinois]. They chased and captured nearly four thousand prisoners - without losing a man they brought them up to Madrid, turned them out into one of their deserted forts like cattle into a pen and kept them there till today when they were sent up to Cairo. Of course you will know all about them before this reaches you. I went down this afternoon to see them. They are a sorry looking set, regular (Copper as breeches ??). Most of them however were glad to get away from Dixie. If they are the kind of men we have to fight I am ashamed almost to try to hurt them. They look so ignorant that it seems more like cruelty to dumb brutes - still I occasionally see one that is pretty sharp - - but they acknowledge that we can beat them in everything and are altogether the best looking. I got several specimens of their money - from five cents to one dollar. It is very common looking stuff.

We are to be paid tomorrow. I shall not do much towards my resignation till I am paid for fear some of them might question my right to it without a commission.

I hope you'll take it patiently till I get along. I shall look for r a letter from you soon now."

\$250 - up

SLAVERY AND BLACK HISTORY



SHENANAGANS TO GET A SLAVE OWNER TO PAY HIS CREDITORS

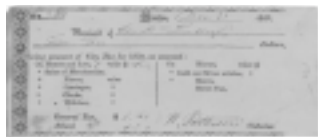
* 207
A. L. S. 4pp. legal folio, St. Helena, La., Mar. 4th, 1822, in which a certain Mr. L.H. Moore. Moore, a plantation owner, thought himself a friend of the New Orleans firm of Debiege and Baun only to become angry after the merchants shorted him after the sale of cotton and other goods. After tersely bringing their attention to various accounting errors. He then outlines his attempts at betraying one of his neighbors who has hidden his slaves from the New Orleans merchants, in very small part: "...as [to the] respects [of] Abraham Anderson...[do not] understand your last letter...you seem to think that I am the friend of Anderson...I can assure you both...he might have went to Africa or to hell...I took the trouble to seize on his shattered remains and done it without your advise and before the time had expired that you and your attorney gave him. The first information that I received that Anderson had run [with] his negroes and chattel and his wife and all the family taking all with them...I issued [an] Execution and started the sheriff the very evening that information reached me. The next day the sheriff loaded on an old Crazy Waggon...[with] about five bales cotton that being all the property both real and personal that was left...which was advertised to be sold Feb. 6...I then...used a little stratagin. I told Anderson how you had served him [with the warrant]...I told him that I was confident that if he would fetch back his property and family...I would slay the Execution title...I did so but as yet Anderson has not paid the money but he has returned...[without] the negroes...he has run them to Texas but the property under Execution is still so and...no doubt will go at a years credit. My object in slaying the Execution was for the purpose of getting him to bring his property back so that the sheriff could get hold of it...[and] hold the property seized on to make balance of your money due. This show[ed] to you that I was this friend of Anderson or that I was acting the traitor to you. I gentlemen have

done...[to] secure your money and have lost friends in so doing so and now to be deceived by you Gentlemen I think it a little hard...". Overall a great antebellum letter from the lower Mississippi delta in which **cotton is indeed king**. Minor margin wear and toning, else very good. \$300 - up



A MISSISSIPPI TAX RECEIPT INCLUDING SLAVES

* 208
(SLAVERY). 7 1/2" x 3 1/8". Madison county, Mississippi. Partly-printed receipt for taxes dated January 16, 1844. The ownership of slaves was taxed right along with other goods such as cattle, watches, clocks, pleasure carriages and other items. Fine. \$75 - up



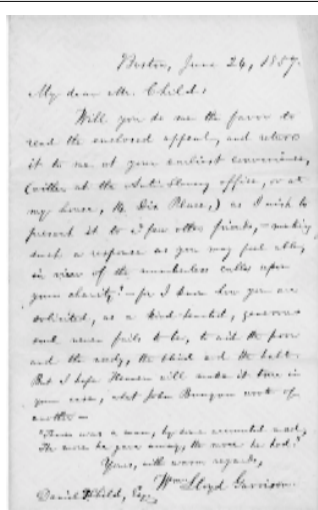
A NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI TAX RECEIPT INCLUDING SLAVES

* 209
(SLAVERY). 6 7/8" x 3". Natchez, Mississippi. Partly-printed receipt on blue paper for taxes dated Dec. 31, 1858. The ownership of slaves was taxed right along with other goods such as cattle, watches, clocks, pleasure carriages, gold and silver articles and other items. Fine. \$75 - up

FORMER KENTUCKY SLAVE POSTS AND SIGNS A BOND FOR HIS FREEDOM

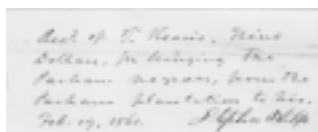
* 210
An A. D. S. 1p. Legal folio on blue legal paper, Commonwealth of Kentucky, March 6, 1854, in which newly emancipated slave Reuben Bell and his sponsor, Rachel Thurston sign a bond asserting that Bell would remain a productive member of the community, in part: "...We Reuben Bell, of color and Rachel Thurston are held firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of Five Hundred DollarsThe Condition of the above obligation is such. ... the above bound Reuben Bell has been emancipated and set free by the last will and testament of John Standeford Deceased ... if the said Reuben Bell shall never become a charge to any county in this Commonwealth for his maintenance and support, then this obligation [is] to be void...". In certain states such as Kentucky where the manumission of Slaves was legal, if the newly freed slave wished to remain within the state then they, often in conjunction with a sponsor, were required to post a bond in guarantee that they would be self supporting and not become a burden upon the community in which they lived. Ms .Thurston, who consigns the bond with Reuben Bell, wrote out Bell's name for him, to which he added his mark. While it is

possible that Ms. Thurston merely signed as a compassionate individual, it is more likely that she was either Mr. Bell's employer or one of his previously manumitted relatives. It is almost certain that this was the first time that Mr. Bell affixed his name to a contract, and one can only imagine the emotion he felt in doing so. Fine condition. \$500 - up



A FINE ALS BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON IN WHICH HE MENTIONS THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WRITTEN TO DANIEL F. CHILD OF THE PROMINENT ANTI-SLAVERY FAMILY

* 211
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, (1805-1879). Abolitionist; Reformer; ornalist. ALS. Boston, June 26, 1857. To Daniel Child, Esq. 7 3/4" x 4 3/4" Boston June 26, 1857 "Dear My dear Mr. Child: Will you do me the favor to read the enclosed appeal, and return it to me at your earliest convenience, (either at the AntiSlavery office, or at my house, 14 Dix Place,) as I wish to present it to a few other friends, - making such a response as you may feel able for I know how you are solicited, as a kind-hearted, generous soul never fails to be, to aid the poor and the needy, the blind and the (). But I hope Heaven will make it true in your case, what John Bunyan wrote of another- "There was a man, by some accounted made, The more he gave away, the more he had". Yours, with warm regards, Wm Lloyd Garrison." A fine Garrison letter mentioning the Anti-Slavery office in which the Field family was heavily involved and offering a touching quote of kindness. Fine. \$750 - up



RECEIPT FOR DELIVERING SLAVES

* 212
A small 5"x 4" A.D.S. [n.p.], Feb. 19, 1861, in which a Steven Phillips acknowledges receiving from T. Reavis: "...Nine dollars

in bringing the Parkham Negroes from the Parkham Plantation to his ..." Transporting slaves from one place to another was a tricky business, as slaves were naturally prone to running away while on the open road. Fine condition. \$100 - up

LETTER DISCUSSING PURCHASING A SLAVE

* 213
A 2pp. 8"x 10" A.L.S., Brenersville, Alabama, Nov. 1, 1852, in which William Richardson writes his sister concerning his intended purchase of a slave, in part: "...I have thought a great deal about the request you made about buying the Negro woman ... & have become responsible as trustee for the hire of a negro woman for two or three years until I can get some money ... and then buy one with several children..." Minor chipping on right margin, moderate soiling, otherwise very good. \$150 - up



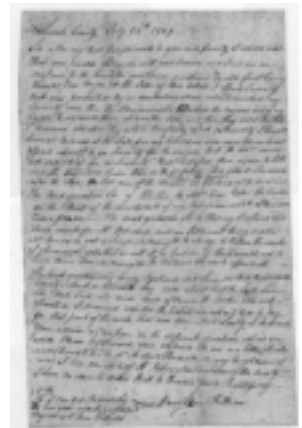
DURING THE CIVIL WAR A SLAVE PATROL IS ORDERED TO SEARCH FOR CLANDESTINE SLAVE MEETINGS AND RUNAWAY SLAVES

* 214
A fascinating and exceptionally rare 8"x 6 1/2" ADS, Rockbridge, Va., May 7, 1861, in which Justice J. C. Johnston designates a group of men to act as a slave patrol, searching for unlawful gatherings of slaves and runaways, ordering the men to: "...visit ... at least once a week all Negro quarters and other places suspected of having therein unlawful assemblies of such slaves as may stroll from one plantation to another, and to take away persons found in an unlawful assembly or any slaves found strictly abroad, before some justice near the place of capture, to be dealt with according to law...". Slave patrols, designed to discourage slaves from gathering in groups in order to plan rebellions, and to capture runaway slaves, were pretty much a Southern institution before the war. Given that the Civil War had begun only three weeks after this order was written and Virginia's proximity to non-slaveholding Northern States, Authorities must have felt an even greater need for increased scrutiny of their slaves activities. The piece is heavily soiled and bears some water staining at one of its folds, and one of the Judge's signatures at the bottom margin has been effected by chipping, yet all of the document is clearly legible. Needless to say, documents forming slave patrols are exceedingly rare, particularly since they were usually carried by the patrol's captain, serving as the modern equivalent of a Search Warrant, and thereby exposed to wear and the elements. This example is no exception, and has some water staining at one fold as well as moderate soiling, and part of the second signature of the Judge, who also

signed at the top, obscured at the extreme bottom margin. While its condition is just good, the document's extreme rarity, along with its content and wartime dating, make it one of the more desirable and virtually unobtainable slave documents. \$500 - up

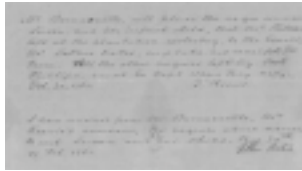
VIRGINIA SLAVE HIRE

* 215
A fine A.D.S 1p. Oblong 8vo. (roughly the size of a check) June 9, 1841 [no place] in which a Mr. Preston promises to pay "Two Hundred Dollars for the hire of a negroe boy, the property of Jn. A. Talley of Virginia and to furnish said negroe with a good pair of Winter shoes, hat, and blanket..." Two hundred dollars was about four times the normal annual hire rate for slaves at this time, so we must assume that the slave had mastered a trade of some sort, such as carpentry or blacksmithing. Very good. \$125 - up



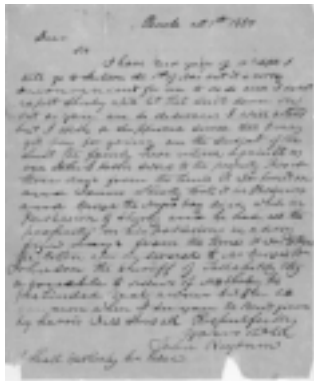
WOMAN COMPLAINS TO LAWYER OF BEING CHEATED AT A SLAVE AUCTION

* 216
A.L.S. 1p. Legal folio, Lincoln County, N.C., in which a woman complains of being cheated by her own auctioneer when she attempted to repurchase several of her own slaves offered at her late husband's estate sale, in part: "...Having bought two Negro at the sale of our estate I offered security but was prevented by an overruling man who dissuaded my security...then the administrators wrested the Negroes out of my hands and exposed them at another sale and they sold for less. I demand [to know] whether they acted lawfully or not ... I bought several Negroes at the sale for my children, who were minors, and offered ...security for the Negroes ...but the adm. ...exposed them again to sale, and they sold lower than at the first sale ...P.S.: If I can get redress by the law you will be employed by me...". The Phenomenal value of slaves, as well as the perceived vulnerability of the Grieving widow, often led unscrupulous auctioneers to conspire with other's to buy the slaves at bargain prices. Very good.



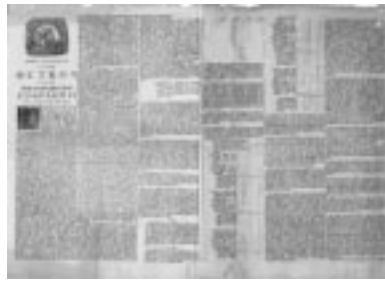
AUTHORIZATION AND RECEIPT FOR TAKING SLAVES FROM AN OVERSEER

*** 217**
A.N.S. 1p. Oblong 4to. On blue legal paper, Feb. 20, 1861, in which T. Reavis, a plantation owner, writes: "Mr. Barncastle will deliver the Negro woman Susan and her infant child that Mr. Phillips left at the Plantation yesterday, to the bearer, Mr. Jethro Oates, and take his receipt for them. All the other Negroes left by Mr. Phillips must be kept where they are. At the bottom of the page the aforementioned Jethro Oates signs his name, affirming that: "I have received from Mr. Barncastle, Mr. Reavis overseer, the negroes above named...". Slaves were extremely expensive and valuable property, and as a consequence, were often stolen to be resold. This receipt serves to authorize the overseer to release the slaves to Mr. Oates, whom he may have never met, and would also serve as a pass to Mr. Oates, explaining his possession of the slaves should he be questioned by the authorities while on the road. Very good to fine. \$150 - up



LETTER SEEKING DAMAGES FOR A DEAD SLAVE

*** 218**
A.L.S. 1p. 4to. Panola Ms., Oct. 1, 1850. In which a potential witness to a slavery lawsuit apparently responds to a request by one of the attorneys to testify in the trial, commenting on the case in the process, in part: "...I will go to Jackson the 1st of Nov. but it is very inconvenient for me to do so....I will attend but I wish a subpoena served that I may get pay for going. On the subject of the suit the family have entered against us...of the property ...James Shirley took it in possession and George the Negro boy died while in the possession of Shirley...he had all of the property in his possession in a very few days from the time it was taken...I can tell you more when I see you...." postally used, with attorneys cancelled address label on the back of the letter, very good. \$150 - up



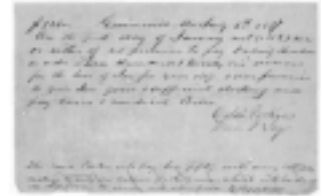
AN HISTORIC EARLY SLAVE TRADING COMPANY THE DUTCH WEST INDIES COMPANY HAS ITS CHARTER RENEWED

*** 219**
DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY. An announcement of the renewal of the company's charter by the States General of the Dutch Republic. 1761. Isaac Scheltus, original printer. An extremely large document being four panels together with an overall measurement of 20 1/2" x 56". The document details the renewal of the charter and it's rights to trade in slaves and other goods from the coast of Africa. The company was founded as a "trading and colonizing company, chartered by the States-General of the Dutch republic in 1621 and organized in 1623. The United New Netherland Company, which had been trading around the mouth of the Hudson River for several years, was absorbed into the new company. By the terms of the charter no citizen of the Netherlands could trade with any point on the African coast between the Tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope or on the American coast between Newfoundland and the Straits of Magellan without the company's permission. The company was responsible to the States-General in larger matters, such as declaring war, but otherwise had almost complete administrative and judicial power in its territory. The company was initially interested taking Brazil from the Portuguese. After 30 years of warfare, however, Brazil was lost. By that time the company had built Fort Orange (1624) on the site of Albany, N.Y., Fort Nassau (1624) on the Delaware River, Fort Good Hope on the site of Hartford on the Connecticut River, and finally Fort Amsterdam (1626), on the southern tip of Manhattan Island, which was the nucleus of the settlement called New Amsterdam, now New York City. England could not then afford to antagonize the Dutch because of wars with France and Spain and so permitted the Dutch settlement to be made on lands that England claimed. New Netherland remained under the control of the company until the English finally conquered it in 1664. The company's unsound financial condition led to its reorganization under a new charter in 1674. Thereafter it engaged primarily in the African slave trade, though it still possessed colonies in Guiana. In 1791 its charter expired and was not renewed." (encyclopedia.com). A rare, early document displaying a governments chartering of a slave trading company. \$2,500 - up

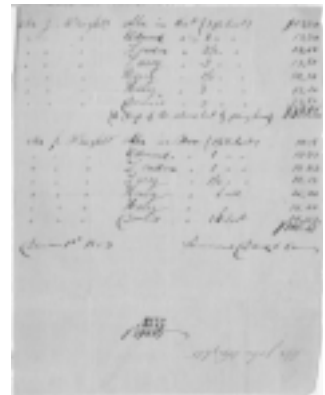
DURING THE CIVIL WAR A SLAVE PATROL IS ORDERED TO SEARCH FOR CLANDESTINE SLAVE MEETINGS AND RUNAWAY SLAVES

*** 220**
A fascinating and exceptionally rare 8"x 6 1/2" ADS, Rockbridge, Va., May 7, 1861, in which Justice J. C. Johnston designates a group of men to act as a slave patrol, searching for unlawful gatherings of slaves and runaways, ordering the men to: "...visit ...at least once a week all Negro quarters and other places suspected of having therein unlawful assemblies of such slaves as may stroll from one plantation to another, and to take away persons found in an unlawful assembly or any slaves found strictly abroad, before some justice near the place of capture, to be dealt with according to law...". Slave patrols, designed to discourage slaves from gathering in groups in order to plan rebellions, and to capture runaway slaves, were pretty much a Southern insti-

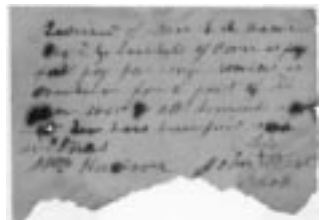
tution before the war. Given that the Civil War had begun only three weeks after this order was written and Virginia's proximity to non-slaveholding Northern States, Authorities must have felt an even greater need for increased scrutiny of their slaves activities. The piece is heavily soiled and bears some water staining at one of its folds, and one of the Judge's signatures at the bottom margin has been effected by chipping, yet all of the document is clearly legible. Needless to say, documents forming slave patrols are exceedingly rare, particularly since they were usually carried by the patrol's captain, serving as the modern equivalent of a Search Warrant, and thereby exposed to wear and the elements. This is the first such document that we have encountered, and while its condition is just good, its rarity, content, and wartime dating make it extremely desirable. \$500 - up



ALABAMA SLAVE HIRE
*** 221**
A fine A.D.S 1p. Oblong 8vo. Gainesville, Alabama, Jan. 5, 1857, in which a Caleb Parker promises to pay "...Three Hundred Twenty Six Dollars for the hire of Joe for year 1857, & also promise to give Joe good 7 sufficient clothing and pay taxes and medical bills. ...". The normal hire rate for a field hand was around \$50 a year, so it must be assumed that "Joe" was a skilled laborer. Tiny, clean, circular "bug holes" at points, not effecting text, otherwise very good. \$150 - up



DETAILED SLAVE HIRE LIST FOR SIX SLAVES FOR TWO MONTHS
*** 222**
An unusual 1p. 8"x 10" slave hire record, [n.p.], Dec. 1, 1863, in which the pay for the hire of seven slaves owned by a Mr. J. Wright and rented out to Simmons, Dane & Co. is listed for the two months of October and November of 1853. For each month, the pay given for each named slave is itemized, with deductions for the amount of time lost for each slave due to illness or other reasons. Near fine condition \$100 - up



CIVIL WAR RECEIPT IN WHICH SLAVE OVERSEER RECEIVES PAYMENT IN KIND
*** 223**
An unusual 2 1/2"x 4" receipt on brown "Secesh" adversity paper in which John West, a slave overseer, signs with his mark, acknowledging having received his wages in bushels of corn: "...for my services as

overseer for a part of the year 1865...". In these last few months before the end of the war, when the final outcome was no longer in doubt, the overseer was wise to accept corn instead of Confederate currency, which then had little or no value. "Burn marks" from the use of Iron Gall ink effect the readability of some of the words in the receipt, which is overall in very good condition.

\$100 - up

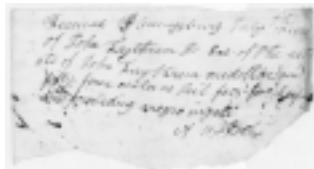


AN INQUIRY INTO THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION AND AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES

BY WILLIAM JAY

* 224
WILLIAM JAY (1789-1858) became a noted jurist and abolitionist. From 1812 to 1842, he was a judge, and in 1815, a founder of the American Bible Society. His father, John Jay, was an important statesman during the colonial and revolutionary period, and was the first president of the Abolition Society. This is one of his many publications.

Book 7 3/4" x 4 3/4" 206 pages. Published by Leavitt, Lord & Co. "...So, also, it is important, that the sinfulness of slavery, should not be merged in that of its unauthorized abuses. Many contend for the lawfulness of slavery who readily admit the sinfulness of insulated cases of cruelty. It has, therefore, been my object to show, that admitting the slaves to be treated as a prudent farmer treats his cattle - that they have enough to eat—are sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, and are not subjected to a greater degree of severity than is necessary, to exhort from them a due amount of labor - American slavery is, nevertheless, a heinous sin, and, like every other sin, ought to be immediately abandoned." In fine condition. \$200 - up

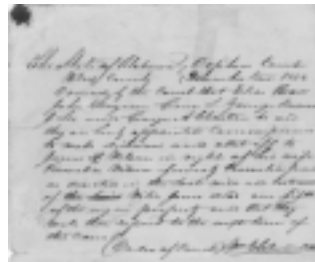


KENTUCKY RECEIPT FOR KEEPING A SLAVE "IN GALE"

* 225
A. D.S. 1p. 4" x 8 1/2" July 10, 1839, Flemingsburg, Ky. In which one A.W. Roch acknowledges receipt from John

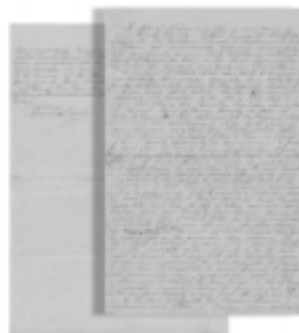
Laythrem of "one Dollar and fifty four centes as Jail Fees for keeping and providing a Negro in Gale...". Unlike the common modern perception, in the context of this document the word "Jail" merely meant a place of confinement, not necessarily limited to holding criminals. In this context, the receipt is referring to "Slave jails", to which slaves were sent prior to being auctioned. Here the slave was generally well treated and fed, as it was desired for him to look well rested and "Plumped out" to achieve a better selling price. This lot comes with a detailed description of slave jails, taken from Dorothy and Carl Schneider's "An Eyewitness History of Slavery in America (2001, FACTS ON FILE Press). Some marginal chipping, otherwise very good.

\$125 - up



ORPHANS COURT APPOINTS EXECUTORS TO SELL SLAVE

* 226
A.L.S. 1p. Legal folio, Wilcox County, Alabama, December, 1842, being a court order appointing a group of executors to see that the former wife of Willie James, who is now dead, receive one fifth of the value of his "Negro Property". Apparently the former Mrs. James did not believe in wasting time, for the document indicates that she has already remarried! Minor split repaired on verso, otherwise very good. \$150 - up

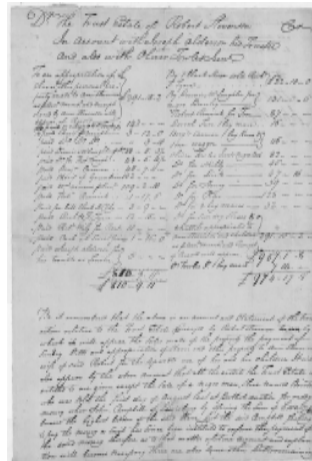


SEIZURE OF FIVE SLAVES TO SATISFY A DEBT

* 227
DS. 2pp. Legal folio, Greene County, Alabama, Nov. 14, 1853, whereby named executors acting on behalf of Lafayette Minor, are empowered to take possession of "...Five Negroes named and described as follows ... Ellick about 50, Johnston about 22, Sally about 40 and infant, Major about 14 and Femilla, * years old, also the crop of cotton and corn ..." said to belong to a John G. friend (his real name). In a court case over

property, Mr. Minor had posted bond on behalf of Mr. Friend, and since Friend subsequently lost the lawsuit, Minor is now requesting the seizure of Friend's property in order to make sure he is paid back. Considering the final outcome, Mr. Friend would likely have been better off to have offered his own property as security to begin with, as Mr. Minor is a friend to Mr. Friend no more! Very good condition.

\$250 - up



A NICE EARLY DETAILED SLAVE RELATED ESTATE DOCUMENT

* 228
[SLAVERY]. Slave Manuscript. 1 page. 8" x 14". 1808, no place. Superb document regarding the estate of Robert Stevenson detailing the receipts credited to the estate listing the slaves hired and sold through the trust. "Burley" was sold for \$131.00. Six other named slaves, "Bob, Milly, Dick, Henry, Peter and Tom" were hired out. "Bristol" another slave mentioned was sold at auction for 100 pounds for the benefit of the Robert Stevenson trust fund. A large and impressive document. Fine.

\$200 - up



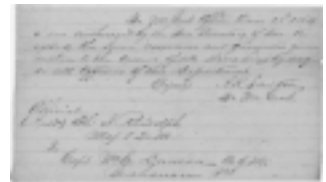
MANDATE OF PAYMENT FOR SLAVE LABOR

* 229
[SLAVERY]. Slave document. 1 page. 9 3/4" x 7 3/4". Mandate of Payment document written in French and used by the Mayor of New Orleans compensating slaves owners for the use of their slaves for various work in New Orleans. "Salaries for Negro's employed for work.....The Treasurer of the city will pay Mr. Avars the sum of nine piastres for eighteen days of work and travel for his Negro....." Very fine. \$225 - up



REPUBLIC OF TEXAS SLAVERY MANUSCRIPT

* 230
[SLAVERY]. Slave Manuscript. 4 pp. 7 3/4" x 12 1/2". May 17, 1844, Texas. Four page document regarding a Negro man attached by the court to satisfy a debt of \$475.00 in San Augustine County, Republic of Texas. Nice detail concerning the judgement against the owner of the slave. In excellent condition. A scarce Republic of Texas slavery related document. \$175 - up



AN UNUSUAL DOCUMENT GUARANTEEING COMPENSATION FOR CONFEDERATE OFFICERS IN THE EVENT OF THE LOSS OF THEIR SLAVES WHILE UNDER HIRE BY THE GOVERNMENT

* 231
[SLAVERY]. Slave Document. 1 page. 8 1/2" x 5". 1864, no place. Document issued to Confederate Officers who hired their slaves to the CSA. "I am authorized by the Hon. Secretary of War to extend the same assurance and guarantees given within to the owners of all slaves hired by any or all Officers of this Department.". In the event of the slaves death the officers were monetarily compensated for their loss. This appears to be a copy which was likely sent to a number of Officers with additional paperwork. Very fine. \$225 - up

FREDERICK DOUGLAS SIGNED DOCUMENT AS RECORDER OF DEEDS IN SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND

* 232
FREDERICK DOUGLASS (1817-1895). Abolitionist; Orator; Journalist. Douglass, the son of a white man and black slave, escaped from slavery in 1838 and went northward where he became a prominent journalist and speaker in the anti-slavery movement both here and in England. Document Signed. 4 pages. Legal size. October 3, 1885. Partly-printed indenture signed on docket by Douglas as recorder of deeds for Somerset County, Maryland. Fine. \$300 - up

A CHOICE TEMPERANCE DOCUMENT

* 235
(TEMPERANCE). D. 2pp. 8 1/2" x 13 3/4". Syracuse. August 17th, 1870. A large printed document concerning the temperance movement: "More than thirty years ago, a political party was organized against American Slavery. The movement was very generally condemned...Slavery had grown to be so great...that the voters could not be rallied to put it to a peaceful death. It had to go out in blood. So, too, is our organizing to suppress dramselling said to be too early. It is before the Republican and Democratic parties are ready for it...we see that the drunkards of our nation have increased to the frightful number of a million...even the temperance societies are all, more or less, soundly asleep over this swift-advancing destruction...Many professed temperance men who eschew our anti-dramshop party and cling to their dramshop party, propose to have Government leave it optional with each town or county, whether there shall or shall not be dramshops in it...We lament that the friends of temperance cannot agree to limit their political war upon intoxicating drinks to the retailing of them...We admit that boundless evils have come from the manufacture and importation of alcohol...Dark as are our skies, the little light that is in them, is sufficient to sustain our hopes..." The document has one two inch tear through part of the text but it does not affect the legibility. An interesting document from the radical arm of the temperance movement.



* 233
[BUFFALO SOLDIERS] Fort Brown, Texas April 30, 1874. 31 1/2" x 20 1/2". A fine large muster roll of Company I of the 24th infantry. A complete listing of the regiment displays 45 black soldiers, most of whom have signed with their mark. The black soldiers came by their name of Buffalo Soldiers given to them by the frontier Indians who compared their hair to that of the Buffalo.

The thirty-ninth Congress on July 28, 1866 passed an Act to adjust the military peacetime establishment of the United States military which provided for, after much debate, the inclusion of the first black contingent in the regular army consisting of six regiments. Of the original six regiments, The 38th Infantry Regiment, Colonel William, Commander, and the 41st Infantry Regiment, Colonel Ranald S. MacKenzie, Commander, were organized in 1866 and combined to form the 24th Infantry Regiment in 1869 to which this muster roll is related.

A great piece of Black military history.
\$500 - up

SALE OF THE NEGRO MAN NAMED TOM- AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE

* 236
August 21st, 1807, Greenbriar County, Virginia, 8" x 13", John Stephenson agrees to pay the sum of \$300 in Virginia currency for the purchase of the Negro man named Tom, gives all the particulars for the terms of sale and method of payment, Signed in May 1806, excellent early Virginia slave sale document, very fine. \$200 - up



MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "B"
* 234
MUSTER ROLL. 1 page. 30" x 21". 1864. The muster roll of Capt. Josiah Chance. This muster roll lists Officers and non-commissioned Officers of Company "B" the regiment their assignments an special remarks. Scarce. \$250 - up

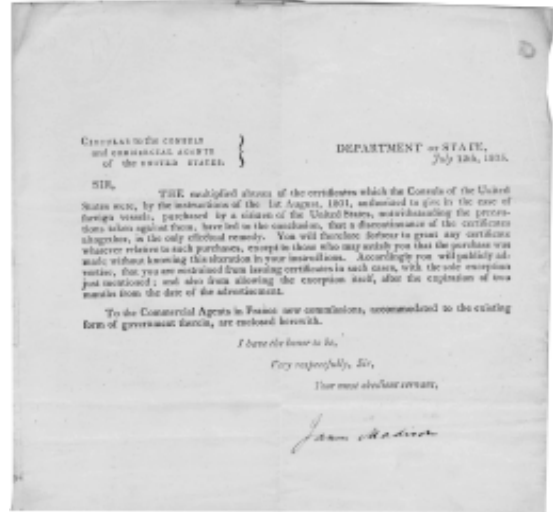


LOT # 235



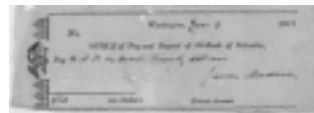
COURT ORDER TO SELL SLAVE
* 237
D.S. 1p 4t. Cherokee County, Alabama, March, 1845, to the County Constable, stating, in part: "...You are hereby commanded ... to expose to sale on negro woman ... and much thereof sell as wills satisfy forty one dollars and fifty cents debt.... Some clean fold splits, minor staining and erosion from Iron gall ink, very good. \$150 - up

PRESIDENTIAL AUTOGRAPHS



JAMES MADISON SIGNS AS SECRETARY OF STATE

* 238
JAMES MADISON (1751-1836). Fourth President and "Father of the Constitution". DS. 1pp. 8" x 7 1/2". Department of State. July 12th, 1805. a circular letter signed "James Madison" as Secretary of State. The printed "Circular to the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States" regards the discontinuance of issuing certificates for foreign vessels purchased by citizens of the United States: "The multiplied abuses of the certificates which the Consuls of the United States were, by the instructions of the 1st August, 1801, authorized to give in the case of foreign vessels, purchased by a citizen of the United States, not withstanding the precautions taken against them, have led to the conclusion, that a discontinuance of the certificates altogether, is the only effectual remedy. You will therefore forbear to grant any certificate whatever relative to such purchases, except to those who may satisfy you that the purchase was made without knowing this alteration in your instructions..." Very Fine \$1,000 - up



JAMES MADISON

* 239
JAMES MADISON (1751-1836). Fourth President and "Father of the Constitution". ADS. 1pp. 7 1/4" x 2 1/2". Washington. June 3, 1813. A partly printed check signed "James Madison" as President. Drawn on the "Office of Pay and Deposit of the Bank of Columbia", the check paid "A.B. or bearer twenty dollars". "A.B." might refer to the disgraced Aaron Burr. The check has some chipping in one margin, a few pinholes and the usual cancellation marks that affect a few letters of "James". It is in very good condition. \$700 - up



VIRGINIA GOVERNOR JAMES MONROE SIGNS A LAND GRANT
* 240

JAMES MONROE (1758-1831). Fifth President. DS. 1pp. 14 1/2" x 12 1/4". Virginia. December 1, 1801. A partly printed document signed by "Jas. Monroe" as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He granted "George Moyer...eighty-four acres" in the County of Shenandoah. It is in fine condition overall. \$400 - up