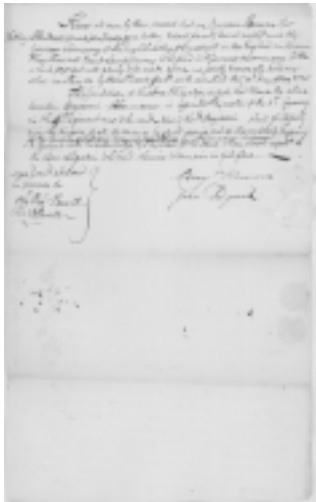


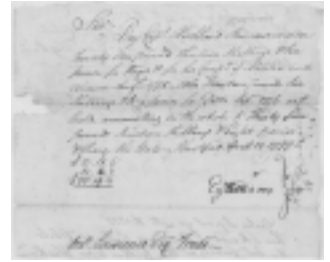
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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



* 1

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



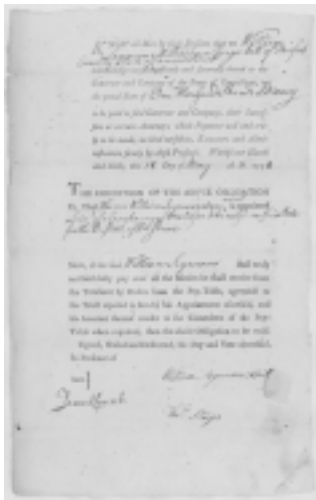
CONNECTICUT MILITIA CAPTAIN HUBBARD BURROWS PAID FOR HIS COMPANY'S ROLE IN THE DEFENSE OF HIS STATE

* 3

Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/8" x 6 3/4". Hartford. April 12, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Sir Pay Capt. Hubbard Burrows on order, twenty one pounds thirteen shillings & six pence for Wages & c. for his Compy. Of Militia in the Alarm Augst 1775- Also fourteen pounds six shillings & ten pence for Ditto Sept 1776..."

The August Alarm noted in our document is most likely the August 30, 1775 attack on Stonington, Connecticut. This attack, only the second British naval assault on the shores of the American continent, would be the only naval attack on the shores of Connecticut and the first time a British naval force was repelled by colonists. Captain Hubbard Burrows, whose Groton militia has been activated weeks prior to the British assault on Stonington, was a member of the military for much of his adult life. At the age of 20, he enlisted as a private in Capt. John Stanton's Company during the French and Indian War. In December of 1775, Hubbard was appointed a Captain of his own militia. During the course of the war he command troops during the Siege of New York and marched under Lafayette before being killed in action during the Battle of Fort Griswold near his hometown of Groton Connecticut. Some paper loss. \$300 - up

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



* 2

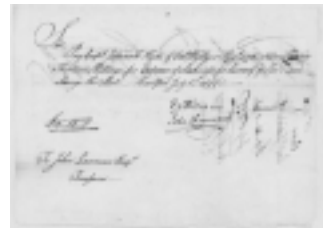
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Document Signed. One page, 8" x 13 1/2". Connecticut. May 18, 1778. Partially Printed Bond obligation between William Seymour and Thaddeus Sturgis and the state of Connecticut. "THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS, That Whereas the above named William Seymour above named is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



*** 4**
JOHN DURKEE (1728-1782). American pioneer and Revolutionary War officer. Partly-printed Document Signed on verso, "J. Durk." One page, 7 3/4" x 4 1/2". Hartford. June 1, 1780. Treasury Office order to pay "Col. John Durkee, who has served in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army..." A leading member of the Connecticut Sons of Liberty, John Durkee led the group that forced Jared Ingersoll, a colonial agent for Connecticut, to resign at the time of the Stamp Act. Upon the outbreak of the American Revolution a decade later, Durkee raised a company that fought with great distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Subsequently, Durkee saw action in numerous other battles, including Long Island, Trenton and Monmouth. Tape repairs. Else Very Good. \$125 - up

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PAY ROLL FOR CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS FROM RHODE ISLAND

*** 6**
 Manuscript Document. One page, 15 1/2" x 12 1/4". Sutton. January 15, 1778. "A Pay Roll of Capt. Joseph Sibley's Company in Col. Danforth Keys Regiment for Bounty due from the Time of Each man Inlisting[sic] Until their service Ending; Excluding three Months Bounty they have Received." 62 soldiers are listed as members of the company, which was stationed mostly in Providence and Kingston. Very Fine. \$2,000 - up



*** 9**
JEDEDIAH HYDE (1761-?) Revolutionary War soldier. Manuscript pay order Signed on verso, "Jedh. Hyde." One page, 8 1/4" x 6 1/4". Hartford. July 1, 1777. The document reads, in part: "Pay Capt. Jedediah Hyde of Col. Wyllys's Regt. 1776 Nine Pounds Thirteen Shillings for Expense of Sickness for himself & Son..." Jedediah Hyde served in both the Army and the Navy of the young American nation. During the Revolution, he saw action at the Battle of Bunker Hill as well as at the battle of Flat-bush on Long Island. \$175 - up



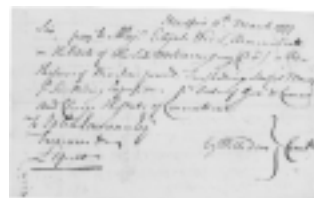
STATE OF CONNECTICUT TREASURY OFFICE ORDER FOR SAMUEL JOHNSON, A SIGNER OF THE CONSTITUTION

*** 5**
SAMUEL JOHNSON. (1727 - 1819). Revolutionary patriot; Signer of the Constitution from Connecticut. Partially Printed Treasury Office Order to be paid unto Samuel Johnson. One page, 7 3/8" x 4 1/2". February 1, 1781. As a member of the Federal Convention, Johnson was one of the most generally respected members and was one of the two signers of the Constitution from Connecticut. Punch cancelled. Minor paper loss at bottom edge, scalloped left edge. Fine. \$150 - up



*** 7**
EBENEZER MATTOON (1755-1843). Revolutionary War officer and a United States Representative from Massachusetts. Autograph Letter Signed, "E. Mattoon." One page, 8" x 10". Washington. July 19, 1803. To fellow Massachusetts' Representative Dwight FOSTER (1757-1823). Mattoon writes, in part: "...I have this day secured a seat in the Mail Stage of Thursday next 5 o'clock in the morning at Capt. Coyles- the stage cannot go to your lodgings

for you- I have paid for both seats that we may not be disappointed..." Minor paper loss at left, not affecting text. Else Very Fine. \$150 - up

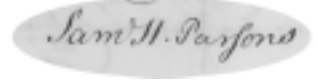


*** 8**
ELIJAH HYDE (1735-1800). Revolutionary War officer. Posthumous payment to an Express Rider paid to Major Elijah Hyde on his behalf and Signed, "Elijah Hyde." One page, 8" x 5". Hartford. March 11, 1777. Elijah Hyde served as an officer in the Second Regiment of the Connecticut Light Horse. He was wounded at Stillwater in 1777 and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Fine. \$225 - up



REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER RECEIVES A MEDICAL DISCHARGE

*** 10**
 Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/2" x 5 1/4". Camp Highland. November 30, 1782. The document reads, in part: "Otis Ensign [...] Soldier in the 2d Connecticut regiment whose terme[sic] of inlistment [sic] expires the last day of December next having been certified[sic] by Doctor Simphon Surgeon of the regiment to be unfit for Duty and that it is not likely he will be fit for further duty before the terme[sic] for which he is engaged[sic] expires- The sd. Otis Ensign is hereby Discharged the service of the united States and is permitted to return to the State of Connecticut..." Minor paper loss and separation at folds. Else Fine. \$300 - up



**EARLY AMERICAN CRIMINAL HISTORY
DOCUMENT SIGNED BY SAMUEL H. PARSONS**

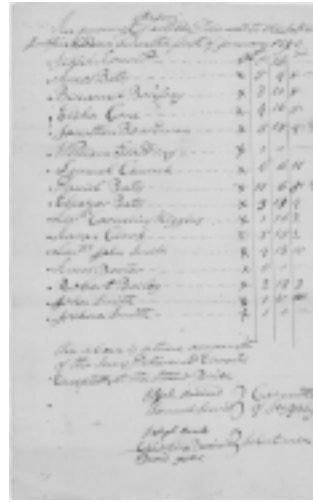
*** 11**

SAMUEL H. PARSONS (1737-1789). Revolutionary War general. Manuscript Document Signed on verso "Saml H. Parsons." One page, 8 1/4" x 7 3/4". Norwalk. March 5, 1775. The document reads, in part:

"...I pledge to pay Samuel Holden Parsons Esq. King's Attorney for New London County the Sum of Twelve Pounds thirteen Shillings & Eleven pence Lawful money taxed in a Case & Plea vs Edward Sloan on an Indictment on Suspicion of Burglary not found by the Grand Jury ... and also the sum of Eight Pounds nineteen shillings and seven pence lawful money taxes in a cast & plea vs. John Russell who confesst[sic] the crime of burglary..." A heavy financial contributor to the government during the war, Parsons became preoccupied with his financial security after the war, and became heavily involved in land speculation prior to his accidental death. In 1785, Congress named him a commissioner to extinguish Indian claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio. He was very active in the formation of the Ohio Company, created to secure lands for Revolutionary War soldiers in exchange for their government pay-certificates, and in 1787 was made a director of the company. Late that year, he was appointed the first judge in the Northwest Territory. \$500 - up

**SUPPORTING THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS
SERVING IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY**

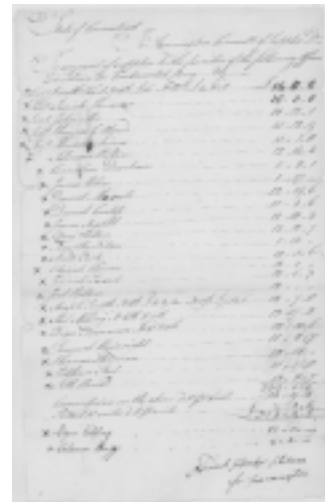
As farmers and other workingmen left their families to support the American Revolution, their families often faced great hardships. Responding to the needs of the suffering individuals, the governments of the colonies rose to the occasion and provided much needed support and supplies to the families who suffered so much for independence.



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

*** 14**

Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/4". Haddam. 1780. The document, listing sums paid to 16 relatives of soldiers serving in the Continental Army, reads, in part: "The account of the Sum of articles Delivered to the Soldiers' families in Haddam Since the first of January 1780 ... the above is a true account of the Sums Delivered Errors Excepted at the Stated Price..." Very Fine. \$400 - up



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

*** 15**

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



*** 12**

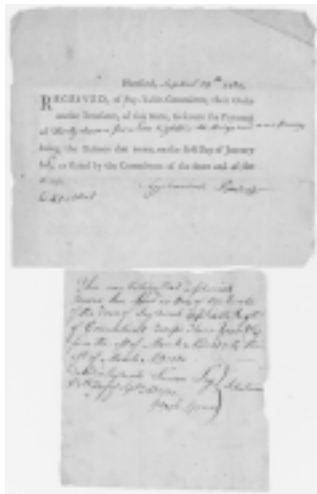
Manuscript Document Signed. One page, 7 5/8" x 2 1/2". Dartmouth. Aprill[sic] 8, 1777. The document reads: "These are to certify the soldiers that March with Capt. Benjamin Willcox for the three months Service in the State of Rhode Island found themselves fire arms and other accuterements[sic]. The Kempton Fortunatus[?] Shearman Selectmen of Dartmo." Some very minor edge wear. Else Very Fine. \$200 - up



*** 13**

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

**ALL ITEMS MAY BE VIEWED ON EBAY
LIVE AUCTIONS UNDER OUR SELLER
NAME SCOTT WINSLOW**



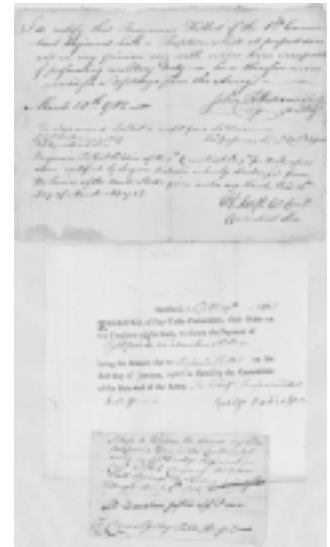
*** 16**
JOSEPH SPENCER (1714-1789). American lawyer, soldier and statesman. Document Signed, "Joseph Spencer." One page, 5" x 5 1/4". Saybrook. September 7, 1780. The document certifies that Zephaniah Bowers served in the 6th Connecticut Regiment. Very Fine. Accompanied by a Partially Printed Military Pay Order for Zephaniah Bowers. One page, 7 3/8" x 6 1/4". Hartford. September 13, 1780. Fine.

In addition to serving as judge a lawyer, Joseph Spencer was very active in the Continental Army. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, Spencer, who had previously served in both King George's War and the French and Indian War, had advanced to the rank of Brigadier General in the Connecticut Militia, which he led in support of the Siege of Boston. Following this militia's absorption into the Continental Army, Spencer advance to the rank of Major General in the Continental Army. In 1778, Spencer resigned his commission in the wake of his highly controversial choice to cancel a planned attack on British forces in Rhode Island. Subsequent to the end of his military career, Spencer served on the Connecticut Council as well as the Continental Congress.
 \$500 - up



STATE OF CONNECTICUT PAY ORDER FOR A BLACK SOLDIER WHO SERVED DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

*** 17**
 Partially Printed Document signed "X," on verso. One page, 7 3/4" x 3 3/4". Treasury Office. June 1, 1782. Punch cancelled. Scalloped left edge. During the Revolutionary War, four black soldiers by the name of Nero Cross served in the Connecticut Line, but we are unable to ascertain specifically which soldier this order pays. Very Fine. \$1,200 - up

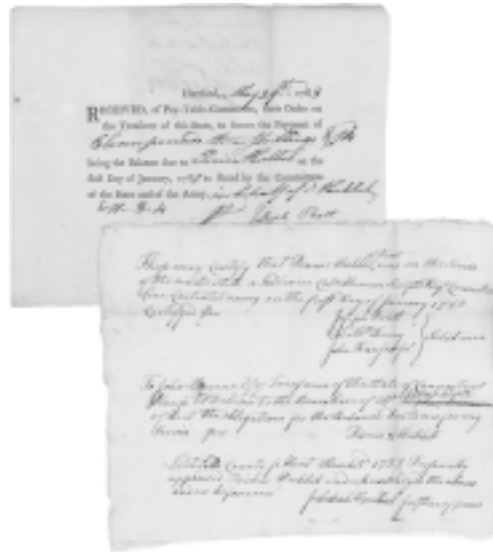


LOT OF THREE ITEMS RELATING TO THE MEDICAL DISCHARGE OF A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER

*** 19**
 Manuscript Document. One page, 9" x 6 3/4". No place. March 18, 1782. The document reads, in part: "I do certify that Benjamin Talbut of the 1st Connecticut Regiment hath a Rupture, which at present does, and in my opinion ever will, render him incapable of performing military Duty- he is therefore recommended for discharge from the Army. John R. Matrons Surg. ... Benjamin Talbut Solider of the 1st Connecticut Reg for the Reasons above certified by Surgeon Matrons is hereby discharged from the Service of the Untied States..."

Manuscript Document. One page, 5 1/4" x 3 1/4". Killingly. April 2, 1783. The document reads, in part: "Please to Deliver the Barrer[sic] my Notes for Service Done in the Continental Army in Col. Durkey's Regiment in Capt Wilkot's[sic] Company..."

Partially Printed Pay Order for eight pounds and seventeen shillings due Benjamin Talbut. One page, 7 3/4" x 7". Hartford. September 19, 1783. All Very Good.
 \$225 - up



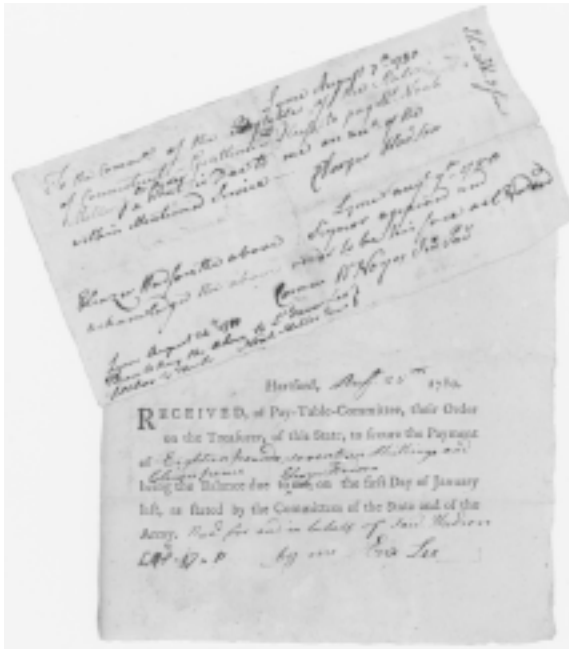
A BLACK SOLDIER IN THE CONNECTICUT LINE RECEIVES PAYMENT FOR HIS SERVICE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

*** 18**
 Manuscript Document Signed, "X." One page, 8 3/8" x 6 3/4". Litchfield. March 3, 1783. The document certifies the service of Hubbell in the Connecticut Line and transfers money due him to Joseph Pratt. Hubbel signs with an X. Uneven edges. Else Fine. Accompanied by a Partially Printed Military Pay Order for Prime[sic] Hubbell Very Fine. \$1,200 - up



*** 20**
RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS (1740-1823). Revolutionary War soldier, Indian Agent. Autograph Document Signed, "R.F. Meigs." One page, 7 1/4" x 5 1/2". Westfield. April 28, 1780. The document certifies the service of Caleb Tuttle in the 6th Connecticut Regt. in the Continental Army. Some edge wear. Split at fold repaired on verso with archival tape. Else Very Good. Accompanied by a Partially Printed Military Pay Order for Caleb Tuttle. One page, 7 1/4" x 7". Hartford. December 12, 1782. Some toning. Else Very Good.

Meigs served with great distinction in the Connecticut militia during much of the Revolutionary War. He was captured, and later exchanged, during Arnold's ill-fated expedition to Quebec. At Sag Harbor, he surprised the British and destroyed many vessels, a large quantity of military stores, and took many prisoners, a feat for which Congress voted him a sword. In 1780 he received a personal note of thanks from George Washington for his action in suppressing a mutiny among the Connecticut troops. He retired from the militia in 1781 and became surveyor for the Ohio Company. In 1788, Meigs accompanied a small group of settlers when they landed at the mouth of the Muskingum and drew up a code of rules for the colony. In 1801 he was appointed Indian agent to the Cherokee and, over the next several years, negotiated numerous treaties with the Indians. \$275 - up



PAY ORDER SIGNED BY EZRA LEE, THE OPERATOR OF BUSHNELL'S FAMOUS "TURTLE"

*** 21**
EZRA LEE (1749-1821). Revolutionary War soldier best known as the operator of David Bushnell's "Turtle". Partially Printed Pay Order Signed, "Ezra Lee," as proxy for Eleazar Hudson. One page, 6 3/4" x 6 1/2". Hartford. August 25, 1780. Very Fine.

Accompanied by a certification of service for Eleazar Hudson. One page, 7 3/4" x 3 3/4". Lyme. August 25, 1780. Fine.

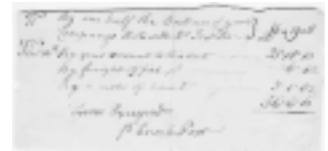
In August of 1776, Ezra Lee operated the world's first submarine to be used in battle, the "Turtle," in an attack against a British ship in New York harbor. Following this partially successful mission, Lee made another unsuccessful submarine assault on a British frigate and participated in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Monmouth. In 1777, Lee would once again take command of the "Turtle" in an attack on a British vessel that killed several sailors but failed to do any significant damage to the vessel. Earning the congratulations of George Washington for his service to the colonies, Lee was moved into the special forces of the Continental Army. Interestingly, Lee's is the only tombstone of all the patriots who fought in the American Revolution inscribed "in service to Gen. George Washington." A fine, exceedingly rare signature from a daring American patriot. \$1,500 - up



PAY ORDER ISSUED TO DAVID BUSHNELL, THE INVENTOR OF THE "TURTLE," THE FIRST SUBMARINE TO BE USED IN BATTLE

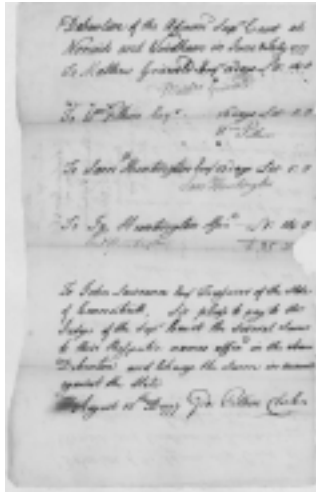
*** 22**
 Manuscript Document. One page, 7 1/8" x 4 1/2". Pay Table Office. April 1, 1785. The document reads, in part: "Pay Capt. David Bushnell agent to the Corps. Of Sapper and Miners Two Pounds ten shillings Lmy out of the Monies appropriated for the payment of the Connecticut Line."

DAVID BUSHNELL (1742-1824). Revolutionary War era inventor. David Bushnell is best known for creating the "Turtle," the first submarine ever used in combat. In addition to the "Turtle," which was used three times during the course of the American Revolution, Bushnell is also noted for inventing the first time bomb and proving that gunpowder exploded underwater. Very Fine. \$400 - up



REVOLUTIONARY WAR GENERAL ENOCH POOR

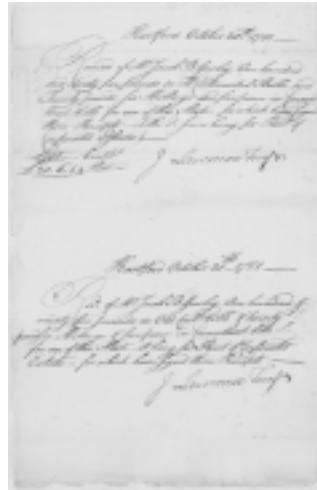
*** 23**
ENOCH POOR (1736-1780). Shipbuilder and merchant from Exeter New Hampshire who served as a brigadier general in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Receipt Signed, "Enoch Poor." One page, 6 1/2" x 3". No place. November 6, 1774. Tape repair at center slip. Minor paper loss at top and left edge, else Fine. \$275 - up



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

*** 24**

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON (1731-1796). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut. Manuscript Document Signed, "Sam Huntington." Also Signed by **WILLIAM PITKIN** (1725-1897) Connecticut Jurist. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/2". No place. August 13, 1777. The document reads, in part: "De-benture of the Adjourn'd Supr Court at Norwich and Windham in June & July 1777 ... To Wm Pitkin Esq. 13 day £11:10 Wm Pitkin To Saml Huntington Esq. 13 days £11:1:0 Sam Huntington. ... please to pay to the Judges of the Sup Court the Several Sums to their Respective names ... and charge the same in amount against the state..." Active in the judicial and legislative affairs of Connecticut prior to the revolution, Samuel Huntington served in the Continental Congress 1775-84 and was its president 1779-81. During the revolution, he also served on numerous state committees, such as the Council of Safety, and served as Connecticut governor 1786-96. Uneven edges, and some paper loss. Else Very Good. \$750 - up



RENT FROM ESTATES CONFISCATED BY CONNECTICUT

*** 25**

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



PAY ORDER SIGNED BY DANIEL BENNETT, A MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

*** 26**

Document Signed on verso, "Danl. Bennett." One page, 8 1/4" x 6 1/2". Connecticut. December 22, 1780. The document pays Bennett ten pounds in Connecticut currency on the account of the State Pay Table Office. Very Fine. \$150 - up



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

*** 27**

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

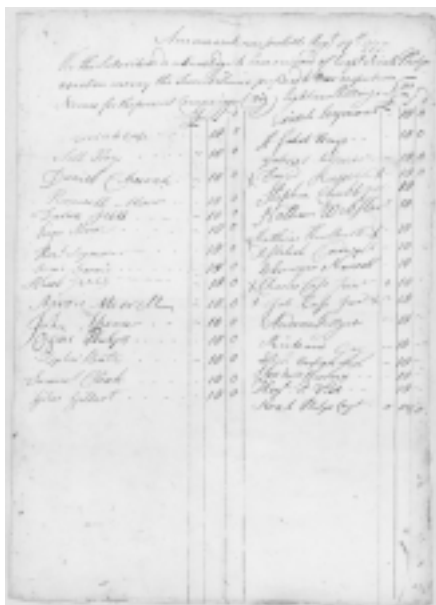


A SUPERB HIGHLY DETAILED FOURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT CLOTHING ACCOUNT

*** 28**

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

CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS STATIONED NEAR PEEKSKILL RECEIVE RATION PAY

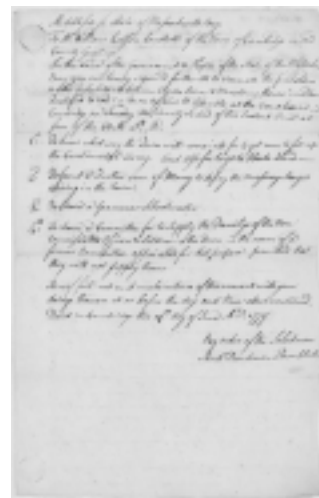


*** 29**

Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/2" x 12". Ammawak near Peekskill. August 19, 1777. The document reads, in part: "We the Subscribers do acknowledge to have received of Capt. Noah Phelps as ration money the several sums [...] to our respective Names for the present Campaign (viz) Eighteen Shillings LM..."

As a source of much needed supplies for the Continental Army, the mills at Peekskill, New York made very tempting targets for British raiding parties during the American Revolution. In the early spring and late fall of 1777, two devastating British attacks forced the Hudson Valley Command for the Continental Army to abandon Peekskill for West Point, where it remained until the end of hostilities. In addition, the soldiers garrisoned at Peekskill and the surrounding area helped keep General Howe and British his troops from advancing through the Hudson Highlands to support General Burgoyne in the North.

\$1,000 - up



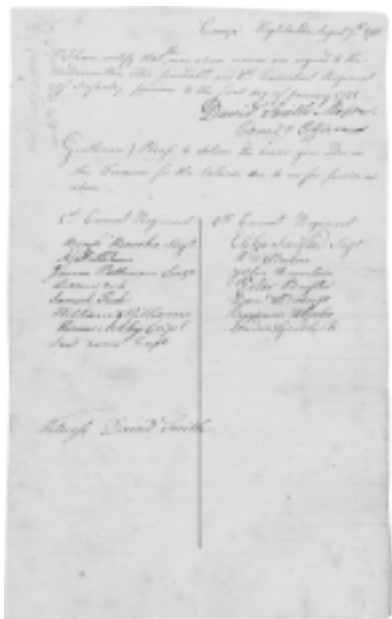
A CALL FOR MEN TO FILL THE RANKS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AND FUND THE WAR EFFORT

*** 31**

Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/2". Cambridge, State of Massachusetts Bay. June 19, 1779. The document reads, in part:

"...In the Name of the Government & People of the State of the Massachs. Bay you are hereby required forthwith to warn all the freeholders & their inhabitants between Charles River & Menotomy River in sd town qualified to vote in town affairs to assemble at the court house in Cambridge on Tuesday the Twenty Second...1st To know what way the town will come into for to get men to fill up the Continental Army. And also for to go to Rhode Island...2^d To grant a further sum of money to defray the necessary charges arising in the town...4th To chose a Committee for to Supply the famillys of the non Commissioned Officers & soldiers in the town..." Very Fine. \$500 - up

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

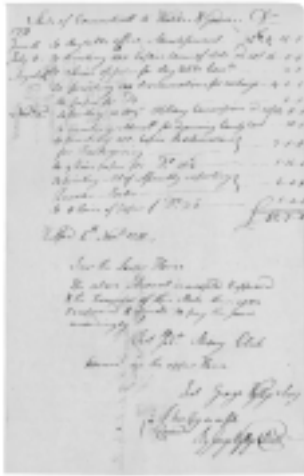


*** 30**

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

\$1,000 - up

**PRINTING ORDER FOR THE NATION'S SECOND THANKSGIVING
PROCLAMATION AND PROCLAMATION FOR EMBARGO**

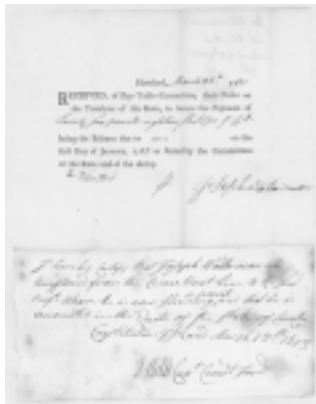


*** 32**

Important Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 1/4". State of CT. Nov. 6, 1778. The document lists the cost for printing and paper. It reads, in part: "Printing 100 Proclamations for embargo. . . to print 12 doz. Military Commissions. . . to printing 400 copies Proclamation for Thanksgiving. . ." The 1778 Thanksgiving Proclamation, the nation's second, called for "...the 30th day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, that all the people may ... express a just sense of his unmerited favors; particularly in that it hath pleased him, by his overruling providence, to support us in a just and necessary war, for the defense of our rights and liberties, by affording us seasonable supplies for our armies, by disposing the heart of a powerful monarch to enter into alliance with us, and aid our cause; by defeating the councils and evil designs of our enemies, and giving us victory over their troops; and, by the continuance of that union among these states. . ." (Thanksgiving Proclamation 1778). Our document also references the printing of the recently passed Embargo Act, which prohibited the export of grain and flour. By 1779, this act had reduced Philadelphia's foreign trade by one to two-fifths of its prewar size. A unique and historically rich document from the dawn of the American nation. Very Good. \$1,000 - up

page, 8" x 6 1/2". Hartford. March 22, 1783. The document reads: "Received, of Pay-Table-Committee, their Order on the Treasurer of this State, to secure the Payment of Twenty six pounds eighteen shillgs & 6 d. being the Balance due to me on the first day of January, 1781 as stated by the Committees of the State and the Army. £26,18,6. Joseph Watterman"

The ruins of the Revolutionary War Fort Constitution still stand on Constitution Island, located on the Hudson River opposite West Point. Destroyed by fleeing American Soldiers before construction on the fort could be completed in 1777, Fort Constitution was never rebuilt. Still Constitution Island continued to play an important role in the Revolutionary War. Under the direction of Col. Thaddeus Kosciusko, three redoubts and a battery were built on the site in order to protect the eastern portion of a great chain that had been stretched across the Hudson River in order to prevent further British incursions. The Invalid Corps was established in June 1777. Made up of injured or otherwise debilitated soldiers and officers assigned to guard duty, the unit was also to serve as a training ground for young officers, though there is no evidence that this activity ever commenced. \$250 - up



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

*** 33**

Letter Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 4". Constitution Island. March 17, 1783. The letter reads: "I hereby certify that Joseph Watterman was transferred from the Connecticut Line to the Invd. Regt. Whare[sic] he is now serving a privit[sic] and that he is accounted in the Quota of the State of Connecticut. Constitution Island March 17th 1783 E. Hills[?] Capt Comd Invd." Partially Printed Pay Order. One



**ELIPHALET DYER SIGNS
A PAY ORDER FOR
MONEY OWED TO
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
DOCTOR BENJAMIN DYER
* 34**

ELIPHALET DYER (1721-1807). American lawyer, jurist, military leader and statesman. Printed Connecticut Pay-Table Office Order signed on verso, "Elipt. Dyer for Benj. Dyer." One page, 6 3/4" x 5 3/4". No place. June

4, 1789. The order reads, in part: "...Pay to Doctr. Benjamin Dyer Forty Pounds and Eleven Shillings lawful money. . ." Some minor toning. Else Very Fine.

The order is accompanied by a Manuscript Document. One page, 8" x 12 1/2". Hartford. May 1789. The document reads, in part: "A General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford on the 2d Thursday May 1789. Whereas Doctor Benj. Dyer advance for the state of Connecticut several years before the year 1783 in drugs & medicine to the amount of fourty[sic] pounds in Lawl Silver money on Account of which on Decembr 4, 1783 he obtained on order on the Treasurer from the pay table office for the aforesd sum payable out of the tax of one Shilling on the pound Granted in January 1783, and on which Order the Treasury was directed to give his Notes on Interests ... Resolved by this Assembly that the Treasurer be and he is hereby Authorized & Directed to give his Note to the sd. Dyer drawing Interest from the Aforesd. 6th of March 1785. . ." Some toning. Else Fine. \$250 - up

MONTHS INTO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, A CONCORD RESIDENT WRITES TO A FRIEND SERVING AT FORT TICONDEROGA:

"...All flesh is as grass and as the flower that faideth and death has no respecter of persons...there's a number of our young men drawd[sic] out for New York they are expecting orders to march in a few days I think we shant[sic] scarcely have a young man to be seen walking our streets..."

* 35

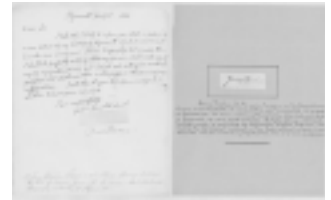
Autograph Letter Signed. Two pages, 6" x 7 1/2". Concord. September 25, 1776. Addressed on integral leaf. The letter reads, in part:



"...I now take my pen in hand to write a few lines which I hope will find you in better State of health that I understand you have been it is a general time of health at Concord tho[sic] there's some of our acquaintance cald[sic] from among us all flesh is as grass and as the flower that faideth[sic] and death has no respecter of persons but when death comes no bonds of nature or ties of friendship nor rich aparel[sic] or gaudy shew[sic] can save us from traveling thro[sic] that dark and shadowy valley but the monarch as well as beggar must be mouldring[sic] into dust and be made a dish for worms. There's a number of our young men drawd[sic] out for New York they are expecting orders to march in a few days I think we shant[sic] scarcely have a young man to be seen walking our streets... pray remember me to my dear brother I hope you will embrace every opportunity of writing to us as we hear different reports..."

The recipient of our letter, David Hubbard, was a Concord, Massachusetts resident who enlisted as a

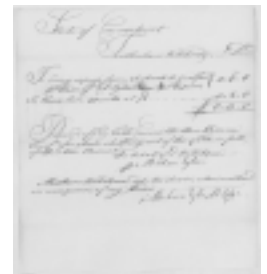
private in the Continental Army early in the Revolution. Following service at Roxbury in the spring of 1776, Hubbard was stationed at Fort Ticonderoga subsequent to its capture by Continental forces under the command of Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen. A truly eloquent piece of correspondence. Some minor paper loss. Else Fine. \$750 - up



CLIPPED SIGNATURE OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR SURGEON JAMES THACHER ACCOMPANIED BY AN UNSIGNED AUTOGRAPH LETTER

* 37

JAMES THACHER (1754-1844). American physician and writer. His clipped signature mounted to a 7 3/4" x 9 3/4" sheet. The sheet contains a brief, handwritten account of Thacher's life. Accompanying this is an Autograph Letter (Signature cut). One page, 7 7/8" x 9 3/4". Plymouth. January 23, 1834. Addressed on integral leaf. In the letter, Thacher, currently at work on a history of Plymouth, asks Mr. Drake of the Antiquarian Bookstore in Boston for permission to use excerpts from his Indian biography. Minor paper loss and edge wear on letter. Else Fine. \$200 - up



* 38

ABRAHAM TYLER (? - 1804) Captain in the Lexington Alarm, Marched from town of Haddam, Connecticut, in the Lexington Alarm to the Relief of Boston, April 17, 1775.; Captain 17th Continental Infantry, 1st January to 31st December, 1776; served subsequently as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Connecticut Militia. Manuscript Document Signed, "Abraham Tyler." One page, 8 1/4" x 9 3/8". Connecticut. March 13, 1783. The document concerns payment "To riding express from Saybrook to Guilford per order of Col. Tyler. ...To Horse hire 20 Miles..." Very Fine. 250 - up



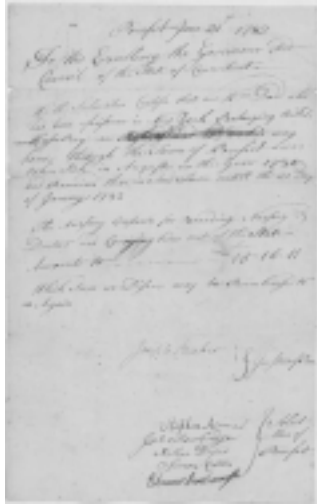
* 36

Autograph letter from Revolutionary War Brigadier General Gold Selleck Silliman. **GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN** (1732-1790). American Lawyer and Revolutionary War General. Autograph Document Signed, "Gold. S.

Silliman." One page, 8 1/2" x 7 3/4". Newport, R.I. February 5, 1810. To SAMUEL LATHROP ([1772-1846]. U.S. Representative from Massachusetts). The letter reads, in part:

"Sir, I took the liberty of addressing you, by mail, under [...] 31st Dec. 1807, but have never been favoured[sic] with a reply. Allow me to beg you reference to that letter & that of satisfactory, you will affix your signature to the above account with the state thereof and that you will return the same, thus signed, to your very Obt. Servt. Gold S. Silliman...your favor introductory of Dr. Colman, has been duly re. and I have no-

ticed him according..." During the Revolutionary War, Gold Silliman fought in the New York Campaign of 1776 and also distinguished himself during the British raid on Danbury the following year. Two years later, In 1779, Silliman and his son were taken prisoner by the British during a midnight raid on the Silliman residence. The two remained prisoners until 1780, at which point they were exchanged for a highly reputed loyalist. Uneven edges. Intact wax seal affected two words of first line. Minor paper loss at fold, not affecting text. Else Fine. \$250 - up



**A PRISONER OF WAR
NURSED BACK TO
HEALTH BY THE
CITIZENS OF POMFRET
CONNECTICUT DURING
THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION**

*** 39**
Manuscript Document. One page, 7 1/2" x 11 7/8". Pomfret. June 21, 1783. The document reads, in part: "...one Wm. Dodd who had been a prisoner in New York Belonging to Falmouth Casco Bay was Released and on his way home through the Town of Pomfret was taken Sick in August in the Year 1781 and Remained there in Said Town until the 22 day of January 1872. The Necessary Expenses for Boarding, Nursing & Doctors and Carrying him our of the state amounted to £15-16-11 Which sum we disere[sic] may be reimbursed to us Again..." Minor paper loss. Else Fine.

William Dodd name can be found among the many prisoners held in the infamous British prison ships moored in Wallabout Bay during the American Revolution. Between 1776 and 1783, more than ten thousand men died on these vessels, more American death that from ever battle of the war combined.
\$350 - up

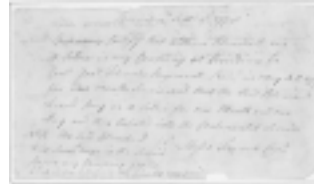


**REQUEST FOR PAY
SIGNED TWICE BY
COLONIAL ERA
MILITARY LEADER
ZEBULON BUTLER**

*** 40**
ZEBULON BUTLER (1731-1795). Naval and Army officer. Manuscript document signed twice, "Zebn. Butler Col." Camp. August 27, 1782. the document reads in part: "...Please to deliver my State Notes due to me for service in the 4th Connecticut Regt. for the years 1780-1781 to John Thomsan[?] ... This certifies that Charles Mayfield of the 4th Connt. Regt. was in service, the years 180 and 1781 in sd. Regt.- and Sigd. The above order in my presence..." Some minor dampstaining and very minor paper loss. Else Fine. \$275 - up

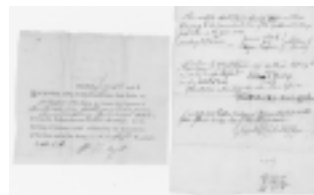


*** 41**
ZEBULON BUTLER (1731-1795). Naval and Army officer. Document Signed "Zeb Butler" twice. 6 7/8" x 7 1/2". Camp. June 23, 1781. The document certifies the service of Henry Johnson in the 6th Connecticut Regt. Edge wear, minor dampstaining and minor tear. Else good. Accompanied by a Partially Printed Military Pay Order for Henry Johnson. One page, 7 1/2" x 7 1/2". Hartford. July 3, 1781. Edge wear and small split at fold. Else Fine. \$275 - up



**SOLDIER'S CERTIFICA-
TION OF SERVICE FROM
MASSACHUSETTS**

*** 42**
Autograph Document Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 4 3/8" Braintree. September 2, 1778. The document reads, in part: "These may Certify that William Blanchard was a Soldier in my Company at Providence for Conl. Jona. Tilcombs[?] Regiment Received in May [...] 1777 for Two months Service and that the said Blanchard Drawd pay as a Soldier for one Month and one Day and then Inlisted[sic] into the Contenantal[sic] Services Moses French Capt. N.B. The Said Blanchard Was Some days in the Service Before my Company got in wich[sic] is included in the time he has paid." The verso of the document reads, "this may Sertify[sic] Whom it may Consern[sic] that William Blanchard Enterd. In my Company June 4, 1777 in the Contentle[sic] Army Jacob Waly[?] Capt." Tipped around edges to another sheet of paper. Some paper loss at edge. Else Very Good. \$250 - up



*** 43**
JOSEPH PLATT COOKE (1730-1816). Delegate to Congress and militia officer. Joseph Platt Cooke served with Connecticut troops during the New York Campaign of 1776 and was one of the state commanders at Danbury, Connecticut when the town was sacked by British forces. Document Signed, "Joseph P. Cooke." One page, 6 5/8" x 8 3/8". Danbury. October 14, 1782. The document cer

tifies the service of David Bishop, deceased, in the Connecticut Line and also certifies that Esther Bishop is the administrator of the late David Bishop's estate. Accompanied by Partially Printed Military Pay Order for Esther Bishop. One page, 6 3/4" x 5 3/4". Hartford. January 16, 1783. Fine. \$225 - up



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

*** 44**
BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON (1736-1800). American lawyer, jurist and politician. Manuscript Document Signed on verso, "B. Huntington." One page 8" x 5 1/4". Norwich. April 20, 1787. The document reads, in part: "Pay to Benj Huntington Esq. State Atty for New London County the Sum of Five Pounds fifteen shillings & ten Pence out of the Monies appropriated to the Support of Civil Government it being a part of a bill of Cost taxed for prosecuting Elisha Green for Burglary in New London County..." In addition to serving as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and as a member of the First United States Congress, Benjamin Huntington played a major role in the early history of Connecticut. Among other posts, Huntington served as the first Mayor of Norwich, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut and a member of the upper house of the Connecticut Legislature. \$150 - up



PAY ORDER FOR OLIVER WOLCOTT ACCOMPLISHED AND SIGNED BY OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. AND SIGNED ON VERSO BY OLIVER ELLSWORTH!

*** 45**

OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. (1760-1833). Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams; Governor of Connecticut. **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. Unique Autograph Document Signed, "Olivr. Wolcott Jrn." One page, 9 1/4" x 7 3/4". Connecticut. May 11, 1784. The document reads, in part: "...Pay The Honble Oliver Wolcott Esquire Three pounds thirteen Shillings and Eleven pence three farthings Lawful Money out of the Monies appropriated for the payment of the Civil List - and charge the state Pay Table Office..." Verso bears the signature of Oliver Ellsworth, "Oliver Ellsworth Esq," acknowledging receipt of said funds.

Oliver Wolcott 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). Ellsworth was instrumental in forging the compromise which provided for equality of representation in the Senate, and is believed to have introduced the term, "United States." Additionally, he served as Senator from Connecticut from 1789 to 1796, during which time he played a major role in drafting the legislation which established the federal court sys-

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

*** 46**

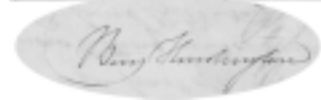
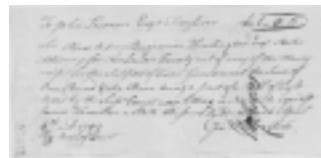
1)Manuscript Document with nine line statement accomplished and signed "Saml. Huntington" by **SAMUEL HUNTINGTON** [(1731-1796). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut.] Two pages, 7 7/8" x 12 1/2". Hartford. January 2, 1783. The document concerns money owed to one George Merrill for clothing purchased for the use of the Continental Army.

2)Manuscript Document. One page, 7 7/8" x 6 1/2". Middletown. January 16, 1783. The document certifies that George Merrill is due £41.44 for articles supplied to the Continental Army.

3)Manuscript pay order. One page, 13" x 8 1/4". Pay Table Office. January 23, 1783. The order pays George Merrill for sundry articles of clothing delivered for the use of the Continental Army with interest. Some minor edge wear on all three items. Else Fine.

\$1,000 - up

tem. Among his many accomplishments, Ellsworth is best remembered for his service as the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. A great association of three leading American figures of the Revolutionary period. Some rippling and minor paper loss. Else Fine. **\$250 - up**



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

*** 47**

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON (1736-1800). American lawyer, jurist and politician. Manuscript

Document Signed on verso, "Benj. Huntington." One page 7 1/2" x 3 5/8". Norwich. April 4, 1788. The document reads, in part: "...pay Benjamin Huntington Esq. States Attorney for New London County out of any of the Money raised for the Support of Civil Government the Sum of One Pound & Six Pence being a part of a bill of Cost taxed by the Supr. Court now sitting in Norwich against James Hamilton a State Prisoner..." In addition to serving as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and as a member of the First United States Congress, Benjamin Huntington played a major role in the early history of Connecticut. Among other posts, Huntington served as the first Mayor of Norwich, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut and a member of the upper house of the Connecticut Legislature. **\$200 - up**

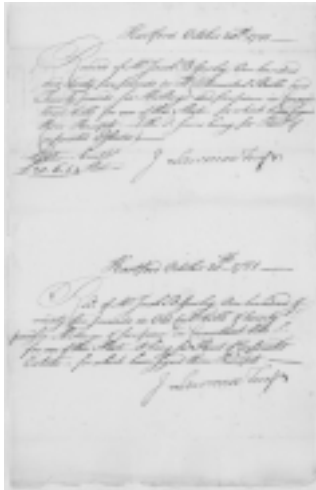
THE PURSUIT OF PRISONERS FROM THE GOAL AT HARTFORD

*** 48**

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS (1729 – 1818). Merchant from Wethersfield, Connecticut. Order of the Council of Safety to pursue prisoners. Signed on verso by Williams. One page, 8 1/2" x 6". Hartford. September 5, 1781. The order reads, in part: "...Ezekiel Williams Esqr. Sheriff of the County of Hartford for the Sum of Six pounds in Lawful silver money out of the One penny Tax payable first of March last to enable him to pursue a number of Prisoners who broke the Goal at Hartford last night and made their escape..." Williams was a captain in the Continental Army in 1761, sheriff of Hartford County from 1767 to 1789, a member of the Committee of the Pay Table for Connecticut beginning in 1775 and also U.S. Deputy Commissary of Prisoners of Connecticut. Fine. **\$200 - up**

HISTORIC PAY ORDER FOR THE BURNING OF CONNECTICUT BILLS

* 49



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

the County of New London or his Deputy, or either of the Constables of the Town of Groton with said Country, Greeting Whereas Joseph Woodbridge of Groton in sd. county on the Eight day of August A.D. 1786 before me Ben A Gallup Esq; Justice of the Peace for New London County recovered Judgment against Thomas Avery Esq. of sd. Groton in sd. County ... therefore, by Authority of the State of Connecticut, to command you, That of the Goods, Chattels or Lands of the said Avery ... And for want of such Goods, Chattels or Lands of the said Avery to be by him shewn[sic] unto you, or found within your Precincts, for the satisfying the aforesaid Sume[sic] you are hereby Commanded to take the Body of the said Avery and him Commit unto the keeper of the Goal in Norwich in the County aforesaid. ... In addition to serving as a Captain of Rangers in the French and Indian War at Fort Edward, Ben A. Gallup also served as a Colonel of Militia during the American Revolution. \$175 - up

served as Senator from Connecticut from 1789 to 1796, during which time he played a major role in drafting the legislation which established the federal court system. Among his many accomplishments, Ellsworth is best remembered for his service as the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. \$500 - up

Constitution of the United States. Manuscript Document Signed "Titus Hosmer," and "Jedediah Strong" One page, 8 1/4" x 13 1/4". Hartford. May 1780. The document reads, in part: "... to Titus Hosmer To his Time and horse hire ... to adjust amounts with the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army Jany 11 to 15 Inclusive to Attendance at Durham 5 days ... Horse hire to do ... two days at Hartford ... Errors Excepted of Titus Hosmer ... The within Accot. being examined is allowed and the Treasurer is ordered to pay the Sum of £14..13..3 in Bills of the late Emissions ... Jedediah Strong Clerk..." Docketing on verso. Very Fine. \$250 - up

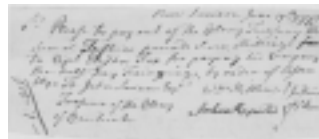
the half Day Training, by order of Assembly..." Contrary to the image of the patriotic citizen soldier who spontaneously took up arms against the British, the American Colonies had instated rather extensive half days training for militiamen beginning in late 1774. Docketing on verso. Fine. \$200 - up



TRAVEL ORDER TO ADJUST SOLDIERS' PAY SIGNED BY TITUS HOSMER

* 50

TITUS HOSMER (1736-1780). American lawyer, delegate to the Continental Convention and signer of the Articles of Confederation. **JEDEDIAH STRONG**. (1738-1802). Member of the Continental Congress and Secretary of the Convention which Adopted the



* 51

Manuscript Document. One page, 7 3/4" x 3 1/4". New London. June 14, 1775. The document reads, in part: "Please to pay out of the Colony treasury the Sum of Fifteen pounds Seven Shillings to Capt. Elija Fox for paying his Company



* 52

BEN ADAM GALLUP. Colonial and Revolutionary era military figure. Partially Printed Document Signed, "Ben A Gallup Justice of Peace." One page, 7" x 9". Groton. October 19, 1786. The document reads, in part: "To the Sheriff of



PAYMENT FOR SERVICE TO TREASURY COUNTERSIGNED BY OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.

* 53

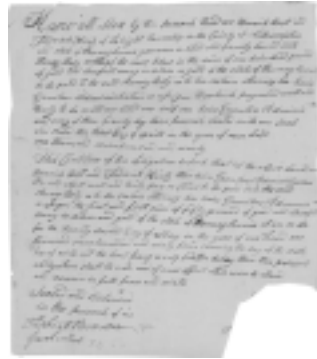
OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. (1760-1833). Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams; Governor of Connecticut. Manuscript pay order Signed, "Oliv. Wolcott." One page, 9 7/8" x 7 7/8". Hartford. January 12, 1789. The document details payments owed to and received by Charles Hopkins for his service in Connecticut's Treasury Office. \$100 - up



DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN ACCOUNT FOR SHIPPING DUTIES SIGNED BY BENJAMIN LINCOLN AND JAMES LOVELL

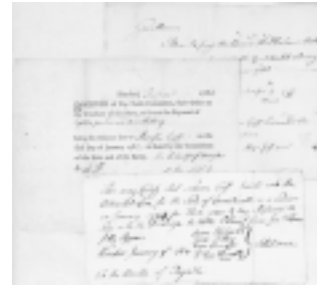
*** 54**
BENJAMIN LINCOLN. (1733-1810). Major General in the Continental Army. Following the war, Lincoln worked for the ratification of the Constitution in his state, served as Massachusetts' lieutenant governor and also as Collector of the Port of Boston. **JAMES LOVELL.** (1737-1789). American educator and statesman; delegate to the Continental Congress. Subsequently, Lovell served as collector of custom for the port of Boston in 1786 and also as a naval officer for Boston and Charlestown until his death. Partially Printed Document Signed, "B. Lincoln" and "James Lovell." One page, 7 5/8" x 12 1/2". Port of Boston and Charlestown. March 7, 1800. The document reads in part: "We Certify that the Merchandize herein after specified, which are now shipped by Edw. H. Robbins on board the Sch. Little Sally of Wm Whitmash[?] Master, bound for the Port of Baltimore were duly imported into this District on the 25th Day of September lately[?] by Edw. H. Robbins in the Ship Four Sisters of Boston Isaac Rea Master, from St. Petersburg and the Duties thereon paid, or secured to be paid, according to law... Net amount duties secured, For Hundred & Three Dollar, eighty two

cents..." Paper loss at bottom left. Glassine repair on verso. Tape repair at fold split. Else, Good.
 \$250 - up



*** 55**
ROBERT BROWN (1744-1823). American brigadier general and politician. Manuscript Document Signed, "Robert Brown." One page, 8" x 9 1/4".
 "Know all Men by this presents that we Henrick Best and Frederick Kuntz[?] of Lehigh[sic] Township in the County of Northhampton and state of Pennsylvania yeomens are held and firmly bound until Anney Bely widower of the same place in the sum of one hundred pounds of good and lawfull money in silver or gold ... The Condition of his obligation is such that if the above bouden Henrick Best and Frederick Kuntz their heir Executors & Administrators Do and shall well and truly pay or Cause to be paid unto the Sg. Anney Bely ... the first and full sum of fifty pounds of good and lawfull money in silver and gold of the State of Pennsylvania at on or before the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four ... without the least fraud or any further delay... Sealed and delivrd in the presents[sic] of us Robert Brown..."

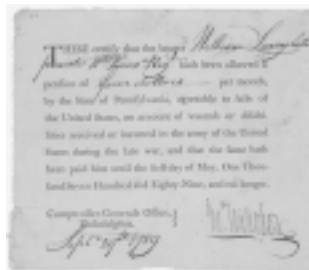
Just a few months after being commission as a first lieutenant, Robert Brown was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington on November 16, 1776 and remained a British prisoner until December 10, 1777. Following the war, Brown served as a member of the Pennsylvania Senate and also served three terms as a U.S. Congressman. Paper loss at lower right. Else Very Good. \$150 -up



LOT OF THREE ITEMS CONCERNING AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOLDIER IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

- * 56**
- 1) Manuscript Document Signed "X" [his mark] by Samson Cuff. One page, 8 1/4" x 6 3/4". Windsor. January 17, 1784. The document requests the balance due to Samson Cuff for his service in the Continental Army.
 - 2) Partially Printed Pay Order. One page, 8 1/8" x 6 1/2". Hartford. January 22, 1784. The document secures a payment of "eighteen pounds and ten shillings being the Balance to Samson Cuff..."
 - 3) Manuscript Document. One page, 8 1/8" x 4 1/4". Windsor. January 9, 1784. The document certifies the enlistment and service of Samson Cuff in the Continental Line for Connecticut.

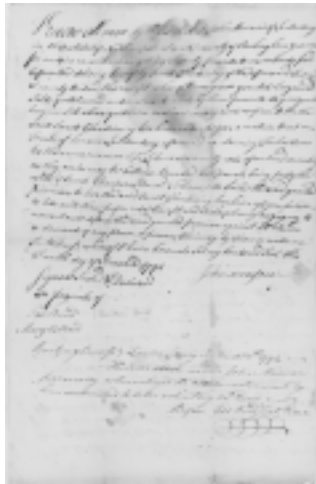
Samson Cuff was an African-American patriot from Windsor, Connecticut who served in the Continental Army from 1781 to 1783. All three items in Fine condition. \$1,250 - up



RARE REVOLUTIONARY WAR DISABILITY STATEMENT 1789 SIGNED BY JOHN NICHOLSON

*** 57**
JOHN NICHOLSON (d. 1800). State official; Land speculator. Nicholson was a shady Pennsylvania state official who resigned all his state offices in 1794, having been impeached, but acquitted, by the Pennsylvania Legislature just prior to his resignation.

Scarce Partially Printed Document Signed "Jn Nicholson." Comptroller-Generals Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. September 29, 1789, 1 page. Octavo. Nicholson held the office from 1782 to 1794 and was often regarded as "the financial dictator of the state."
 The document reads: "Theses certify William Leary late private 11th Penna. Reg't hat been allowed a pension of four dollars per month, by the State pf Pennsylvania, agreeable to Acts the United States, on account of would or disabilities received or incurred in the army of the United States during the late war, and that the same hath been paid him until the first day of May, 1789 and no longer..." Uneven edges as made, light stains. Overall Fine condition. A rare original period form and one of the first we have encountered. \$1,000 - up

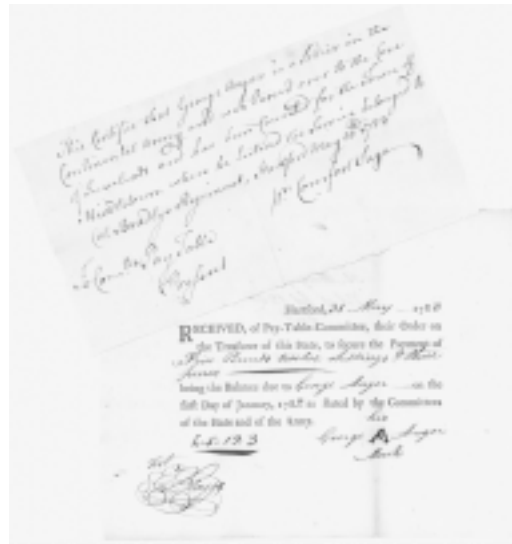


**DEED WITNESSED BY
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
OFFICER GEORGE REID
WITH A FOUR LINE
POSTSCRIPT
ACCOMPLISHED AND
SIGNED BY REID**

*** 58**
GEORGE REID (1733-1815). Revolutionary War officer. Manuscript Document Signed twice, "Geo. Reid," with a postscript in Reid's hand. One page, 12 3/4" x 8". Rockingham and Londonderry. September 8, 1794. The document is a transfer of deed. Reid writes, in postscript: "...Then the above named John Mormon personally acknowledge the above instrument by him subscribed to be his voluntary act. & Deed Before Geo Reid..."

When news of the Battle of Lexington and Concord reached George Reid's New Hampshire farm, he marched to Boston at the head of a militia company. During the course of the war, Reid served at, among others, the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. A Brigadier General by the close of the war, Reid assisted in putting down the Exeter Rebellion in his home state and also served as Sheriff of Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Some dampstaining and minor paper loss. Else Fine.

\$200 - up



**GENERAL COMFORT SAGE ADS
CERTIFYING A SOLDIER'S SERVICE IN THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY**

*** 59**
COMFORT SAGE (1730-1799) Revolutionary War General. Autograph Document Signed, "Comfort Sage." One page, 7 7/8" x 4 1/4". Hartford. May 30, 1783. The document certifies the service of George Anger in the Continental Army. Very Fine. Accompanied by a Partially Printed Military Pay Order for George Anger. One page, 8" x 6 1/2". Hartford. May 31, 1783. Fine.

Gen. Comfort Sage served with George Washington at Valley Forge and he was also an early friend of Benedict Arnold. When Benedict Arnold was found to be a traitor, maddened crowds swarmed Middletown and hanged Arnold in effigy. During the excitement, Gen. Comfort Sage hid Benedict Arnold's two small sons in his home on Cherry Street to protect them from mob violence. Comfort Sage remained a close friend of George Washington, and many years after the war, he entertained Washington at his home in Middletown.

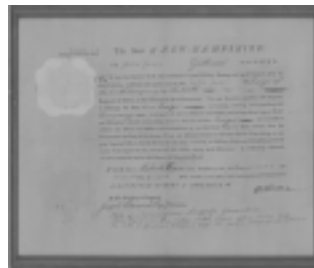
\$500 - up



**A SPY DURING THE
REVOLUTION AND A
POST-WAR
COUNTERFEITER**

*** 60**
ELI LEAVENWORTH (1760-?) Revolutionary War soldier, intelligence officer and counterfeiter. Autograph Document Signed, "Eli Leavenworth." One page, 7 3/4" x 8 1/2". New Haven. December 25, 1780. The document certifies the service of Daniel Ford in the 6th Connecticut Regiment. Uneven edges. Fine. Accompanied by a document transferring the notes due from Daniel Ford to Capt. Joseph Mansfield. One page, 7 3/8" x 4 3/4". New Haven. January 4, 1781. Some toning. Else Fine. Also accompanied by a Partially Printed Military Pay Order for Daniel Ford. One page, 7 1/4" x 6 3/4". Reinforced folds. Else Fine. \$350 - up

**NEW HAMPSHIRE'S PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DURING THE REVOLUTION**



*** 61**
MESHECH WEARE (1713-1786). American farmer, lawyer and revolutionary statesman. Partially Printed Document Signed, "M. Weare." One page in brown wood frame, 15 1/2" x 13". April 12, 1785. Exeter. With paper-wafer State Seal of New Hampshire. The document reads, in part: "We reposing especial trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage and good Conduct, DO, by these presents, constitute and appoint you said Jabez James the Ensign of the tenth company in the tenth Regiment of the Militia..." A wonderful piece signed late in the life of Meshech Weare, the first "President," the then official title for Governor, of New Hampshire! Some minor discoloration, else Very Fine.

\$600 - up

PRESIDENTS AND FIRST LADIES

THE ONLY BACHELOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, ADVISES HIS SISTER ON MARRIAGE

"... I think you ought to marry, should a favorable opportunity offer. There is nothing very desirable in the situation of an old maid; still it is less comfortless than that of an unhappy wife."

* 62

JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868). President of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "James Buchanan." Two pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Lancaster. April 11, 1831. Buchanan writes to his sister Harriet:

"Dear Sister, I have received yours of the 30th ultimo & am quite satisfied that you should have taken the proceeds of the corn & rye. Indeed it was not necessary that you should have said any thing about it, as I had often told you the income of that farm should be yours until I sold it & whilst you remained in a state of singleblessedness. Since my return from Washington I have lived with Mrs. Anne Haymaker the lady with whom I boarded when I first came to Lancaster. She is now a widow and my situation with her is very comfortable. She does not keep a boarding house & has merely taken me in for the sake of "auld lang syne". I am now, under her auspices, furnishing some rooms in my house. When you have determined (as I trust you will not) never to marry I shall cheerfully provide you a comfortable home. It would afford me great pleasure & promote my own comfort & happiness to have you for a house keeper. Still I think you ought to marry, should a favorable opportunity offer. There is nothing very desirable in the situation of an old maid; still it is less comfortless than that of an unhappy wife. I hope the doctor may be able to do something for Elisabeth's hearing. Please to write to me his opinion. Whether or not however she ought to remain in Baltimore for some time. I am well & busy. I shall probably visit Mercersburg a little earlier in the season this summer than common. It is my intention to go towards the North towards the Fall & then endeavor to escape from the bilious fever. Remember me kindly to the Doctor & Mrs. Miller & Aunt Betsy & believe me to be your affectionate brother. James Buchanan."

Some separation and paper loss at folds and some dampstaining. Else Very Good. \$1,500 - up



* 63

JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868). President of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "James Buchanan." One page, 6 1/4" x 8". Wheatland, near Lancaster. August 8, 1866. Buchanan writes:

"My dear Sir, Absence from home from which I returned yesterday has prevented an earlier answer to you favor of the 21st ultimo. In compliance with your request I now enclose you the letter to yourself from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen & c dated on 26 April 1866. With my best wishes for your welfare I remain yours very respectfully, James Buchanan." Minor dampstaining at edges, else Very Fine. \$500 - up

GROVER CLEVELAND ALS AS PRESIDENT

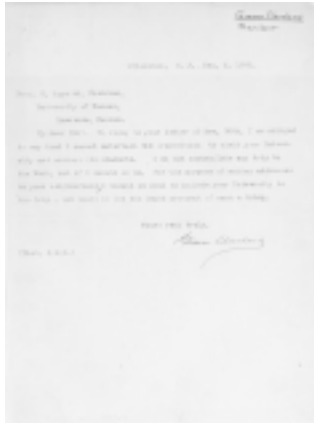
"I AM GETTING AS CROSS AS A BEAR WHICH IS A VERY BAD SIGN I THINK."

* 64

GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908). President of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "Grover Cleveland," as President, on Executive Mansion Washington letterhead. Four pages, 5" x 8". Washington, D.C. August 18, 1887. Accompanied by original Executive Mansion envelope. Cleveland writes: "...Nelly arrived safely yesterday (Wednesday) morning as expected, and was received from a delegation from the White House and taken immediately to Oak View. Pending the completion of her yard she is in a large hen yard where she can be quite comfortable for a few days. I hope to have her in the [...] quarters as a surprise for Mrs. Cleveland when she returns. She (the farm I mean) has I think been pretty well stuffed today with milk and butter and carrots ... I am having a dreadful time with invitation to go everywhere and delegations urging such invitations. I feel sometimes as if I would like to ... "take to the woods". I am getting as cross as a bear which is a very bad sign I think. But I must stick it through. ... Please give my regards to Mr. and Miss Rasman and thank them for giving up their claims to Nelly for our pleasure. ..."

\$1,500 - up

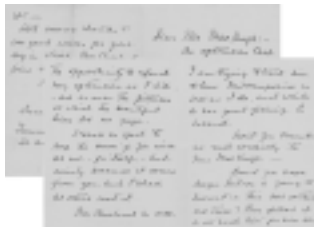




*** 65**
GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908). President of the United States. Typed Letter Signed, "Grover Cleveland." One page, 7 3/4" x 10 3/4". Princeton, N.J. December 8, 1903. To the Chairman of the University of Kansas. Cleveland writes:

"...In reply to your letter of Nov. 30th, I am obliged to say that I cannot entertain the proposition to visit your University and address its students. I do not contemplate any trip to the West, but if I should do so, for the purpose of making addresses in your neighborhood, I should be glad to include your University in the trip- but there is not he least prospect of such a thing. Yours very truly, Grover Cleveland."

\$500 - up



"...MR. CLEVELAND IS WELL. I AM TRYING TO TEACH HIM TO LOVE NEW HAMPSHIRE AS WELL AS I DO AND WHILE HE HAS GOOD FISHING I SUCCEED..."

*** 66**
FRANCES CLEVELAND (1864-1947). Autograph Letter Signed, "Frances F. Cleveland." Four pages, 5 1/4" x 6 1/2". Tamworth, NH. August 20, 1905.

Cleveland writes, in part: "...An afternoon last week found me alone, with the Head of the Family fishing & the rest "berrying" on the mountains, and I spent it in my hammock reading "The Trojan Woman." The tears which the wonderful photos brought testified to my interest and I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to spend the after noon as I did. -sad as were the pictures at which the beautiful lines let me gaze. I shall be glad to keep the book if you will let me-for itself-but mainly because if comes from you ... Mr. Cleveland is well. I am trying to teach him to love New Hampshire as well as I do and while he has good fishing I succeed...Don't you hope that Wayne Wilson is going to succeed in this new venture out here? Poor fellow it is all "hard lines" for him isn't it ..."

\$225 - up



*** 67**
GRACE COOLIDGE (1879-1957). First Lady of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "Grace C." on her gold monogrammed letterhead. Two pages, 5 3/4" x 7 3/4". No place. Tuesday [August 4, 1929]. Accompanied by original envelope. Coolidge writes:

"Dear Mollie K. Because of the daily dispatches which go out to the newspapers Mr. Coolidge finds it impossible to get away and so we must forego accepting your tempting invitation. We hope that you will make that visit for us and come up here for a few days- week-end if you prefer- middle-week if more convenient. The only time when we are booked up is the week of

September seventh (7th). Perhaps you prefer waiting until Lilian has gone to school or until you close your house at the shore. It is lovely here and I rather think you would enjoy it. We can promise you both a quiet time- Do say "Yes" to us. With much love Sincerely your friend Grace C."

\$200 - up



*** 68**
 Black and white photograph of Calvin Coolidge inscribed, "To Albert D. Callan Miss Reynolds, Calvin Coolidge". 7 1/2" x 11". Printed by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C. Some minor oxidation at edges and mounting tape on verso, Else Fine.

\$250 - up



*** 69**
GRACE COOLIDGE (1879-1957). First Lady. Black and White Photograph of an angelic Grace Coolidge Inscribed, "To Mrs. Nen in token of friendship Grace Coolidge." No place. February 14, 1929. Very Fine.

\$200 - up



*** 70**
MAMIE EISENHOWER (1896-1979). First Lady of the United States. Typed Letter Signed, "Mamie Doud Eisenhower," on her name-imprinted stationery. One page, 6 1/4" x 8 3/4". Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. November 13, 1967. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads:

"Dear Marty: It was so nice of you to remember my birthday. We have thought of you often and sorry to have lost touch with you. The children are quite grown up. They are coming for Thanksgiving which will be the last time we will see them for six months as we decided to go to California for Christmas this year and will be leaving the end of this month. We certainly shall miss them. Thank you again for your thoughts of me. Mamie Doud Eisenhower"

\$150 - up



*** 71**
MAMIE EISENHOWER (1896-1979). First Lady of the United States 5" x 7" Black and White Photograph Signed, "Mamie Doud Eisenhower." Fine condition.

\$125 - up

MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER OFFERS HER AND HER HUSBAND'S WISHES FOR A FRIEND'S SPEEDY RECOVERY

*** 72**
MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER. (1896-1979). First Lady of the United State. Attractive Typed Letter Signed, "Mamie Doud Eisenhower," as First Lady, on White House, Washington stationary. One page, 6 1/8" x 9 1/4". Washington, D.C. July 15, 1957. Accompanied by original The White House Washington envelope with "3 cent National Capital Sesquicentennial" stamp and "Washington postal cancellation." Eisenhower writes: "Dear Mrs. VanRaalte, I was truly sorry to hear that you have not been well, and I sincerely hope that this note finds you feeling very much better indeed. Do not lose your fine spirit, there are many whose thoughts and prayers are very much with you. The President joins me in sending warmest regard. Mamie Doud Eisenhower" \$200 - up



MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER RELATES HER REMEMBRANCES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

*** 73**
MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER (1896-1979). First Lady of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "M.D.E.," on stationery bearing an image of the Eisenhower's Gettysburg, Pennsylvania residence. One page, 7" x 10". Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. November 4, 1976. Eisenhower writes:

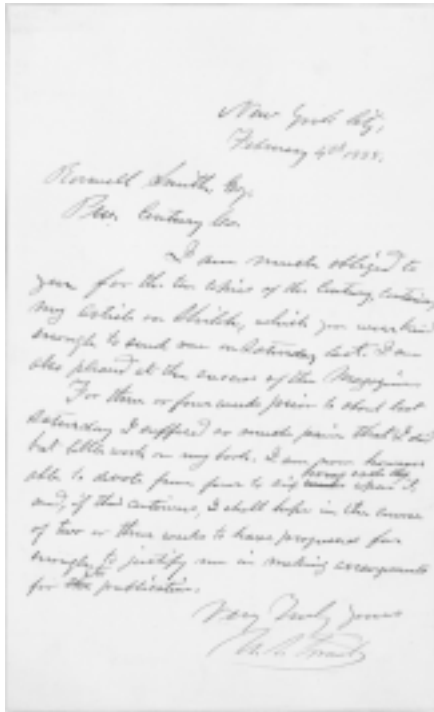
"Dear Mr. Pruett- There is little I can add to that you already have about President Johnson- One vivid memory was when President Johnson landed by helicopter right in

front of our house at Eldorado Country Club just at dusk- (Spooky) - When the two gentlemen played golf together and [...] through the kitchen to get to golf carts in the garage - was another time. M.D.E." Very Fine. \$200 - up



FILLMORE AUTHORIZES A LETTER TO NAPOLEON III JUST AFTER THE LATTER HAD PROCLAIMED HIMSELF EMPEROR

***74**
MILLARD FILLMORE (1800-1874) Thirteenth President of the United States who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Taylor. *Important partly-printed D.S. as President, 1p. 4to., Washington, Feb. 16, 1852, an order to the Secretary of State to affix the Seal to: "...the envelope of a letter addressed to the President of France, in answer to one just received from His Excellency, relative to the causes which induced him to adopt measures to change the form of Government in that country..."* The President of France at this time Fillmore is addressing Louis Napoleon, who, by a masterly coup d'etat, had just proclaimed himself Emperor. The well-planned coup took place Dec. 2, 185 whereby, Napoléon III, as he was now proclaimed, had the legislative assembly dissolved and its meeting place occupied by the army, and a plebiscite authorizing the revision of the constitution was announced. An attempted uprising was brutally repressed. The new constitution was formed in January of 1852 and gave the president dictatorial powers and created a council of state, a senate, and a legislative assembly subservient to the president. This important document addresses formal response given to the Emperor, who had sent a letter on why he "changed the form of government." No doubt Fillmore was alarmed, seeing the return of a dictator to France. Louis Napoléon III would continue at the head of government until the end of the disastrous Franco-Prussian War. Two bits of tape at right margin else very good, sun fading where it had been matted and framed, else Fine. \$1,500 - up



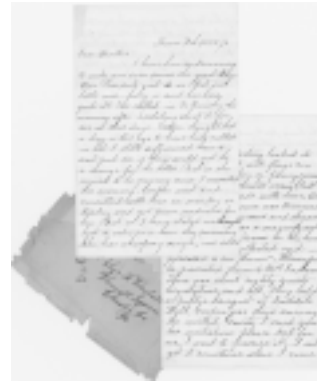
A TERMINALLY ILL ULYSSES S. GRANT WORKS DILIGENTLY ON HIS MEMOIRS

*** 75**

ULYSSES GRANT (1822-1885). President of the United States and Union General. Autograph Letter Signed, "U.S. Grant." One page, 4 3/4" x 7 3/4". New York City. February 4, 1885. Grant writes:

"I am much obliged to you for the ten copies of the Century, containing my article on Shiloh, which you were kind enough to send on Saturday last. I am also pleased at the success of the magazine. For three or four weeks prior to about last Saturday I suffered so much pain that I did but little work on my book. I am now however able to devote from four to six hours each day upon it, and, if this continues, I shall hope in the course of two or three weeks to have progressed for enough to justify me in making arrangements for its publication. Very truly yours, U.S. Grant."

Swindled by his banking investment partner and suffering from throat cancer, a destitute Ulysses S. Grant turned to writing as a means of financial support in the final months of his life. In addition to publishing a very popular series of articles on his military campaigns in *The Century*, Grant diligently worked towards the completion of his memoirs during this period. Given a generous contract by Mark Twain, the terminally ill Grant worked at a furious pace, sometime completing as many as 50 pages in a single day! Completed just five days before Grant's death, *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant* proved a financial and critical success and still draws praise for their high literary quality. A content rich letter penned in the final months of Ulysses S. Grant's life. Very Fine. \$2,000 - up



AN ACCOUNT OF A VISIT BY PRESIDENT GRANT:

*** 76**

"...Well the President had Flossie upon his leg about a dozen times and gave her as many kisses... Flossie said he kissed them all, but he kept pulling her on his lap all the time and kissing her. I presume from the peevish way Flossie told us about it that she did not so fully appreciate it"...

Autograph Letter Signed. Eight pages, 5" x 7 3/4". Home. February 12, 1873. Accompanied by a severely damaged original envelope. The letter reads, in part:

"...Mrs. Jackson and her cousin came here ... and invited our children to attend the reception of President Grant at their house ... They gave a dinner at five o'clock. I dressed Elsie all in white and sent her along with our children ... Well the President had Flossie upon his leg about a dozen times and gave her as many kisses... Flossie said he kissed them all, but he kept pulling her on his lap all the time and kissing her. I presume from the peevish way Flossie told us about it that she did not so fully appreciate it ... He[Grant] went through the factory shortly after dinner. Our children ... went over to the factory and sat in their handsomest Pony Phaeton each with a flag and when President Grant passed by them waived it in honor. He stopped and took off his hat to these tiny ones. We all of us were over there. The factory looked its prettiest trimmed with flags & c. ... There were great crowds assembled there. I shook hands with

him ... Jackson's house was trimmed inside with evergreens and elegant bouquets[sic]... There was about eighty guests Legislature and all, they held a public banquet at Institute Hall..." Fine. \$300 - up



*** 77**

LUCRETIA GARFIELD (1832-1918). First Lady of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "Lucretia R. Garfield," on her monogrammed black-bordered mourning stationery. Four pages, 3 5/8" x 5 5/8". Williamstown Mass. June 24, 1909. Accompanied by original envelope Free-Franked "Lucretia R. Garfield." Garfield writes:

"My dear Miss Sabine- Anna asks me to say to you that she is in bed with an attack of indigestion, and instead of attempting to continue her trip with me to New York and Long Island will go from here directly home as soon as she is able. She feels very anxious to get home, and I understand how she feels, but we are all so sorry and disappointed that this trouble has overtaken her. I don't believe the doctor will permit her to go this week, however much she hopes to do so. She will I presume take the Nickle[?] plate train as on that she can go through without change and stop at the Euclid Avenue station. When she is ready to go she will telegraph you and hopes you will meet her at the station. Mrs. Mason and Belle would be glad to keep her any length of time; but she will go as soon as she is able. The weather is excessively warm, but we have hopes there may be a change soon & then we shall all feel better. With love and regard yours- Lucretia R. Garfield." Very Good. \$300 - up

**TWO ITEMS RELATING TO
PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON'S DEATH**

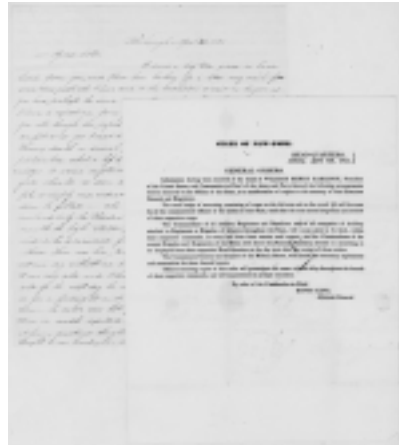


**THE FORMER PRESIDENT
DECLINES A REQUEST TO
OFFER AN APPOINTMENT
RECOMMENDATION**

*** 78**

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1833-1901). President of the United States. Manuscript Letter Signed, "Benj. Harrison," on his name-imprinted letterhead. Two pages, 4 3/4" x 7 3/4". Indianapolis. November 26, 1894. Harrison writes:

"My dear Sir: I have your letter of the 22nd, and regret that it is not possible for me to comply with your request. I do not deem it at all appropriate that a citizen of Indiana should attempt to advise the Governor of New York as to State appointments; and I have uniformly declined to interfere in such matters. I have before m, this morning, several such requests from different states; and I think you will see, on reflection, that I ought not to interfere, and that my interference, would be of no avail; because the appointing officers will be and ought to be guided by the advice and wishes of the citizens whose interests are to be affected by the appointment. Very truly yours, Benj. Harrison." \$450 - up

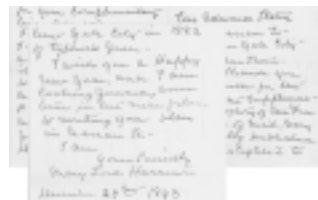


*** 79**

[Death of William Henry Harrison, U.S. President]. Stampless Printed Orders. One page, 7 3/4" x 10". Details the arrangements to be observed by the militia of New York "...as to a manifestation of respect to the memory of [Wm. H. Harrison] that illustrious General and Magistrate..." Third blank page of orders bears an Autograph Letter Signed "R. Halsey Brig. Gen." Halsey writes, in part: "...I feel it due to the memory of the deceased, to the nation, to his late elevated position, as Commander in Chief of the Army & Navy of the United States, & Chief Officer of the American people, that the order be efficiently executed..."

Accompanying this item is an Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Peterborough, N.H. April 12, 1841. The letters reads, in part: "How melancholy the President' death seems! He enjoyed but one month the high station, to gain which, so much was done and said! He is removed from much perplexity and trouble-". Both items are in Fine condition. Two interesting, contemporary pieces detailing the demise of the first U.S. President to die while in office. Minor discoloration, else Fine.

\$750 - up

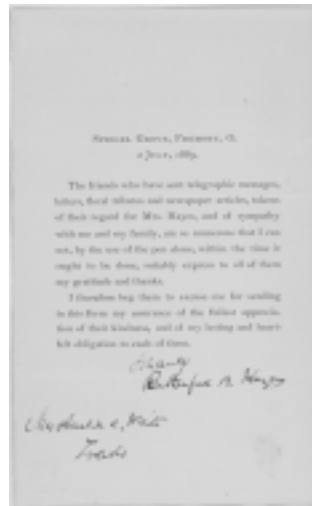


*** 80**

MARY LORD HARRISON (1858-1948). Second wife of Benjamin Harrison. Autograph Letter Signed, "Mary Lord Harrison," on 29 East Sixty-Fourth Street letterhead. Three pages, 5 1/2" x 6 3/4". New York. December 29, 1943. The letter reads:

"My dear Mr. Stern- Thank you very much for the copy of the supplement to the History of the "Free Franking" of mail, very beautifully published. I am delighted to have a copy. Thank you also for your complimentary liner about me- For your own knowledge, I would like to make a correction, otherwise it is of little importance to the public- but I am a native born Pennsylvanian, and my husband, in my first marriage, Mr. Dimmick, died in New York City in 1882 of typhoid fever-. Fine. \$200 - up

**ON THE DEATH OF FIRST LADY
LUCY WEBB HAYES**



*** 81**

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1822-1893). President of the United States. Printed Document Signed, "Rutherford B. Hayes." One page, 4 1/4" x 7". Spiegel Grove, Fremont, O[hio]. July 2, 1889. The document reads:

graphic message, letter, floral tributes and newspaper articles, tokens of their regard for Mrs. Hayes, and of sympathy with me and my family, are so numerous that I can not, by the use of the pen alone, within the time it ought to be done, suitably express to all of them my gratitude and thanks. I therefore beg them to excuse me for sending in this form my assurance of the fullest appreciation of their kindness, and of my lasting and heartfelt obligation to each of them. Sincerely, Rutherford B. Hayes."

Presiding over a myriad of social events and introducing the custom of a children's Easter egg roll, Lucy Hayes earned a reputation as the most popular White House hostess since Dolly Madison. Upon the death of this much praised public figure (the first American First Lady to graduate from college) flags across the nation were lowered to half-mast in honor of the individual newspapers referred to as the "most idolized woman in America." Fine. \$750 - up



**A NICE LOT OF FOUR
FIRST LADY FORMAL
PHOTOGRAPHS**

*** 82**

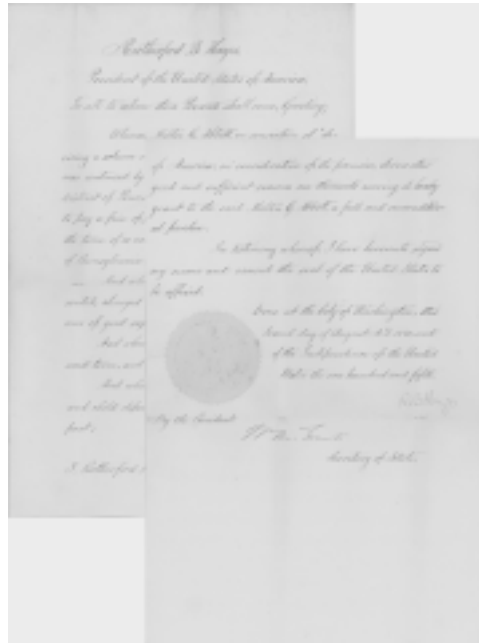
1) Lucretia Garfield by Ryder Photography. Fine. 2) "Mrs. Benjamin Harrison" by Collins of New York. Fine. 3) "Mrs. President Cleveland" by "C.M. Bell, 463, 465 Penna. Ave. Washington, D.C." Fine. 4) Lucy Webb Hayes by Brady, Washington, D.C. Mounted with Brady's banner to a larger sheet. Tear at right of image repaired and multiple tears repaired on Brady banner. All photographs measure approximately 4 1/4" x 6 1/2".

\$250 - up

*** 83**

HERBERT HOOVER (1874-1964). 31st President of the United States. Typed Letter Signed, "Herbert Hoover." One page, 7" x 7 1/2". No place. No Date. To **NATHAN L. MILLER** [(1868-1953). Governor of New York.]. The letter reads: "My dear Governor: When you get around to the job of considering your Conservation Commissioner, I would like to take the liberty of suggesting to you that the present commissioner, Mr. George D. Pratt, is an unusual find for any State government in that his position is his one sole life's ambition, and he is devoting literally thousands and hundred of thousands of his own resources to its successful consummation. He has done a great service to the people of New York ..." Fine.

\$150 - up



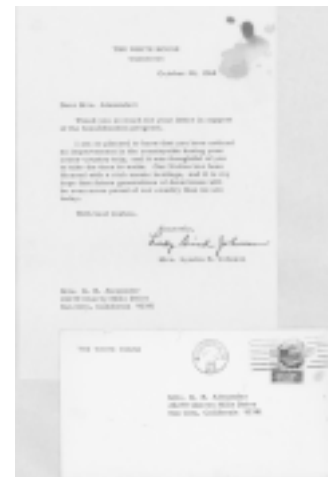
**PRESIDENT HAYES PARDONS A MAN
CONVICTED OF MAIL FRAUD**

*** 84**

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1822-1893). Nineteenth President and Union general during the Civil War. Manuscript Document Signed, "R.B. Hayes," as President. Also Signed by Secretary of State **WILLIAM M. EVARTS**. [(1818-1901). American lawyer and statesman; Evarts served as Secretary of State and Attorney General.] Two page, 10 1/4" x 15 3/8". City of Washington. August 2, 1880. The document reads:

"Whereas, Milton G. Abbott, on conviction of "devising a scheme or artifice to defraud by means of the mails," was sentenced by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the 2nd day of December 1879, to pay a fine of \$500, with costs, and to imprisonment for the term of 10 calendar months in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; And whereas, he as never before, it is represented, charged with any violation of law, but always was of good repute and engaged in legitimate business; And whereas, he has served seventh-tenths of the said term, and is unable to pay said fine and costs; And whereas, he is a young man, with a wife and child dependent upon his daily exertions for support; Now, therefore, be it known, that J. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, in considerations of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said Milton G. Abbott, a full and unconditional pardon. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this Second day of August A.D. 1880, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth. R.B. Hayes..." With paper wafer Seal of State. Minor paper loss at folds and dampstaining. Else Fine.

\$2,000 - up



*** 85**

CLAUDIA "LADY BIRD" JOHNSON (1912-2007). First Lady of the United States. Typed Letter Signed, "Lady Bird Johnson," on The White House Washington letterhead. One page, 6 1/4" x 9 1/4". Washington. October 28, 1968. Accompanied by original The White House envelope. Johnson writes:

"Dear Mrs. Alexander: Thank you so much for your letter in support of the beautification program. I am so pleased to know that you have noticed an improvement in the countryside during your cross-country trip, and it was thoughtful of you to take the time to write. Our Nation has been blessed with a rich scenic heritage, and it is my hope that future generations of Americans ill be even more proud of our country than we are today. With best wishes, Sincerely, Lady Bird Johnson Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson." Stain at upper right, not affecting text. Else Fine.

\$500 - up

**Please contact us if
you'd like to include
your collection or
better single items in
an upcoming sale.**

RHODE ISLAND POLITICIAN NEHEMIAH KNIGHT ON HIS ARDUOUS JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON AND HIS DINNER WITH PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON

* 86

[THOMAS JEFFERSON]. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT (1780-1854). Statesmen from Rhode Island. Autograph Letter Signed, "N. Knight." Three pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Washington City. Sunday October 16, 1803. Addressed on integral leaf and Free-Franked "N. Knight R. U.S." Knight writes, in part:

"In the first place I will give you a short detail of our Rout[sic] to this City, the next day after I left home, was occupied in visiting the fort in Newport, viz. Fort Adams on Brinton's point ... well mounted with 18 & 24 pounders ... very fine barracks ... Fort Hambleton on Rose Island ... no cannon a Sergeant & file of men ... got up the sound as far as Fisher's Island, got becalmed Monday morning 10 o'clock ... got as far as Heart Island at the head of the sound, came on a violent wind at N.E., & rained exceedingly ... 2 o'clock P.M. went on by Extra Stage to Newark in the Ferries ... passed thro' Elisabeth Town, Bridge Town to Brunswick ... then to Kingston ... Thursday went on thro' Princetown[sic], Trenton, then to Bristol ... then to Frankford within 5 miles of Philadelphia, then to avoid going into Philadelphia went to German town, the street is 3 miles in length all Stone Buildings Inhabited by Germans ... Wednesday the 12th arrived in the City of Washington ... Thursday visited the President, he appeared very pleasant, and Sociable, Today recd. a billet from the President requesting me to dine with him the next day- yesterday dined with the President he is an exceeding fine man, so easy & pleasant, helps all this Guests at table himself ... it has been very Sickley [sic] in the City this Summer & fall especially the fever & ague, but it is very much subsided... they tell me that there has not been more than four or five deaths in the City during the Summer, and two of those were persons from Alexandria that had taken the fever previous to their leaving that place ... it still remains exceeding sickley[sic] in Alexandria ... I was told yesterday by a Gentleman from that Quarter, that there were not more than 60 or 70 persons left in the whole city out of that number there was 4 or 5 deaths every day... There are a great many Elegant Buildings in the city such as Publick office & c. The capitol is a great pile but does not make a very good appearance, the Representatives House looks like an old Hay Cap on the outside, but the inside is most superb... 17th October, this day the House met and appointed a Speaker & other officers. Shall have the president's message this afternoon, I do not expect to have an opportunity of writing any more this day ... had the president's message I shall send you one if it can be procured before the male[sic] shops which will be kept open this evening till near 9 o'clock..." Paper torn away at wax seal and slightly backed, else Fine.

\$300 - up



* 87

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. Autograph fragment from a larger legal document. One page, 8" x 3 7/8". [Illinois]. Circa 1858. Over thirty words in Lincoln's hand. Lincoln writes:

"Joseph Peters, the defendant who pleads the above plea, being first duly sworn, states on oath that said plea is true in substance and in fact Sworn to & Subscribed before me this 11th Day of May 1858..."

This item has been authenticated and encapsulated by PASS-CO, LLC., and is accompanied by a Certified Silver PASS. Tape repair on verso. Else Fine.

\$2,500 - up



* 88

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. Autograph Fragment from a larger legal document. Approximately 8" x 1". 1858 Over 10 words in Lincoln's hand. The document is encapsulated and accompanied by a PASS-CO Certified Silver PASS. Very Fine.

\$1,250 - up



**FORMAL PORTRAIT OF
FIRST LADY IDA
MCKINLEY**

*** 89**

IDA MCKINLEY (1847-1907). First Lady. Formal Black and White Photograph. 3 7/8" x 5 1/2". No Place. No Date. Mounted on a stiff 4 7/8" x 7 1/8" backing board imprinted, "Vignos Canton O." Minor edge wear and mounting traces, else very good. \$100 - up



**STEREOVIEWS OF
PRESIDENT AND MRS.
MCKINLEY**

*** 90**

1) Stereoview of "President McKinley at his desk in the White House, Washington, D.C." 2) Stereoview of "Mrs. McKinley in the Conservatory of the Executive Mansion, U.S.A." Verso of Mrs. McKinley's stereoview identifies the image in five languages. Both printed by Underwood & Underwood, Publishers. Both Fine. \$100 - up

A LENGTHY FOUR PAGE JANE PIERCE ALS

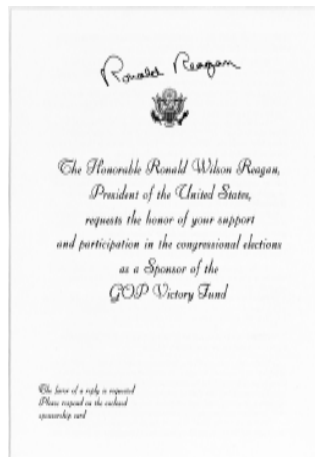
AFTER LEAVING THE HEALTH RESORT AT BAD SCHWALBACH FOR THE HIGH SOCIETY OF PARIS, JANE PIERCE LAMENTS

"...I would gladly have remained there longer with my invalid powers and need of rest and little fondness for general society it was just the place for me. I also felt the further use of the water would be satisfactory..."

*** 91**

JANE PIERCE (1806-1863). First Lady. Very Rare Autograph Letter Signed, "Jane M. Pierce." Four pages 5 1/4" x 8 1/4". Paris. June 25, 1859. Pierce writes, in part: "I am sure my dear cousins know how truly and deeply I am sympathizing in their loss & sorrow, and also in their consolation. When I heard how serenely & hopefully our dear May took her departure fr. the world when so many precious ones had preceded her. But, it drains out this world sadly, and it seems, not like the same one, we used to live in. . . She is no doubt experiencing the blessedness of life begun in the presence & smile[?] of the Savior who has said "because I live, ye shall live also." . . . I have been obliged to restrain myself from seeing people or talking much- having at Brussels taken a most heavy cold- which in addition to other ills has kept me down very much. We are now thinking of leaving for England very soon- Paris is not the place for us and I can do nothing in the way of seeing or doing- but we are much confused and interrupted from my husbands being obliged to meet so many friends and acquaintances for Paris is full of Americans. We enjoyed Swalbach [sic] exceedingly for its quiet loveliness & I would gladly have remained there longer with my invalid powers and need of rest and little fondness for general society it was just the place for me. I also felt the further use of the water would be satisfactory . . . May God bless you - and comfort you . . . and oh that we all might be looking for as well as hastening to, the coming of our Lord that we may, as our dear May did, resign this life calmly & hopefully by the grace of Christ our Savior. . ." Fine. \$2,000 - up

The remainder of the document provides background on the GOP Victory Fund and offers information regarding levels and benefits of sponsorship. Fine. \$400 - up



*** 92**

RONALD REAGAN (1911-2004). President of the United States of America. Printed Document signed, "Ronald Reagan," at top of first page. Four pages, 5 1/2" x 8". No place. [1983-4]. The first page reads: "The Honorable Ronald Wilson Reagan, President of the United States, requests the honor of your support and participation in the congressional elections as a Sponsor of the GOP Victory Fund"



*** 93**

[Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush] Printed Document with embossed gold "Inauguration of Presi-

dent and Vice President, Regan Bush" seal. One page, 8 1/2" x 11 1/2". The document reads: "The Presidential Inaugural Committee request the honor of your presence to attend and participate in the Inauguration of Ronald Wilson Reagan as President of the United States of America and George Herbert Walker Bush as Vice President of the United States of America on Tuesday the twentieth of January one thousand nine hundred and eighty one in the City of Washington." Fine. \$75 - up



*** 94**

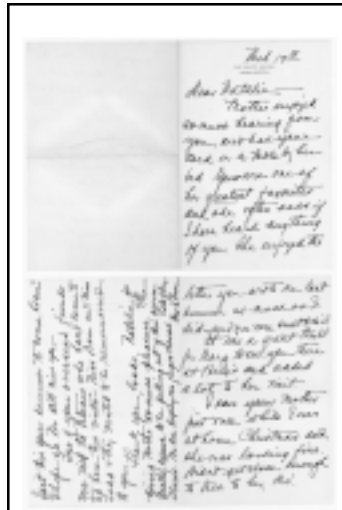
EDITH ROOSEVELT (1861-1948). First Lady of the United States. Her Free Franking Signature, "Edith K. Roosevelt," on a 5 3/8" x 3 3/8" envelope. December 15, 1942. With OYSTER BAY postal cancellation. Cancellation affects signature. Fine. \$100 - up



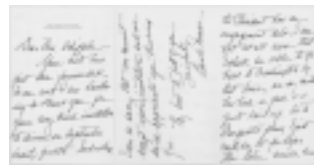
*** 95**
HARRY TRUMAN (1884-1972). Thirty-third President of the United States. Typed Letter Signed, "Harry S. Truman," on his name-imprinted stationery. One page, 7 1/4" x 10 1/2". Independence, Missouri. June 28, 1972. Accompanied by name-imprinted envelope Free Franked "Harry Truman." Truman writes: "Dear Bishop Hunt: It was extremely nice of you to write me as you did and the many things you had to say are deeply appreciated. I was pleased to have your generous comments regarding your visit to the Library and hope you will have occasion to come again. Mrs. Truman and I are glad to comply with your request for an autographed photograph, which is enclosed. With best wishes, Sincerely yours, Harry S. Truman." Very Fine. \$350 - up



*** 96**
ELIZABETH TRUMAN (1885-1982). First Lady of the United States. 3 1/2" x 5" Black and White Photograph Signed, "Bess. W. Truman." Fine condition.



*** 97**
BESS TRUMAN (1885-1982). First Lady of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "Bess W. Truman," on The White House, Washington letterhead. Three pages, 4 1/2" x 6 3/4". March 13, no year. The letter reads: "Dear Natalie- Mother enjoyed so much hearing from you, and has your card on a table by her bed. You are one of her greatest favorites and she often asks if I have heard anything of you. She enjoyed the letter you wrote me last summer as much as I did- and you were sweet to do it. It was a great thrill for Mary to see you there at Perle's and added a lot to her visit. I saw your mother just once while I was at home Christmas and she was looking fine. Didn't get close enough to talk to her tho! Isn't this your summer to come home? I hope so. We still miss you. Two of your oversea's friends were with the Veterans who have come to tea here this winter- Miss Dom and Miss Todd & they wanted to be remembered to you. Thank you, loads, Natalie for giving mother so much pleasure. She really seems to be pulling out of this severe illness. We are keeping our fingers crossed. Lots of love Bess. W. Truman." Fine. \$300 - up



*** 98**
BESS TRUMAN (1885-1982). First Lady of the United States. Autograph Letter Signed, "Bess Truman," on 219 North Delaware Independence, Missouri letterhead. Four pages, 4 1/2" x 6 3/4". Independence, Missouri. No date, no year. Truman writes, in part: "... I am hastening to thank you for your very kind invitation to dinner on September twenty-fourth. I understand the President has an engagement and I am not at all sure that I shall be able to go back to Washington by that time, as my mother has had a fall & is quite laid up. As to Margaret's plans, I just can't say but perhaps Mrs. Helen would know. I am so sorry that we cannot accept your invitation. ..." \$300 - up

A PHRENOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF MARTIN V. BUREN

*** 99**
 Autograph Letter Signed. One page, 7 3/4" x 12 7/8". Greenburgh. July 6, 1839. Addressed on integral leaf. The letter reads, in part: "... I had the pleasure of seeing the President (Martin V. Buren) the 5th, and if I were able to judge as accurately from appearance as Phrenologists pretend to from the bumps I should say he is a Man of intense thought, quiet of apprehension, and profound of judgement[sic]; A penetrating eye, and easy in his manners-. I think we will elect him again..." Aside from this account of Van Buren, our author speaks about his recent travels and the overabundance of English cherries. Minor dampstaining, paper loss. Small tears at bottom and top edge, not affecting text. Else Very Good. \$275 - up

THE CIVIL WAR

CONFEDERATE



CONFEDERATE
GENERAL B.F.
CHEATHAM CUT
SIGNATURE

* 100

BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM (1820 -1886). Confederate Major General. Saw action from Shiloh to Atlanta. Cheatham's Hill at Kennisaw mountain is named after him. 3 1/2" x 2 1/4". Endorsement with rank "Resp. forwarded BF Cheatham Maj. Genl.Comdg. Polk's Corps." Only Cheatham's signature is in his hand. Mounting traces away from writing

\$250 - up

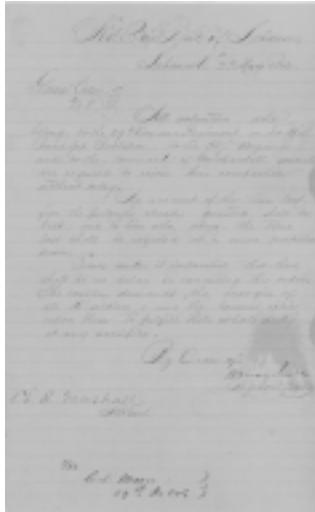


BOND SIGNED BY CON-
FEDERATE GENERAL
STERLING PRICE

* 101

1853, Missouri. \$1000 Bond. Vignette of reclining female at top center. Ornate, partially illustrated border. Signed as governor by **STERLING PRICE** [(1809-1867). American politician and Confederate major general during the American Civil War.] Bond and accompanying Interest Coupons are mounted to a larger sheet.

\$300 - up



WITH UNION FORCES THREATENING,
REBEL GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL
ORDERS ALL TROOPS TO RETURN FROM
FURLOUGHS TO DEFEND THE CONFEDERACY

* 102

HUMPHREY MARSHALL. (1812-1872). General in the Confederate Army and Confederate Statesman. Manuscript Orders Signed by Confederate General Humphrey Marshall. One page, 7 5/8" x 12 1/2". "Hd. Qtrs. Dist. Of Lebanon, Lebanon, Va." May 2, 1862. To "Col. Moore 29th Va. vols." The order reads:

"General Orders No. 8 - All volunteers who belong to the 29th Virginia Regiment onto the Pound Gap Battalion- to the 54th Virginia, and to the command of Genl. Marshall, generally are required to rejoin their companies without delay. An account of the Time lost from the furloughs already granted shall be kept, and to him who obeys, the time lost shall be requited at a more propitious season. Events render it imperative that there shall be no delay in executing this order. The country demands the energies of all its soldiers, and the General relies upon them to fulfill their whole duty at any sacrifice. By order of H. Marshall Gen'l comdg."

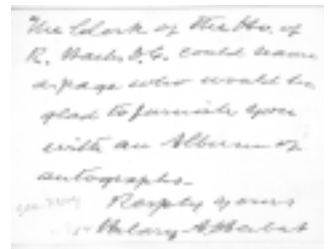
As the spring of 1862 gave way to summer, the Confederacy found itself threatened by Union forces on a number of fronts. In western Virginia, Confederate General Marshall was forced to hurriedly recall all troops under his command as Union forces posed possible threats to his position from Tennessee. In addition to these widespread threats, Marshall had recently lost to future President Polk in eastern Kentucky at the Battle of Middle Creek, undoubtedly another motivating factor behind Marshall's hurried command that all his war wearied troops return to their regiments to defend the beleaguered Confederacy. \$2,000 - up



CONFEDERATE MAJOR
GENERAL DABNEY H.
MAURY

* 103

DABNEY H. MAURY (1822-1900). Confederate Major General. Fought at Pea Ridge, Corinth & Hatchie Bridge; commanded District of the Gulf. War-date Document Signed. Two pages, 9" x 13 3/4". Mobile. March 18, 1865. Recto lists 24 "non-commissioned officers and privates detailed as Acting Ordinance Sergeants at the Batteries and Redoubts comprising the line of City Defenses." Endorsed on verso "Dabney H. Maury" also on verso is a statement concerning the efficiency of the men noted. Moderate soiling and some marginal tears, otherwise Very Good. \$750 - up

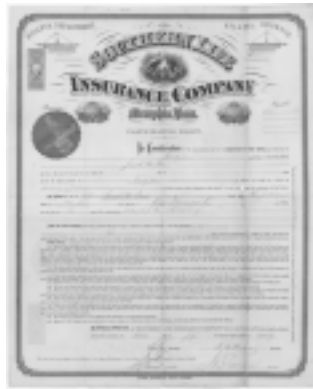


CONFEDERATE
OFFICER & SECRETARY
OF THE NAVY

* 104

HILARY ALBERT HERBERT (1834-1919) Confederate Officer and Secretary of the Navy under President Grover

Cleveland. In the Confederacy he was promoted to colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Alabama Infantry and was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness 1864. Autograph Card Signed. 3 1/2" x 3". "The clerk of the Ho. Of R. Wash. D.C. could name a page who would be glad to furnish you with an Album of Autographs." Fine. \$75 - up



**SOUTHERN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
POLICY SIGNED BY
CONFEDERATE GENERAL
J.B. GORDON**

* 107
JOHN BROWN GORDON (1832 - 1904). Confederate Major General. 1870, Memphis. Participating life insurance policy for \$1000 signed as president "J.B. Gordon". One page 14 1/2" x 18". Green border. Vignette of a mother bird feeding her young. Gold corporate seal and adhesive revenue stamp. A couple of splits. Split at signature repaired on verso with archival tape. Else Very Good. \$225 - up



**VIRGINIA'S CIVIL WAR
GOVERNOR**

* 105
JOHN LETCHER (1813-1884). Lawyer, journalist and politician who served as Governor of Virginia during the Civil War. Autograph Note Signed, "J. Letcher," as United States Representative. One page, 5" x 8". Washington, D.C. January 3, 1859. Letcher writes: "Dear Sir: your letter has been received, and I comply with your request with pleasure. I am truly yr obdt servt J. Letcher." Fine. \$100 - up

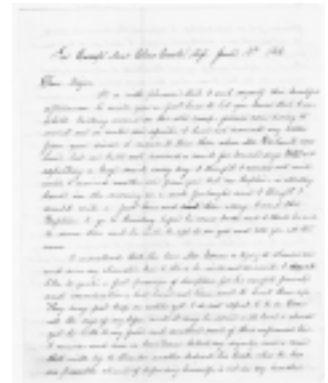


**CONFEDERATE POSTAL
RECEIPT**

* 106
Partially Printed Postal Receipt for letters sent from Caledonia, Mo. to Canton Nm. in the amount of \$1.01. One page, 4 1/2" x 4". Small hole at center. Else Very Fine. \$50 - up

**CHANCELLORSVILLE:
THE DEATH OF GENERAL
STONEWALL JACKSON**

* 109
"...We wounded Stonewall Jackson and he died before they got him to Richmond..."
[Civil War] Autograph Letter Signed. 3 pages, 5" x 8". May 10, 1863. Camp near Bell Plain, Virginia. The letter reads, in part: "My dear Sister ... We have been across the river and we had a little fun with the Rebels. We wounded Stonewall Jackson and he died before they got him to Richmond and General Hill was killed. The Rebel loss was heavy and we lost a great many. We are on the side of the river again. The Rebels almost captured our Regiment for we were the last coming off the field. The Rebels were close behind us. We left a grate[sic] many wounded back in the Rebels hands and I tell you I would not like to be one of them. The Rebels are trying to come over here. Our Pickets killed eight yesterday Cornelius Smith..." In pencil but very legible. Written just 8 days after the death of Confederate General Jackson and his regiment's near capture. \$300 - up



**"THERE IS A GOOD MANY
WHITE FOLKS AROUND
HERE BUT THEY ALL
PRETEND TO BE UNION
OF COURSE BUT ARE
SECESH AT HEART."**

* 110
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". In Camp near Clear Creek, Mississippi. June 18, 1863. The letter reads, in part: "...Our present camp is pleasantly situated, we are about two miles from any other troops, all by ourselves, and we are more than living good. The boys bring in wild plums and black berries by the bushel, and the apples and peaches are commencing to get ripe and we just go out in the country and get what we want, whenever we want fresh meat we go out and bring in a hog or something else. There is a good many white folks around here but they all pretend to be Union of course but are Secesh at heart. White ladies make their appearance in camp, occasionally, for something to eat... We have awful easy times, we can sleep all day and all night ... I want you to read the letters father sent to me, and see if you can find anything in them disloyal, if you can, you can do more than I can..." Fine. \$225 - up

**WHILE THE CIVIL WAR RAGES ON A REBEL
SYMPATHIZER ADMONISHES HIS SON
TO OPPOSE LINCOLN AND THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY**

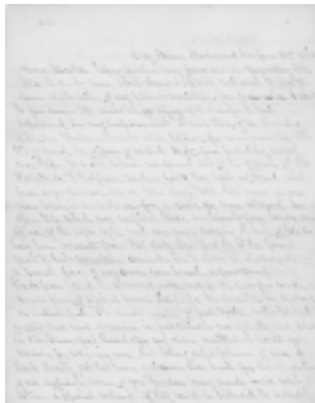
* 108
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5" x 7 3/4". St. Charles, Arkansas. September 16, 1864. The letter reads in part:
"...Now Johnny I would like to know whether you are a McClellan, Fremont or Lincoln man, and how you intend to vote this fall. Your Ma I believe is a strong Lincoln man, and believes the Nigger is pretty near as good as a white man, but I hope you are a democrat, and advocate democratic principles for they are the only true principles, and if you do not want to seize my gun and fight on, advocate the democratic principles, but if you want the war to continue four years more, and through many generations to come, advocate Republican principles and vote for Abraham Lincoln this fall. I wish you would talk to your Ma and try and convince her of the error of her ways, so she can reform before it is too late... I would say in conclusion, if you are a democrat, which I believe you are, stand firm to the faith, for it is the party that will yet be the redeemer of our country, and bring back peace to our once happy and prosperous, but now bleeding and distracted country..." Fine. \$275 - up

**A UNION PRISONER WRITES OF THE DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS AT LIBBY PRISON
IN A LETTER THAT WAS SMUGGLED FROM THE INFAMOUS PRISON**

“...four including myself, were taken to a cell where we found six of the officers of the Kilpatrick and Dalghren Raiding Party then lately captured and four negro soldiers... Our food is of the poorest quality but starvation compels us to devour it...”

*** 111**

Autograph Letter. Two pages, 7 1/2" x 9 3/4". Libby Prison Richmond Va. June 21, 1864. The letter reads, in part:



“... hoping fortune may favor me in forwarding this letter to you by some secret channel, I will endeavor to give you some slight idea of my present condition ... after sharing similar treatment with other Officers for seven months, the 11th of March the officers of colored Regt's, four including myself, were taken to a cell where we found six of the officers of the Kilpatrick and Dalghren[sic] Raiding Party then lately captured and four negro soldiers... two more negroes were brought in with us. For a sink we were allowed an open tub which we emptied twice in twenty-four hours, one Officer of the negro regt. and one negro carrying it out, of late we have been excused from that duty. Our food is of the poorest quality but starvation compels us to devour it. It consists of a small piece of very coarse corn bread, a few spoonfuls of black beans boiled in salt and water, and for the past few weeks a small piece of spoiled bacon, though for two months we received no animal food. The small quantity of food together with the bad quality and want of exercise is fast reducing our strength, and what is this abuse for? Was it for any crime committed I would not trouble you with my case... Some of your Freedom loving friends could easily obtain a special exchange, if they could be induced to interest themselves in the matter ... the 6th of May all of the officer then here (except us specials and a few hostages) were sent to Macon Ga ...”

Located at Richmond, Virginia, Libby Prison gained an infamous reputation for the harsh conditions Union prisoners faced during their confinement. In addition to lack of food, over-crowding and unsanitary conditions contributed to the astoundingly high death rate for which Libby Prison is known. In addition to offering a firsthand account of the aberrant conditions at Libby Prison, our letter's length and clandestine means of transmission also deserve note as prisoners were only allowed six lines when corresponding with their friends at home. A harrowing glimpse into the conditions at the infamous Libby Prison. Minor edge wear. Else Very Fine.

\$1,000 - up

A CONFEDERATE PRISONER OF WAR WRITES FROM JOHNSON'S ISLAND

*** 112**

Autograph Letter Signed. One page, 11" x 8 1/2". Johnson's Island Ohio. May 13, 1863. Accompanied by original envelope with "Sandusky" and "Prisoner's Letter, Johnson's Island" postal cancellations. The letter reads, in part: "... have been expecting daily to be released for the last week and have neglected to write the news journals say that we will all be released in a few days now a few in the Hebrew tongue according to Scripture means eight but what it means in the yankee tongue I never could tell, may be you are Yankee enough to guess. I have no I have no idea when I will be released ... I am well at this time ... you say that you want me to come home that you want to see me once more. Well really it does seem that I have become an object of curiosity, I believe that rebel soldiers in the yankee states are looked on as the most conspicuous part of some renowned menagerie at least I have been viewed as a specimen, I have really enjoyed myself every since I been a prisoner (except my first few weeks on the island) ... you say you can hear the cannons ... I don't like that I'm afraid of them things ... tell me if one of the Confederates would be safe to go down there after taking the oath, as I have never been there I have no idea what feelings would be entertained toward one of the old Genuine played out Rebs ... 7 months ago to day I fell into the enemy's hands ... Jeff Thompson I supposed surrendered[sic] my company with Freeman's Brigade on the Mississippi ...”



Compared to other Civil War prisoners, Johnson Island was far safer. During the course of the war only about 200 prisoners died while at the prison, which was the only Union prison used exclusively to house Confederate officers. In addition to being more sanitary and safer than many of its counterparts, Johnson's Island was also notable for the many activities available to Confederates held there, including amateur theatrics, publishing and craft projects. Rough right edge affecting a few lines of letter. Else very Good. Cover is Fine overall.

\$500 - up

THE UNION



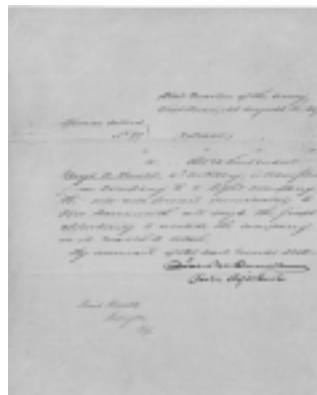
**SCARE DOCUMENT
SIGNED BY BENJAMIN
L.E. BONNEVILLE**

*** 113**
BENJAMIN L.E. BONNEVILLE (1796-1878). United States Army officer, fur trader and explorer of the American West. Document Signed, "B.L.E. Boneville Col. U.S.A. C.M. Dept. of Mo." One page, 10 1/2" x 31". St. Louis, Mo. September 25, 1865. The document is a muster roll for a private in the Illinois cavalry. Benjamin Bonneville was an explorer and career military man, who, after attending West Point military school, was assigned to Fort Smith in the Arkansas Territory in 1821. Over a decade later, Bonneville took a leave of absence from the military and led a 110 man expedition into the Wyoming Territory. Funded in part by John Jacob Astor, Bonneville's expedition for furs proved ineffective, but he and his men were highly successful in blazing a trail through new areas, including California and the Oregon Territory. Returning to active military duty in 1835, Bonneville went on to service in both the Mexican War and the American Civil War. Some wear and soiling at folds, but Bonneville's signature remains fine. \$400 - up



GENERAL D.C. BUELL ALS
*** 114**
DON CARLOS BUELL: Union Major General who helped to organize and train the Army of the

Potomac at the beginning of the war. Buell was an accomplished officer who was selected by McClellan to lead a force from Kentucky into East Tennessee and helped Grant to victories at Fort Henry and Donelson. Helped turn Shiloh from a Union defeat into a victory. 2pp. ALS from Kentucky, Dec 21, 1870 regarding a portrait from the Rebellion Record to Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati: "Mrs. Buell desires that I should send the accompanying photograph which she had taken specifically for herself...the profile portrait is, I believe, tho truly one of a kind that has her taken...D.C. Buell." Folds, slight fold separation. Bold writing. \$250 - up



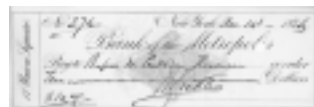
**"SIEZE THE FIRST
OPPORTUNITY TO OVERTAKE
THE COMPANY ON
ITS MARCH TO UTAH"**

*** 115**
IRVIN MCDOWELL (1818-1885). Union Major General. L.S. 1page. "Head Quarters of the Army", West Point, Aug 10, 1857. As Assistant Adjutant general, McDowell signs an extract of "Special Orders No. 99" ordering Artillery Lt. George A. Kensel: "...to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth and seize the first opportunity to overtake the company [of light artillery] on its march to Utah..." Kensel was participating in the famous "Utah Expedition", a military force ordered by Buchanan to protect the authority of his appointed Governor of Utah, Alfred Cumming. Fine. \$250 - up



**A GEORGE McCLELLAN
ALS REGARDING STEAM
NAVIGATION ON THE
CANALS**

*** 116**
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



**GENERAL SICKLES
SIGNED CHECK**

*** 117**
GENERAL DANIEL EDGAR SICKLES (1825-1914): American soldier and diplomatist, Brigadier General of Volunteers in Sept. 1861. ADS. Bank of Metropolis, NY check dated 1878 boldly signed

"D. Sickles." Printed revenue stamp, round punch hole in bank name. Very Fine. \$175 - up



**PHILIP SHERIDAN
AUTOGRAPH LETTER
SIGNED**

*** 118**
PHILIP SHERIDAN (1831-1888). Union general during the Civil War; Commander of the U.S. Army. Two and 1/3rd page ALS from the famous General dated March 31st 1876: "My Dear Jonnie (?) Your note of the 12th came duly to hand. I am glad you are satisfied. I hated to part from you in the active service but we must acknowledge & submit to the wear & tear of long active service. I shall always cherish the warm feelings of friendship so long ago created & will hope to have the pleasure of often meeting you. Yours Truly, P.H. Sheridan" Light age toning, fold at center and across; in VeryFine condition. \$300 - up

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN ON THE CHICAGO FIRE

* 119

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN (1820-1891). American soldier, businessman, educator, and author. Autograph Letter Signed, "W.T. Sherman," on Headquarters Army of the United States letterhead. Four pages, 5" x 8". Washington, D.C. October 13, 1871. The letter reads, in part:



"...I was traveling from St. Louis to Louisville Ohio during the terrific fire, which has swept away nearly all of Chicago & could only get snatches of news from the smaller telegraphic officers. I got home yesterday and like all the world am amazed to know what to do- your letter of October 7 written in Coolbaugh's Ranch [...] is a strong reminded that Coolbaugh must be almost ruined- but I see occasionally his name in the papers showing that he lives and has hopes in he restoration of the City. Of course all he asks will be granted & more ... I believe the people of Chicago will receive form all parts of the world not only sympathy but

practical aid and sympathy. If you get this I would like you to tell me how this fire leaves you. Also Coolbaugh and other friends ... You will have seen that your friend Wheeler was the [...] candidate for the professorship of Engineering. The appt. was made by the President in my absence and before I had a chance to mix in the controversy, but I am really glad that so good an officer got the place, though were I a Major of Engineers I would hesitate to take the place. A professor must gradually settle with a kind of drudge- round & round on the same ground ... yet if Wheeler wanted it he should have it. And I am glad that you choice has been ratified. I may avail myself of the chance to go to the Mediterranean in the U.S. Frigate "Wabash" ..."

\$1,500 - up



REQUISITION FOR ROAST BEEF FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL U.S. GRANT

* 120

7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Requisition on Office Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A. letterhead. From the Head Quarters of Lieutenant General U.S. Grant, April, 1864. "I certify that I require for the use of Head Quarters, Miss. The following articles of Subsistence Stores viz. 11 lbs. Roast Beef..." Signed by the Capt. and Asst. Qr. Master, Head Quarters Lieut. Genl. U.S. Grant. \$400 - up

PRESCIENT COMMENTARY ON ULYSSES GRANT

"...Gen. Grant has just been promoted to Lieut. General. His next promotion will make him Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, and ocopant[sic] of the White House; I hope..."

* 121

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". U.S. Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. April 23, 1864. The letter reads, in part:

"...I had a letter from Francis, he requested to get Col. Prevost's directions and send them to him; Col. Prevost is his old Col. formerly of the 188th Regmt. And now Col. of the Invalid Corps stationed in this city; I have succeeded in finding him, and have sent Francis his address, I intend to see the Col. myself and see if I can get Francis transferred to this city to do duty; and then he will have opportunity to visit his friends occasionally[sic]... Well Jesse what do you think of the war now, when will this strife end; I suppose you will say that is a difficult question to answer; I think so too after such a record as the Army of the Potomac furnishes us with for the last two years, is it any wonder that the country has finally lost all faith in the administration's management of the war, and has come to the conclusion that the President and his advisers are utterly incompetent to conduct even the most inconsiderable military operation[sic]. But now a new man comes on the scene, a man whose military career has been one uninterrupted success, one who has studied war, in the active operations of campaigns made on an immense scale and in the actual contact of the masses in battle. Gen. Grant's history is unlike that of any other Gen. his achievements, measured by their actual results, sound like the achievements of a practical man of the present day than like those of the fabulous heroes of gone by days; such a man must necessarily differ with the men at Washington in his ideas as how the war should be carried on; and it remains to be seen what the result of his difference will be. Grant far from Washington was able to pursue his own plans to their successful end. Will it be so now? Will Grant be hampered by politicians, as Gen. McClellan was, or will he be permitted to do what he thinks ought to be done? The fate of the country will depend upon the answer that the next three or four months will give to these questions. I do not doubt that Gen. Grant left to his own plans, will have the same success[sic] in his new sphere that he has in all others, and that he will soon put matters in such a position that we shall be able to judge when the end will come. But my faith in Grant's abilities I fear will be mared[sic] by the apprehension that he will not be permitted to use them for the benifit[sic] of the country. I have far more fear that the radical politicians will meddle and mar, as they have done before, than[sic] I have of hope that Grant will be left to finish the war. Gen. Grant has just been promoted to Lieut. General. His next promotion will make him Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, and ocopant[sic] of the White House; I hope. ...my opinions are not worth much I will admit, but still I like to give them..." Separation at fold. Else Fine.

\$400 - up

**“THE RECRUITING
ADVERTISEMENTS ARE ALL VERY
FINE, AND THE OFFICERS ARE
VERY FLATTERING WHEN
WISHING TO GET RECRUITS. BUT
THE WAR IS A DIFFERENT THING.
HERE YOU SEE THE SUNNY SIDE,
BUT BY AND BY THE SCENE IS
CHANGED”**

*** 122**

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5 1/4" x 8 1/2". Mason. November 6, 1861. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part: "... Do not, oh, do not enlist as a soldier Charlie. I can not let you go. Dana has told me startling news. She says Truman has almost decided to go, and if he goes you say you go too. You will not, will you? Truman's mother says it will kill her if he goes, and I think it will me also if you go with him "a bad promise is better broken than kept". You see I call it a "bad promise" your agreeing to go if he does! I wish I might see Truman and I would urge him not to go ... The recruiting advertisements are all very fine, and the officers are very flattering when wishing to get recruits. But the war is a different thing. Here you see the sunny side, but by and by the scene is changed ... many a poor soldier after it is "too late" regrets the step he has taken ... I think Boston & Charlestown can not possess many young gentlemen equal to you. If so, there would not so many ladies be charmed... I think the city ladies must think a gentleman's attentions to them to mean a great deal more than country girls usually do. I think should I ever come to the city to live your lady friends would be very jealous of me and not give me a cordial reception! ... You ask "shall we be married if I go?". I shall not, can not, let you go. Do not think one word about it. You must not go. I hardly think I should like being married and have my husband leave me at once ... Charlie, are you vexed with me or shall you be because I love you so much I can not bear to have you go to war? Can not bear to think of the hardships you would endure, even if your life were spared? ... The day I rec'd your letter stating you were not going ... Uncle Everett of Swampscott belong to Company D 1st regiment of Cavalry, now stationed at Readville Camp. He has been out of business most of the time for more than two years ... and felt that he must go to war in order to support his family ... You have no excuse or reason to go like that ...". Small hole at center fold, else Fine.

\$300 - up

**A FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF BURNSIDE'S
ILL-FATED "MUD MARCH"**

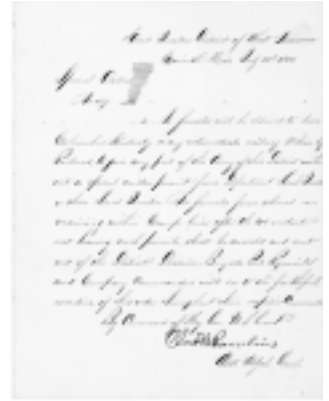
*** 123**

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5" x 8". 1st Mass. Vols. Camp near Falmouth, Va. January 27, 1863. The letter reads, in part:

"... I am sorry to inform you dear Will that your wish in regard to our moving done me no good, nor did our movement benefit the "Glorious Cause" in the least, except it cause Burnside to be removed and a better man put in his boots, Say McClellan and then the movement will be of a vast benefit to that suffering part of the community known as the Army of the Potomac. I don't know as I am much the worse off now for the jaunt through the mud, and if Burnside be removed I will not complain but I think I got off cheaply, for it was about time for another slaughter, but kind providence interceded, stretched out her hand and lo the army was stuck fast in the mud, thus saving many lives from being sacrificed. I will give you a hasty account of our tramp and a rough time we had of it too. Tuesday noon the 20th we broke camp and commenced our march but after some two miles had been gone over, we halted till shortly after dark and then marched back to our old camping ground, pitched our shelters and turned in for the night nearly wet through, it having commenced to rain about dusk. Next morn struck tents and again started, mud deep and the rain making it worse all the time, traveled till middle of that afternoon, artillery up to the hubs, trains stuck, horses played out, soldiers too from struggling in the mud, pitched tents some 7 miles from our starting place, built fires, dried up a little, and turned in ... Will, you just tell those men that think the South are going to conquer us, to trot out here and give us a life, there is plenty of room for them. Burnside would like a fresh lot for his slaughter pen. If we could have had Mc___ left with us the South would have been about whipped now, and not so many lives lost either. Oh this American army is a big thing, and I ought to feel proud of belonging to it but I can't hardly see it quite yet..."

Following his defeat in the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg, Union General Ambrose Burnside planned a surprise winter offensive in an attempt to restore his reputation and boost the morale of the Army of the Potomac. Despite objections from some disaffected officers on his own staff and drenching rains, Burnside launched this offensive on January 20, 1863. After struggling for two days to move troops, wagons and artillery, Burnside finally yielded to his subordinates and reluctantly ordered his army to return to their camp near Fredericksburg. Responding to this failure just six days after the ill-fated "Mud March" began, Lincoln replaced Burnside with Major General Joseph Hooker, one of the very same officers who had raised objection to Burnside's failed offensive. Some minor dampstaining, else Fine.

\$400 - up



**SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 139,
NO FEMALES WITHIN
CAMP LINES WITHOUT A
PERMIT, SIGNED BY ASST.
ADJUTANT GENERAL
JOHN A. RAWLINS**

*** 124**

JOHN AARON RAWLINS (1831 - 1869) Major General, United States Army, Secretary of War under President Grant. 7 3/4" x 10". MDS John A. Rawlins. "Head Quarters District of West Tennessee. Corinth, Miss. July 20th 1862. Special Orders, No. 139. No females will be allowed to leave Columbus, Kentucky, or any intermediate railway station by Railroad, to join any part of the Army of this District without a special written permit from Department Head Quarters or these Head Quarters. All females from abroad remaining within Camp lines after the 21st instant, not having such permits, shall be arrested and sent out of the District. Division, Brigade, Post, Regimental and Company Commanders will see to the faithful execution of this order throughout their respective Commands. By Command of Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant." Signed by John A. Rawlins as Asst. Adjnt. Gen. An apparent attempt to rid the Army Camps of undesirable females, prostitutes. Folds. Very Fine.

\$1,500 - up

* 125

Autograph Letter Signed. 4 7/8" x 7 7/8". Ship Island. April 23, 1862.

The letter reads, in part:

"...I would like to write you all I know of the movements here, of the forces & c but we are ordered not to do so and perhaps it would not interest you if I could. We were in the 1st Brigade Under Gen. Phelps but the order has been changed somewhat. Half of the troops that were here when I can left here five or six days ago. We heard heavy firing at the next day after they left and today we hear it again but have not heard a word from them. They are probably at the mouth of the Mississippi at Ft. Jackson. We are expecting to leave soon and yet no one known when. We have orders to be ready. We had a review of all the troops under Butler just before he left with the expedition and it was a grand sight. They formed in line on the south beach & the line extended four miles. Gen. Phelps said our Regt. Did well. We had troops from Maine N.H. Mass. Conn. Vt. Michigan. Ind. & MIs. There is one Regt. here now, the Connecticut 13th, that has the best uniforms I have seen. They are dressed in good broad cloth- regulation cape, white gloves- brasses on the shoulders, Minnie Rifles and saber bayonets. May of the soldiers are better dressed than we are ... we have Battalion drill from 7 A.M. till 9...we practice the common Battalion moves of forming and deploying by division ... ours is the "color company" we form first and the other companies form on each side of us. We have no band except drums and fifes, and never use them while drilling..."

Ship Island served as a Union staging ground for both the Battle of Fork Jackson and the Battle of New Orleans. In addition to serving as a temporary home to 15,000 soldiers in April of 1862, the island also boasted as a prison for captured Confederate soldiers as well as civilians charged with aiding the Confederacy. Some soiling. Else Very Good. \$300 - up

**"...WE HAD AN
AWFULL[SIC] TIME
COMING THROUGH IN
THE CARS... HOW YOU
LIKE TO RIDE IN A
FREIGHT CAR WITH NO
STOVE AND 60 MEN
PACKED IN. I CAME NEAR
FREEZING TO DEATH..."**

* 126

Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 4 1/2" x 7". Near Washington. January 30, 1865. The letter reads, in part:

"...we arrived in Washington night before last we stayed at the soldiers rest till noon yesterday then we marched across the river and camped beside the Potomac. We drew large tents and I hoped a little stove and pipe, and put a floor in our tent, ther[sic] are 5 of us in a tent and we are pretty comfortable, but we had an awful[sic] time coming through in the cars and on the boat I was a good notion to go home when we got to Columbus ... the talk now is we are going to relieve the 22 V.A.I and stay in the Fortifications around here, I hope so for we have had a hard time. How you like to ride in a freight car with no stove and 60 men packed in. I came near freezing to death ... I want you to take that musket to Hattersley's and get it bored out and get a new stock on it the same irons will do..." Fine.

\$275 - up

**INSUFFICIENT FUNDS
IN THE CITY OF
WASHINGTON TO PAY
UNION SOLDIERS**

* 127

Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5 3/8" x 7". Camp near Washington. January 31, no year. The letter reads, in part:

"...We are going to stay here some time and then we are going to Sherman, but I guess we will stay long enough[sic] for me to get my box there are not funds in the city to pay us off this month but we will get it next if we stay here but I want you to send me 10 ten dollars and if we get paid off then I can send you enough to make it up, send it the firs[sic] time you write.

You may think I want a great deal but if you had been starved as long as I have and get where there is anything good you would want to get at it...If we could nly stay here the rest of our time we are as comfortable in these tents as we could be in barracks..." Some discoloration. Else Very Good. \$200 - up

**"...IF I EVER COME IN
THE SERVICE AGAIN I
SHANT COME IN AS
PRIVATE OR NONCOM-
MISSIONED OFFICER. I
MIGHT JUST AS WELL
HAVE WORN SHOULDER
STRAPS AS TO HAVE BEEN
WHERE I AM..."**

* 128

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5 3/8" x 7". On Board the transport Palistine. Sunday, January 22, no year. The letter reads, in part:

"...this is our 5th day on the boat we have had a nasty time and we have not got over it yet, but Capt. told me we would get off the boats at Cincinnati and take the cars to Pittsburg...there is much ice in the river we cannot go up on the boats and we will have to go by Cleveland. It looks cold to us to see snow and ice, if we could have taken this trip in may it would have been nice, but it has been awful[sic] cold the fog is so thick that we had to lay over ... we shall get in about dark then if we have to get off the boat and march up town and pitch our tents on the snow it will be nice but its all in a soldier's life... if I ever come in the service again I shant come in as private or non-commissioned officer. I might just as well have worn shoulder straps as to have been where I am, but I shall make as much as an officer for it costs them a great deal to live...the boys are making coffee and say if I don't come I wont get any..."

\$200 - up

CAMP HOOKER

* 129

Autograph Letter Signed on blue and red bordered stationery bearing a blind embossed bust of "Gen. McClellan His country's hope." Three pages, 5" x 8". Camp Hooker,

Lower Potomac. March 2, no year.

The letter reads, in part:

"...I heard that the papers were giving reports that this regiment [1st MA Infantry] was going into a fight, soon. I thought perhaps you might hear of it and feel anxious about me. Now you must not believe any of these reports for no one knows anything about it. It is true there is such a report in camp but we do not attach much importance to it for we are accustomed to hearing all sorts of rumors. I wish we were going into a fight but there is not any such luck in store for us for the other day the Colonel came to inspect our quarters and told us to keep them neat as quite likely we should stop here all summer, but I think we shall be at home before summer is out for the rebels are getting used up out West. As we have got our roads all built we have turned to drilling harder than ever. Our new general is a hard one and keeps us at it well. We are all down on him. One of the names the boys have given him is General Christ, and it is about the name he goes by because he thinks so much of himself. It was only his money that got him the appointment. Col. Cowdin is now in command of the regiment and he will use us as easily as possible so I guess I can get along..."

Fine.

The much disliked General noted above was General Joseph B. Carr. Though hard on his troops, Carr was praised for commanding the MA 1st Infantry with conspicuous bravery at a number of important battles, including Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. \$200 - up

CAMP UNION

* 130

Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5" x 8". Camp Union, Bladensburg October 16, 1861. The letter reads, in part:

"... I have found out when were called upon to be ready to march, a large battle was expected, and as we are a reserve, we were wanted to back the other forces up, but as no fight took place, we did not have to go. Colonel Cowdin is now

in command of the Brigade and I presume he will be promoted to Brigadier General, though I think he had much rather remained Colonel of this regiment ... Mother must not worry for I shall not have any fighting to do without our grand army gets beat." Some minor dampstaining, else Fine. \$200 - up

A MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIER RECOUNTS THE DIFFICULT PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS AS PART OF GENERAL N.P. BANK'S ARMY OF THE GULF

*** 131**
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 12 3/4". In Camp at Carrollton La. February 7, 1863. The letter reads, in part: "...You may like to know the history of my journey when Saturday Morning Jan. 17th came we were ordered to pack our knapsacks and take one days rations, which we did and bidding goodbye to Park Barracks and marched to the wharf and passed through the narrows just at daylight. Made a good sail and on Monday at 10 o'clock the men anchored in Hampton Roads Fortress ... on Jan. 20th we men safely anchored at New Orleans, we were not allowed to get off then ...I was in hope our company would lose no men, but alas our company is broken by the death of Ron Macomber ... he was laid out in his pants and shirt with stockings ... his body was then sewed up in a blanket ... the company was drawn up in line and with uncovered head listened to the ceremonies ... after the Chaplin had read the service the plank was lifted and his body descended to the water. . . The Ship Geo. Peabody has not yet arrived and the delay has caused a good deal of anxiety and if she is not here pretty soon I shall make up my mind she has either got taken by the rebels or gone under, for she left New York January 2nd ..." Tape repair at center hinge, some discoloration, else Very Good. \$250 - up

A SICK UNION SOLDIER AWAITING DISCHARGE WRITES HIS WIFE FROM FT. KEARNEY, NEBRASKA

*** 132**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5" x 8". Ft. Kearney, Nebraska. July 9, 1865. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part: "For the first time I must tell you that I am in the hospital at this place am not very sick but an not able to go on with the train. I have had the diarrhia[sic] ever since I left Ft. Leavenworth, and my bowels go so sore that I would not ride my horse and the ambulance were full so I could not get in there. There was seven of us left here in the sick list three out of my company we all got our descriptive lists so we can get discharged here within ten day...our command has gone on and dropped[sic] us from their rolls so we are virtualey[sic] discharged except our papers...this is an awfull[sic] poor country for a man to live in one can travel from five to 20 miles without seeing a tree large enough to make a ship stalk and it has been so dry that thousands of acres of grass is dead ... I feel better than I did when I came here yesterday but I bloat so bad that it seems as though I should burst my feet swell so that I can hardly get my boots on I am very poor but still I look very fleshey[sic] because I am bloated so bad the doctor says I am not sick for me looks don't show it but the doctor that was with us knew I was and by hi I got out. I hope to be home soon..." Some minor discoloration. Else Very Good. \$175 - up

FOLLOWING THE SEVEN DAYS BATTLE, A UNION SOLDIER WRITES:

"We lost nearly one hundred during the skeddle, but I only got a buck shot through the blouse. I don't think the rebels are able to wipe me out"

*** 133**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5" x 8". Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va. July 17,

1862. The letter reads, in part: "I am yet in good sound health, after all this great retreat from Fair Oaks. It was a pretty hard time and we had fighting nearly every day for most a week, but I managed to come out right side up, though we saw some hot work. We lost nearly one hundred during the skeddle, but I only got a buck shot through the blouse. I don't think the rebels are able to wipe me out ... Since we have been encamped here we have been very busy throwing up fortifications but they are mostly finished now. I think the rebels will fare hard if they attack ... When I get home I can tell of things that will make your eyes open, but they are too hard to write about. We made a bayonet charge on the 31st of June and drove the rebs right before us. I wish you could have seen us..."

With the inconclusive Battle of Seven Pines, the largest battle in the Civil War up to that point, Union forces under General McClellan were halted in their march towards Richmond. Mounting an offensive against the stalled Union troops, Confederate General Robert E. Lee initiated the Seven Days Battle and succeeded in driving the Union forces back to Harrison's Landing at the banks of the James River. This retreat crushed Union morale and allowed Lee to continue his aggressive military strategy through Second Bull Run and the Maryland Campaign.
\$250 - up

"A SOLDIER DON'T KNOW ANY THING BEFORE-HAND I WISH THIS UNGODLY WAR WOULD SOON COME TO A CLOSE I AM TIRED OF IT"

*** 134**
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5" x 8". Last two pages trimmed to 5" x 6" by author. Camp Hamilton Tenn. December 19, 1862. The letter reads, in part: "...I am glad to here [sic] that you have a plenty of wood I was afraid you might suffer for wood. You said if you was me your would send

hur [sic] letter with out a stamp ... when I rote [sic] it before I thought of sending it to you first and then I thought that I would send it to you first and then if there was army lies told about it you would no [sic] it. We are six miles south of Nashville I do not no [sic] how long we will stay here. A soldier don't know any thing beforehand I wish this ungodly war would soon come to a close I am tired of it and then and then I no [sic] you don't take any comfort of you life and that makes my life more unhappy. There is a cainbrake [sic] close to our camp and there is oceans of robbins comes their to rost [sic] every knight [sic] and we go out in the cain[sic] with a candle and take a stick and we can knock them down. They are good to eat ... I suppose you get more war news there than we can here the weather is pleasant here ... Their[sic] was twelve drafted men sent to our company from Finley, they ware [sic] all Dutch they just make a mess by themselves ..." Some dampstaining. Else Fine. \$250 - up

"I cannot tell you how many have deserted from this regiment, but a good many start off after every pay day, but a good many get caught and sent back, no one who has once been in the Army can blame one for leaving, for we see some hard times"

*** 135**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 4 3/4" x 8". Camp Hooker, Lower Potomac. January 2, 1862. The letter reads, in part: "...We have been busy the past week building our house and shall move into it the last of the week. I shall be glad when it is finished for we shall be quite comfortable then...The rebels fire about the same as ever, last night two boats full of men attacked our pickets and drove them into camp many volleys were fired on both sides but one of our men were hurt, we think that two of the rebels were wounded ... I cannot tell you how many have deserted from this regiment, but a good many start off after every pay day, but a good many

get caught and sent back, no one who has once been in the Army can blame one for leaving, for we see some hard times ...” \$250 - up

LENGTHY POLITICAL COMMENTARY CONCERNING THE CONFLICT BETWEEN UNION AND REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN ILLINOIS DURING THE WAR

*** 136**
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 6 1/2" x 8". Hamilton Illinois. February 22, 1863. The letter reads, in part:

“...When I received your last (about the 20th of Jan) I was just starting for Springfield where I staid[sic] about two weeks. This was just the time our Semi-treasonable legislature was trying to aid Jef Davis by concocting traitor measures in Illinois. You may be sure that Gov. Yates and the friends of freedom & Union (including at least a few democrats) were not idle even if all that they did, is not known abroad. Suffice it to say that measures were taken to thwart the schemes ... had they prosecuted there[sic] purpose to open resistance to the administration and the laws of the state- the which purpose was stayed more by the fears than the patriotism[sic] of these slavery worshipers. For several weeks things looked very squally both in Indiana and Illinois, but the skies brighten now. Many of the loyal democrats cannot be pulled by party chains into the toils of the sympathizers in Illinois. There is no doubt however that Knights of the Golden Circle or an organization very little less treasonable, are organizing all over the state, but they are checkmated by a counter organization that with the Army loyal in the field will secure peace a t home and aid from the sate to those who are fighting treason abroad. “The Keokuk (treason sheet) Constitution” Office was cleaned out by some 300 soldiers from the Hospital. Glorious old Joes Wright (Indiana’s loyal Democratic Senator) made a great speech[sic] there on Tuesday night last- Claggett both

before and after the speech[sic] most traitorously tried to break the force of Gov. Wright’s patriotic appeals and Warnings. This was done not of course by argument, but by the lowest kind of patent home secesh blackgard[sic] and party clap-trap. This was the immediate occasion of the cleaning out of this Rebel Organ ... Many of the Illinois democrats will now refuse to follow their treasonable leaders- and again I say to Union soldiers, take courage. Carthage has more loyal righteous men than would have saved Sodom- and a Union fire is spreading ... permit me to say that you are considered there as a bold Noble and Model Soldier- And I your friend share this opinion- say to all the boys God bless them for me ...” Folds reinforced, minor rippling at bottom left of first page. Else Fine. \$300 - up

A UNION SOLDIER RECOUNTS THE LOSS OF HIS VIRGINITY

*** 137**
Autograph Letter Signed. 3 pages, 5" x 8". Fort Greble Washington, D.C. February 7, 1864. The letter reads, in part:

“...I am enjoying my self in the best possible maner[sic]...I wish I could been their to toak[sic] a little old rye...I went to the city last Sunday and got a pint for 50.cts & I got prety[sic] comfortable on that. Then I went up to Miss Randolph’s & got a ... what do you think of that...Tell the squire that I will be along about the first of April to work for him or to the front with a bullet hole throw[sic] me one of the two ... James I went to the city last Sunday & got a pint of old rye for 50.ct and I got pretty[sic] then I went up to Miss Alice Randolph’s & their I plunged the old fellow for the first time. I thought my ass was between to[sic] pancakes with some body pouring mollasses[sic] on...” A vivid and humorous glimpse into a less chronicled aspect of the Civil War. Fine.

\$400 - up

A UNION SOLDIER STATIONED NEAR WASHINGTON WRITES OF THE CITY AND ITS MANY SURROUNDING ARMY CAMPS

*** 138**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Bladensburg M.D. Camp Casey. November 24, 1861. The letter reads, in part:

“...We are very pleasantly situated at Camp Casey about five miles from Washington and on the same ground where the E.N.H.[?] Regt. Camped for some time and left a few weeks before we arrived here. It is a very pleasant location in fair weather, but in raining it is very disagreeable and muddy...We arrived here Thursday night after leaving Concord ... passed throughout Baltimore and marched through the city everything was all quiet and lovely at Philadelphia we were very kindly received and invited to partake of a dinner provided by the daughters of William Penn, in a very gorgeous style. The first night we arrived here we had to sleep on the ground without our tents as our luggage train was delayed ... remaining here two days we were ordered to march to Marlboro about 50 miles distant without taking our tents this being our first march it was very muddy traveling and was very fatiguing. The object of our march was to attend the Elective and so that there was no foul play. We passed through the barren and deserted country I ever beheld. I though if that was the country we were fighting for we had better return home. The elections passed of quietly and we returned to our camp...the boys think we shall have a fine Regiment after they have been practiced...I was much disappointed in the appearance of Washington City. I expected to find a very neat City, nut found it quite the reverse. Most of the buildings looked very shabby and the streets very dirty being cut up by heavy government teams...It is a grand sight to look from the Capitol and see the camps about Washington one would think our country was

safe. We have a general order to march to Washington Tuesday to be reviewed by Gen. McClellan with his whole division this side of the Potomac which will be quite a sight this may be preparatory to a grand march ...” Fine. \$300 - up



SEAMEN FORCIBLY RETURNED TO DUTY ABOARD A UNION VESSEL

*** 139**
Partially Printed Document. One page, 6" x 5 1/2". Cape Town, December 26, 1862. The document reads:

“Water Police Officer Received from Captain T.C. Post Master of the American Ship Berkshire 40/ costs in the case of David James & Albert Mathews seamen charged with refusal of duty. Sentenced to return to duty & pay the costs. December 24th 1862. also 40 /- Reward and 20/-Costs for apprehending and putting on board John Joseph and William Williams seamen absent without leave. Total £5⁰0⁰” W.H. Scott Collector.” Accompanied by an 8 1/2" x 10 1/2" handwritten receipt totaling £22⁸10 for goods purchased between November 25th and December 26th 1862.

With over 70,000 seamen brought into the service of the Union Navy during the American Civil War, it is no surprise that some sailors would, like the four men named above, try to elude service whenever an opportunity presented itself. Both in Fine condition.

\$400 - up



UNION SOLDIERS PASS

*** 140**

Manuscript document . One page, 5" x 4". Camp Abercrombie. October 24, 1862. The pass grants "Capt. Cross" leave to "Washington and back at 6 o'clock this evening."

This pass was issued very shortly after the establishment of Camp Abercrombie. Located between For Ethan Allen, Va. and Chain Bridge, Va., Camp Abercrombie served as the base of operations for some of the Union regiments engaged in the defense of Washington, D.C. Very Fine. \$200 - up



TWO HOSPITAL STEWARDS IN THE UNION ARMY WRITE TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD IN AN ATTEMPT TO EXPOSE FRAUDULENT ACTIVITIES THAT "...MAY MATERIALLY INJURE, A COUNTRY'S EFFORTS TO PUT FORTH ITS ENERGIES AT THE MOMENTS OF ITS GREATEST PERILS..."

*** 142**

Two Autograph Letters Signed on U.S. General Hospital. (Circle) letterhead. Both Two pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Washington, D.C. May 28, 1862 and June 1, 1862. Accompanied by a 17 page pamphlet entitled "Chapter on Fraud" that details the facts and proceedings of O'Flanagan's investigation. The May 28th letter reads, in part:

"I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed pamphlet asking your attention to its perusal showing in a small compass some few of the many existing frauds. These are sworn statements adduced from known and existing frauds and facts relative to them. And the contents of this small work is but a small matter compared with one now in course of compilation and in fact nearly completed marking some of the most outstanding developments of frauds that have been and are at present being committed on the U.S. Govt. and in fact countenanced by some of our members of Congress. Keys the local contractor for the Govt. was arrested last week and tried and held to bail for his appearance at

the U.S. Supreme Court. Some of the officers belonging to the Qr. Mr. Department U.S. Army were present at the trial and were remarkably uneasy concerning the matter and one of the officers called O'Flanagan [the author of accompanying pamphlet] one side and asked him if he did not know that what he has been testifying to was implicating the Qr. Mr. Dept. and he told them he did and could not help if it... The enclosed pamphlet was printed at the time and O'Flanagan showed it to the office and he stepped back struck with dumb amazement at the printed & neat appearance it present... at the same time don't wish my name mentioned as being connected with it as I am now getting important information every day ..."

The June 1st letter, written by O'Flanagan himself, reads, in part: "I forwarded on the 29th, a pamphlet to your office, entitled "a chapter on frauds", which I would imagine should call forth some response from the press of the country, if it was only an acknowledgement of having received such an exposure... If you should think as I do, that those frauds concerned even the future wealth of our children, a simple notice of the idea upon which the pamphlet is based, would I think go good; and could work no evil. I should also mention that the steward Fallings referred to I the pamphlet, is now in the Central Guard house, and is willing to testify to the amounts he has received..." An interesting lot in Fine condition.

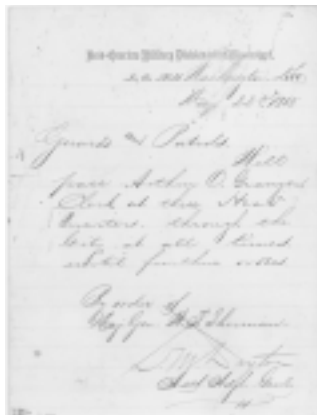
\$750 - up

"...I think with you that this war has lasted long enough that I don't think McClellan is the one to end it. I like him as a man very much and have nothing against him. But "Old Abe is the man for the next years and he will be so I think..."

*** 143**

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 1/2" x 8". Nebraska. October 31, 1864. The letter reads, in part: "... Don't be alarmed about the Indians for I have no fears whatever. Frank Benner a young man

from here who went out with the company is now dead shot by an Indian he was thought a good deal of. His Mother and friends live in Pa. his body has been sent for and it is going to be sent "home" he was in the war two years and never wounded, and it seems to have bad to have him killed by a "Savage". He was first-Lieut. It was on "elk river" I don't know exactly how far it is from here ... Well I'm sorry we can't agree, but I suppose that each has a right to his own opinion has he not? Though I think with you that this war has lasted long enough that I don't think McClellan is the one to end it. I like him as a man very much and have nothing against him. But "Old Abe is the man for the next years and he will be so I think. ... Tell me when you think this war will end. How many more must fall. I don't suppose you can answer that very easily nor any one else. Well! Well!! Well!!! I must stop..." Very Fine. \$300 - up



A WAR DATE PASS ISSUED UNDER ORDERS FROM GENERAL SHERMAN

*** 141**

Manuscript Document on head-Quarters Military Division of the Mississippi letterhead. One page, 5" x 6 5/8". Washington, D.C. May 22, 1865. The document reads: "Guards and Patrols Will pass Arthur O. Granger, Clerk at these Head Quarters through the City at all times, with further orders. By order of Maj. Gen. W.S. Sherman. D.W. Dayton Asst. Adj. Genl." Fine. \$250 - up



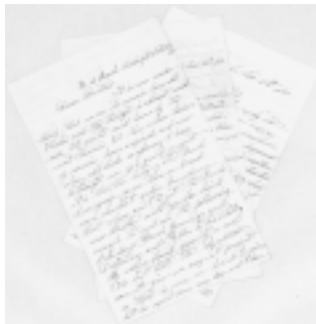
"Joe went out into the Bull Run Battle field Thanksgiving day. He brought in a bayonet from the field which he says he means to carry home"

*** 144**

Autograph Letter Signed on letterhead bearing an image of a soldier guarding an encampment with the Capitol Building in the background. Four pages, 5" x 8". Camp Vermont, Va. December 9, 1862. The letter reads, in part:

"...You wished to know how we managed to wash our clothes whether we washed them in warm water or cold. Before we moved down to Bull Run we got us a vinegar cask and sawed it into[sic] and it made us two good washtubs but we had not used them but once before we went away and now we are back here but our washtubs

have come up a missing but there is one in the company which we can borrow until we can get us another. We wash them through two warm waters and then rinse them out in cold. We think that the next time we wash we shall boil our clothes. Joe went out into the Bull Run Battle field Thanksgiving day. He brought in a bayonet from the field which he says he means to carry home John Dane[?] has come out here he came into our camp last Saturday he tents with Joe and Andrew and myself. Well it is almost roll call and we have got to go out on picket tomorrow to be gone t Else Very Good. \$250 - up



**THREE FINE LETTERS
DETAILING LIFE ON THE
U.S.S. MIDNIGHT, A UNION
BLOCKADE VESSEL**

* 145

Autograph Letter Signed. Two pages, 5" x 8". U.S. Bark Midnight, Port Royal. June 10, 1863. The letter reads, in part:
 "... I suspect we will go South again after we refit, and give the boys a run on Hilton Head. For my part, I intend to get transferred if possible, for the majority of us, is heartily disgusted with the late proceedings of our "Volunteer Officials, there is a petition going to the Commander, tomorrow morning signed by 20 men, every one of them Petty Officers, for his approval, stating to him, that we are 3 yrs men and shipped for general service, and not giving been present at any large engagement yet, we would like to be transferred to an Iron Clad, or a gunboat, where we would be able to participate in the next attack on Charleston, relying on his firm patriotism we will take the opportunity of addressing him hoping it

will meet his approval, If this fails then we are doomed to linger out the summer months ..." Very Fine. Autograph Letter Signed. Two pages, 5"x 8". U.S. Bark Midnight. October 10, 1863. The letter reads, in part:
 "... It is understood that we are to remain here all Winter, and the thought is almost[sic] madness. We are to send home by the next Steamer, 39 men whose terms of service have expired, and now when all looks so gloomy I have bethought me of a grand project it is this, the study of the French Language as we have on board some excellent spoken Frenchmen But where am I to get the Books. Now brother will you be kind enough to send me the following ..." Very Fine.

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5" x 8". Port Royal. November 9, 1863. The letter reads in part:

"... I am happy to say my spirits have improved, not by anything that has happened about the "bark" but by the reception of those useful and instructive Books kindly sent by you ... I do wonder at your opinion of those of "cheap livery" etc. yet some credit is due them for clearing from the Keystone State those Chivalrous sons of the South and the terror of Pennsylvania[sic] Dutchman. As for myself I do not want to rise to a more significant position in the "Knavey", and as to following the sea for a livelihood I have no notion of it, I'd rather have a cot by the sea and live on the smell of Salt Water with a "contented mind" than to be covered with gold lace and gilt buttons", and the Barbers Clerks for O's[?] poor devil s they must live and I suppose Uncle Same is better able to support them, than any public or private Institution at home, it seems to be a point of Patriots nowadays, who while they appear to serve their country they also manage to fill their empty pockets, but that is nature however Patriots we may be, Patriotism must be feed, and I've no doubt that our worthy Secty of Navy is sorely bothered with applications ... So I will rest contented with my lot remembering at the same time, I twas

Patriotism brought me hither, and I must confess that, Albeit, the "ears"[?] I was somewhat of an "ass"... Things in P.R. remains in a huge state of inactivity with the only exception of the Midnight, who manages to keep up a series of scraping and painting expeditions..." Very Fine. The U.S. Midnight served in the Union Navy from July 1861 to early 1865. During this period, the *Midnight* captured the Confederate blockade running Schooner *Defy* twice and also destroyed the Confederate Salt Works at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, the final blow to this vital Confederate industry.

\$500 - up



**IN THE WAKE OF THE
CIVIL WAR, A STAFFER IN
THE ADJUTANT
GENERAL'S OFFICE
INFORMS HIS BROTHER:**

"... I have contributed too much myself and seen too much suffering and money expended to keep the Southern States from getting out of the Union, to applaud any legislative measure as looking upon them as being out in any shape... Nor do I want, as some do, the rebel leaders to escape the punishment they deserve- hanging..."

* 146

Autograph Letter Signed. Five pages, 4 ^{7/8}" x 7 ^{3/4}". Washington DC. March 31, 1866. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part:
 "... I suppose you can guess that I sympathize with the policy of the President, and am decidedly opposed to the programme of the radicals as exemplified by Sumner and Stevens. I have contributed too much myself and seen too much

suffering and money expended to keep the Southern States from getting out of the Union, to applaud any legislative measure as looking upon them as being out in any shape... Nor do I want, as some do, the rebel leaders to escape the punishment they deserve- hanging. Neither would I consent to admit any person in Congress or to any Governmental position that as a rebel in our late war. But if any State lately in rebellion should send a full delegation to Congress, and only one of the number could take the test oath, I would admit that one and the others of course could not be admitted. I would regard the case as if N.H. or any state should send men that were not of age... I hope in forming your opinions of political matters you will not partake of the selfish feelings and the misrepresentations of the northern Republican press. We must regard the South people as people of the United States and the late rebel states members of the grand and Glorious family! I think individuals ought ought[sic] to be punished for violating law, but I do not think whole communities in which they happen to live ought to suffer.- - - Excuse this transgression upon your time and patience. I scarcely ever mention political matters & do not meddle with politics, but I cannot help saying a word when I think the tendencies which surround you are to my mind so dangerous ..." Fine.

\$275 - up

**"IT SEEMS THE SOLDIERS
ON BOTH SIDES ARE
TIRED OF THIS WAR
THEY DON'T WANT
ANY MORE WINTER
QUARTERS"**

* 147

Autograph Letter Signed. Two pages, 6" x 8". October 12, 1862. East St. Johnsbury. The letter reads, in part:
 "... Our soldiers left last Wednesday it seems like Sabbath all the time it is so lonely here. After they went to Brattleboro some of the soldiers thought they would have a good time brought cider, water melons, and apples. Fifty of them were taken sick. Doct. Ballard was

up with them all night Friday night & had the blues the next day. I guess he will have them many times. You are highly favored to what some boys are. George McCurely writes they don't any thing to eat now but raw pork and hard bread ... It seems the soldiers on both sides are tired of this war they don't want any more winter quarters ... the thought of your absence and the suffering and privation and fatigue you are willing to endure that our government may be sustained ... Do take as good care of health as possible. We expect to hear every letter you are moving, a bug went into the 10th regiment to sell peaches, two of those that bought and ear died. ...” Very Fine.

\$250 - up



UNION FORCES PREPARE FOR THE HISTORIC THIRD BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA

* 148

Autograph Letter Signed on Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Head Quarters 2d Div., 6th Corps letterhead. Five pages, 5” x 8”. September 28, 1863. The letter reads, in part:

“... The Army of the Potomac remains in status quo with the exception of some one or two Corps. The Eleventh & Twelfth Corps under the command of Maj. Gen. Hooker have taken transportation, for, it is supposed Rosencrans... Many feel very doubtful about the issue, at Chattanooga, but if Ros. has got a position as he claims that he can hold till reinforcements reach that point, he is safe. Public sentiment at and around Culpepper is as before strong by “Secesh”. One

of Capt. Pitkin's men was out one day and called on a station to buy a luncheon, but was told by the female sprout of “Chivalry” that she would feed no Yankees.” Seeing a good cow at the door, he asked for a cup of milk but was told she “would throw it on the ground first.” He coolly unhitched the said cow, and now has milk daily, from a good “Union Cow”...”

Following a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Chickamauga, Union General Rosecrans and his 40,000 man Army of the Cumberland retreated to Chattanooga, Tennessee, with Rebel forces in pursuit. Fearing a second, possibly crushing defeat, the Union government quickly sent re-enforcements, including the Western Armies under Grant and a smaller force under the command of General Hooker as noted in our letter. Routing one of the Confederacy's two major armies in this battle, Union forces were able to gain control of Chattanooga, which served a strategic supply and logistics base for Sherman during his 1864 Atlanta Campaign. Fine. \$250 - up



A SISTER FEARS FOR HER WOUNDED BROTHER'S LIFE AS THE CIVIL WAR CONTINUES:

“Mr Holman was the last one to leave him. He said Frank gave him his watch and diary and begged him with tears in his eyes to leave him. He was wounded in the wrist and thigh about three inches below the body.”

* 149

Autograph Letter Signed. Four

pages, 4 1/2” x 7”. Townsend City. June 24, 1864. Accompanied by original envelope and a short response from recipient. The letter reads, in part:

“My darling friend, Although it is not my turn to write yet I fell as though I must. I cannot think you have forgotten me ... I presume you have heard about my Brother, oh Emie, may you never know what it is to have a dear brother wounded and perhaps dead. We do not know for we cannot hear from him in any way. Perhaps I never shall see him again on earth, but hope to meet him in Heaven. Mr Holman was the last one to leave him. He said Frank gave him his watch and diary and begged him with tears in his eyes to leave him. He was wounded in the wrist and thigh about three inches below the body. Mr. Holman said he took his handkerchief and bound them up as well as he could in the time that he had...” Fine. \$200 - up

“... We have expected to complete the suppression of the rebellion this winter yet we have not advanced one step towards it, except in the raising of the army, which owing to sickness, and deaths will require our constant exertions to keep recruited up to the mark. About one fourth our Army are in the hospital or dead. Every day's delay renders our success more uncertain...”

* 150

Partial Autograph Letter Unsigned. Four pages, 5” x 8”. Corydon, Indiana. June 29, 1861. The letter reads, in part:

“...I think you are not entirely awake yet to the relative[sic] of the contest before us. We have expected to complete the suppression of the rebellion this winter yet we have not advanced one step towards it, except in the raising of the army, which owing to sickness, and deaths will require our constant exertions to keep recruited up to the mark. About one fourth our Army are in the hospital or dead. Every day's delay renders our success more uncertain. Europe expects as if we

can crush the rebellion, to do it and reopen the cotton trade, otherwise she will reopen the trade herself, and then good bye to prosperity here for a fifty years to come. It will take all our strength to meet her. We can do it, but we must suspend improvements, science, refinement, till the long struggle is over. When we set out in this war we expected a public debt of 500 millions to be sufficient. 2000 millions is the present estimate by some of our best men. I do not mean to blame the government for this slowness, for it may be necessary, to our success, but by it to prove that we cannot afford to be mealy-mouthed, about what plans to pursue, or be slow to indicate our policy, when it is resolved on. We do not realize that our freedom and our very existence are in peril. We suppose, that if we fail in suppressing the rebellion, that we will still be able to erect and sustain a might nation in the Northern States. But we of the West are already feeling the burden, which we must bear then continually; namely; the lack of a market for our produce. Since the closing of the Mississippi, the railroads, which are new our only outlets, have doubled our trebled the tariff or freights to the east. Can we then refuse to adopt any plan that will strengthen ourselves or weaken our adversaries? As for not saying it publicly this has been the error of our statesmen for years. Till the statesmen has been sunk in the politician. The Savior in announcing his mission to the world, made known his truths, the eternal truths of God, without any reference to whether the people were ready for them or not. ... Look at Luther. Did he wait till the people were ready? True his reformation was gradual, but it was because the light broke gradually on his own mind. ... So with Calvin. So with Wesley. So with Knox. So with our father in the Revolution ... There are too many Christian men and women praying for our salvation as a people for it to fail, and though I fear we are trusting just now too much to our armies and too little in Jehovah, yet there need be no fears for the future. ...” Minor soiling Else Fine. \$275 - up

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS, THE FIRST BATTLE BETWEEN TWO IRONCLADS, PENNED BY THE NIECE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE USS MONITOR

*** 151**

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5" x 8". New York. March 19, [1862]. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part:

"...I suppose you have heard of Daniel's going away with Uncle Worden, and of the great battle he has been in. We have received two letters from him; he gave us the description of the fight. They had quite a dangerous passage out to Fortress Monroe, twice they thought they were lost; once the water rushed down the smoke stacks and the gas unable to get out of Engine room spread about so that the two Engineers, and coal heavers fell down from exhaustion they were carried out, and for some time it was thought they would not recover; but after some time they did revive. At another time they went over a shoal and the tillers rope dragged. At both times they were compelled to hoist a flag of distress. They next morning after Arriving at Fortress Monroe they went out to attack the rebel [sic] iron clad steamer "Merrimac" Daniel says they put 3 shots right through her. They fought 2 hours. The last shot which was fired wounded Uncle Worden he was looking out through a small aperture I the pilot house when a shell busted right in front of where he was looking out, and small particles of iron & powder went into and about his eyes. The next day Aunt Olive sent over for us to take her children and bring them over here to our house (where they are now) as She wished to go on to Washington to take care of Uncle Worden ... Daniel seems to like it very much he says the are honoured very much on account of saving all the ships about there this rebel[sic] steamer being dreaded very much.. They call them the "Godsend" "redeemer" and like names. All the Cabinet have been to visit the ship Uncle Worden and the officers are honoured very much in New York. His likeness is in the Illustrated[sic] Papers. He deserves it as Daniel says he acted bravely. They have an[sic] new temporary Captain. It is hoped that Uncle W. may recover his eyesight[sic] so as again take command of the "Monitor" as his ship is called...."

Famous for being the first battle between two ironclads, the USS Monitor and CSS Merrimack (later rebuilt as the CSS Virginia), the Battle of Hampton Roads clearly showed the world that the future of naval warfare rested firmly with these cutting-edge vessels. As our letter highlights, wooden Union vessels were outmatched and terrorized by the CSS Merrimack during the first day of this two day battle; however, with the appearance of the USS Monitor the tide turned. Though neither vessel was able to inflict significant damage to the other during their multiple hour duel, the Monitor earned a strategic victory by defending its fellow Union vessels, thus ensuring the continuation of the Union blockade. Severely wounded during the battle, the Monitor's commander, Lt. John Worden, eventually recovered and subsequently took command of another Union ironclad, the USS Montauk. \$1,500 - up



A CIVIL WAR ARMY DOCTOR TO HIS WIFE

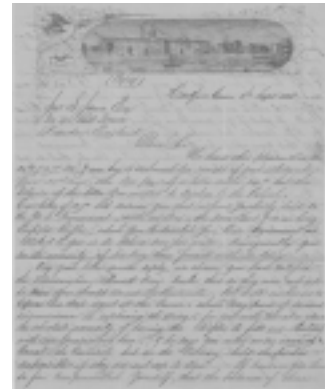
"...Heaven prevent that you may have to learn from southern women how to keep house. They are as ignorant in that respect as their negroes, and more so because the latter keep house for them, and how, I leave for you to judge..."

*** 152**

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Hawkinsville Ga. November 21, 1865. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part:

"...I would advise you to continue to address your letters Surgeon Arnold Steel 90 N.Y.V.V. Hawkinsville via Mason Ga, because the regiment may leave here, and unless the number of the Regiment is on the address it would not follow the Regiment... What you say about men occupying high stations are often drunk is unfortunately true and others must suffer on account of it. Well I hope I will be released from all this red tape some time or an other, may the time come soon. ...I sincerely hope you will not learn from Southerners to keep house, because they have a miserable way...that Southern lady who told you that your northern experience will do you no good, known nothing about housekeeping! Heaven prevent that you may have to learn from southern women how to keep house. They are as ignorant in that respect as their negroes, and more so because the latter keep house for them, and how, I leave for you

to judge...I spoke to Judge Scarbaner[?] this morning and he advised me to come down here, but he seems to be of the opinion that I would do better without going into partnership with Dr. Oakley. He thinks Dr. Oakley is too often sickly and is of the opinion that I would have eventually all the work to do. ...I think Johns is bothered about what to do when he leaves the Army, but do not tell his wife..." \$275 - up



RETAINED COPY OF AN IMPORTANT, WAR-DATE COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO. LETTER REGARDING THE SUPPLY OF GUNS ALREADY PURCHASED BY THE UNION

*** 153**

Autograph Letter Signed on illustrated Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. letterhead. Three pages, 8 1/4" x 10 1/2". Hartford Connecticut. September 6, 1861. The letter reads, in part:

"...Our letter of 27 ult. advises you that we positively sold to the U.S. Government, although[sic] at cost, the 2000 short & 10,000 long Enfield Rifles, which you Contracted for. Our agreement as stated to you is to deliver 1000 per week. Consequently you see the necessity of sending them forward without delay ...we observe you had notified the Birmingham Small Arms Trade that as they were not up to time you should annul the Contracts. Col Colt wishes us to express his deep regret at this course, which may prove of seri

ous inconvenience in replacing the arms, for you will see at a glance the absolute necessity of having the Rifles to fill our contract with our Government here, & he says you must on no account cancel the contract but on the contrary hold the parties responsible if they are not up to time - If however you have so far compromised yourself that the balance of these rifles have stepped through your fingers, you must at once replace them by Hook or by Crook & send them forward as fast as possible to enable us to fulfill our engagement with this government ... it is as you can readily see a very serious affair & may get the Colonel into difficulties which no amount of money can remedy. The Colonel will be glad if you succeed in getting rid of the Liege contracts for rifle barrels, but wishes to hold on to all the English ones that come up in length to the Springfield Government rifled musket standard ... You will of course not make any new contracts for gun barrels with any parties whatever. The Colonel would also be glad to have you dispose of part of the flasks contracted for if it can be done without loss..." Very Fine. \$250 - up



A LETTER FROM A COLONEL IN THE 44TH NY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, "ELLSWORTH'S AVENGERS"

*** 154**
Autograph Letter Signed on Union letterhead bearing an image of the U.S. flag and a mythic female. Four pages, 5" x 8". Camp Butterfield, Hall's Hill Virginia Headquarters. P.Ellsworth 44 Reg. N.Y.S.V. December 4, 1861. Accompanied by original envelope bearing an image of E.E. Ellsworth, the first conspicuous casualty of the American Civil War. The letter reads, in part: "Dear sister Your letter came to

hand in due season but it was my turn guard Sunday & Monday & we have build [sic] our houses or tents up ... for cold weather ... We are all well with very few exceptions ... I will have to put my last stamp on this letter. I wish you would send me some more ... I want to hear the city news. We kept thanksgiving last Thursday in fine stule. Did not have to drill and dined on junk instead of turkey ... If I knew that we were going to stay here long I would send for a blanket but if we should leave here I could not carry it. The picket about 5 miles from our camp had a little fight last Wednesday and about 30 were killed but it was all quiet next day we were ordered to pack up and get ready to start at a moments warning ... We had singing school last night and are going to have whistling school tonight. We have lots of books & magazines & papers to read. Some of the boys have little stoves that they can take all apart and put in their knapsack...I am satisfied with my situation and shall do the best I can or our common interests and one of these days we shall be together again ..."

The 44th New York Volunteer regiment was also known as the People's Ellsworth Regt., a name chosen The 44th New York Volunteer regiment was also known as the People's Ellsworth Regt., a name chosen in honor of the famous Col. Elmer Ellsworth, the first Union Officer to be killed in the war. Enforcing strict requirements for its members, the regiment was composed entirely of men under the age of thirty who were of "sound moral character" and abstained from alcohol. During the course of the war, the 44th lost nearly four-fifths of its men and saw action in, among others battles, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor. Minor separation at folds, Else Fine. \$250 - up

"McClellan had a deep plan to surround the rebels but it was betrayed by some of his officers and the rebels left in a hurry but I guess we shall get them this time as every thing is kept very secret"

*** 155**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5" x 8". Camp Union, Bladensburg. September 3, 1861. The letter reads, in part: "...We got orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice last night, and our cooks had to sit up and cook up two days rations, troops are marching against the enemy and probably we shall have a large fight soon, and I hope we shall ... We have to drill pretty hard now, for the orders are from head quarters that the time is short before we fight and we must improve it. We had a street drill over to Bladensburg yesterday. I think we showed them how it was done. It is a Rebel place and most of the men are in the secession army ... We had orders to march about a week ago as McClellan had a deep plan to surround the rebels but it was betrayed by some of his officers and the rebels left in a hurry but I guess we shall get them this time as every thing is kept very secret..." Though transmitted secondhand, our letter provides insight into Union General McClellan's mindset during the fall of 1861. Influenced by the overestimated accounts of Confederate troop strength offered by his secret service chief, Allan Pinkerton, McClellan chose to pursue a cautious military strategy that sapped the drive from his army and led to condemnation by the Union government. Additionally, McClellan, who claimed not to trust anyone in the administration, angered his officers by refusing to divulge even the most mundane details of his strategy. This soon led to an open rift between McClellan and General Scott. Not long after this letter was written, Scott became so disillusioned over his relationship with McClellan that he resigned his commission Fine. \$300 - up

A SOLDIER WRITES FROM CAMP DISTRIBUTION, THE CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT FOR GENERAL GRANT

*** 156**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5" x 8". Camp Distribution, Alexandria Va. July 28, 1864. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part:

"...I left home on Wednesday[sic] & went to Madison's & stayed there over night and then started for Washington D.C. we got to the latter place just one week from the day that I left home we are here now waiting to be sent to the Regt. & expect to go every day but to tell the truth we do not know when we will go but I hope soon for this is an awful mean place and I don't like to stay here ... there is some of my Regt. here but only a few and we are in hopes that we will be sent to our Regt. as soon as possible ... There was quite a stir here when the Rebs was up this way on their raid. It scared the Citizens here awfully..."

Camp Distribution served as General Grant's central supply depot during his 1864 offensives. Before this the camp, know first as Convalescent Camp and then as Camp Misery, served as homes to convalescents, stragglers and recruits in the wake of 2nd Manassas.

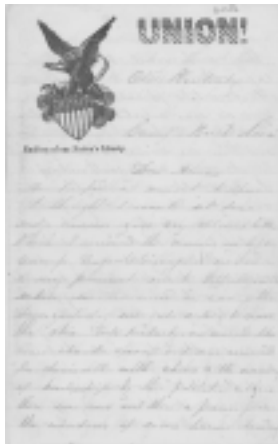
\$225 - up

NEW YORK'S CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD REQUESTS INFORMATION FROM BENSON J. LOSSING CONCERNING DUTCHESS COUNTY'S ROLE IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

*** 157**
Manuscript Letter Signed on State of New York Bureau of Military Record letterhead. 9 3/4" x 7 1/8". Albany. December 29, 1865. To BENSON J. LOSSING [(1813-1891). American historian and wood engraver best known for his illustrated books on the American Revolution and the American Civil War]. The letter reads, in part: "...I am now engaged on my re

port to the Legislature, the first indeed in which I have felt it proper to attempt anything like a formal sketch of the part taken by this State in this war, and in this I shall only bring the account down to the first Bull Run. I expect to present briefly New York's unprepared condition, and the promptness of her response; the action of the Military Board; a sketch of the early regiments, and a general reference to what each County did at the outbreak and during the first three months of the war, down to the first Battle of Bull Run, embracing any incident or fact worthy of mention. I shall not attempt until next year a formal account of towns and Counties, still is the present report, I should be glad to refer particularly to the manner in which Dutchess County responded, and should like the sketch or memorandum from your hands. It need not exceed a page or thereabouts of manuscript ...” Very Fine.

\$150 - up



“...WE CROSSED THE RIVER ABOUT NOON AND WAS RECEIVED IN LOUISVILLE WITH CHEERS & THE WAVING OF HANKERCHIEFS[SIC] BY THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS ... THE WINDOWS OF SOME HOUSES SHOWING THEM TO BE SECESH...”

* 158

Autograph Letter Signed on illustrated Union! letterhead bearing an image of a bald eagle with an

American Flag shield. Four pages, 5” x 8”. Old Kentucky Camp Bush. November 21, no year. The letter reads, in part: “... I thought I would sit down and answer your very welcome letter which I received the morning we left camp ... we had a very pleasant ride to Jeffersonville where we remained in camp three days yesterday we got orders to cross the Ohio into Kentucky we crossed the river about noon and was received in Louisville with cheers & the waving of hankerchiefs[sic] by the patriotic citizens ... the windows of some houses showing them to be secesh. If they dare to express their sentiment but their features told plainly what they was. We was marched up to a large Building and had a good dinner and then we come to camp ... about 4 miles southwest of Louisville. It was a very handsome encampment on a large field formerly owned by a secesh. ... There is a great many secesh about here but they have to keep still there is a house a little way from here owned by a secesh that is in the rebel service. There are three regiments of Infantry here. They are the third Minnesota, which passed through your city, the Ohio 19th & 51st Ohio besides several other regiments that are a ways off. Mrs. Willits[?] Mrs. Bush & Stace[?] are with us. I do not know how long they will stay they want to go through the campaign with us if they can. ... You speak about me writing to a number of girls in the city. As god is my witness I tell you I have not written to any girls in your city or any other place ...” Very Good.

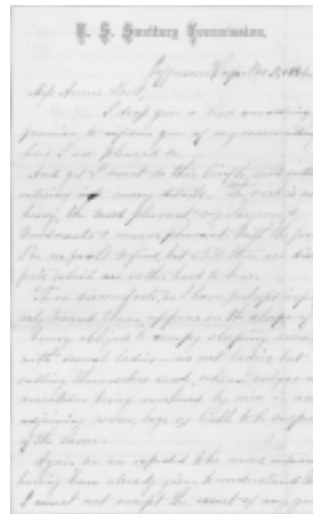
\$225 - up

* 159

Autograph Letter Signed. Two pages, 4 1/2” x 7 1/2”. Hdqrs. 1 Rgt. OV Infy. In Camp. June 27, 1862. The letter reads, in part: “Captain, I regret to learn that on yesterday you gave a peremptory order to the officer in charge of my train to throw away several stoves belonging to the officers baggage and the Seargt. in charge supposing that you had a right to give such an order obeyed it. The

baggage of this command has been inspected by the officer properly detailed for that business and has been passed. It is not your province to say of what that baggage shall consists if it does not exceed the weight proscribed in orders nor do I recognize your right to take the enforcement of orders in my command out of my hands unless you are specially authorized to do so. Believing then that you order was entirely unauthorized and the weight of my baggage conforming to the order and the loss of my cooking stove being a serious personal inconvenience I have to request that you will replace the article which you ordered to be abandoned...” A window into the convoluted command structures and infighting that plagued the Union Army during the American Civil War. Fine.

\$125 - up



“...Congress seems likely to get along harmoniously & have a short session. They will probably legislate for a vigorous policy & to bring the War to a speedy termination. I do not think there will be very much fighting & have very little faith in this Southern Chivalry. I doubt very much their ability to keep up a very large force of men, ... the North are united & determined to crush out rebellion...”

* 160

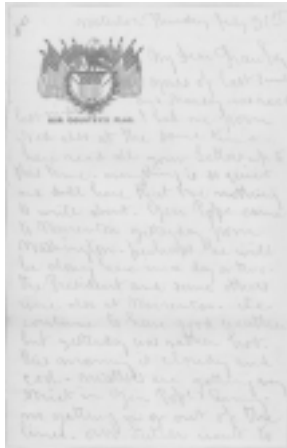
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5 1/2” x 9”. Burlington, Iowa. July 8, 1861. The letter reads, in part “...Our town has been very quiet & dull for sometime past, but we shall soon have more excitement as this is to be the rendezvous of four regiments of Iowa Volunteers & the companies are beginning to arrive- when 4000 men are added to our population, it will make considerable more stir, in a small town like ours. The first three regts of Iowa Vols have been organised[sic] sometime & are now on service down in Missouri endeavouring[sic] to prevent that state from committing suicide by secession; The President’s-message seems to give general satisfaction out this way. We think there’s a fresh N.W breeze blowing through it which is a wholesome, & then is as plain, practical & to the purpose & I should think it satisfactory to the people generally. Congress seems likely to get along harmoniously & have a short session. They will probably legislate for a vigorous policy & to bring the War to a speedy termination. I do not think there will be very much fighting & have very little faith in this Southern Chivalry. I doubt very much their ability to keep up a very large force of men, after a few serious reserves, (which they will surely meet with before long) the North are united & determined to crush out rebellion. Our Armies will be better disciplined, more handy & better soldiers than theirs, & having the right ton their side are bound to prevail. I recd a paper ... this morning that contg[sic] an acct of a Flag presentation from Mrs. Donladson to the “Grey Reserves” I suppose Tom is a member of that Regt. ...” Fine.

\$275 - up

*160A

Autograph Letter Signed. Two pages, 4 3/4” x 7 3/4”. Camp Stevenson. December 21, 1862. The letter reads, in part: “... thank God Co. B have not lost a man in the expedition we have had three fights since we have been gone Co A lost 10 killed and wounded both Whipple boys are safe and sound some of the other Co. lost some ...”

we have got to shift quarters in the barracks it is rough the boys had better be in their bunks than be moving I will write again and give the particulars in a day or two...tell all the folks that all of Co. B are in the land of the living some have not got back into quarters yet we made a march yesterday of 27 miles, more by and by..." Fine. \$150 - up



A SOLDIER LAMENTS THE PRIVATIONS OF WAR:

"...We don't get much besides rations at this place- no peddlers bring anything into camp and if we go out foraging we must have a pass to get outside the Pickets or else manage to give them the slip..."

*** 161**

Autograph Letter Signed on letterhead bearing an image of bald eagle and numerous American Flags. Two pages, 5 1/4" x 7 3/4". Waterloo. Thursday July 31, no year. The letter reads, in part:

"...everything is so quiet and dull here that I've nothing to write about. Gen. Pope came to Warrenton yesterday from Washington- perhaps he will be along here in a day or two the President and some others were also at Warrenton...matters are getting very strict in Gen. Pope's Army- no getting in or out of the lines. our [...] went to Wash some days ago to get supplies and cannot get permission to come through. We don't get much besides rations at this place- no peddlers bring anything into camp and if we go out

foraging we must have a pass to get outside the Pickets or else manage to give them the slip. This is not so good a place to get provisions as Warrenton- yesterday I went out and got some berries and my hankerchief [sic] full of Apples not hardly ripe but do very well to cook. I made some first rate sauce and makes hard Bread relish much better. We get fresh Beef about once in 3 days. The Troops here to day have observed the obsequies of [...] by marching in review the Bands playing a Dirge a Prayer and Old Hundred. I'll try and write again this week..." Fine.\$225 - up

A CIVIL WAR NURSE WRITES CONCERNING HER FELLOW WORKERS AND PATIENTS AT INDIANA'S JEFFERSON HOSPITAL

*** 162**

Autograph Letter Signed on U.S. Sanitary Commission letterhead. Four pages, 5" x 8". "Jefferson Hosp." November 10, 1864. The letter reads, in part:

"...The work is not heavy, the ward pleasant - my Surgeon, & wardmaster & nurses pleasant. With the fare I've no fault to find, but still there are discomforts which are rather hard to bear. These discomforts, as I perhaps improperly termed them, appear in the shape of being obliged to occupy sleeping rooms with several ladies- no not ladies but calling themselves such, whose vulgar conversation being overheard by men in an adjoining room, lay us liable to be suspected of the same. Again, we are expected to be nuns outwardly having been already given to understand that I must not accept the escort of any gentlemen, although a Christian, to church as on last Sunday eve, and although with other couples. ... We are even required hereafter to absent ourselves from our wards entirely during the evening -in which the patients would like to have us read to them. ...It seems we now have permission to visit our wards, in the evening, provided the men are expecting us. Seven female nurses

have been dismissed the service recently, I reckon they have gone, presume we shall have little cause to blush for any conversation, which may be heard from our room. Day before yesterday, we received ten men from Nashville ... one we hardly know what to make of. He reported himself Col. of the Ind. Cav. but did not wish us to let any one know that he was anything but private. Says that he came from War 1 of No 8, of Nashville, that he there reposted himself as Priv. except that he made a "friend of the little wardmaster, entrusted him with his sachel[sic] his regimentals & his purse containing \$3,700. He says the Wardmaster promised to bring down his sachel[sic] to the depot & see him off, but did not do it. He seems perfectly sane, & still we do not believe him exactly right -as what is perhaps more probable an imposter. ... His name is Jonathan J. Jones, has had typhoid fever, & has not the use of his limbs. Will you or Miss Chamberlain please send me a line soon as to the truth of his statement. ..." Fine. \$225 - up



FROM THE 36TH REGIMENT U.S. COLORED TROOPS: DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTOWN AND COLUMBIA

"...the price of the victory will be gladly paid if this accursed Rebellion can only be crushed..."

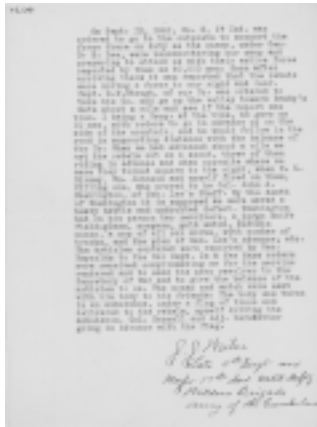
*** 163**

JOHN OWEN JR. [Captain in the U.S. Colored Infantry. & Harvard 1864 classmate of Robert Todd Lincoln]. Autograph Letter Signed.

6 pages, 5x7 1/2, with last page shortened to 6" (by Owen). Camp 36th U.S.C.I., Chaffin's Farm, Va.. Feb. 21, 1865. This Letter touch upon a range of topics, including where various classmates, Lincoln among them, are serving; mentions release of Jack Read, graduate of the class of 1862, "after 7 months imprisonment"; and notes that classmate Sedgwick, imprisoned for several months at Libby Prison, was "still very low". Our author also notes that "6 Sophs have been out in the *Chris. Com. & have devoted their time to teaching the Colored Troops*". Moreover, Owen proudly informs his correspondent that of the Capture of Charleston and Columbia: "*11-15 am- at this moment, the orderly has just brt. in the following dispatch 'By telegraph :from Dept Hd.Qrs Armies U.S. Feb 21 / 65 Maj. Gen. Ord- I am in receipt of a despatch from Admiral Dahlgren that Charleston is evacuated & that he is running up to take possession- You will fire a shottest (sic) salute at 12 m tomorrow, for the Capture of Charleston & Columbia US Grant Lt. Gen. U. S. A. 'Hurra for Dahlgren & Sherman- the fall of Ch. & Columbia -Yea! Verily the end approaches & one last fight more & then peace...the price of the- victory will be gladly paid if this accursed Rebellion can only be crushed-'*"

John Owen Jr., Enlisted in January 1864 and rose to the rank of Sgt. Major in the 2nd N. C. C. Infantry (afterwards changed to the 36th U. S. C. Troops). The 36th US Colored Regiment took part in many important battles including siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Battle of Fair Oaks, Appomattox Campaign and the occupation of Richmond. A few small spots, A colorful and historic letter from an officer in a scarcely found regiment. Mostly Fine.

\$300 - up



**AN EYEWITNESS
ACCOUNT FROM THE
OFFICER WHO KILLED
CSA COLONEL JOHN A.
WASHINGTON**

*** 164**

Typed Manuscript Signed, "J.J. Weiler." 1 page, 6 1/2" x 9". No place. No date. The manuscript reads, in part:

"On Sept. 13, 1861, Co. E., 17 Ind. was ordered to go to the outposts to support the force there on duty as the enemy, under Gen. R.E. Lee, were reconnoitering our camp and preparing to attack us with their entire force reported by them as 20,000 men. Soon after arriving there it was reported that the rebels were moving a force to our right and rear. Capt. G.W. Stough, of our Co, was ordered to take his Co. and go up the valley towards Brady's Gate ... I being a Serg. at the time, he gave me 10 men, with orders to go in advance up on the side of the mountain, and he would follow in the road in supporting distance with the balance of the Co. When we had advanced about a mile we met the rebels out on a scout, three of them riding in advance... W.L. Birney, Wm. Johnson and myself fired on them, killing one, who proved to be Col. John A Washington, of Gen. Lee's Staff. By the death of Washington it is supposed we were saved a heavy battle and undoubted defeat. Washington has on his person two revolvers, a large knife, field glass, compass, gold watch, \$1500 in money, a map of all our works, with number of troops, and the plan of Gen. Lee's advance... In a

few days orders were received complimenting me for the service rendered and to send the navy revolver to the Secretary of War and to give the balance of the articles to me. The money and watch were sent with his body to his friends. The body was taken in an ambulance, under a flag of truce and delivered to the rebels, myself driving the ambulance... J.J. Weiler..."

Accompanying this interesting account is a sample leaf of the published account and related stories. This sample leaf also contains photographs of Major Weiler during the war and in his 74th year. Both items in Fine condition. \$400 - up



**HIGHLY UNUSUAL
FORMAT UNION BROAD-
SIDE FROM THE AMERI-
CAN CIVIL WAR**

*** 165**

Printed broadside. 9 1/4" x 24". Two Executive Orders and Three General Orders (# 16, #17, & #18). from the State of Maine. All five orders pertain to the necessity of raising additional troops for the Union cause. Below these official orders is a statement "To the Patriotic Citizen Soldier of Maine."

This statement reads, in part:

"Your attention is called to the following extracts from the laws of this State and of the United States, in full force, authorizing and requiring the employment of a militia upon occasions like the present ..."

After citing the laws that allow for the raising of such a force, the document continues:

"...avoidance of duty by members of the enrolled militia, is punished by our State laws with a fine of fifty dollars each, in fault of payment of which they will be held and treated as deserters, and the laws of the United States authorize a fine of one hundred and fifty-six dollars each; or in fault of payment, six months imprisonment ... With the \$100 cash bounty, \$25 of which, with \$2 premium, and one month's pay will be paid in advance to all volunteers, and *no part of which can be received by detached or drafted men*, the advantages of entering the service by voluntary enlistment, rather than by being detached or drafted, are most apparent. The adoption of the latter course, for want of volunteers, while it will deprive our citizens of the Government Bounty, premium and advance pay, will also deprive them of the honor of volunteering in this hour of the Nation's peril, for its defense. No richer legacy than this honor can any man transmit to his children. Delays are dangerous. You must be drafted or detached, if you will not enlist"

As the content and tone of this broadside makes clear, the Union faced great difficulties during the summer of 1862. In addition to their demoralizing defeat by "Stonewall" Jackson's forces in the spring, the Union had more recently been forced to abandon the Peninsular Campaign following the very costly Seven Days Battles. Despite its best efforts to raise additional troops, the Union continued to find itself undermined as the war progressed. Ultimately, this shortcoming forced the U.S. Congress to pass the Enrollment Act of March 3, 1863, a controversial piece legislation presaged by the tone of this earlier broadside. \$750 - up

"We want no Southern Confederacy, no secession, nothing but the "Union the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws" ...It is John Bell the patriot, the tried friend of the South, the faithful State man of the Clay & Webster school, or Abe Lincoln the rail splitter, the sectionalist, the fanatical disorganizer. All others are out of the question..."

*** 166**

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 8" x 10". Elton Ky. August 19, 1861. The letter reads, in part:

"...For the last 2 or 3 hundred years we have had drouth[sic]! Drouth[sic]! And nothing but drouth[sic]. Consequently "Crops" are deplorably short. In fact worse than I ever knew them. Seriously, I do not believe this country can bread itself another year ... Breadstuffs will have to come from Indiana & Illinois at a high figure and the very best that can be done I fear the some are destined to suffer during the next twelve months. With the RR facilities which fortunately our southern folks will soon have (the cars will be through from Bowling Green to Clarksville in a month) our country can be supplied...so you see we are in a hard up condition generally merchant farmers & all with no prospect of an improvement for some time to come ... We want no Southern Confederacy, no secession, nothing but the "Union the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws" Tell your friends, nay urge them to vote for Bell & Everett, for Breckenridge is practically out of the race. It is John Bell the patriot, the tried friend of the South, the faithful State man of the Clay & Webster school, or Abe Lincoln the rail splitter, the sectionalist, the fanatical disorganizer. All others are out of the question... I was glad to learn that you had been at work in the temperance cause. ... work of a sober & temperate people are[sic] almost sure to be an intelligent and prosperous one..."

\$400 - up



Items relating to the publication of an advertisement for the reception of the 37th and 38th Regiment N.Y. Volunteers in the New York Daily Era and New Yorker Democrat

*** 167**
New York Daily Era account statement for "... Publishing special notice reception and programme of 37th & 38th Regiments N.Y. Vol." One page, 8 1/4" x 4 3/4". Very Good.

Affixed to this statement is the sworn statement of the New York Era's publisher concerning the publication of the notice. Very Good. One page, 7 3/4" x 3 1/8".

The Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York General Expenses account for "...advertising programme of Arrangement for the Reception of the 37th and 38th Regiment N.Y. Volunteers..." One page, 8 1/2" x 6 3/4". Good.

Pinned to this General Expenses account is document is a German language Newspaper proof of the announcement that was forwarded to the state. Very Good. \$150 - up



Lot of items relating to the WORLD's publication of a notice postponing the draft during the Civil War.

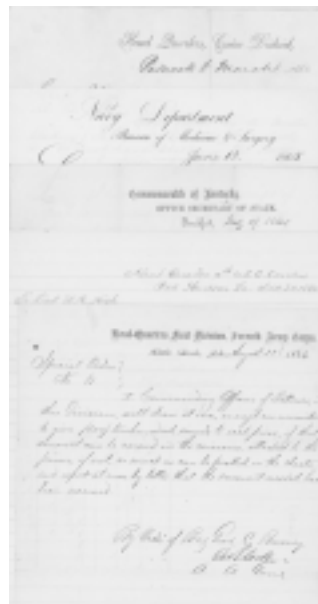
*** 168**
Partially Printed "City and County

of New-York" Document. One page, 8 1/2" x 3 1/2". The document acknowledges receipt of seventy four dollars and 80 cents from County Comptroller for publication of an advertisement.

County Expenditures warrant for publication of a notice in The World. One page, 8 1/2" x 3 1/2".

Affixed to warrant is a Partially Printed "State of New York, City and County of New York" document certifying the state's debt to The World for the publication of an advertisement

Also affixed is the clipped Newspaper proof of "The Draft Postponed!" received by the state and "The World Company" acknowledgement of payment for the publication of "The Draft Postponed!" All Fine. \$150 - up



LOT OF FIVE CIVIL WAR MILITARY ORDERS

*** 169**
Five Civil War Military Orders, four of which are on the following imprinted letterheads: "Navy Department," Headquarters First Division, Seventh Army Corps," "Head Quarters, Cairo District," and "Commonwealth of Kentucky, Office Secretary of State." The

orders are stabling horses (March 1862), arming regiments (August 23, 1864), the return of missing weapons (July 19, 1861), the sick report for the U.S.S. Winona (June 12, 1865) and a court-martial (December 20, 1864). A nice, varied lot of Civil War orders. Some dampstaining, tape repair on one order. Else Very Good. \$200 - up



SCARCE MAGNUS SONGSHEET

*** 170**
"The Brave Boys" Magnus Songsheet. 5" x 7 7/8". Color image "Picket Post- Farmhouse in Virginia" at top. Words and music by Henry C. Work. The first verse and chorus follows:
"Heavily falls the rain, / Wild are the breezes to-night; / But 'neath the roof the hours as they fly, / Are happy, and calm, and bright. / Gathering round our firesides, Tho' it be summer time, / We sit and talk of brothers abroad, / Forgetting the midnight chime. CHORUS: Brave boys are they! / Gone at their countries call; and yet, and yet we cannot forget, / that many brave boys must fall." \$75 - up



THREE ILLUSTRATED CIVIL WAR ERA MAGNUS SONGSHEETS

*** 171**
[MAGNUS]. Three Color, Illustrated Civil War Magnus Song Sheets: "Johnny, fill up the bowl," "Nellie of the North" and "The Battle of the Wilderness." Minor toning Else Very Good. \$225 - up



*** 172**
[MAGNUS]. Three Color, Illustrated Civil War Magnus Song Sheets: "A Yankee Man-of-War," "Give us Back our Old Commander" and "The Battle of the Wilderness." Minor soiling, Else Very Good. \$225 - up

LINCOLN



"THE NATION MOURNS"

*** 173**
 "The Nation Mourns." One page, 5" x 8". Illustrated with a vignette of Lincoln flanked by a soldier and two women in mourning. First verse and chorus follows: "From all churches / Sad and slow, / Toll the bells / The knell of woe. / Hark! their sad and solemn notes attend, Abraham Lincoln to his last way's end." Reinforced fold at lower right. Else Fine. \$250 - up



*** 174**
 Color print of Abraham Lincoln in bust pose bordered by allegorical images related to Lincoln's life. 7" x 9". Very Fine. \$100 - up



PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEM

*** 175**
 Printed copy of "Mortality or Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?". One page, 5" x 8 3/4". Illustration of a bald eagle perched atop American flags and shield holding an "E Pluribus Unum" banner. Poem published by A.W. Auner, Philadelphia. The poem begins: "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? / Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud, / A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, / He passes from life to his rest in the grave..."

"Mortality or Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" was authored by a Scotsman named William Knox (1789-1825). Lincoln was first introduced to the poem by Dr. Jason Duncan when the two were living in New Salem, and the future president recited it so often from memory that some people mistakenly thought Lincoln was its author. William Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, thought the poem was (for Lincoln) a remembrance of Ann Rutledge as well as a discourse on the delicate nature of human life. \$300 - up



"LINCOLN LIES SLEEPING" SONG SHEET

*** 176**

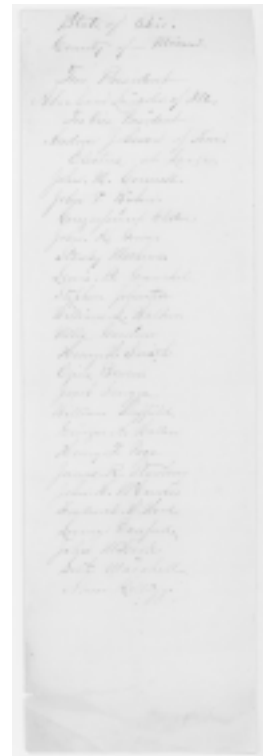
"Lincoln Lies Sleeping" One page, 5 1/4" x 8 1/4". Ornate border. The first verse and chorus follow: "Up from the homes of the land a cry, / Comes from a nation bewailing, / LINCOLN, the merciful doomed to die! / Ah! Merciful e'en to a failing / CHORUS- "Strike, strike the traitor down!" / Cry a sad people while weeping, / "Crown, crown, the martyr crown, / Weep o'er the grave where he's sleeping..." Dampstaining throughout. Tears repaired. Mounted to another sheet. \$225 - up



MANCHESTER NH OFFICIAL MAYORAL STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN WITH RESOLUTIONS

*** 177**
 Printed Document. Four pages, 7 7/8" x 9 3/4". Manchester. April 18, 1865. The document reads, in part:

"... The death of the great and good must always bring sorrow to the heart; and when the honored Chief Magistrate of a great nation, on who, through all the trials and vicissitudes of such a four-years' experience as our country has never before seen, has labored and waited, watched and endured, patient and serene alike under the malignant attacks of enemies and the mistaken zeal of friends ... In view of this great national bereavement, I think it fit and proper that we should place upon our city records, in some form, an expression of the feelings which I believe animate the hearts of all our citizens..." Minor staining. Else Very Fine. \$500 - up



*** 178**
 [LINCOLN ELECTION BALLOT] 3 7/8" x 12 1/2". A manuscript Lincoln-Johnson Ticket. Miami County, Ohio. Electors listed below. A few pinholes, otherwise fine. \$150 - up



**MOURNING BROADSIDE
UPON THE DEATH OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN**

* 179

Printed Document. "National Vicissitudes by Humanitas." One page, 8" x 10". Broadside consists of three quotations from the Bible and two odes, "The Death of Abraham Lincoln" and "Our Late Victories." Broadside is illustrated with an image of "Honest Abe" flanked by two American flags and a bald eagle. Tears and splits repaired with archival tape.

\$350 - up

fell like a thunder clap upon the people here as every where else. He was a man of great kindness of heart & too tender of the Rebels that were sucking his life.- The assassin who cut him off met with a speedy & terrible retribution. On the day of the funeral there was a great demonstration at our Village. Seven companies of Infantry with two fire companies headed by Military Officers & Marshall with music and a numerous concourse of citizens found in procession passed through several of the principal streets to the Congregational church where services were held though but a small share of those present could gain admittance to the church. During the movement of the procession the Bells of the Village were tolled and minute guns were fired during the services. It now appears that a well organized plot was concocted by Confederates in Canada & Richmond to destroy our government by wholesale assassination. The abettors of which I trust will come to a speedy & condign punishment..." Fine.

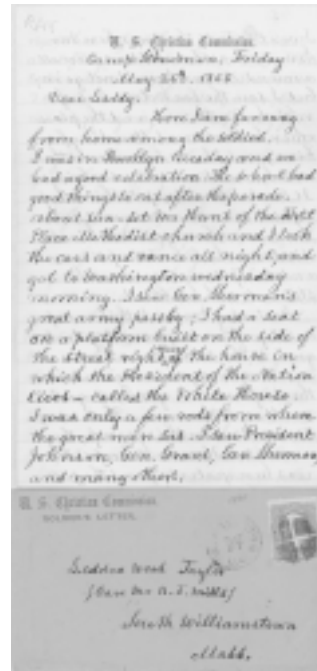
\$300 - up

our Regiment are a going down in the city to guard the contraband. They are a fixing up some barracks east of us for the wounded solgiers[sic] I expect we will have to guard them when they come. I wish you cold be here with me to go around the City and see the Capital it covers 3 acres of ground" Splits repaired with archival tape. Else Fine.

\$400 - up

I had a seat on a platform built on the side of the street right near the house in which the President of the Nation lives- called the White House. I was only a few rods from where the great men sat. I saw President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and many others. I went to Ford's theater where Mr. Lincoln was shot. Soldiers were all around it and I could not go in; but I saw the back door out of which Booth run, and ... where his horse was standing for him, and I have been down the road he went and across a bridge. It leads almost up to this camp. I paid 50 cents and went into the room where good Mr. Lincoln died. On the bed was a pillow and two pillow cases much stained with his blood. ... There are 8000 soldiers in this camp; they are called Hancock's corps. He was here yesterday and they all marched before him, with bands and flags and drums. Out of these 8000 men we can find but about 20 who love the blessed savior. ... All the men are veterans; they have been in the war three years before they enlisted in this corps. ... we live in a tent and the hard rain today wets us some. Our cook is a black man 72 years old- but he is smart. His name is Cornelius, and he loves Christ. He was a Slave in Maryland and his master promised to make him free, - but never did it; and his children were sold to men who live far south. ... When Mr. Lincoln proclaimed the slave free, he would not go back to his master any more, and now he is free ... Our tent is on a bluff; right before us is the Potomac; on the flats between us and the river, only a little way to the right, are long, white buildings that hold 24,000 government horses. Across the river we see Alexandria, and Gen. Lees home, and at night the camp fires glow for miles and miles ..." Very Fine.

\$350 - up

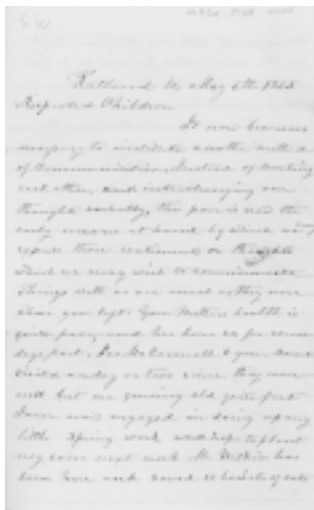


**A MEMBER OF THE U.S.
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION
WRITES ABOUT LIFE
AMONG UNION
SOLDIERS, HIS RECENT
VISIT TO FORD'S
THEATER AND THE
HOUSE WHERE
LINCOLN DIED**

* 182

Autograph Letter Signed on U.S. Christian Commission letterhead. Four pages, 5" x 8". Camp Stoneman. Friday May 26, 1865. Accompanied by original U.S. Christian Commission Soldier's Letter envelope with postal cancellations. The letter reads, in part:

"Here I am far away from home among the soldiers ... got to Washington Wednesday morning I saw Gen. Sherman's great army passby;

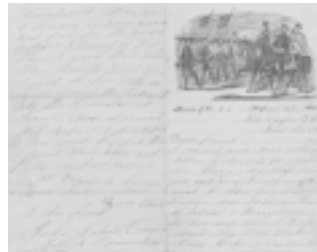


**RUTLAND VERMONT
MOURNS PRESIDENT
LINCOLN**

* 180

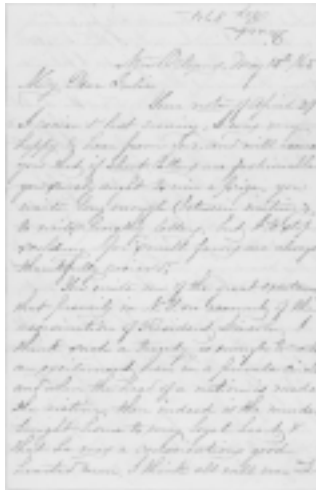
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5" x 8". Rutland, Vt. May 6, 1865. The letter reads, in part:

"... The death of President Lincoln



* 181

Autograph Letter Signed on letterhead illustrated with Lincoln reviewing the 86th regiment of New York Volunteers. Four pages, 5" x 8". Washington, D.C. June 21, 1861. The letter reads, in part: "... The enlisted men of our Regiment have bought our Collonol[sic] a new saber and yesterday it was presented to him by Senerter[sic] Haris. We had the Marine Band to play ... Senator Haris made a short speech to us and then our Collonol[sic] he spoke to us and he made a smart speech. He talked like a father would to his children We had a nice time the saber cost over 300 dollars it is a splendid one ...



ON THE DEATH OF LINCOLN AND THE AFTERMATH OF THE CIVIL WAR

*** 183**
Partial Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5" x 8". New Orleans. May 13, 1865. The letter reads, in part:

"...You write me of the great excitement that prevails in N.Y. on account of the assassination of President Lincoln, I think such a tragedy is enough to create an excitement even in a private circle and when the head of a nation is made the victim, the indeed is the murder brought home to every loyal heart, & that he was a conscientious good hearted man, I think all will ever admit but when you begin to compare him with Washington, why I think its time to drop the subject. I believe if any President of the United States ever had had been murdered in the diabolical manner of the late one, they would have received equal respect, I cannot believe him to be a superior, or even an equal to the present "Andy" Johnson now President of the United States. When Senator Douglas died there was great talk of raising a monument to his memory much money was subscribed, & (I think) the monument commenced[sic] - the novelty wore away and there it rests. This I hope will not be the case in the present instance I merely allude to it as being very likely to be the case. I see another fund for procuring Mrs. L.

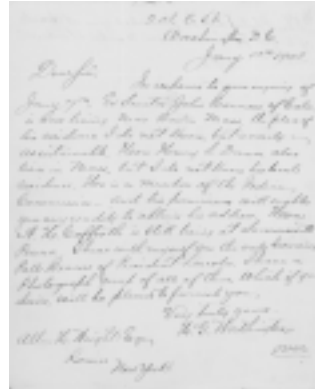
a nice home, she has one now in Springfield worth \$40,000 I have quite and intimate acquaintance here that was a school friend and associate of Mrs. Lincoln's all her life, she says her home is elegant & good enough for any lady. And when I see such funds being raised[sic] & see (as I have seen) our poor soldiers in the hospital & their wives[sic] and children, starving for bread- themselves in need of luxuries, yes & necessities for their comfort, I lose all taste for such show, and respect for her if she permits it. I hope & trust (as you say) that the war is over, but I am very much afraid that they are using to[sic] great haste in disbanding our soldiers- and I fear they will have again to be organized the spirit is not yet quenched[sic], by any means, and there is a large army yet in Texas unsubdued[sic]..." Fine. \$300 - up



ILLUSTRATED COLOR MAGNUS SONG SHEET: "ABE LINCOLN'S UNION WAGON"

*** 184**
"Abe Lincoln's Union Wagon." One page, 5" x 8". Illustrated with images of Liberty and of Abraham Lincoln in a bust pose inside a gold star flanked by numerous American flags. Lyrics by James D. Gay, Army Song Dealer and Publisher. The first verse and chorus follow: "The Eagle of Columbia in majesty and pride, / Still soars aloft in glory the traitors have defied, / The flag we fondly cherish, the emblem

of our will, / Baptized in blood of heroes way down on Bunker Hill, CHORUS: Stick to the Wagon, the great Union Wagon, / The triumphant Wagon, Abe Lincoln's bound to ride." Very Fine. \$250 - up



LINCOLN'S PALL BEARERS

*** 185**
HENRY G. WORTHINGTON United States Representative from Nevada. Autograph Letter Signed, "H. G. Worthington" and "'H.G.W.'" Two pages, 8" x 9 3/4". 201 C. St. Washington D.C. January 12, 1903. Worthington writes:

"Dear Sir: In response to your enquiry of Jan. 7th Ex Senator John Conness of Cala. is now living near Boston Mass. the place of his residence I do not know, but is easily ascertainable. Hon. Henry L. Dawes also lives in Mass. but I do not know his local residence. He is a Member of the Indian Commission- and his prominence will enable you very readily to obtain his address. Hon. A.H. Coffroth[?] is still living in Sommersett Penna- These with myself are the only surviving Pall Bearers of President Lincoln. I have a Photograph group of all of them, which if you desire, will be pleased to furnish you. Very truly yours, H.G. Worthington. The photos will be furnished you at the rate of 6 for \$5.00 and larger number at reduced rates."

Aside from Worthington, our letter notes two other prominent individuals who served as pallbearers at the funeral of President Abraham Lincoln: HENRY L.

DAWES. [(1816-1903). Republican Senator] and JOHN CONNESS. [(1821-1909). U.S. Senator from California]. Dawes is best remembered for the eponymous 1887 act which authorized the President of the United States to survey Indian tribal land and divide the area into allotments for individual Native Americans. Following his Senate career, Dawes went on to serve as chairman of the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes, which negotiated for the dissolution of tribal governments so that the tribes could become a constituent part of the United States. John Conness, a Douglas Democrat who eventually became a Union Republican, was highly praised numerous times by President Lincoln during his political career. Interestingly, Conness sided with a group of Radical Republicans who, feeling that Lincoln's peace terms were too lenient towards secessionist state, conspired to have Lincoln removed from office prior to his assassination. A fine Lincoln related piece. Very Fine. \$400 - up

SLAVERY & BLACK HISTORY



1768 RECEIPT FOR THE USE OF A SLAVE

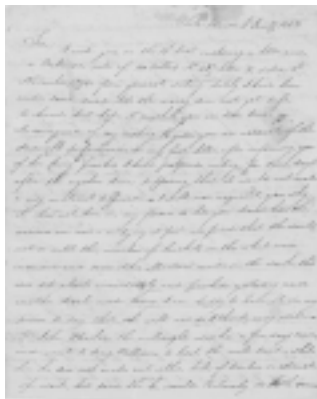
*** 186**
Manuscript receipt. One page, 7 1/2" x 4 1/4". The receipt reads: "Mr. James Tanner to Pardon Tillinghast, June ... 2 days of my Negro Prince on board ... July ... 3 Days of Prince on Loading ... molasses ... July ... 2 days on Loading boards ... August ... 2 days on board ... Save errors ... 1766 Oct. ... 2 days Prince's omitted ... and in full of all accnts Pardon Tillinghast." Minor paper loss at folds, Else Fine. Though Rhode Island passed the first law prohibiting slavery in

North America in 1652, the slave trade continued to play a major role in the state until in the years following the American Revolution, during which time Rhode Island merchants are estimated to have controlled between 60% and 90% of the total American trade in African slaves. A great, early slave related document. \$250 - up

1870 SATIRICAL BROADSIDE CONCERNING THE RECENTLY-ADOPTED 15TH AMENDMENT

*** 187**
Printed Advertisement for "Hedgehog's Grand Combination of the Powers of Darkness," on May 5, 1870. One page, 6 1/2" x 10". The evening includes, "Nigs, I want to be Sheriff," by "Prof. Hedgehog," and "XVth Amendment Exemplified, Benefits of the Civil Rights Bill." Advertisement also promises that "The whole to conclude with Hedgehog's celebrated feat of swallowing A LIVE NEGRO. During the performances of this celebrated troop, the Roost will be hermetically sealed so as to retain the delightful odor of the Negroes.... No white 6 1/2" x 10", and in excellent condition.

\$1,200 - up



AN OVERSEER WRITES GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS CONCERNING A NEWLY BUILT SAWMILL, THE YEAR'S CROPS AND A RECENT OFFER TO PURCHASE TWO "NEGROES"

*** 188**
Autograph Letter Signed. Three

pages, 8" x 10 1/4". White House

[Martha Washington's familial home]. January 11, 1803. To **GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS** [(1781-1857). American writer, orator, agricultural reformer and adopted son of United States President George Washington]. The letter reads, in part:

"... In consequence of my wishing to give you an account of the sawmills performance in my first letter after informing you of her being finished ... on trying at first we found that she would not do until the number of buckets ... were not increased and some other alteration made in the works, this was the set about immediately and finished yesterday and another trial[sic] made today. I am happy to have it in my power to say that she will now do I think very well ... I have killed 10741 [...] of pork and have some hogs that were caught off the marsh in King William yet to kill which will make I think about 2000 [...] more, I have already sold 5743 lb @ 6\$ I will give you a full statement of the quality and how disposed of. I have finished geting[sic] in and measuring corn on this side and made in all 1158 barrels ... I was offered two Negroes at 75£, which price is out of reason and I am in great want. Your cider shall be sent on by the first opportunity to Norfolk..." Paper loss at wax seal affecting two words. Minor dampstaining. Else Fine. \$200 - up

SLAVE CHILD CDV's

Portraits like these were sold during the Civil War era to raise money for the welfare of slaves, a cause that Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn strongly supported. Featuring the five year of Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence, a "redeemed slave child," this cartes-de-visite was used to illustrate that the horrors of slavery were being forced upon light skinned children in the hopes that sympathy for the abolitionist cause. Ironically, though a powerful tool of liberation that reinforced public outrage at the sexual exploitation of female slave, this propagandist image simulta-

nously served to reinforce the racial hierarchies between white and blacks as well as among members of the black community regarding skin color. Exploited by both their former owners and abolitionists who marketed their image in the name of the laudable cause of abolition, Fannie Lawrence and others like her continue to serve as powerful reminders of the complexity of the hierarchy and representation of race in nineteenth-century America.



ABOLITIONIST PROPAGANDA: FANNIE VIRGINIA CASSEOPIA LAWRENCE, A FIVE YEAR OLD "REDEEMED SLAVE CHILD" * 189

Carte-de-visite of Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence wearing a black dress and cape, leaning against a balustrade. 2 1/8" x 4 1/4". Backstamp of "J.W. Black 173 Washington St. Boston." Text below CDV reads: "Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence. A redeemed SLAVE CHILD, 5 years of age, redeemed in Virginia, by Catherine S. Lawrence; Baptized in Brooklyn at Plymouth Church, by Henry Ward Beecher, May 1863." \$275 - up



*** 190**
Carte-de-visite of Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence wearing a black dress and holding a dress hat seated before a black curtain and a seashore backdrop. 2 1/8" x 4 1/4". Backstamp of "J.W. Black 173 Washington St. Boston." Text below CDV reads: "Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence. A redeemed SLAVE CHILD, 5 years of age, redeemed in Virginia, by Catherine S. Lawrence; Baptized in Brooklyn at Plymouth Church, by Henry Ward Beecher, May 1863." \$275 - up

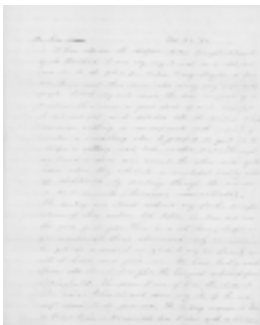


*** 191**
Carte-de-visite of Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence standing barefoot in a striped one-piece dress in front of a black balustrade and a tree lined arcade backdrop. 2 1/8"

x 4 1/4". Backstamp of "J.W. Black 173 Washington St. Boston" Text below CDV reads : "Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence. A redeemed SLAVE CHILD, 5 years of age, redeemed in Virginia, by Catherine S. Lawrence; Baptized in Brooklyn at Plymouth Church, by Henry Ward Beecher, May 1863." \$275 - up

THE SALE OF SLAVES ON A ARKANSAS FARM

* 192
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". State of Arkansas Columbia County. September 2, 1855. The letter reads, in part: "...we want to have an other sale as soon as we cane get the order from court ... we want to sell the land and negroes of the estate if we can get the order from court to do that it requires a petition ... the court as myself and all the rest of the heirs that live in this country think it will promote the interest of the estate and the interest of those that re heirs to sell the land and slaves ...by selling the negroes that will prevent them from being hired out if they was hired they might fall in to bad hands and be abused them and they would not sell for so much ..." \$300 - up



THE AFTERMATH OF AN ABOLITIONIST MEETING IN MASSACHUSETTS:

"...Every window was broken...the pulpit torn to pieces...these abolitionists are making more trouble than all the good they will ever accomplish..."

* 193
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Lee, Massa

chusetts. February 20, 1840. Addressed on integral leaf. The letter reads, in part: "I have attended the abolition lecture tonight delivered by Mr. Hurlburt. I was very sorry I went as it did not seem to be the place for ladies. Every straggler in town was therethere was a great deal of noise out, but I did not feel much disturbed till the window behind me came rattling in accompanied with a pail of water or something else. I jumped so quick as to escape a wetting and took another seat. The next we heard of them was around the other side of the house where they achieved a wonderful victory over us Abolitionists by sending through the window a dead animal (the name unmentionable). The meeting was closed without any farther manifestations of their valour[sic], but I fear we have not seen the end of it yet ... My worst fears were realised[sic]. I retired last night about ten o'clock and in about fifteen minutes was alarmed by what I supposed was the crashing of the windows in the basement story at the meeting house ... Every window was broken (sash and all) lamps scattered about all broken but one, the pulpit torn in pieces, though not materially injured....The perpetrators will probably be found out. But these abolitionists are making more trouble than all the good they will accomplish...The people here are very much excited about the abolitionist and rioters. There have been none taken upon suspicion, but there is a committee chosen for that purpose. I feel ashamed to have people know that Lee is such a quarrelsome place..." Some paper loss from wax seal and at folds. Else Very Good. \$500 - up

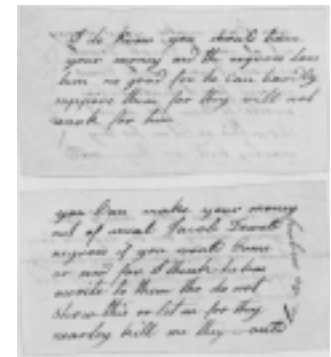
A LENGTHY, DETAILED DIATRIBE AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE CIVIL WAR

* 194
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. April 1, 1866. The letter reads, in part: "...Whilst in Washington every lady appeared to be wholly taken up

upon the negro, and that was about all you could hear, I did at one time think after the emancipation of the blacks we should hear no more about them! But alas no! Slavery in this country was certainly a great curse. When slaves in Africa were brought to market, no questions are asked about the origin or justice of the vender's title (I have been on the cost of Africa considerable and have had an opportunity of seeing how the trafic[sic] is carried on) The slave dealers, by encouraging the natives to supply the market, the natives are excited to war and mutual depredations, for the sake of supplying the market with slaves. With this the wickedness begins. The slaves, torn away from wives, children, homes and country, are transported with no other accommodations on ship board than that which is provided for brutes, this is the second stage of cruelty; from which the miserable exiles are delivered, only to be placed, and that for life, in subjection to a dominion and system of laws, the most merciless and tyrannical that ever were tolerated upon the face of the earth. The great revolution which has taken place in this country may probably conduce to accelerate the fall of this abominable tyranny...there may succeed perhaps a season for reflection, slavery was a part of the civil constitution of most countries when Christianity appeared, yet no passage is to be found in the Christian scriptures by which it is condemned or prohibited. But does it follow, from this silence of scripture concerning them, that all the civil constitutions which then prevailed were right? Or that the bad should not be exchanged for the better. Besides, this the discharge of all slaves. (as that time, for one half of the population of the world were slaves) from all obligations to obey their masters, would have no better effects, than to let loos[sic] one half of mankind upon the other, and slaves would have been tempted to embrace a religion which asserted their right to freedom[sic]; masters would hardly have been persuaded to consent to claims founded upon such authority; and the most calamitous

of all contest might have ensured, to the reproach, if not to the extinction[sic] of the Christian name. The truth is, the emancipation of slaves should be gradual, and be carried on by provisions of laws, and under the protection of civil government. Christianity can only operate as an alternative, by the mild diffusion of its light and influence. And I trust that as the knowledge and authority of the same religion advances in the world, they will banish what remains of this odious institution. (Note) You must not come to the conclusion that I have been engaged in the slave trade, from the familiarity of which I have been giving you this description of how the slave dealers procure their slaves; however as I said above I have seen for myself, and I must confess in my younger days I was bad enough to engage in any business, however it is never to late to reform, whilst you can keep you head above water! I expect I am bothering you with my long letter and perhaps running on about something which does not interest you in the least ... I will now close by sending my love to you ..." Wonderful, rich content concerning the evils of the slave trade! Split at edge, some separation at folds. Else Fine

\$400 - up

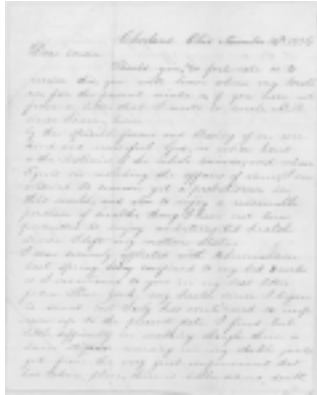


A UNIQUE AND INTRIGUING SLAVE RELATED DOCUMENT

* 195
Autograph Note Unsigned. Two pages, 4 3/4" x 2 1/2". No place. No date. The note reads: "I do know you should have your money and the negroes does him no good for he can hardly support them for they will not work for

him. You can make your money out of uncal[sic] Jacob Dewald[?] negroes if you would come or send for I think he has awrite[sic] to them tho[sic] do not show this or let on for they nealey[sic] kill me they would be so angry” An intriguing slave related piece. Very Fine.

\$250 - up



than three fourths of what she said of the usage or treatment of slave in the south I know to be false. A few nights after this in the same church 2 individuals who had been imprisoned in the penitentiary of some slave state for negro stealing or as they say, for aiding one of their brethren to obtain his liberty gave a history of their arrest trial sentence and sufferings in prison, after which there was a collection taken up to relieve their present wants. I fear the preacher who gives up his pulpit for such purposes instead of preaching himself must have but little Christianity at heart...” Folds reinforced. Else Fine.

\$250 - up

NATIVE AMERICAN

“...Three weeks since there was a nergoe[sic] woman who said she was a fugitive slave from Mississippi, got up in the pulpit of one of the churches here and related her suffering while in slavery, more than three fourths of what she said of the usage or treatment of slave in the south I know to be false...”

* 196

Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 7 5/8” x 9 3/4”. Cleveland, Ohio. November 16, 1846. Addressed on integral leaf. The letter reads, in part:

“...The lectures of Western reserve Medical College commenced on last Wednesday week, there is not a great quantity of talent yet the professors appear to understand their respective branches, and I think that as far as more lectures are concerned we will do nearly as well as at any other institution. . . I am here surrounded by abolitionists, yea in the very hot bed of this class of people, to illustrate, I will here relate some incidents that have occurred here. Three weeks since there was a nergoe[sic] woman who said she was a fugitive slave from Mississippi, got up in the pulpit of one of the churches here and related her suffering while in slavery, more



“On the bluff overlooking the river I came across an Indian grave above ground- With sacrilegious hand I made an opening & looked in where rested an Indian ... With still greater sacrilege I took some beads from his neck ...”

* 197

Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 7 3/4” x 12 3/4”. Palmyra, Missouri. December 1, 1836. The letter reads, in part:

“...One Nov. 1st or rather the 2nd (as it was after midnight) The Steamer Dubuque left Dubuque . . . I left it not with regret -far the reverse- I had seen enough of that

place where vice holds sway, not wearing the garb of virtue in which she oft appeared, nor chooses the darkness of night to hide her deeds- but undisguised stalks through the streets in open delight, unmolested by the laws of the land -like New Orleans it is at present one of the sewers of the United States- the receptacle of Gamblers, some who live by swindling their neighbors, and many who have fled from the just vengeance of the law elsewhere. . . We laid by for the night at Keokuck (a trading station) foot of the lower rapids- At this place when I ascended the river there ere encamped 1 or 200 Indians- but now they had all with the exception of a few squaws turned their faces towards the setting sun. The only traces left of them were the twigs that held up their wigwams, the ashes before the sites of their tents-their fires had gone out . . . bows and scraps of cloth & skins lying around- It was just after sundown when I wandered among these remains of the red man. On the bluff overlooking the river I cam across an Indian grave above ground- With sacrilegious hand I made an opening & looked in where rested an Indian in the frock leggings & moccasins which he worn when alive, his blanket rolled up and lying by his side- his plaited lock of hair with a painted feather attached laid on the fleshless skull- no weapon, wampum, or pipe of peace was there- With still greater sacrilege I took some beads from his neck...” Separation at folds, else Very Good.

\$300 - up



BOOMING BUSINESS AND A NATIVE AMERICAN PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF BLACK HAWK

* 198

“...I just received my freight, & the boat brought up 86 sioux and fox Indians those who have been fighting us. Old Klokuak was on

board. How they looked. All of them had there heads shaved & painted red and red blankets on account of belonging to the British forces. They are trying to have old Black Hawk reprieved but can not make out...” Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 8” x 9 1/2”. Lower Alton. March 27, 1833. The letter reads, in part: “Most affectionate parents Nothing gives me so much pleasure as to withdraw from my ordinary pursuits of business for the purpose of communicating to you an answer to yours, your last I received the evening of the 25th dated the 5th of the present month. I am pleased to learn you are well . . . You mentioned to me respecting doing business in New York, — I am convinced that I could do nothing there. I had rather deal with one man in this state (suckers so called) than to deal with ten Yankees. The reason why is, because they are much more liberal. These people are southern people formerly. I have had them come in some times and pull out 20 or 30 dollars and give it to me and say, put that in your drawer, and now go to putting up such articles as I care for, until I take that amount up. If you do not cheat them in any way, they will always call on you even afterwards. . . . Business is better with me at this time than it ever was. On Monday last the 25th I sold & took in cash \$106 70/100 being the best days sale that I ever made since I came to Alton. Yesterday 26th, I took \$26 50/100 week before last my cash sales were \$250 dollars. I am successful this week. I shall probably take nearly or quite \$300 dollars. I have 12 or 13 open accounts on good and substantial men who I credit, for certain lengths of time. Some 3 months some 4 & not exceeding six. I have taken in all I think about \$2600 hundred dollars. And have one active out about \$500 dollars. I commence business on the 27 day of Nov last, making about four months. I suspect that I get net far from 25 percent. My profits are not so great as they once were owing to there being more competition. We have eleven or twelve stores in this place. I do more retailing business than any one

in town, & do more business than any excepting one, M Gilman, who does an extensive wholesale business, probably sells to the amount of 40 thousand dollars a year. I have an idea of purchasing a lot of ground after a while, but they sell very high at present. These pecan nuts which I have mentioned to you about are nuts which grow in this country. They resemble that of a long acorn. ... You said that Reastius Colton had written home expecting Col Ely—and not speaking very nice of him. I probably know what it all is, but never intended to let any of you know about it in the world, nor any other Reastius friend. But as Reastius has probably written to his father respecting it, I would say to you, (but never lisp a word to any person in the world) that the Col drinks to much ardent spirits. He is bloated up as much as the man that I used to live with before I left W. Springfield. It was probably commenced in this country in the first play, by disappointments & from that to (Gambling) He is getting six hundred dollars per year & keeps a boarding house besides, but lays up nothing I presume. For the world do not say any thing about this. ... Our usury law has been altered lately, so that you can not take over 12 pr ct for money loaned, wheat crops look well this season, & is thought generally that wheat can be bought for 37 1/2 cts. bush after harvest. I expect to take an inventory of my stock at the expiration of six months and ascertain how much I am making. I cannot help but to think that I shall clear something handsome. ... I just received my freight, & the boat brought up 86 sioux and fox Indians those who have been fighting us. Old Klokuak was on board. How they looked. All of them had there heads shaved & painted red and red blankets on account of belonging to the British forces. They are trying to have old Black Hawk reprieved but can not make out. Yours with respect, Edward Bliss”

Following the War of 1812, an increasing number of non-native settlers began to flow into the Illinois, leading to a spike in disputes

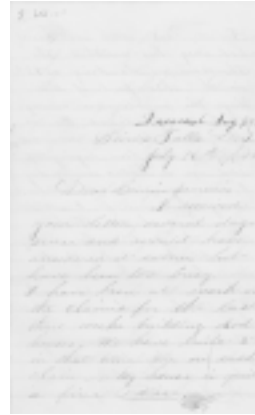
over land rights that ultimately culminated in the Black Hawk War.

In this conflict, the warrior chief Black Hawk lead a band of Sauk tribesmen who refused to migrate west of the Mississippi. Joined by members of the Fox and Winnebago, these warriors held their traditional lands for only a few months before their defeat by U.S. forces. Released after several months of imprisonment at a series of forts, Black Hawk was given a tour of the United States before returning to the banks of the Iowa River, where the remnants of his tribe had established their new home. Some separation at folds, paper loss on last page. Else Very Good. \$1,000 - up

“...I saw a man that was kild[sic] and scalped by the Indians last week. I saw where the arrows stuck him their[sic] was 4 of them kild[sic] at the same time but one was all I wanted to see it all most [sic] made me sick to look at him...”

* 199
Autograph Letter Signed. Three pages, 5” x 8”. Omaha, Nebraska. May 24, 1868. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part:
“...you must excuse me for not writing sooner for I have not got a very good place to write now. I sleep down in the shop they will let any body that wants to sleep here for nothing if they work for the company. I sleep by my work bench in a bunk that I made myself. ... I saw a man that was kild[sic] and scalped by the Indians last week. I saw where the arrows stuck him their[sic] was 4 of them kild[sic] at the same time but one was all I wanted to see it all most[sic] made me sick to look at him there was to[sic] men out on a hand bar fixing the track when seven Indians came up and shook hands with them and ask them for sum[sic] tobako[sic] and their coats the men did not want to have any fuss with them so they gave them their coats and the Indians walked off a little ways and turned round and

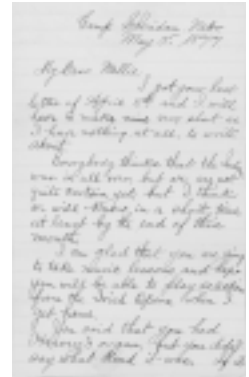
shot at them killing 4 of them and wounded the other the one that was wounded escaped when the pasenger[sic] train came a long they saw them and pick them up and feched[sic] them in to Omaha. I got and Indian mad the other day and he was a going to shoot me and I picked up a piece of iron and told him if he shoot I would hit him with it ...” Fine frontier content. Fine. \$400 - up



“...The Indians here are very peaceable, they have land about 40 miles from here, up the river, they farm a little in the summer and trap & hunt in the winter they are a lazy, dirty set, they are the same that were engaged in the massacre of the whites in Minnesota several years ago ...”

* 200
Autograph Letter Signed. Four pages, 5” x 8”. Sioux Falls D.T. July 16, 1871. Accompanied by original envelope. The letter reads, in part:
“...I have been at work on the claims for the last three weeks building sod houses, we have built 5 in that time, one on each claim, my house if quite a fine Palace ... If you could have seen me after I had been laying up sod on a hot & windy day I am sure you would not have recognized me, for I would be several shades blacker than the Indians (and they are black enough) ... The Indians here are very peaceable, they have land about 40 miles from here, up the river, they farm a little in the summer and trap &

hunt in the winter they are a lazy, dirty set, they are the same that were engaged in the massacre of the whites in Minnesota several years ago. One Indian who comes to town frequently is known to have murdered a whole family at that time. There is no danger of their doing any more of their work again for they are at war with all the surrounding tribes and there are only a few hundred of them in their settlement. You mentioned in your letter that your scholars fainted in school, I think that ought to teach you a lesson, namely Not to whip so hard on a hot day ... There is a reaper running a short distance from our house today, cutting barley, Perhaps they don't know it is Sunday ... There was a sad affair happened here last week, a young man living alone is his claim shanty died and his death was not known for several days after- He died a natural death ...” \$400 - up



“...Everybody thinks that the Indian War is over, but we are not quite certain yet ...”

* 201
FREDERICK SCHWATKA (1849-1892). American Army officer and polar explorer. Autograph Letter Signed, “Fred.” Two pages, 5” x 8 1/8”. Camp Sheridan, Nebraska. May 2, 1887. Schwatka writes, in part: “...Everybody thinks that the Indian War is all over, but we are not quite certain yet, but I think we will know in a short time at least by the end of this month. ... You said that you had Harvey's organ, but you didn't say what kind it was. If it turns with a crank, I will bring you a monkey from San Francisco...” \$400 - up