

AUTOGRAPH AND AMERICANA MAIL AND PHONE AUCTION



CLOSING FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2002 AT 8:00 P.M. E.S.T.

Scott J. Winslow Associates, Inc.

Post Office Box 10240
Bedford, New Hampshire 03110
Toll Free in USA (800) 225-6233
Outside USA (603) 641-8292 Fax (603) 641-5583

TERMS OF SALE

- 1.) **A 10% BUYERS PREMIUM WILL BE ADDED TO THE FINAL HAMMER PRICE.**
- 2.) All items are guaranteed to be authentic. If an item is found not to be authentic, the full sale price will be refunded.
- 3.) All accounts are payable in full upon receipt of invoice unless other arrangements have been made prior to the sale. Any special credit terms should be made as early as possible. Title does not pass until full payment has been received.
- 4.) No "Buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted.
- 5.) We reserve the right to reject any bid we feel is not made in good faith.
- 6.) In the case of tie bids on the book, the earliest received shall take precedence.
- 7.) This is not an approval sale. Lots may not be returned except for reasons of authenticity or a material error in the catalog description.
- 8.) Please bid in U.S. dollars and only in whole dollar amounts. Fractions of a dollar will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.
- 9.) Some lots may be subject to a reserve.
- 10.) Shipping charges will be added to all invoices.
- 11.) The placing of a bid shall constitute the bidders acceptance of these terms of sale.
- 12.) This sale is being held under the laws of the State of New Hampshire.

**BIDS WILL BE ACCEPTED BY TELEPHONE, FAX OR MAIL
ALSO BY E-MAIL AT ONLINESALES@SCOTTWINSLOW.COM**

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www.scottwinslow.com

THE SCRIPOPHILY GUIDE

We're pleased to have sponsored and now offer the The Scripophily Guide, published by the International Bond and Share Society. This 32 page guide is a wonderful resource for those interested in gaining a great deal of basic and helpful information on the wonderful hobby of stock and bond collecting. This guide will provide information on many of the most frequently asked questions and basic concerns of the new collector of Scripophily. We highly recommend it for anyone with an interest in the field.

"...Howard Shakespeare has written this Scripophily Guide for collectors. Not investors. Not dealers. Collectors! Whether young or old, rich or not-so-rich, collectors share a common enthusiasm. If they stick with their chosen field long enough, they evolve into experts. The lucky ones keep their enthusiasm for many years and can share their expertise with other enthusiasts in many countries. That enthusiasm - the true enjoyment - is the real benefit of collecting."

Compared with stamp and coin collecting, scripophily is still new. Just a few people collected as early as the 1930s, but they were few indeed until two doctoral research theses were published in Germany in 1976. Their research showed a fascinating variety of Imperial Russian and Chinese bonds available for collecting. By the late 1970's, large numbers of collectors had discovered bonds and shares, and began developing the activity. It was named 'scripophily' - pronounced scrip-awfully - in a contest organized by the London Times in 1978....In the 21st century scripophily continues to enjoy growth worldwide. Many collectors have moved over from coins and paper money. For them, rare bonds and shares are still affordable."

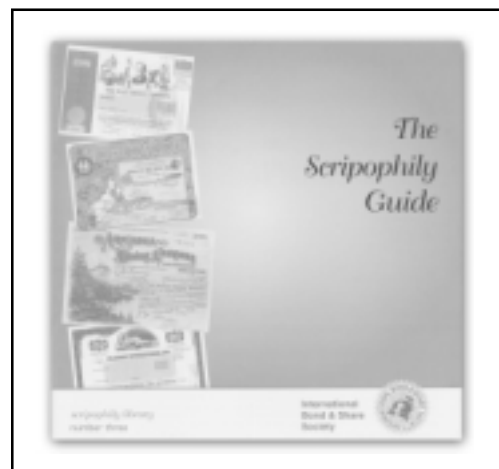
"Most collectors soon see the wisdom of choosing a theme to collect. The range of themes is almost endless since bonds and shares reflect almost every aspect of economic history. Many collectors favor obvious themes such as railroads, autos or mining, but these offer a very wide range of material and some further specialization is needed. In the case of railroads, collectors often choose their own country or region. Autos are often collected by country or date. Mining collectors choose either their country/region or a type of mining - gold, diamonds, coal, etc. The smaller fields - oil, tobacco, tramways, textiles, engineering, electricity, water, coffee, tea and a hundred others - are small enough for a collector to build a worldwide collection...A cheaper option is to limit oneself by country and dates as well as theme. An example of such a limitation is "New England railroads pre-1900."

"Some collectors want autographs of famous persons on certificates - often found on US shares and sometimes on European pieces also, and including businessmen such as Wells and Fargo, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan and the Rothschilds..."

"New collectors often ask how one knows what is a fair price for a certificate. Most collectors are content to be in the low end of this range, say \$10 to \$500 or \$1,000. As with everything else, prices are determined by supply and demand. So what influences supply and demand? Most would list the following: Beauty, Age, Rarity, Topical interest, Issued versus Unissued, Historical Significance, Autographs"

"New collectors often comment on the elaborate borders on bonds and shares. Some are individually engraved, but the majority are printed by a process, invented in the USA in the middle of the 19th century, in part to frustrate forgers. This used a geometrical lathe, creating an almost limitless variety of possible border designs, and making duplication almost impossible without the substantial investment available to the security printers"

"There is no doubt that companies used their certificates to present an impression of the company; a striking piece, well printed on high-quality paper gave a much better impression than something obviously much cheaper."



PLEASE CALL US TOLL FREE AT 800-225-6233 TO RECEIVE YOUR FREE COPY

**AMERICAN REVOLUTION
& SIGNERS**



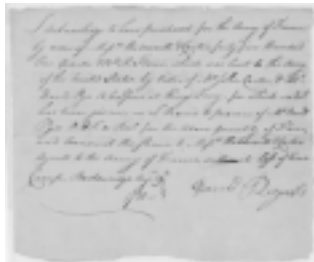
**TWO NEGRO CONTINENTAL
ARMY SOLDIERS RECEIVE
BLANKETS 1777**

* 1
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION – BLACK HISTORY] Three manuscript documents regarding Captain Ellis' Company, Connecticut Line, Continental Army, which had in the roster Negro soldiers: a. Glastenbury, CT. November 6th 1777, 4" x 5 1/2" document receipt showing that three soldiers in Colonel Samuel Wyllys Regiment in the company of Captain Edward Ellis had received blankets amount to 15 yards of material from the town of Glastenbury, CT. Two NEGRO soldiers are shown as receiving a blanket each and making their X mark... CYPHAN and NEWPORT were shown as Negroes in signing the receipt.

b. November 11th, 1777, 6" x 6" manuscript receipt showing the Selectmen of Glastenbury had given 3 blankets to Captain Ellis company for three soldiers, Hartford, November 11th, 1777. Other procurements for the Army shown in addition. VF, excellent manuscript.

c. Captain Ellis is shown receiving 12 Shillings as substance for 2 days, dated January 3re, 1777, 3" x 4".

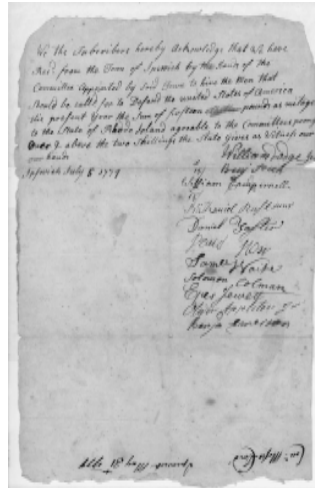
Three manuscripts document with two relating to the supplies given to the two NEGRO continental soldiers. Extremely rare \$600 - up



**THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN
SUPPLIES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY
ON THE MARCH TO YORKTOWN**

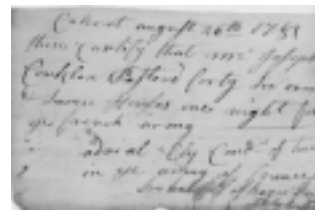
* 2
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. August 29th, 1781, 7" x 8", manuscript document, Camp Baskenridge, New Jersey. A huge

supply of flour (4500 units) that belonged to the Army of the United States being transferred to the Army of France. On August 25th, 1781 Rochambeau's French Army joined Washington in New Jersey for movement southward towards Yorktown, Virginia. A historic document in Extremely Fine. Condition. \$300 - up



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

* 3
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Ipswich, Rhode Island, July 8th 1779, 8" x 13" manuscript document signed by 11 Members of the Continental Army from Ipswich, Rhode Island attesting that they have each received 15 pounds from the Committee appointed to hire men who were called to "Defend the United States of America" "in addition to the two shillings given by the State of Rhode Island. A very rare early use in documents mentioning the "United States of America". Fine, trifle edge chip. A seldom seen usage of the United States this early. Rare. \$500 - up



**FRENCH HORSES AND OXEN
PASTURED IN NEW JERSEY**

* 4
[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. The march to Yorktown, August 26th, 1781, 4" x 5" document in manuscript, Carteret, New Jersey, receipt for pasturing French Army horses and oxen for one night on their march to Yorktown. Written the day after Rochambeau's French army had met with Washington's Army in New Jersey, very fine. \$200 - up



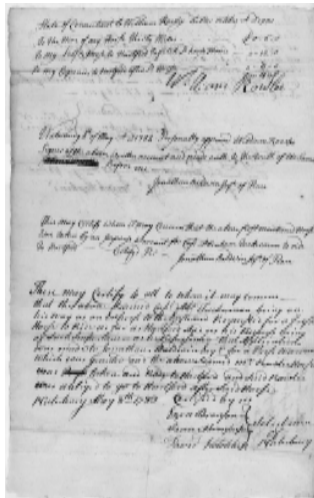
**SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF
INDEPENDENCE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS, SIGNS THE APPOINTMENT OF DAVID COBB, GEORGE
WASHINGTON'S AIDE-DE-CAMP**

* 5
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. DS. 1pp. 11" x 6 1/4". Philadelphia. October 26, 1780. A partly printed, vellum appointment signed "Sam Huntington as Continental Congress President and co-signed Ben Stoddardas "Secretary of the Board of War". Huntington appointed "David Cobb Esquire...Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment commanded by Colo Jackson in the Army of the United States...". DAVID COBB (1748-1830) was one of Washington's aides-de-camp; he fought at Monmouth and Quaker Hill. During Shay's Rebellion, Cobb strongly opposed the mobs. The Huntington signature and engrossment are dark. The vellum has an intact seal, light age spotting and the usual folds. The condition is fine. \$2,000 - up

SAMUEL ADAMS PETITIONS FOR AN OFFICER TO KEEP HIS COMMAND

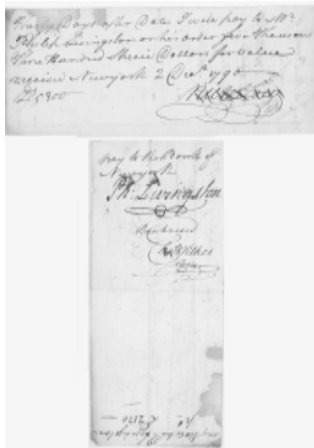


* 6
SAMUEL ADAMS (1722-1803). Adams was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts and a Revolutionary patriot. He vehemently opposed the Stamp Act, the Sugar Act, and British colonial policy in general, and was one of the organizers of the Boston Tea Party. DS. 2 1/2 pp. 7 1/4" x 12". Massachusetts, November 12, 1787. An interesting and unusual petition signed "S. Adams President [of the Massachusetts House of Representatives]" and co-signed "J Warren Spkr [of the Massachusetts House of Representatives]", as well as by twenty-one officers of the Third Regiment of the Suffolk County militia commanded by Colonel Badlam. A dispute between two factions of the regiment as to the fitness of Badlam to command prompted this petition to the House of Representatives: "...there is a petition before the Honorable Court signed by some officers in sd. regiment, setting forth that Col. Badlam was not legally chosen, that what votes he had were obtained by artifice & fraud & praying that he may be removed from office; all which your petitioners [sic] conceive to be altogether futile and that such misrepresentations & insinuations are unworthy the character [sic] of officers and gentlemen; and as some of your petitioners were present at the choice of Colo. Badlam & feel themselves injurd [sic] & some having [sic] accepted commissions merely to learn military duty from Colo. Badlam he being an experienced officer and having great military skill and genius and as the removal from office will disappoint their hopes they will be no longer indused [sic] to holde [sic] commissions in sd. regiment. They therefore pray that they may have a hereing [sic] if sd. petition is noticed by the Honorable Court that their justley [sic] esteemed colonel may be continued in office that so the regiment may still be respectable under his command." James Warren (1726-1808) was a Massachusetts political leader. On page three, Warren signed as Speaker of the House indicating his order that the petition be sent to the committee appointed for its review. Shays' Rebellion, which ended in early 1787, created divisiveness amongst the members of the militia and it is possible this petition was a result of these differences. The piece is in very fine condition. \$2,500 - up



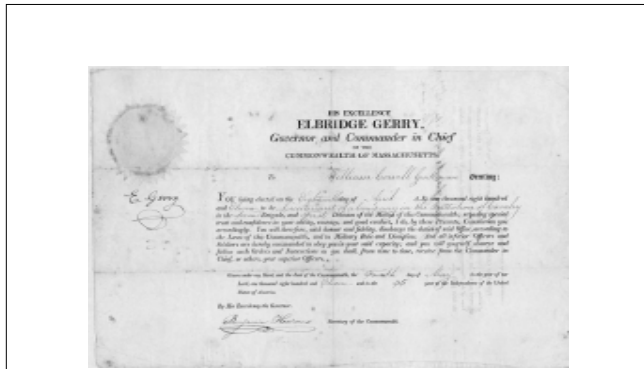
CARRYING THE NEWS OF CORNWALLIS' DEFEAT TO BOSTON
* 7

[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Dated May 1783, 8" x 13" manuscript document written on both sides regarding paying Captain Abr. Tuckerman for his services and expenses for carrying the news in October 1781 of the defeat of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown eastward to Boston. An accounting of his expenses in the use of horses, his trip from West Point to Boston, written and datelined at Waterburg, CT. A rare document of an express rider basically informing New England of the defeat of the British and effectively the end of the war with Britain. With original wrapper near mint condition. \$300 - up



PROMISSORY NOTE ISSUED TO AND ENDORSED BY PHILIP LIVINGSTON

* 8
PHILIP LIVINGSTON. (1716-1778). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York; Merchant. DS. 1 page. 6 3/4" x 3". New York. 1790. Promissory Note issued to and signed on the verso by Declaration Signer Philip Livingston. Livingston's signature is in dark ink and very bold. Fine. \$600 - up



A SCARCE CAVALRY APPOINTMENT SIGNED BY SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ELBRIDGE GERRY

* 9
ELBRIDGE GERRY. (1744-1814). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts; Vice-President of the United States under Madison; Member of U.S. House of Representatives (1st and 2nd Congress). Gerry was a prominent and controversial Massachusetts politician best known today for being the eponym of the term, Gerrymander, which refers to the division of a political unit in such a way as to give one group special and unfair advantage over another. The term arose in response to actions taken in early 1812 by the Republicans in the Massachusetts state legislature who redistricted the state to ensure the election of Republican state senators well in excess of that party's strength. Opponents soon noted that one of the districts looked very much like a salamander, and it was soon renamed in honor of the state's stridently partisan Republican governor, Elbridge Gerry. Document signed. 1 page. Partly-printed appointment of William Cowell "...to be Lieutenant of a Company in the Battalion of Cavalry in the Second Brigade, and First Division of the Militia..." Folds and a very minor paper loss at two fold intersections. Otherwise Fine. A scarce cavalry appointment. \$600 - up

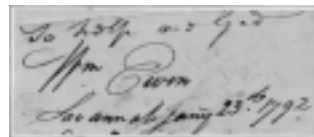


JEREMIAH WADSWORTH PAYS FOR THE NURSING OF SMALLPOX VICTIMS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

* 10
JEREMIAH WADSWORTH (1743-1804). Army officer; Member of the U.S. House of Representatives; Business executive. A successful merchant, Wadsworth was appointed to a number of commissary-general posts beginning in 1775. He served as the commissary-general of the Continental Army, 1778-79, during which time Washington wrote that, thanks to Wadsworth, "supplies had been good and ample." At the request of Rochambeau, Wadsworth served as commissary-general for the French troops until the close of the war. After the war, Wadsworth helped found, or was a director of, organizations such as the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, the United States Bank, and the Bank of New York. DS. 1 page. Middletown, (Ct.) June 17, 1776. Payment to Catherine Bolton for "26 days Nursing the Small Pox..." Wadsworth

has written "Recd. The Contents in full of Jere Wadsworth, Catherine Bolton, Her Mark." Bolton has place her mark X indicating her receipt of payment. Smallpox during the revolution was a major cause of death of soldiers and a constant plague to the American army. The poor quality of life in the form of close quarters, constant travel and substandard conditions led to an outbreak of pox in the North in 1775 and while Washington took steps to inoculate the troops, it continued to be a major problem for the army, later in the South, for the entire war. A fine piece of revolutionary war history. Folds, irregularly cut at bottom. Fine.

\$300 - up

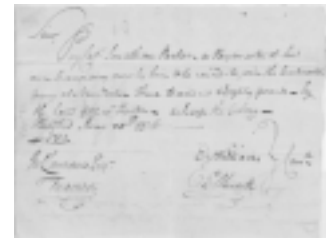


* 11
WILLIAM EWEN (b. ca. 1720). Revolution leader in Georgia, First President of the Council of Safety in 1775. Signature cut from a letter. 3 3/4" x 1 1/2" mounted to a larger card. "So help me God, Wm. Ewen, Savannah, Jany. 23, 1792." Fine. \$100 - up

REVOLUTIONARY WAR ARMY REQUISITIONS HORSES

* 12
A.D. S. 3 1/2" x 8 1/2", Easton, Pa., October 12, 1780, a manuscript receipt whereby Nathaniel Wright, acting on behalf of the Army Quartermaster, acknowledges having

received from a David Deshler, Purchasing Agent, "...two Continental Horses Delivered by Jacob Shaffner ...". Except for slight trimming on extreme left margin and remnants of a thin mounting strip on the verso, the document is in very good to fine condition. \$250 - up



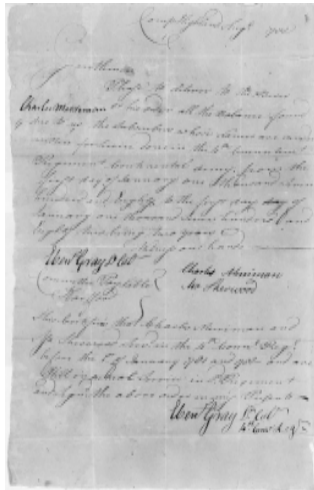
RAISING TROOPS FOR THE CONTINENTAL ARMY JUST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

* 13
OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1745-1807). Revolutionary patriot; Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Ellsworth was a committed patriot, a member of the Connecticut Pay Table and member of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War. He was instrumental in forging the compromise which provided for equality of representation in the Senate, and is believed to have introduced the term, "United States." Served as Senator from Connecticut (1789-1796) during which time he played a major role in drafting the legislation which established the federal court system. He is best remembered for his service as the second Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. DS. 1 page. 8 1/2" x 6 1/2". Hartford, June 20, 1776. "Pay Capt. Jonathan Parker, as Paymaster of his own Company now by him to be raised, to join the Continental Army at New York- Five hundred & Eighty pounds - by the hand of Maj. Fenton - & Charge the Colony."

"Under the Articles of Confederation the states were responsible for raising troops for the Continental Army, for organizing and equipping them, and for appointing officers through the rank of colonel. State authorities called out militia sometimes at the request of Congress and sometimes on their own initiative. When they joined the main army, militia normally shared in its supplies and equipment. The states, however, maintained an interest in supplying and administering the troops of their own "lines" as well as their militia, and the Continental agents had continually to enlist state assistance in their own efforts. Lines of authority crisscrossed at every turn."

"It was an inefficient military system for an organized national effort. Washington could never depend on having enough trained men or supplies. He continually inveighed against sending militia to fight his battles and by early 1776 had concluded that he needed an army enlisted for the duration of the war. Congress did not, as has often been charged, ignore his wishes. In October 1776 it voted a new establishment, superseding the plan developed for the army before Boston in 1775 and haphazard arrangements made in the interim for raising

Continental regiments in various states. This establishment was to contain 88 battalions of infantry, or about 60,000 men, enlisted to serve three years or "during the present war," with each state assigned a quota in proportion to its population under the system set up in the Articles. After the disastrous retreat across New Jersey in December 1776, Congress went further and authorized an additional 22 battalions to be recruited by Washington's officers directly into the Continental service. These 110 battalions remained the authorized strength of the Continental Army until 1781, when Congress cut it to 59." (Extract from the Army Military History). Very Fine. \$250 – up



SOLDIERS CERTIFICATION AT THE CONTINENTAL ARMY'S FINAL ENCAMPMENT IN THE NORTH

* 14 [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. 8" x 13". August, 1782. Camp Highland, New York. Certification that "Charles Merriman and Asa Sherwood served in the 4th Connt. Regt..." of the Continental Army. The final encampment of the Continental Army was located around New Windsor, New York at which Camp Highland was located. Folds. \$75 - up

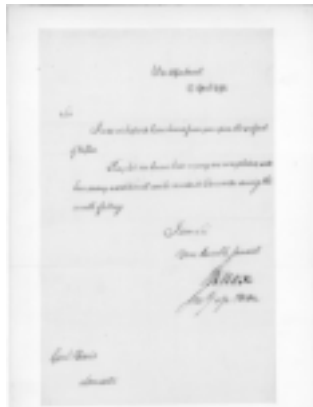


* 15 **JOHN DICKINSON** (1732-1808). Signer of the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation from Delaware; Statesman; Administrator. DS. 1 page. August 12, 1784. 12 3/4" x 9 3/4". Partly-printed appointment of "Thomas Doyle... to be Lieutenant in the Troops to be raised in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress..." Signed by Dickinson as president of the Supreme Executive Council. A nice military appointment. Fine. \$400 – up

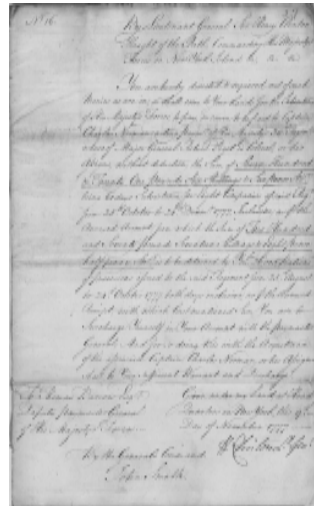
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BOND
* 16 **ANDERSON MA-15**. Massachusetts. June 15, 1779. Partly-printed Massachusetts State Lottery, Class the Third bond in which the state promises "...to pay the Possessor of this note the sum of fifteen pounds by the first day of January, 1883..." Nice vignette of a pine tree encircled by a rattlesnake engraved by Nathaniel Hurd. This bond was issued to pay the winners in the state lottery. Few folds. Extremely Fine. \$300 - up



* 17 [AMERICAN REVOLUTION] Massachusetts. December 1, 1777. Partly-printed bond in which the state has "Borrowed and Received of John Welch the sum of ten pounds for the use and service of the State of Massachusetts-Bay... with interest to be paid annually at six per cent." Authorized on October 22, 1777 to redeem state bills of credit. Wonderful vignette of a patriot with a sword-in-hand encircled by a rattlesnake engraved by Nathaniel Hurd. Folds. Couple of minor holes at fold intersection. Fine. \$400 – up



* 18 **KNOX, HENRY** (1750-1806). Revolutionary War General; First U.S. Secretary of War. Document signed. 1 page. 7 3/4" x 12 1/2". War Department. April 27, 1792. Knox writes to General Hanc concerning the acquisition of rifles; "I was in hopes to have heard from you upon the subject of rifles. Pray let me know how many are completed, and how many additional can be made at Lancaster durt the month of may." Boldly signed at the conclusion. In Fine condition. \$400 - up



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

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



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

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

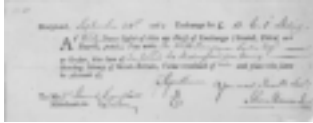
Folds. A couple of small holes at fold intersections. An interesting piece of Colonial Connecticut history. \$750 - up



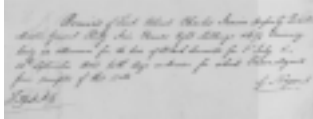
A RARE WARRANT FOR THE PURCHASE OF INDIAN LAND

* 21 **(THOMAS MIFFLIN)** (1744-1800). Mifflin was a Signer of the Constitution from Pennsylvania, a Revolutionary War general and a Pennsylvania Governor. D. 1pp. 13 1/4" x 8". Pennsylvania. February 3, 1794. A partly-printed land warrant issued by Pennsylvania and bearing the secretarial signatures of Governor Thomas Mifflin and Surveyor General Daniel Brodhead. There is a tiny yet ornate vignette at upper left. It is issued to the Deputy Surveyor and reads in part: "Whereas Wilhem Wellink...of Amsterdam...paid into the office of Receiver General of the Land Office, the whole of the purchase money for nine hundred acres of land within the last purchase made of

the Indians, East of Allegheny river and Conawango creek...authorize and require you to survey...for the said Wilhem Mellink...the said quantity of acres...". There is some browning at the edges, mostly along the folds, but it is in fine condition overall. Official documents which refer to Indian land purchases are rare. \$125 - up

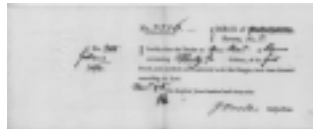


*** 22 DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER** (1723 - 1790) Member of the Continental Congress (1778-82) and Signer of the Constitution. D.S. "Dan. Of S. Tho. Jenifer", 1p. 7 1/2 x 3", Maryland, Sept. 28, 1762, a sight draft for Ten Pounds Six Shillings One Pence made out to London merchants Stewart & Campbell, endorsed by Jenifer on the verso on behalf of the State of Maryland. Fine condition. \$400 - up



**AMERICAN REVOLUTION
GENERAL SIR GEORGE NUGENT
SIGNED RECEIPT**

*** 23 LT. GENERAL SIR GEORGE NUGENT.** Lt. Governor of Jamaica. Fought in the American Revolution from 1777-1778. DS. 1page. 8" x 3 1/4". No place. Signed receipt for the "hire of forage". Fine. \$250 - up



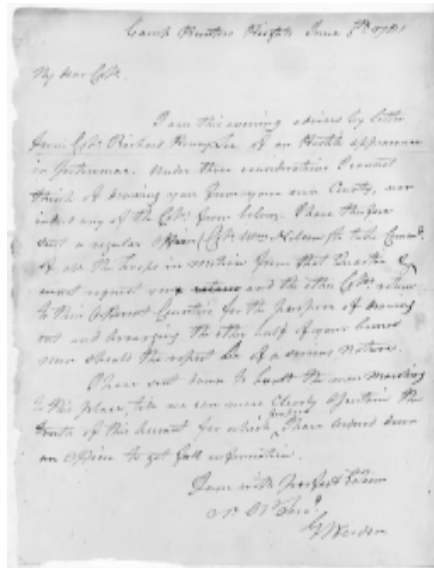
**REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER
JOHN BROOKS**

*** 24 JOHN BROOKS, (1752-1825).** Revolutionary war soldier. DS. 1 page. 4" x 9 1/2". Massachusetts, 1799. Receipt signed by John Brooks as inspector for 1 barrel of rum. Gordon's signature is in dark ink and fine. \$100 - up

**AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR LYLE
CARMICHAEL SIGNED RECEIPT**

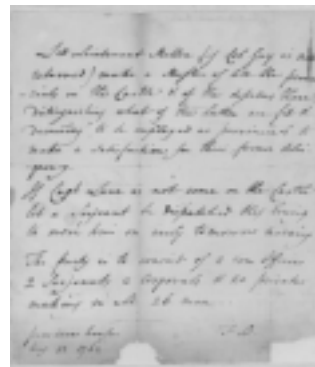
*** 25 Brig. Gen. Sir Lyle Carmichael.** American Revolution (1777-1782). DS. 1page. 8" x 3 1/4". Signed receipt. Fine. \$250 - up

REVOLUTIONARY WAR GENERAL GEORGE WEEDON, FIGHTING AGAINST THE BRITISH IN VIRGINIA SHORTLY BEFORE YORKTOWN, PENS: "I AM THIS EVENING ADVISED BY LETTER FROM COLO. RICHARD HENRY LEE OF AN HOSTILE APPEARANCE IN POTOMAC"



*** 27 GEORGE WEEDON.** (1734 - 1793). American Brigadier General during the Revolution. ALS. 1pp. 8" x 10 1/2". Camp Hunters Heights. June 8th 1781. An autograph letter signed "G Weedon" to Colonel John Washington: "I am this evening advised by letter from Colo. Richard Henry Lee of an Hostile appearance in Potomac. Under those considerations I cannot think of drawing you from your own County, nor indeed any of the Colos from below. I have therefore sent a regular Officer (Col. Wm Nelson) to take Commd. of all the Troops in motion from that Quarter & must request you and the other Colos. return to their different Counties for the purpose of drawing out and harassing the other half of your Armed men should the report be of a serious nature. I have sent down to...the men marching to this place, till we can more closely ascertain the truth of this Account for which purpose I have ordered down an Officer to get full information." In 1781, when the British invaded Virginia and came close to capturing Governor Thomas Jefferson, Weedon returned to duty, organized a militia and commanded forces that cornered the despised Banastre Tarleton into Gloucester during the Yorktown siege. RICHARD HENRY LEE, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Virginia, was a member of the Virginia legislature and probably had access to the intelligence that warned Weedon. The piece has light toning around the edges and light chipping to the left margin.

\$1,750 - up



**COLONIAL GOVERNOR FRANCIS
BERNARD ORDERS A MILITIA
REVIEW**

*** 26 FRANCIS BERNARD (1712-1779).** Colonial Governor. The British colonial governor of Massachusetts, Bernard was personally opposed to the Stamp Act, but his position forced him to carry out this unpopular policy. ALS. 1 page. 7 1/4" x 8 1/4". Province house, Aug. 12, 1762. "Let Lieutenant Miller (if Col Guy is not returned) make a Muster of all the provincials on the Castle & of the deserters there distinguishing what of the latter are fit & deserving to be employed as provincials to make a satisfaction for their former delinquency. It Capt. Lane is not come on the Castle - let a Searjeant be dispatched this evening to order him on early tomorrow morning. The party is to consist of 2 com officers 2 serjeants, 2 corporals & 20 privates making in all 26 men." Initialed "F. B." at the conclusion. Some repair on verso. \$250 - up



JAMES DUANE CUT SIGNATURE

*** 28 JAMES DUANE, (1733-1797).** A Revolutionary War-era politicians, Duane was a conservative from New York City who wanted to slowly separate from England. He served in the Continental Congress and later in New York State positions. Cut Signature tipped on paper. 2 1/2" x 1". Dark ink and fine. \$75 - up



**1776, NEW JERSEY COLONIAL
NOTE**

*** 30** 1776, New Jersey. Colonial note for one shilling. 4 3/4" x 2 1/2". Black/white. Printed by Isaac Collins. Irregularly cut at border in upper left corner. Otherwise, AU. \$150 - up

**COLONIAL
CURRENCY**



**1764, NEW JERSEY
COLONIAL NOTE**

*** 29** 1764, New Jersey. Colonial note for six pounds. 4 1/4" x 2 1/2". Red/Black. Printed by James Parker. Small tear at top center at fold. Some light soiling. A nice note though grades as Very Good. \$200 - up



**1777, CONNECTICUT
COLONIAL NOTE**

*** 31** 1777, Hartford. Colonial note for three pence. 2" x 2 1/2". Printed on blue paper. Ornate border. Cut cancelled. VF. \$125 - up



1777, CONNECTICUT COLONIAL NOTE FOR TWO PENCE

* 32
1777, Hartford. Colonial note for two pence. 2" x 2". Printed on blue paper. Small tear at top center. Cut cancelled VF. \$125 - up



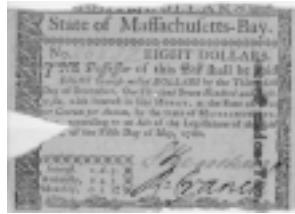
1777, PENNSYLVANIA COLONIAL NOTE FOR FOUR PENCE

* 33
1777, Pennsylvania. Colonial note for four pence. 2 1/4" x 3 1/4". Black/white. Ornate border. Printed by John Dunlap. VF. \$200 - up



1776, PENNSYLVANIA COLONIAL NOTE

* 34
1776, Pennsylvania. Colonial note for one sixth of a dollar. 2 1/4" x 3 1/4". Black/white. "Mind Your Business" vignette. Thirteen rings representing the thirteen colonies on the verso. Printed by Hall and Sellers of Philadelphia. Some water staining. Otherwise, Fine. \$300 - up



1780, MASSACHUSETTS COLONIAL NOTE

* 35
1780, Massachusetts. Colonial note for eight dollars. 3 3/4" x 2 3/4". Black/white. Trimmed into the border. Small hole at center. Cut cancelled. Printed by Hall and Sellers of Philadelphia. Fine. \$40 - up



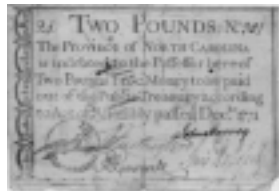
1779, 35 DOLLAR COLONIAL NOTE

* 36
1779, No place. Colonial note for 35 dollars. 3 1/2" x 2 3/4". Black/red/white. Some trimming into left border. Printed by Hall and Sellers. EF. \$100 - up



COLONIAL NOTE SIGNED BY JOHN HART

* 37
JOHN HART (1711-1779). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. DS. 1 page. 4" x 2 1/4". New Jersey, 1776. Colonial New Jersey six shilling note printed in 1776 signed by John Hart and John Stevens Jr. a noted inventor who built the first ocean going steamboat. Some light toning on verso in a couple of places. Harts signature is strong. Minor surface scar near Hart's signature. Still, a decent example. Fine. \$400 - up



1771, NORTH CAROLINA COLONIAL NOTE

* 38
1771, North Carolina. Colonial note for two pounds. 4 1/2" x 3". Black/white. Small corner tear at lower right corner. Folds and a few tears. Fine. \$225 - up



1773, PENNSYLVANIA COLONIAL NOTE

* 39
1773, Pennsylvania. Colonial note for fifty shillings. 2 3/4" x 3 1/2". Black/white. Ornate border. Printed by Hall and Sellers of Philadelphia. VF. \$125 - up



1776, NEW JERSEY SIX SHILLING COLONIAL NOTE

* 40
1776, New Jersey. Colonial note for six shillings. 4 1/4" x 2 1/2". Black/red/white. Ornate border. Printed by Isaac Collins. Center fold. VF. \$150 - up



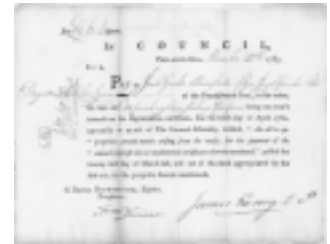
STATE OF CONNECTICUT PAY NOTE

* 41
Paynote. 8" x 4 1/2". 1 page. Connecticut, 1780. State of Connecticut pay note signed by Peter Colt. Cut cancelled and very fine. \$75 - up



CONNECTICUT PAY NOTE SIGNED BY OLIVER WOLCOTT JR.

* 42
OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. (1760-1833). Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams; Governor of Connecticut. Son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. DS. 1 page. 7" x 5". Connecticut, 1789. Connecticut pay note signed by Oliver Wolcott Jr. as Comptroller. Bold signature slightly effected by cancellation. Punch and pen cancelled. Very fine. \$40 - up



PENNSYLVANIA PAY ORDER SIGNED BY JOHN NICHOLSON

* 43
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. DS. 1 page. 8 1/2" x 6 1/4". Pennsylvania, 1783. Pay note signed by John Nicholson at left border. Nicholson's signature is in dark ink and fine. \$125 - up

BUSINESS HISTORY



J. PAUL GETTY'S 7TH GRADE GRAMMAR BOOK

* 44
J. PAUL GETTY. (1892-1976). Oil magnate; Art collector. A fabled oil executive, J. Paul Getty brought the Getty Oil Company to the status of an "eighth sister" among the giants in the petroleum business. Hard cover student's grammar book. 7 1/2" x 9 1/2". Only a total of six pages have been written on, these being variety of grammar rules on pages 1 - 4. Getty also wrote the poem "My Staple" by Robert Browning about two-thirds into the book and on another page he began creating a list of spelling words. All of the writing in the book is in the hand of the young Getty though it is not signed. This is truly a very unusual item dating to the student days of a future business icon. The binding is intact. Overall, Fine. \$1,500 - up



PULLMAN SOUTHERN CAR COMPANY

* 45
1876, Kentucky. \$500 bond bearing 7% interest. Brown/Black. Engraved vignette of an allegorical figure at top center. Signed at bottom right as President by **GEORGE W. PULLMAN** (1831 - 1897). Industrialist; Inventor. Pullman's Palace Car Company was organized in 1867 after public acceptance of his "Pioneer" sleeping car. Guided by Pullman's business acumen, the company grew to become the greatest railroad car Construction Company in the world. Punch cancellation at signature. Extremely fine. \$225 - up



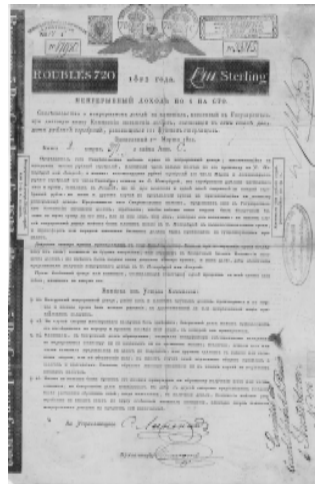
GEORGIA-ALABAMA INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO.

* 47
1891, Georgia. Stock certificate for 5 shares. Brown/Black. Small vignette at top center of the Georgia State Seal. Signed as President by **BENJAMIN F. BUTLER**, (1818-1893). Union general in the Civil War; Presidential candidate; Massachusetts; Governor; Congressman. Uncancelled and extremely fine. \$275 - up



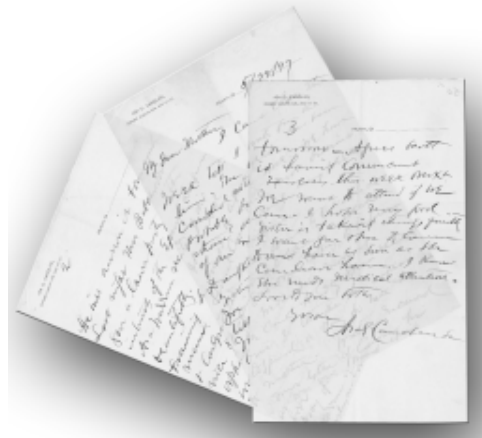
STANDARD OIL TRUST ISSUED TO J.S. BACHE & CO. AND SIGNED BY BACHE ON VERSO AND SIGNED ON THE FRONT BY JOHN D. ARCHBOLD

* 46
1897, New York. Stock certificate for 25 shares. Green/Black. Vignette at top left of capital building. Issued to **J.S. Bache & Co.** and signed on verso by Bache. **JULES BACHE**, (1861-1944). Financier. Beginning his career in banking as a cashier at Leopold Cahn & Co. in 1881, Bache received an interest in the business in 1886. In 1892, the firm's name was changed to **J. S. Bache and Co.** From the outset, the firm was successful financing numerous enterprises and becoming one of the best known and most active banking and brokerage houses in America. Bache was bought by Prudential to form until recently, Prudential Bache Securities. Signed by **John D. Archbold** as Secretary. **JOHN D. ARCHBOLD** (1848-1916). Archbold was an early figure with Standard Oil and dominated much of the company's policies. He served as vice president and after Rockefeller stopped running the day to day operations, Archbold did so. He improved the distribution methods and became president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey after the Supreme Court dissolved the trust. Pen and light perf cancellation. Excellent. \$900 - up



RUSSIAN BOND SIGNED BY NATHAN ROTHSCHILD

* 48
1822, Russia. Sterling bond bearing 5% interest. Black with red imprinted revenue and embossed seal of **N. M. Rothschild** as the Russian Loan Contractor. Signed as contractor by **NATHAN ROTHSCHILD** (1777 - 1836); Banker, and head of the London branch of the Rothschild banking family. This bond was issued for the reconstruction of Russia following its destruction during the War against Napoleon. Rothschild worked constantly for the defeat of the French emperor in the interests of England as well as his own financial gain. Working inconspicuously, Rothschild engineered the financial machinery needed to supply the Allies with the much needed funding to defeat the French. Talon attached. These bonds are often found in rather ragged condition; this particular example has folds strengthened with tape on the back, a couple of tape repairs on the front very lightly affecting a couple of words, and minor paper loss. Fine. Rothschild's signature remains uncancelled along the upper left margin. Folds and some tape repair as is typical for this issue which is often seen in deplorable condition. A wonderful piece of financial history signed by one of the world's most famous and important financiers. \$300 - up



COCA COLA FOUNDER ASA CANDLER WRITES TO HIS MOTHER ON BUSINESS

"THE WEEK HAS BEEN CROWDED WITH WORK. WE HAVE PROBABLY DONE MORE BUSINESS THAN DURING ANY WEEK OF OUR EXISTENCE"

* 49
ASA CANDLER. ALS. 3pp. 6" x 9 1/4". Atlanta, Ga. 5/22/97. A lengthy autograph letter signed "Asa G Candler" to his mother, telling the details of his busy executive life: "I came close this week till I write for a line. The week has been crowded with work. We have probably done more business than during any week of our existence. Daughter went to Villa Rica [Candler's hometown] yesterday to spend a week goes over today till Wednesday morning. We can hardly spar[e] him but I thought he ought to spend a day [or] so with his mother. Walter received your letter of course he was very proud of it. He will answer it tomorrow. Last night Mr Batchelder gave a lawn party in the interests of the League. Asa Warren recited & did beautifully. If he had training he would be a great man. Several came to me & Congratulated me on his nice speaking. Mrs Dora Hampton of Decatur especially asked about you & sent her love. Says she wants you to pray often for her. Warren is in Macon. He Monday a commencement sermon tomorrow Agnes Scott is having commencement exercises this week next. We want to attend if we can. I hope sister is taking things quietly. I want you & her to come to our house as soon as she can leave home. I know she needs medical attention. Love to you both." The letter is written on three separate sheets, all marked "ASA G. CANDLER" at the top. There is an unobtrusive tear to the top of the first page, but the ink is dark and the paper is fine. \$1,250 - up



ROBERT TODD LINCOLN

* 50
1905, Massachusetts. Certificate for 5 shares of the Pullman Company signed by "**Robert T. Lincoln**" as president. Black on white paper. Engraved bust vignette of **George Pullman** at bottom center. A couple of small punch cancellations slightly affecting signature, but it is in extremely fine condition. \$250 - up



A RARE WALT DISNEY INCORPORATED STOCK

* 51
Unissued. 1950's. Stock certificate. Vignette of a spread eagle at top center. Litho. Formed in the early 1950's, this company was created by Disney with the dream of building a theme park in California. Now, known throughout the world as Disneyland, it remains as an extraordinary monument to Disney's underlying passage for the entertainment business. A rare certificate and a nice opportunity to add this world famous company to an important collection. \$750 - up



JOHN SHERMAN

* 52
JOHN SHERMAN (1823-1900). U.S. Senator-Ohio Presidential Candidate 1880, 1884, 1888 John Sherman, the brother of William, was Hayes' Secretary of the Treasury; there, he authored the powerful Sherman Anti-Trust Bill. Signed Brady cabinet card photograph: "John Sherman" In Excellent condition. \$125 - up



A CHOICE ANDREW MELLON SIGNED PHOTO

* 53
ANDREW MELLON. PS. 8" x 10" n.d.n.p. A lovely photograph signed "A. W. Mellon" and by five other important looking men. They group appears to be ceremonially signing documents relative to a presumably important accord. It is in excellent condition. (1855-1937). Financier; Industrialist; Secretary of the Treasury. Mellon was a Pittsburgh banker and industrial visionary who was almost single handedly responsible for the development of entire industries (aluminum, carborundum) and heavily involved in the founding of several large industrial enterprises whose names are today recognized world-wide. At the time he was appointed Treasury Secretary in the Harding administration, he was one of the world's wealthiest men. He remained Secretary of the Treasury throughout the Harding and Coolidge administrations, and was undoubtedly the most influential member of these administrations. \$400 - up



REO MOTOR CAR STOCK SIGNED BY RANSOME. OLDS

* 54
 1916, New York. Stock for 10 shares. Olive/Black. Top center vignette of the company logo flanked by allegorical figures. Signed by **Ransom E. Olds** as President. Ransom E. Olds (1864-1950). Olds was the founder and head of the Olds Motor Works. In 1904 Olds left Olds Motor Works because of a disagreement. He founded the REO, (his initials) Motor Car Company in Lansing and served as its president from 1904 to 1924, later becoming chairman of the company. He is considered by many to be the founder of the automobile industry. He built the first factory to use an assembly line manufacturing process. Some minor folding. The signature is slightly affected by the punch cancellation otherwise fine. \$350 - up



ATTRACTIVE TEXAS GOVERNMENT BOND SIGNED BY DAVID BURNET

* 55
 1841, Texas. Bond for \$500. Black/White. Top center vignette of an Indian. Left border vignette of a farmer plowing the fields. Attached coupons. Cut cancelled. Signed by David Burnet as President. **DAVID G. BURNET**, (1788-1870). President and interim of the Republic of Texas (1836; 1841); Texas patriot. Burnet's signature is in dark ink and bold. \$300 - up



TOWN OF MENARD STOCK CERTIFICATE

* 56
 1835, Texas. Stock for 1 share. Black/white. This stock was issued for one share of land "consisting of 1,408 lots composing said town, situated on the West bank of the Neches River, in the county of Liberty..." A rare early Texas ton stock. Uncancelled and fine. \$400 - up



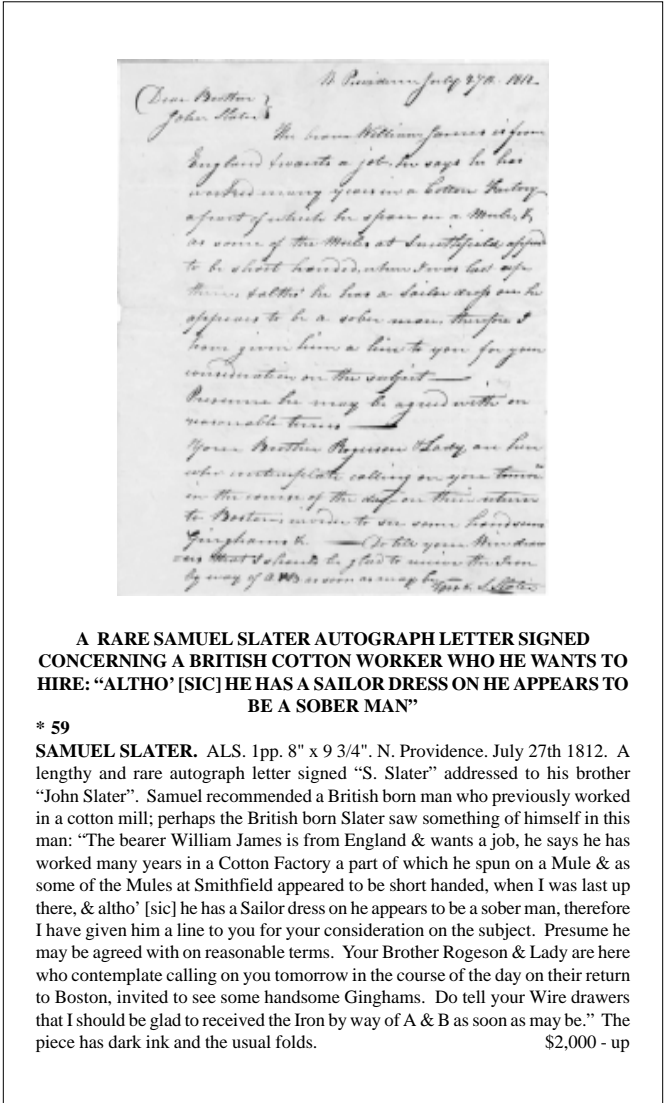
A NORFOLK & PETERSBURG RAILROAD BOND SIGNED BY WILLIAM MAHONE

* 57
 1867, Virginia. Bond for \$500. Black/White. Top center vignette of a train moving down the tracks. Revenue stamp at right lower corner. Signed by Civil War General William Mahone as President. **William Mahone** (1826-1895) was a railroad president before the Civil War and a general in the Confederate Army. Mahone signature is in dark ink and very fine. \$175 - up



A PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION STOCK ISSUED TO AND SIGNED BY L.L. BEAN

* 58
L.L. BEAN. 1937, Delaware. Certificate for 40 shares of the Pan American Airways Corporation issued to and signed by "Leon L. Bean" on the verso. The stock has orange borders and background with a facsimile signature of Juan Trippe. The piece is lightly punch cancelled, including two small holes that barely touch Bean's signature. It is in very fine condition overall. \$350 - up



A RARE SAMUEL SLATER AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED CONCERNING A BRITISH COTTON WORKER WHO HE WANTS TO HIRE: "ALTHO' [SIC] HE HAS A SAILOR DRESS ON HE APPEARS TO BE A SOBER MAN"

* 59
SAMUEL SLATER. ALS. 1pp. 8" x 9 3/4". N. Providence. July 27th 1812. A lengthy and rare autograph letter signed "S. Slater" addressed to his brother "John Slater". Samuel recommended a British born man who previously worked in a cotton mill; perhaps the British born Slater saw something of himself in this man: "The bearer William James is from England & wants a job, he says he has worked many years in a Cotton Factory a part of which he spun on a Mule & as some of the Mules at Smithfield appeared to be short handed, when I was last up there, & altho' [sic] he has a Sailor dress on he appears to be a sober man, therefore I have given him a line to you for your consideration on the subject. Presume he may be agreed with on reasonable terms. Your Brother Rogeson & Lady are here who contemplate calling on you tomorrow in the course of the day on their return to Boston, invited to see some handsome Gingham's &c. Do tell your Wire drawers that I should be glad to received the Iron by way of A & B as soon as may be." The piece has dark ink and the usual folds. \$2,000 - up



EZRA CORNELL SIGNED PROMISSORY NOTE

*** 60**
EZRA CORNELL (1807 – 1874). American telegraph pioneer, capitalist. Cornell assisted Samuel Morse in the development of insulation for telegraph wires on poles thus paving the way for the construction of the Baltimore-Washington line. He built upon this success, financing other telegraph lines and soon became the chief figure in the Telegraph industry. He was one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company and served as a director and its largest shareholder for many years. He later established Cornell University with Andrew White. DS. 1 page, New York, November 6, 1847. Promissory note payable to "Wells & Company, \$553.55." Vignette of a building in upper left corner. Cornell's signature is light pen cancelled though very bold and readable. Accompanied by a letter from Charles E. Cornell written while sending this to an autograph collector. Excellent. \$250 - up



*** 62**
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER (1764 – 1839). Fifth in direct descent from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon. Stephen Van Rensselaer inherited a vast landed estate in Rensselaer and Albany counties at age 5. Businessman, Politician. DS. 1 page. 16 1/2" x 13 1/4". Partly-printed Indenture. \$400 - up



A PAN AM STOCK ISSUED TO AND SIGNED BY E.L. CORD, MAKER OF THE LEGENDARY AUTOMOBILE

*** 65**
ERRETT LOBBAN CORD. 1937, Delaware. Stock certificate for 100 shares of the Pan American Airways Corporation issued to and signed "E. L. Cord" on a receipt stapled to the certificate. He signed this in the year his automobile company failed. Green on white paper. Lightly punch cancelled but not affecting the dark signature. It is in very fine condition. \$150 - up

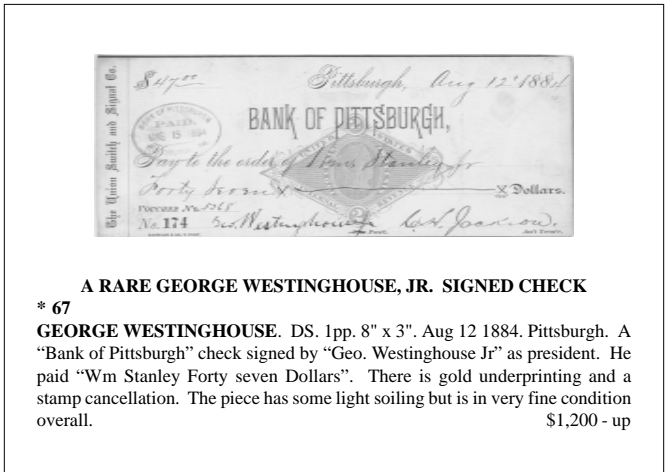


JAMES FISK CARTE DE VISTE

*** 66**
JAMES FISK. (1834-72) American financial speculator, b. Pownal, Vt. In his youth he worked for a circus and as a wagon peddler of merchandise. During the Civil War

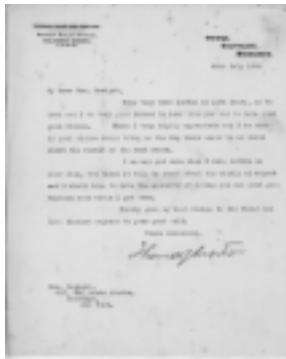


*** 63**
PETER COOPER (1791-1883). Manufacturer; Inventor; Philanthropist. DS. 1 page. Partly-printed Cooper Union gift acknowledgment. 8 1/2" x 10 1/2". Vignette of the Union Building. A remainder certificate boldly signed by Cooper. These were given as a token of appreciation to donors who supported this institution which was founded to offer free courses in science, chemistry, electricity, engineering and art. Center fold. Fine. \$150 - up



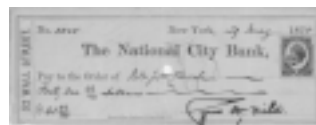
A RARE GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, JR. SIGNED CHECK

*** 67**
GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE. DS. 1pp. 8" x 3". Aug 12 1884. Pittsburgh. A "Bank of Pittsburgh" check signed by "Geo. Westinghouse Jr" as president. He paid "Wm Stanley Forty seven Dollars". There is gold underprinting and a stamp cancellation. The piece has some light soiling but is in very fine condition overall. \$1,200 - up



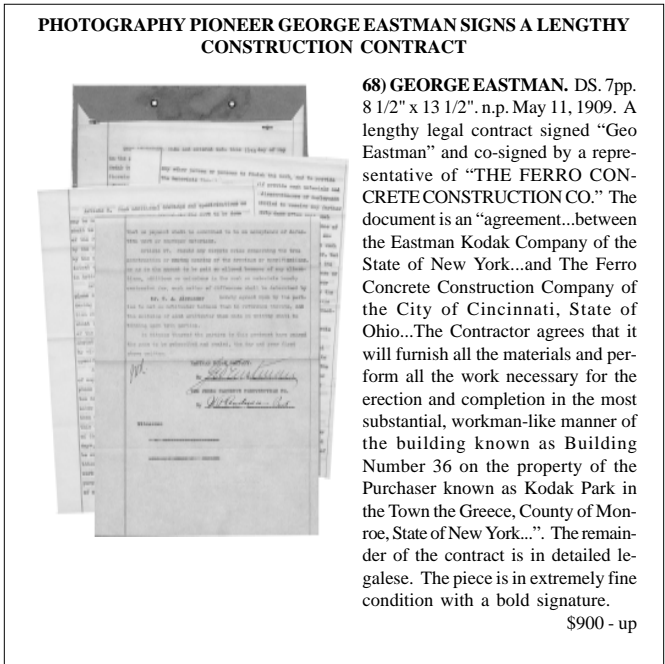
FAMED TEA MERCHANT THOMAS LIPTON SIGNS A LETTER

*** 61**
THOMAS LIPTON. TLS. 1pp. 8" x 10". Middlesex. 23rd July 1930. A typed letter signed "Thomas Lipton" to "Mrs. Enright" of Brooklyn: "...I am very glad indeed to hear from you and to have your good wishes. These I very highly appreciate and I am sure if good wishes would bring me the Cup there would be no doubt about the result of the next races. I am not yet sure when I will arrive on your side, but I think it will be round the middle of August and I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and your good Husband soon after I get over." After making his fortune, Lipton turned his attention to yachting and unsuccessfully tried to win the America's Cup five times, as he mentions in this letter. The letter has light staining and foxing, but is in fine condition with a dark signature. \$200 - up



A CYRUS FIELD SIGNED CHECK

*** 64**
CYRUS FIELD. ADS. 1pp. 7" x 2 3/4". New York. 29 May 1878. A "National City Bank" check signed "Cyrus W. Field" and completely engrossed by him. He paid "J. H. Clinch Forty One 42/1-Dollars". One stamp and punch cancellation that touch the engrossment but not the signature in any way. It is in very fine condition. \$200 - up



PHOTOGRAPHY PIONEER GEORGE EASTMAN SIGNS A LENGTHY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

68) GEORGE EASTMAN. DS. 7pp. 8 1/2" x 13 1/2". n.p. May 11, 1909. A lengthy legal contract signed "Geo Eastman" and co-signed by a representative of "THE FERRO CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO." The document is an "agreement...between the Eastman Kodak Company of the State of New York...and The Ferro Concrete Construction Company of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio...The Contractor agrees that it will furnish all the materials and perform all the work necessary for the erection and completion in the most substantial, workman-like manner of the building known as Building Number 36 on the property of the Purchaser known as Kodak Park in the Town of Greece, County of Monroe, State of New York...". The remainder of the contract is in detailed legalese. The piece is in extremely fine condition with a bold signature. \$900 - up

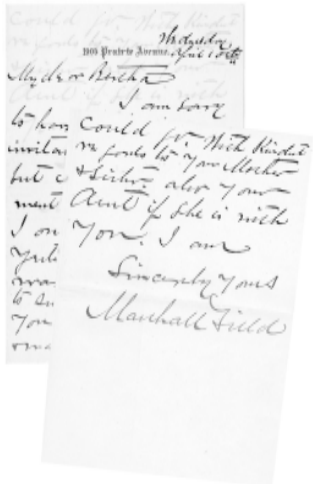
he became wealthy purchasing cotton in occupied areas of the South for Northern firms and selling Confederate bonds in England. CDV. 2 1/2" x 4 1/4". Attractive Carte De Viste of James Fisk. Ideal for framing. \$200 - up



COMMODORE VANDERBILT CDV

* 69

CORNELIUS "COMMODORE" VANDERBILT. (1794-1877). Steamship and railroad promoter; Capitalist. CDV. 2 1/2" X 4". Superb Carte De Viste of Cornelius "Commodore" Vanderbilt. Ideal for framing. \$200 - up

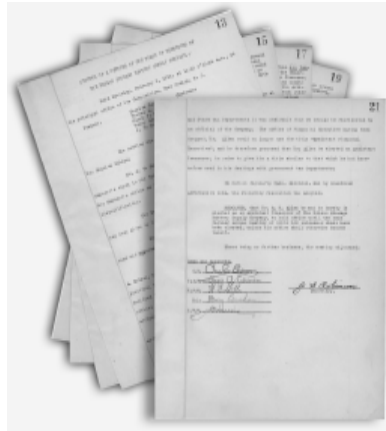


MARSHALL FIELD

* 70

ALS. 2pp. 4 1/2" x 6 3/4". 1905 Prairie Avenue. Wednesday, April 10th. An autograph letter signed "**Marshall Field**" to "Bertha": "I am sorry to have to decline your invitation for the 19th, but I have an Engagement that Evening. I only arrived home yesterday, found it too warm at Jekyl Island to suit me. I am sure you had a fine time & was very glad you could go. With Kindest regards to your Mother & Sister, also your Aunt if she is with you...". The letter is in choice condition overall. \$250 - up

THOMAS EDISON, WITH HIS SON CHARLES EDISON, SET THE BY LAWS OF THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY



* 71

An important 9 page 8 x 11" DS, West Orange, N.J., February 9, 1924, being the minutes of a crucial meeting of the Board of Directors of the Edison Storage Battery Company, in which the company's by - laws were laid out and adopted. The specific powers and responsibilities of each of the chief positions within the organization were laid out and defined, as well as their specific terms of office. Rules for attending to tasks such as annual and special meetings of the shareholders were also defined. In essence, in this meeting, the organization defined the terms of its own existence. Because of the listing of the By - laws of the corporation, these minutes, signed as usual by **Thomas Edison, Charles Edison,** and the rest of the Board, are of far greater importance than those of more commonplace meetings, and estimated accordingly. An important piece of Edison corporate history. Very Fine condition.

\$2,000 - up



DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY SIGNED BY AUTOMOTIVE PIONEER J. DALLAS DORT

* 72

1922, Delaware. Stock certificate for 1 share. Brown/Black. Engraved vignette of the Dort logo flanked by two reclining females at top center. Signed by **J. DALLAS DORT** (1861 - 1925) as president. Produced in Flint, Michigan between 1915-24, the Dort grew out of the Durant-Dort Carriage Company. Punch cancelled and. Very fine.

\$100 - up



A LENGTHY LAND AGREEMENT BETWEEN ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON AND JOHN STEVENS, BOTH PROMINENT AMERICANS

* 74

JOHN STEVENS and ROBERT LIVINGSTON (1746-1813). Livingston, an American statesman, helped compose the Declaration of Independence and administered the oath of office to George Washington. He also helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase and backed Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont, named for Livingston's home. DS. 5pp. 9 1/4" x 15". New Jersey, December 20, 1792. A lengthy document signed by several members of the prominent Stevens and Livingston families, including "Robt R Livingston", "Mary Livingston", "Elizabeth Stevens", "John Stevens", "Richd Stevens" and "Susannah Stevens". It concerns some lands in New Jersey: "This Indenture...Between Elizabeth Stevens widow...John Stevens Esquire of Bergen County in the State of New Jersey aforesaid and Robert R Livingston Esquire Chancellor [similar to the Chief Justice] of the State of New York and Mary his wife...the Eastern Division of the said State of New

Jersey...four thousand four hundred and forty seven acres and forty six thousands of an acre...at Perth Amboy...All that Tract of Land situate around Hibernia Furnace on both sides of Horsepound Brook...". The rest of the document is a lengthy yet detailed description of the land's boundaries. This document has other unusual historical forces at work. Robert Fulton, John Fitch, James Rumsey and John Stevens all built competing steamboats, and Livingston financially backed Fulton. JOHN FITCH (1743-1798) demonstrated the first workable steam locomotive in 1787 that crossed the Delaware River. There was not, however, enough demand and it was a financial failure. JAMES RUMSEY (1743-1792) demonstrated a boat in December 1787, just months after Fitch's success. He had already received exclusive rights from Virginia and Maryland to navigate their waters with a steamboat. Soon, Philadelphia's American Philosophical Society promoted him and he worked on a second boat, but this too floundered due to a lack of money and he died shortly before its completion. ROBERT FULTON's design, backed by the wealthy Robert Livingston, made its first trip between New York City and Albany in 1807. There was enough demand to turn a profit, and that is why Fulton is today most closely associated with the invention of the steamboat. Stevens' boat, the Phoenix, crossed the Delaware in 1809, much like Fitch's boat, and actually became the first sea-going steamboat when it sailed from New York City to Philadelphia. Stevens' boat, however, could not use the restricted waters of the Hudson, which were for Fulton only, so he was forced to Philadelphia. A few years later, Stevens purchased a ferry license to operate a steam locomotive in New York City, but legal threats from the wealthier Fulton and Livingston forced Stevens to withdraw. Yet Stevens still had enough respect for Livingston at one point to name his son, a famed engineer in his own right, Robert Livingston Stevens. An interesting piece, particularly for the later animosity between the two men. \$750 - up

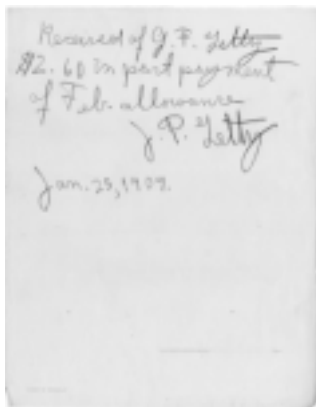


A PAN AMERICAN STOCK ISSUED TO AND SIGNED BY CBS FOUNDER WILLIAM PALEY

* 73

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

Services" signed "zcompliments of Geo M. Pullman" in an extremely large hand. Pullman dedicated the church in the name of his parents. The pages are free of defects and the condition is very fine. \$350-up



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

* 75
J. PAUL GETTY (1892-1976). Oil magnate; Art collector. ALS. 1 page. "Received of G. G. Getty \$2.60 in part payment of Feb. allowance. J. P. Getty., Jan. 25, 1909". Written in pencil on the back of a sheet of his father's imprinted letterhead. \$2,000 - up



A CHOICE CDV AND SIGNATURE COMBINATION OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT

* 78
 "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794 - 1877). Steamship and railroad promoter, financier. A large, bold signature "C. Vanderbilt" on a card. Accompanied by a fresh, clean CDV by Guernsey & Son, Fifth Avenue, New York. The pair is nicely matted and ready for a frame. A nice combination. \$450 - up



A FRENCH STOCK SIGNED BY PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT DE NEMOURS

* 80
PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT DE NEMOURS (1739-1817). De Nemours was a French statesman and economist who co-authored the 1783 Treaty of Paris and helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase. DS. 1 page. n.d. [circa 1812]. n.p. [likely Paris]. A stock certificate for one share in the Banque Territoriale signed by du Pont as Administrative Director. It is black on white paper. There are two small embossed seals at upper right. A small handwritten notation at upper left lightly affects a word in the text; there is also minor bleeding of ink within this notation. A minor cut and pinhole at lower left lightly affect one letter. Du Pont's signature is bold and clean and it is in excellent condition. \$2,000 - up



THE FAMOUS COUGH DROP COMPANY - SMITH BROTHERS, INC

* 76
 1941, New York. Employees certificate for \$50.00. Green/Black. Spread-eagle vignette at top center, open cough drop box and cough drops at left. Litho. Signed by R. L. Smith and W. W. Smith, presumably relatives of the founders. Uncancelled and extremely fine. \$100 - up



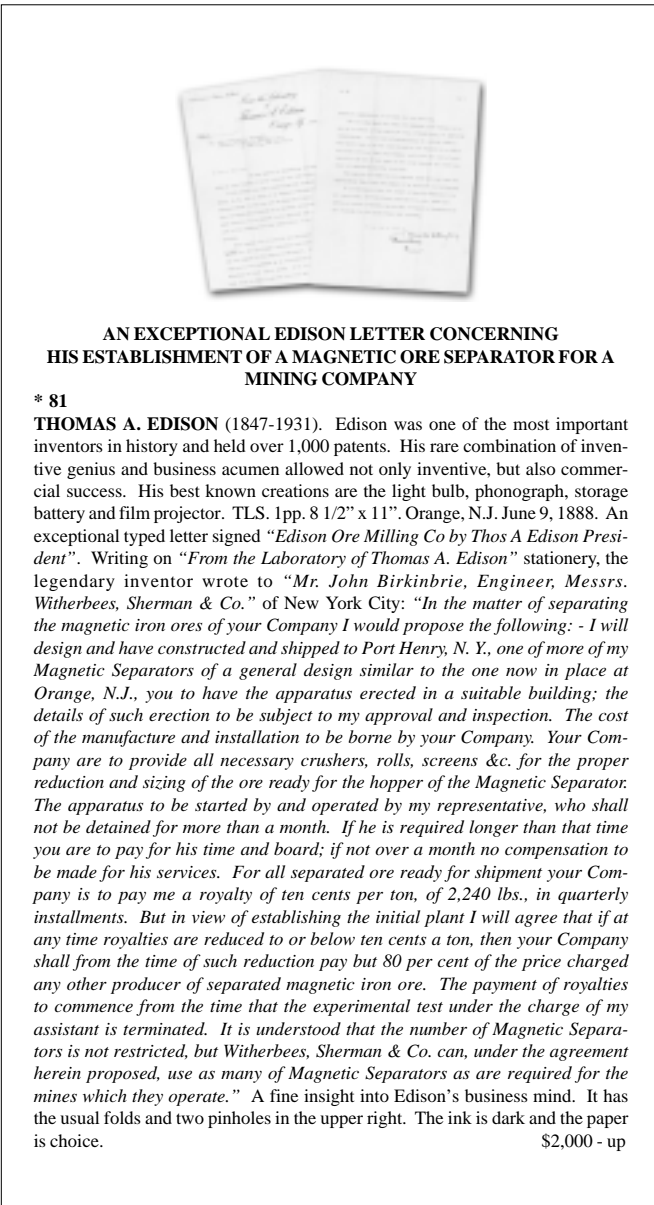
RAILROAD BOND ISSUED TO DORIS DUKE'S TRUST AND SIGNED BY JAMES BUCHANAN DUKE

* 79
 1919, South Carolina. Bond for \$50,000. Brown/Black. Top center vignette of two allegorical figures overlooking a bay. This stock is issued to Doris Duke and signed on the verso by James Buchanan Duke. **DORIS DUKE**. Born into almost unimaginable wealth, Doris Duke daughter of tobacco producer James Buchanan Duke lived a sad, lonely life and died under questionable circumstances. **JAMES BUCHANAN DUKE** (1856 - 1925). He was born to tobacco farmer Washington Duke. James B. Duke's major venture for his entire life was building his family's small tobacco business into the largest cigarette producer. Uncancelled and fine. \$750 - up



* 77
GEORGE PULLMAN (1831-1897). Pullman, and industrialist and inventor.

SB. 30pp. 7 1/2 " x 10 1/4". Albion, New York. January 31, 1895. A booklet entitled "Pullman Universalist Church Dedicated



AN EXCEPTIONAL EDISON LETTER CONCERNING HIS ESTABLISHMENT OF A MAGNETIC ORE SEPARATOR FOR A MINING COMPANY

* 81
THOMAS A. EDISON (1847-1931). Edison was one of the most important inventors in history and held over 1,000 patents. His rare combination of inventive genius and business acumen allowed not only inventive, but also commercial success. His best known creations are the light bulb, phonograph, storage battery and film projector. TLS. 1pp. 8 1/2" x 11". Orange, N.J. June 9, 1888. An exceptional typed letter signed "Edison Ore Milling Co by Thos A Edison President". Writing on "From the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison" stationery, the legendary inventor wrote to "Mr. John Birkinbrie, Engineer, Messrs. Witherbees, Sherman & Co." of New York City: "In the matter of separating the magnetic iron ores of your Company I would propose the following: - I will design and have constructed and shipped to Port Henry, N. Y., one of more of my Magnetic Separators of a general design similar to the one now in place at Orange, N.J., you to have the apparatus erected in a suitable building; the details of such erection to be subject to my approval and inspection. The cost of the manufacture and installation to be borne by your Company. Your Company are to provide all necessary crushers, rolls, screens &c. for the proper reduction and sizing of the ore ready for the hopper of the Magnetic Separator. The apparatus to be started by and operated by my representative, who shall not be detained for more than a month. If he is required longer than that time you are to pay for his time and board; if not over a month no compensation to be made for his services. For all separated ore ready for shipment your Company is to pay me a royalty of ten cents per ton, of 2,240 lbs., in quarterly installments. But in view of establishing the initial plant I will agree that if at any time royalties are reduced to or below ten cents a ton, then your Company shall from the time of such reduction pay but 80 per cent of the price charged any other producer of separated magnetic iron ore. The payment of royalties to commence from the time that the experimental test under the charge of my assistant is terminated. It is understood that the number of Magnetic Separators is not restricted, but Witherbees, Sherman & Co. can, under the agreement herein proposed, use as many of Magnetic Separators as are required for the mines which they operate." A fine insight into Edison's business mind. It has the usual folds and two pinholes in the upper right. The ink is dark and the paper is choice. \$2,000 - up

THE CIVIL WAR



* 82

(NINE PIECES OF SOLDIER ART ON ONE PAGE), A.L.S. 4pp. 8"x 10", Near Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1863, in which, for the benefit of his daughter, assistant surgeon William H. Githens writes a detailed description of a soldier's life, drawing a number of excellent illustrations on his letter in order to illustrate his descriptions. Githens begins by providing his daughter extremely detailed description of a soldier's life reads, in extremely small part : "...Privates have to carry their own bedding, shelter, cooking utensils, besides gun ammunition and provisions, sometimes enough to last them three or four days. Poor fellows, you would pity them to see them trudging along through the mud, with their feet in the cold ground, but they don't seem to mind it much. They laugh and joke, and when they get into camp by a little fire, they cook their little supper. You would think that they were the happiest fellows in the world. I must tell you how a soldier lives on the march, and see if you would like it ... the bugle sounds reveille between three and four in the morning a great many cook and eat by themselves ... they make their coffee in little buckets made of fruit or old oyster cans, and fry meat in little frying pans made out of half of a canteen ... a good many of them have brought little frying pans that they carry fastened to the end of their guns...I will try and make a few sketches on the last page. True to his word, a large part of the last page of the letter is filled with a grand total of nine illustrations, including seven of the various improvised cooking utensils and eating implements, all labeled and identified, as well as two excellent sketches of soldiers. One, labeled : "In the Rain", is an excellent 4" tall sketch of a bearded soldier trudging through the driving rain with the legs of his pants rolled up, outfitted for the weather with a parka slung over his shoulders, and a non regulation but effective slouch hat to protect his face. The second sketch , entitled: "Rigged Out" is a 2 1/2" figure of a soldier ready for anything, his complete outfit drawn in great detail, with his knapsack and bedroll on his back, a canteen, small bucket or pot, and other utensils around his waist. On his rifle , slung across his shoulder., the soldier carries the makings of the evening meal , with a cooking skillet, commandeered pheasant and small ham, hanging either from the gun barrel or bayonet. We would like to emphasize that these are not crude drawings, but detailed sketches showing a highly observant eye and a gifted hand. It was standard practice for medical students to learn how to sketch during medical school, and It is apparent that Githens was no exception. Finally , Githens also adds a battle report of the action at Chickamauga Station on the 26th of November! In part:" ...we struck across and followed the Chickamauga to near a railroad station by the same name , where we overtook the rebels and drove them out of very strong fortifications .. To near a point called Grayville, marked Johnson on some maps, and there we had another quite severe skirmish ...got so dark that our men could not see each other ten steps, and had to stop firing for fear of killing each other...then went down to near Ringgold, but they were whipped out there by Genl. Hooker's forces. ..." It is literally impossible to adequately describe the amount of detail present in this letter, particularly on Githen's observations on the life of a soldier, of which we were only able to provide a representative part. For this alone, apart from the exceptional drawings, which we, along with the other experts that have viewed it, including George Hollingsworth believe to be the best example of soldier art undertaken on our letter. the letter, having clean fold splits from apparent rereading by his daughter, has the extreme edges of the fold splits repaired with early archival tape, leaving almost of the art untouched, the exception being a small strip of archival tape going through the legs of the smaller illustration of the soldier, otherwise the letter, the uniqueness of which should not be overestimated, is in very good condition.

\$750 - up



UNION TROOPS TAKE OVER A FORMER CONFEDERATE CAMP A FINE MAP OF THEIR CURRENT POSITION

* 83

[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]

A.L.S. 4pp. 8"x 10", Shelbyville, Tenn. July 5, 1863, in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens of the 78th Illinois Volunteers provides his wife with an extremely detailed description of the fortified position the now occupies, giving a labeled 5" x 2" drawing of the fort and surroundings of the same, also drawing a 3"x 1 1/2" sketch of the hospital in which he now works. Githen's writing is extremely detailed, prohibiting us from writing anything but a small part of his camp description, which follows:"...There is only one brigade here now, only four regiments... not more than half full. We have a battery of artillery and some cavalry, and in our position could make a pretty strong fight. The river is very crooked here, something like the sketch. The river banks are very deep and rocky, and no force can get in except over the bridges. Those we keep well guarded, and if a force gets in, they'll have to fight for it. They may shell us from the opposite side, but we can shell too, and something besides. We hardly need fear anything towards Murfreesboro...." Githens then draws the map of his position, with all key points labeled, describes the former Confederate camp, then describes and draws the hospital in which he is now stationed, in part:"...Before we had a hospital in tents, but now I have had a large college building cleaned out that was formerly occupied by the rebels, once for a hospital but lately for almost everything, judging from the filth we found in it ...The upper rooms give us a nice place for our sick men. ...The kitchen and dispensary is below and two other large rooms... You will see by the sketches about how the building is shaped ... I am in hopes we will not have to move camp again, so that we will have to give up our hospital, for we can take so much better care of the sick than we could in camp..." Needless to say to the experienced collector, well - illustrated soldier's letters are rare and extremely desirable, especially when they are as well written as this one is, and in such fine condition.

\$500 - up



A CONFEDERATE COLONEL AND LIEUTENANT HUNG AS SPYS

* 84

[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. An excellently written and highly descriptive A.L.S., 4pp.5"x 8", Camp Near Franklin, Tenn., June 11, 1863, in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens of the 78th Ill., describes the capture and horribly botched hanging of Confederate Spies. Githens was an excellent writer, and his description of the spy's capture and subsequent execution reads, in part: "...We have had some little change to our usual monotony. A couple of chaps rode into camp night before last dressed like Union officers, with a pass purporting to come from Gen. Rosecrans, and stating that they were inspecting officers. They had 'Havelocks' (white cap covers), which looked rather odd as none of our officers wear them nowadays. They stated that they had been robbed and wanted to borrow fifty dollars to take them to Nashville, which was a pretty big pile to go sixteen miles on horseback. Their story was so improbable that it excited suspicion, and they were arrested ... They confessed who they were. One was a Colonel and the other a Lieutenant. They were tried by Court Marshall and Gen. Rosecrans ordered them hung. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock they were taken out and hung, both on the same tree. There was no excitement. Everyone took it as unconcerned as though it was an everyday occurrence. The prisoners were very cool. They stepped up to the cart as firm as if they were going to make stump speeches. They examined the ropes and helped adjust them. White handkerchiefs were placed over their faces, but they neglected to tie their hands, which allowed them to toss and struggle a good deal. I don't suppose you would have fancied the sight, but we care but very little for such things ... with my glass I could see every move ... It was a hard fate but traitors and spies deserve it. If they had got away we might have all been killed or captured, which is of a good deal more importance...". From the description of the execution it is apparent that the two men's necks did not break, leading to a slow and agonizing death that often took as long as twenty minutes. While unskilled executioners often failed to properly adjust the rope so as to break the neck, causing instant death, it is difficult, if not possible, to believe that an official execution detail would neglect to tie the condemned men's hands, and one must conclude that this sadistic action was an intentional act. Letters describing the execution of spies are quite rare, with even passing references to such an event in a common soldier's letter are considered quite desirable. This is the most well written and vivid description of a spy's execution that we have seen, and it would probably be impossible to obtain another, even in a lifetime of collecting. This highly readable and extremely rare letter, boldly written in dark ink, is in excellent condition.

\$500 - up

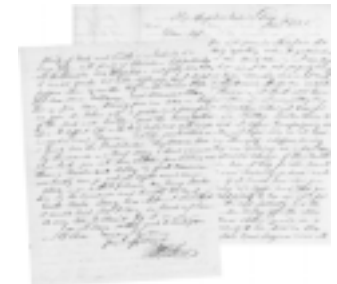


"The Rebels poured such a stream of fire into them that they were compelled to fall back"

* 86

(BATTLE OF PLATT CITY, MO) An extremely well-written, A.L.S. 4pp. 3"x 5", September 20, 1861, St. Joseph, Mo., in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens of the 16th Ill. Infantry, just returning from an expedition against the Rebels in Missouri, tells his wife of the BATTLE OF PLATT CITY, MO., which he witnessed on September. 14, 1861, in part: "...Our force consisted of the 16th Ills. 39th Ohio, and Captain Madison's Artillery, and a company of cavalry from St. Louis ... Passed through New Market & Platt City to Liberty ... at dark and just in time to meet the 3rd Iowa boys returning from the battlefield. They had got into an ambush of about 2000 Rebels 5 miles from Liberty ... the road so narrow and the brush so thick that they couldn't see 20 steps... The Rebels poured such a stream of fire into them that they were compelled to fall back, but in good order. They lost 18 killed and about sixty wounded ... principally with buck shot and rifle balls...". Apparently the Rebels were using "Buck and Ball" cartridges, of limited use in normal situations but extremely effective at close range, such as in this case where the opposing force was ambushed. Githens, being on the spot, is asked to help care for the wounded, which he describes, in part: "I assisted Dr. Cool, the Iowa surgeon. We worked till early morning, extracting balls and dressing wounds. We used the College for a hospital - stayed there two days and then were ordered to return to St. Jo. We left those who were too badly wounded to take with us at Liberty. The Union people pledged themselves that they would be taken care of. We were sorry to leave them, but such is the fate of War...". Much more,

The letter is in excellent condition, with a complete transcription. Letters from Battles fought in Missouri are extremely uncommon. There is much more detail of importance than we have described. However, the letter is accompanied by a complete transcription, and is in excellent condition. \$300 - up



PROSTITUTES AND CUTTHROATS PLY THEIR TRADE IN OCCUPIED NASHVILLE

* 87

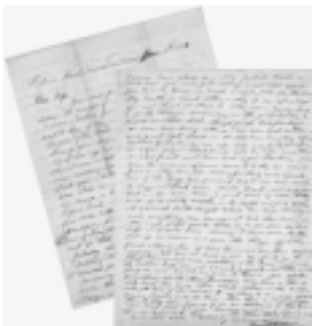
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. A. L. S. 4pp. 8" x 10", Post Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, Jan. 8, in which William H. Githens, a surgeon with the 78th Illinois and stationed in a hospital in Nashville, describes it's dark side, in part: "...Nashville is a city with plenty of churches, but no worship. All the churches are hospitals, and if they were not it would make little difference. I don't suppose there is another city in the United States that has more villainy and meanness than this. ... The city is filled with refugees, renegades, and Negroes, but the worst class, I think, are the prostitutes. They swarm here by thousands, and many a hard-earned greenback goes into their clutches, from soldiers and others. Murder and robbery is quite common. We hardly ever go out at night, and never alone. ... "One must assume that, being a physician to the troops as well as a surgeon, Githens would bear first hand witness to the consequences of fraternization with such individuals, in an era predating antibiotics. Letters describing the failures of the flesh in Civil War letters, particularly this well written, are rare and extremely desirable

\$300 - 500

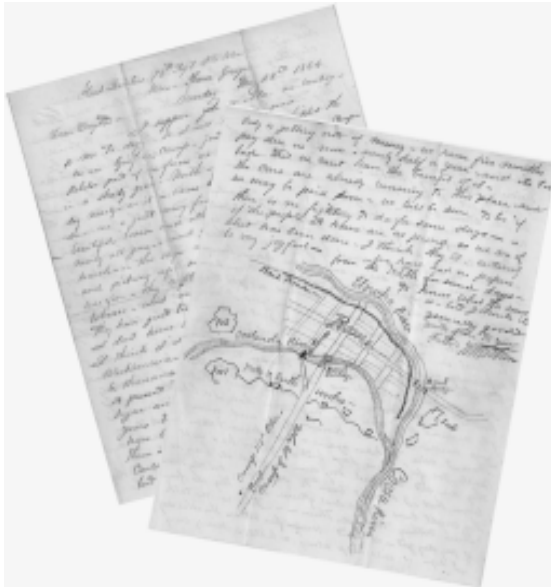
* 85

(BATTLE AT FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE, JUNE 4 AND 5, 1863) An excellently written A.L.S., four 8"x 10" pages, Roper's Knob, Franklin, Tenn., June 5 and 8, 1863, in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens, of the 78th Illinois describes a Battle at Franklin, Tenn., in part: "...Yesterday, though quite unwell, I enjoyed myself by watching through my glass our first Rebel attack. It occurred Yesterday ... Late in the afternoon they commenced pouring in one of the roads from the opposite hills. They were all cavalry ... I think about two thousand ... they scattered all around the fortifications just far enough off to keep out of the range of our guns ... General Gilbert left here a few days ago with nearly all our forces ... leaving us with only about twelve hundred fighting men. We were in rather poor trim to stand against [so] many of the butternuts ... We were ordered day before yesterday to move our camp from the plain to Roper's Knob, and I am glad of it ... as soon as they came near enough one of our big guns opened on them and they had to scatter. A portion of our cavalry went out to meet them, but they had to fall back. ... One of them killed a secesh captain, and his horse ran into our lines and was captured. They had two pieces of artillery ... and popped away awhile but our shells were too much for them, and they'd have to change position every few minutes ... The secesh took possession of the town, spreading themselves very lively, and robbed several stores ... The fighting ceased for the night ... Our signal corps had notified our forces ... nine miles away that we were threatened. They immediately dispatched a large force of cavalry, who arrived in time to pitch into one wing of the Rebs, and quite a fight occurred. ... It was quite dark when they attacked them and they couldn't tell who to shoot ... Next morning they were all gone, and it has been quiet since...". An excellent letter, all the more desirable because it is extremely well written, and because of the rarity of surgeon's letters, in excellent condition.

\$350 - up



A HIGHLY DETAILED SKETCH AND DESCRIPTION OF THE UNION ENCAMPMENT NEAR ROME, GEORGIA



* 88

[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. A.L.S. 4pp. 8"x 10" in pencil, Headquarters 78th Ills., Near Rome, Ga., May 22nd, 1864, in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens writes a long letter to his daughter, filling much of the last page with an extremely detailed, 7"x 6" drawing of the Union forts & breastworks at the strategic city of Rome, Ga. Githens's lengthy letter, written in a very descriptive style, reads, in part: "...We are lying in camp, just where we whipped the Rebels. Part of our forces are in town, but we are camped in a shady grove North of Town. We go over every day, nearly, as it is across a river (the Oostenola). There are a great many fine residences there, surrounded by beautiful roses and other flowers ...The Boys ... captured several thousand pounds of tobacco, which was distributed among the soldiers, and they have great times smoking and chewing ...The people ... thought we would murder all that couldn't get away . More would have left, but we came on them so sudden that they hadn't time to get away without leaving everything, so they hid in cellars and such. ... Our sick and wounded boys have nice hospitals, and everything comfortable as if they were nearer home. I hope we won't have to fight anymore. It is so sad to see the poor fellows laying ...with legs or arms fastened to splints or stays to keep them quiet till they heal up, which may not be for months. The rebels say they are whipped and are all willing to quit, but still they keep on fighting ... The cars are already running to this place ...If the people at home are as proud as we are of what has been done, I think they'll certainly be very joyful. ..." About two thirds of the last page are taken up by an extremely detailed map of the City of Rome and it's environs, including the surrounding rivers identified as the "Coosa", "Etowah", and "Oostenola" rivers, spanned by burnt bridges and a set of Union pontoons, a railroad running through the town, and the location of the union camps, fortifications, and earthworks. One could hardly imagine a better sketch being accomplished by a spy overlooking the Union position, and it is safe to say that this is one letter that the Confederate forces, upon capturing the Mail, would have done well to read. Considering the drawings size, clarity and attention to detail, we would easily state that this ranks among the best of illustrated letters still in private hands, of a quality nearly impossible to obtain. A true rarity, in fine condition. \$750 - up



* 89

[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. A fine 4pp. 8"x 10" A.L.S., written at "Camp in the woods near Marietta, Ga., June 20, [1864]" "in which, in order to better explain his units position to his wife, Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens of the 78th Ill. Has drawn an approximately 6"x 1 1/2" map. On the map, the position of the 78th Ill. Is drawn in relation to the towns of Marietta and Big Shanty, the rail line and wagon roads, his unit's artillery support, and Kennesaw Mountain. Recounting his experiences prior to reaching his current location, Githens writes, in part:"...We packed up and moved out ... occupying the ground and works that we had driven the rebels out of. They have had very strong works, but we have had little trouble to take them - that is, our part of the lines. I don't know how our extreme right and left have made it.[out]. Our Corps (the 14th) occupies the center. We are now near the foot of a mountain that is still held by the rebels, somewhat in this position... [here Githens draws the map referred to earlier] ...I don't think their force

is very strong on the mountain, but they throw balls among us pretty savage occasionally. Last night they sent a cannon ball just to the left of our regimentWhile we were coming here it rained the hardest that I have seen it since we have been out, and the boys were pretty generally soaked. Pine knots are plenty here, and they built big fires to dry by ... they made fine marks for the rebel sharpshooters, but they were put out in a hurry ... The cars...yesterday ... were down nearly to the end of the mountain. They thought they'd be sharp and whistled as loud as they could, and the boys cheered, while the Rebels had two cannon right in range. They let fly a couple of shots at the locomotive , and the way they came back was laughable ...I don't think they'll go down there again till the Rebs are gone. ... I don't think it will be long till we have possession of the Mountain, and then we'll be in Marietta. We got a great many prisoners yesterday. They all say that the game is up, and that the army is determined not to go any further than Atlanta, but they said that at Dalton, then at Resaca, then at Dallas ...I suppose until the leaders are killed or captured they'll keep their poor miserable dupes between them and danger. ...Our boys are ...willing to charge the hills before us and drive the rebs at the point of a bayonet, but our officers know how to save their man and at the same time win important victories. It is wonderful how easy we have taken the strongest works that they have put up. If we continue so lucky, it will be the most wonderful campaign of the war ... ". As we now know, Githens's optimism was premature, and his statements prophetic, for in exactly one week his unit, along with the rest of the Army , would indeed have to attack the mountain before them with bayo-

nets , as he said, but much to their own detriment, and with great waste of life, in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain . As is always the case with letters written by Githens, there is far more detail given than can be accurately summarized by us. This superb letter, which looks as if it just left the hand of the sender, is in fine condition. \$500 - up



* 90

[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. A.L.S. 4pp. 8"x 5" in pencil Division Hospital, 2nd. Div. 14th A.C., Banks of the Chattahoochee, Paces Ferry on the Road to Atlanta , July 21, 1864 in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens of the 78th Ill. writes his wife of the grisly and exhausting task of tending to the wounded from the Battle of Peachtree Creek. This well written letter reads, in part:"...I wrote you day before yesterday that our forces were advancing and they still continue to do so, but last night some Regiments of our divisions were ordered to take up a certain position. To do that they were exposed to pretty heavy fire, and the consequence is quite a

number killed and wounded, and quite a number taken prisoners ... I suppose our wounded [meaning those consigned to his care] will number 75 or 80. I KNOW there was enough to keep us going till the small hours of the night, and this morning ... Today it is more quiet, though they anticipate an advance of General Morgan's Brigade. I hope they will not have as tough a time as our brigade and the Third did . We have over two hundred sick and wounded on hand. ... The fighting was at very short range and the wounds are mostly very severe. The balls went crashing through arms and legs, and a great many amputations were necessary. It is terrible to see so many brave fellows lying here with stumps of arms and legs. There has been but little artillery firing today, and we hope we can make progress without such heavy losses ..." . The Battle of Peachtree Creek was the first major engagement in which Hood commanded the Confederate forces defending Atlanta . Unlike General Johnston, whom he had relieved, Hood was almost fanatically aggressive, and under his orders the Confederates conducted of series of fanatical, but ultimately futile, charges against he well entrenched men under the command of General George Thomas. Confederate losses were several times greater than that of the Union forces, and unlike the Union Army, these losses could not be replaced. Githens hopes that there would not be any more actions of this magnitude were soon to be disappointed, for the day after this letter was written, Hood would launch an even larger and more futile attack in what came to be known as the Battle of Atlanta. Surgeon's letters, especially with good medical content, are rare, and this letter is extremely well written and in fine condition. \$400 - up



TREATING UNION AND CONFEDERATE WOUNDED AFTER THE BATTLE OF KENNISAW MOUNTAIN

*** 91**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. An excellent and moving A.L.S. comprising 4 well written 8"x 10" pages, Division Hospital, 2nd. Div. 14th A. C., Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 7, 1864, : signed "Will" In which Assistant Surgeon. William H. Githens of the 78th Ill. Infantry writes his wife shortly after his participation in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain and it's aftermath, including treating both the Confederate and Union wounded. This extremely well written letter is full of detail, of which we here quote a small part: "...The Rebels evacuated their strong works the next day after I wrote to you of the hard fighting we had had. Of course there was great rejoicing and especially as the works were very formidable, but we went over and through them and into Marietta triumphant... We only stopped long enough to get dinner and the whole army went after the Rebs. We came in sight of them a few miles South of Marietta, again behind breast works. We marched up to within easy range and threw up breastworks. [We then] sent out our skirmishers, who soon drove them into their works, then opened artillery on them from different directions. They never fired a heavy gun, only musketry. ... We stopped very coolly right under their noses, and I think that's what scared them. As it was the 4th of July, our bands played 'Hail, Columbia' & etc. ... Next morning our pickets crowded on them to find them all gone, and but little trouble to drive the balance. We followed them fast till we reached here (the river). They have strong works here and may feel inclined to dispute our crossing, but there is no use. ... Atlanta ... is only 9 miles away, and the spires of the churches can be seen very plainly a short distance from here. We have had considerable skirmishing, and quite a number wounded in the 1st Brigade, Genl.. Morgan's It has been very quiet today, but within a short time firing of heavy artillery has begun on our extreme right, away in the distance - I hope well on the road to Atlanta. Our forces have positions to the river on both sides of the railroad, nearly in the shape of a horseshoe, and the Rebels are in the curve holding the bridge ... they destroyed the road some from Marietta, but it don't make any difference ... Today the cars are whistling right in the Rebels Ears ... We have got a great many prisoners. I have seen gangs of several hundred at a time ... We had a couple of them brought into the Hospital

badly wounded ... One of them said he never expected to be treated so well. He was shot through the lungs. I dressed his wounds and fixed him as well as I could, and told him I hoped he'd live to become a good Union man yet. He seemed to brighten at the idea ... The Chaplain sang and prayed with him at his request - but the poor fellow only lived a few hours. There is another here who is shot through the lungs and will die very soon. You can hardly conceive of the terrible times we have gone through within the last few weeks. Legs and arms are sacrificed every day, besides terrible wounds through different parts of the body. We sent back to Marietta nearly forty this morning ... Our boys are perfectly reckless. They crowd on and on while the rebels are in rifle pits, or behind trees and can hardly be seen at all, and yet our men drive them from day to day ... Every little while some brave fellow goes down with a shattered limb which is to cripple him for life, or else drain his life away in some lonely hospital ... ". Of necessity, there is far more good content than we could quote here, and all of it extremely well written. Letters with medical content of this nature are rare, and this one is in fine condition. \$500 - up



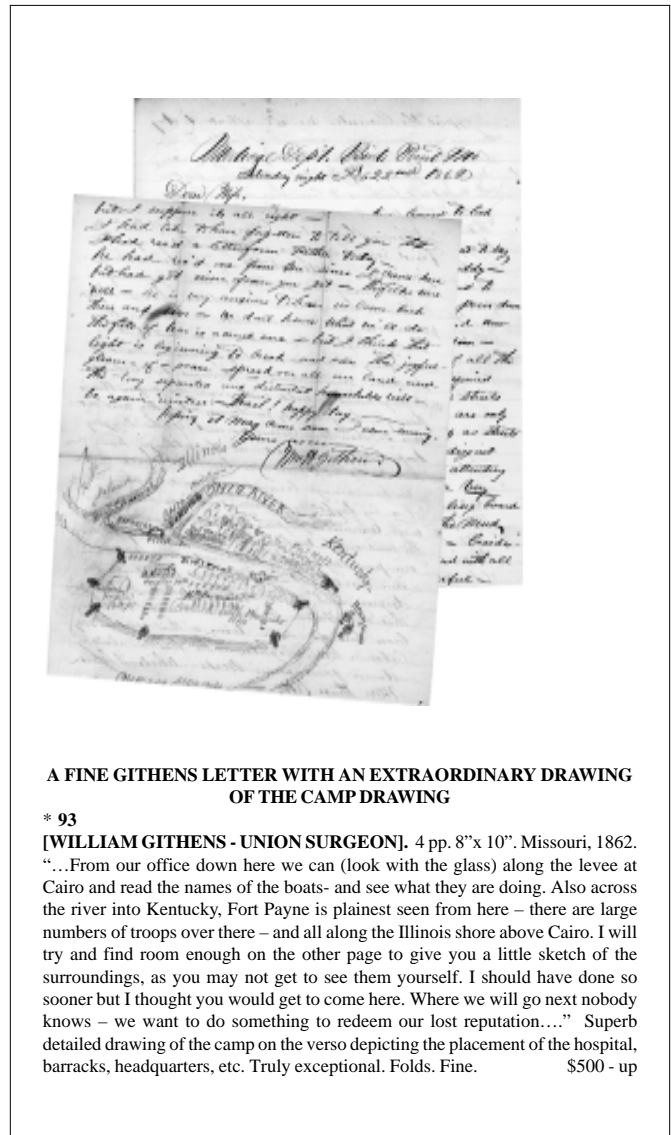
"IN SOME PLACES THEY ARE SO CLOSE THAT THEY THROW STONES AT EACH ..."

*** 92**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. A wonderfully written 4pp. 5"x 8" A. L. S. Camp near Marietta, Ga., June 29th 1864, in which Assistant Surgeon William H. Githens of the 78th Ill. writes his wife describing the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga. . This extremely well written letter , with the emphasis added by us, reads, in part: "... We had a terrible battle on Monday the 27th. Our forces charged the entire Rebel lines - and they were behind strong breastworks. Our brigade advanced rapidly up to within a few yards of the enemy, but were unable to dislodge them, so they just laid down close to the ground and dug in with their bayonets and handsto hold their ground 'till they could get picks and shovels, and now they have strong works, within a few yards. IN SOME PLACES THEY ARE SO CLOSE THAT THEY THROW STONES AT EACH OTHER. Our regiment suffered very severely. We have lost over 50 killed and

wounded ... The day was excessively hot, and the poor fellows suffered a great deal. A great many were right under the Rebel guns, and could not be got till night. It was sad to know that they must lay there and no help for them. One of our boys was killed dead in trying to get to the major of 121st Ohio, of our brigade, who was badly wounded and calling for help. They couldn't get him till night, and then he was dead. The killed and wounded of our brigade will go well over four hundred ...not so bad as Chickamauga, but the fighting was not one fourth as long ...I don't think we'll try to charge their works again. ... We got the last of the wounded dressed and sent back to Big Shanty ... where they will be taken to Chattanooga and Nashville. Dr. Moss was sent back with them, so you see I have to work alone ... There is just now a cessation of hostilities between the pickets, in order that the dead may be buried that could not be got otherwise.We had a great many men knocked down by the bursting of shells near them. The Rebels could drop shell right among them, and burst them in every direction. ... I think there were more severe

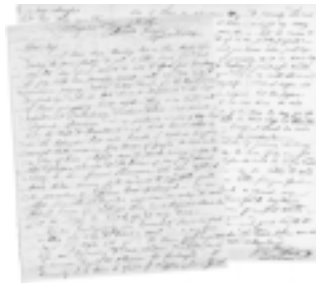
wounds than the same number at Chickamauga. A good many amputations have been performed and several men will have to be yet. We rather think we are getting the Rebels cornered so that they'll have to fall back without much more hard fighting, at least along our lines. Genl... Hooker is constantly driving them on the right, and they may give him considerable trouble, as this is about the last place that they can make a stand ... Don't be uneasy about me, I'll be well enough and come home all right ...". Githens did indeed survive the war, but he had far more combat to experience before going home. We have heard stories of how soldiers at extremely close quarters would throw stones at one another, but this is the first instance we have seen of this actually being described in a letter, let alone by someone witnessing it. Even completely disregarding this unique reference, Battle letters of this highly descriptive, well written quality, and in such fine condition, are rapidly disappearing from the market.

\$500 - up



A FINE GITHENS LETTER WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING OF THE CAMP DRAWING

*** 93**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 4 pp. 8"x 10". Missouri, 1862. "...From our office down here we can (look with the glass) along the levee at Cairo and read the names of the boats- and see what they are doing. Also across the river into Kentucky, Fort Payne is plainest seen from here - there are large numbers of troops over there - and all along the Illinois shore above Cairo. I will try and find room enough on the other page to give you a little sketch of the surroundings, as you may not get to see them yourself. I should have done so sooner but I thought you would get to come here. Where we will go next nobody knows - we want to do something to redeem our lost reputation..." Superb detailed drawing of the camp on the verso depicting the placement of the hospital, barracks, headquarters, etc. Truly exceptional. Folds. Fine. \$500 - up



*** 94**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 3pp. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Georgia, 1864. "...it is probable some of our troops will be sent to Huntsville - I just don't know what is in the wind - but all kinds of rumors are going except bad ones - Gov. Brown of Georgia is here under a flag of truce - report says to make arrangements to have Georgia returned to the Union..." Fine. \$125 - up



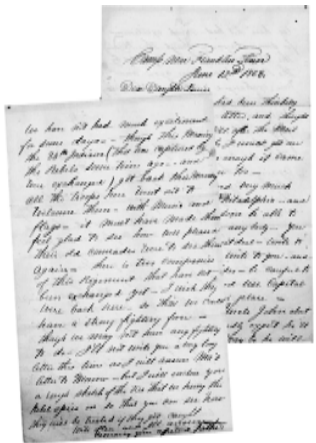
*** 96**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 3 pp. 7 3/4" x 10". Tennessee, 1863. "...rode over a portion of the Battle ground, but little remains now to show where the terrible work of destruction went on except a rough mound of earth occasionally - where a group of poor fellows are hastily covered and the scarred trees where the musket [] cannot have failed of their living mark and lodged in the trees, sometimes cutting them almost down. Most of the balls are chopped out where they are within reach - I suppose for keepsakes. I only brought away a small fragment of a shell - although there were a good many things that I would prize if I had them at home..." \$125- up



*** 98**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 4 pp. 8" x 10". Georgia, 1864. "...General Sherman has forbidden any more rations being issued to citizens - if that order is enforced thousands of people will have to leave or starve..... we hope to elect Lincoln again and then the rebs know their cause is gone - they think now if a copperhead candidate is elected in the north he will favor them in some way..." Fine. \$125 - up



*** 101**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 4 pp. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Tennessee, 1863. "...it is a fine thing that the Army is so far south - in the condition that some of the boys are in they would freeze any further North - a great many are nearly barefoot some of them quite - blankets and overcoats are very scarce and until now no prospect to get them supplies are coming in..." Fine. \$125 - up



GITHENS DETAILS THE RETURN OF SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM A PRISONER EXCHANGE

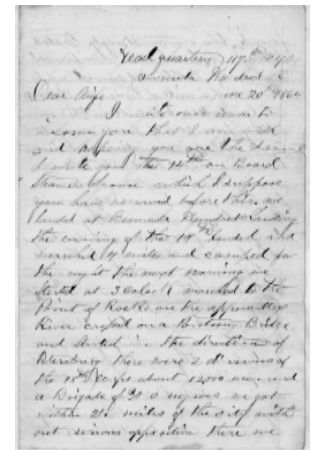
"...I will enclose you a rough sketch of the tree that we hunded the Rebel Spies on so that you can see how the will be treated if they get caught"

*** 95**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 2 pp. 5" x 8". Pennsylvania, 1863. To his daughter Louise "...We have not had much excitement for some days - though this morning the 85th Indiana (that was captured by the Rebels sometime ago - and were exchanged) got back this morning all the troops here went out to welcome them - with music and flags - it must have made them feel glad to see how well pleased their old comrades were to see them again..." Signed, "Father." \$150 - up



*** 97**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 4 pp. 8" x 10". Georgia, 1864. "...we had one of our very best boys killed in going out to try and get away a wounded Major...I felt very sorry for one poor fellow at Resaca - his brother had stopped to rest for a minute while his regiment moved on - a cannon ball came along and cut him nearly in two - he was a perfect mangled mass - his brother found him - and brought him to where we were at work - he got some help after a while and with the aid of an old shovel - he managed to scoop out a kind of grave..." Fine. \$125 - up

*** 99**
[WILLIAM GITHENS - UNION SURGEON]. 4 pp. 8 1/4" x 10 1/4". Tennessee, 1863. "...there are still Deaths everyday - of these who were wounded at that fight - poor fellows to linger along - and suffer so much and then to be left in an unknown grave so far from home - with no kind friend to shed a tear for them and but few to know where they lie and they to soon forget -. Brave Boys are they to come at their country's call - and yet - and yet - we cannot forget that many brave Boys may fall ... You cannot imagine the suffering there is or will be here this winter among the people - they have nothing left to live on and are to proud or lazy to work - and nothing but starvation or leaving the county is left to them a great many are following the camps and hospitals - work a little to get meat and crackers to keep from starving" \$175 - up

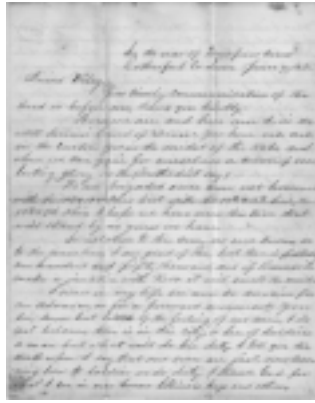


A SOLDIER NEAR OF PETERSBURG REPORTS: "I THINK RICHMOND WILL BE OURS VERY SOON. GRANT HOLDS ALL THE RAILROADS LEADING SOUTH FROM PETERSBURG. LEE HAS GOTTEN BACK...THE LAST MOVE OF GRANT'S ARMY IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES OF THE WAR."

*** 102**
(CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER). ALS. 4PP. 8" x 10". Bermuda Hundred [Virginia]. June 20th, 1864. A Civil War soldier's letter signed "Linus R. Clark" to his wife. He describes the initial assaults on Petersburg in an attempt to end the war: "... We landed at Bermuda Hundred Landing the evening of the 14th landed and

marched 4 miles and camped for the night. The next morning we started at 3 o'clock marched to the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox River crossed on a Pontoon Bridge and started in the direction of Petersburg. There were two divisions of the 18th corps about 12,000 men and a Brigade of 300 Negroes. We got within 2 1/2 miles of the city without serious opposition. There we found the army strongly posted behind their works. We formed a line of Battle and moved up to about 1/4 mile of their works where we laid till 6 o'clock in the evening waiting for a part of Grants [sic] army to come up to our assistance. At that time we heard that the 2nd corps was within 4 miles of us and the order was immediately given to storm the works as delay was dangerous, for we could see large reinforcements coming to the aid of the enemy and they were within 2 miles of them. When the order to charge was given, the movement was so bold and unexpected that it took the enemy entirely by surprise and before they could get themselves in position, we were upon them. And when their line was once again broken they broke and ran the best they knew how. The first works was a 5-gun battery and ours was the first Regiment in, and in half an hour our forces had taken their entire line of 2 or 3 miles in length and the strongest position I have ever seen. It is a range of hills circling around the south side of Petersburg about 2 miles from the city. The next morning a large part of Lees [sic] army were in the city and attacked some parts of our line but it was too strong for him and our artillery kept up a constant fire on his troops. We staid [sic] there till the evening of the 17th when we came too present Position where we arrived yesterday. We are near where we were 4 weeks ago in a very good place 1/2 mile from the James River on a high Plain...I think Richmond will be ours very soon. Grant holds all the Rail Roads leading south from Petersburg. Lee has fallen back to the north side of the stream. Neither [sic] army occupies the city now but we can occupy it any time we wish. The last move of Grants army is one of the greatest successes of the war..." In June 1864, Grant was near the heavily fortified Richmond. In an attempt to break through Lee's lines, he ordered the bloody assault at Cold Harbor on June 3. Nearly 7,000 Federal troops were killed or wounded in fifteen minutes, and Grant later said it was the only action he regretted. For Lee, it was the last all-out victory of the war. Grant regrouped his troops and stealthily moved them from Cold Harbor south to cross the James River near Petersburg. Grant wanted to capture Petersburg and its vital rail lines. On June 14, Grant's troops began crossing the James River at Bermuda Hundred, then attacked Petersburg on June 15 for three days. When Grant saw that he could not capture the city outright, he decided to siege the town; Petersburg would hold out until April 2, 1865. The author of this letter would later lose a leg while fighting at Petersburg. The letter is in fine condition despite a few minor holes that affect nothing and minor wear at the folds. An exceptional letter.

\$750 - up



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

* 103

(CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER). ALS. 4pp. 7 1/4" x 9 3/4". In the rear of Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co. Tenn. June 7, 63. A Civil War soldier's letter signed "C. K. Brown" to Wiley. Brown cleverly makes puns on many of the Union generals' names and incorrectly predicts that Vicksburg will fall quickly: "...here am I, in the well known land of 'Dixie, yes we are in the center, yes in the midst of the Rebs...there is probably one hundred and fifty thousand [soldiers], and if Burnside's makes a junction with Rosa it will swell the numbers. I never in my life see men so anxious for an advance...I do not believe there is in this city, or sea of soldiers, a man but what will do his duty. I tell you the truth when I say that our men are just now learning how to soldier or do duty. I thank God for what I see in our brave Illinois boys and others. What I mean by this is their courage, their daring, and the hardships they at times undergo...They begin to love soldiering and take the utmost delight in doing their duty and doing it right. There is comparatively but little fault found by our boys with this Uncle Samuel. They begin to love soldiering and take the utmost delight in doing their duty and doing it right. I do believe if you place a treasury at Chattanooga for our Officers, and a lake of lager beer for our German soldiers, and give them the order to make a dash on the city, they would take it with the combined forces of the Southern Confederacy and England...I take double the delight in measuring powder & shot to any butternut that dare show his head above the crest of a hill or over the breast-work or embankments...we have the intellect and the country at heart, they [Copperheads] are void of the former, and care only to see this our glorious Union dissolved...Vicksburg no doubt by this time is ours. I do not think they will claim all the Banks the Government has given the boys a Grant to fight and rest assured they are all right. If they come into our quarters, they will get their sides burned, We are in Negleys division Thomases corps

and all if well if Negley don't get Negleygent...". This clever letter shows the esprit de corps. Brown was incorrect about the fall of Vicksburg; it did not occur until July 4, 1863. The paper is in fine condition and the ink is dark. \$500 - up

CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER * 104

(CIVIL WAR SOLDIER'S LETTER). ALS. 4 pages. 5" x 8". Jeffersonville, Ind. Sept. 19th, 1862. A Civil War soldier's letter signed "T.W. Cuppy" to a doctor. Cuppy describes the preparations he is going through for battle in Kentucky: "*First went into camp two miles below Jeff'ville [sic] where we remained one week - then were ordered here, to join three Indiana regt's that were already here...Last night we lay down to repose as usual - at 3 o'clock this morn the camp was suddenly aroused by the order to prepare to march immediately - at 8 o'clock the Brigade had started on its way to the old Ky. The men were all furnished five days rations, & forty rounds of ammunition. I went with them to the ferry and saw them land on Louisville wharf, & then returned to the old camp to take care of the sick, and of the medical stores. I can not of course say where our reg't has gone, nor what may be its destiny - but it is stated here this eve that it is now five or six miles back of Louisville. Before this reaches you, in all probability you will have heard of the great events in this region. A large number of steamers have passed down this P.M. loaded with troops - from Cincinnati I suppose - for Louisville...The tents were all left here standing and a guard to take care of them...*". Cuppy was correct in predicting that there would be "great events in the region". On September 25, 1862, General Don Carlos Buell's troops arrived in Louisville, beating Braxton Bragg there. There were minor skirmishes in the area as a result of the two armies being so close to each other. By October 2, Buell, having finished using Louisville as a base of operations, pushed out into the Kentucky countryside. The letter is in fine condition overall.

\$200 - up

THE SOLDIER NOBODY WANTED * 106

An amusing [former] Union soldier's letter, 2pp. 8"x 10", Corunna, Mi., Sept. 1, 1862, in which G. H. Weeden writes his brother, in part: "...Having finished my military career take this opportunity to inform you ...that I am a citizen again. I enlisted in Capt. Carlon's Company, 23 Regt. Mich. Infantry ...I got to camp Wednesday and remained until Friday, 2 O' clock P.M. . I liked camp life first rate. Everything went well until I came before the medical authorities. They said the Regt. Would be better off without me, and gave me a certificate stating that I was physically unable to perform the duties of a soldier. I took it as a kind of an insult and left them to their own destruction ... Well, you see your fears of my going to war are groundless ... I wish this rebellion could be crushed soon. I had made up my mind to help do it, if three years would accomplish it, but I was discharged without my consent ...". Considering the need for able bodied men at the time, one shudders to think what could have been wrong with this soldier that he was so summarily dismissed. Whatever the reason for his being rejected, it is certain that many of those excepted into the service came to envy the position of Mr. Weeden. An unusual letter, in fine condition. \$75 - up

A UNION LETTER DISCUSSING THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND

* 107

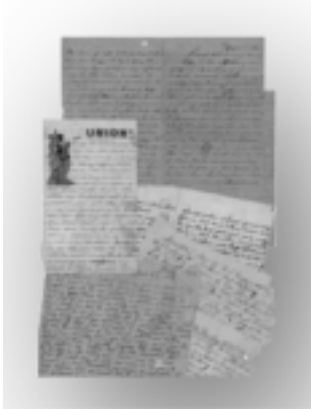
(CIVIL WAR). Bedford, April 30, 1865. 6 page letter reciting news accounts of the fall of Richmond. "The New of the Evacuation of Richmond has been received here today and has caused great demonstrations of joy throughout the city, and in fact, throughout the United States, I will not go into details of the evacuation, and the occupation of it by our troops...he Chief topic of conversation today has been the recent achievement of our armies at the Capitol of the Confederacy and the 5'oclock edition of the Standard, this evening says "President Lincoln is in Richmond, and now occupies the late resident of Jefferson Davis". The ink is a touch light in places. \$75 - up

UNION CORPORAL IN THE 6TH N.Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY GIVES BIRTH IN THE TRENCHES AT PETERSBURG

* 105

A highly unusual (to say the least) A. L. S. 6pp. 5"x 8", Camp on James Farm, Va., Mar. 6, 1865, in which Dow Webster of the 1st New York Engineers describes an incredible event around the defenses of Petersburg, in part: "...one of the corporals of the 6th Heavy Artillery came in last night to have a baby and had it. His husband is with him. They have been in the service three years and enlisted as veterans. We also hear that the regiment gave the corporal \$1000 as a donation . I do not know whether to believe it or not. ... ". At the time this letter was written, the only heavy artillery unit in the vicinity that matched this description was the 6th New York, a veteran unit. In the Civil War, Physical exams were often very cursory, and the book, "The Civil War Book of Lists" names 16 instances in the Union Army, and Eight in the Confederate, of women disguising themselves as men and enlisting, in several cases in order to follow their husbands or fiancés into battle. However, this is the only incidence we can find of one of these disguised women actually giving birth in the field! Perhaps her friends in the regiment thought the corporal was just going too heavy on the beer ! A possibly unique letter, in fine condition. \$ 750 -1000

A SUPERB GROUPING OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S LETTERS CORRESPONDENCES OF CAPTAIN T.S. HUBBARD, 34TH MS. INFANTRY



* 108

A small, but nonetheless superb, grouping of Confederate soldier's letters, consisting of 6 letters, totaling 24 pages in length written between 1862 and 1864 by Captain T.S. Hubbard of the 34th Mississippi, also known as the 37th Mississippi infantry, accompanied by an extremely descriptive and detailed 8" x 10" furlough issued to him in 1862. All of the letters are multipaged and full of content, including excellent accounts of the Battles of Perryville and Chickamauga. The superbly descriptive letters read, in small part: "...Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1862 ... We have marched over 600 miles since we left Chattanooga ... we have lost 6000 of our best men during the march, a loss that will be felt by the Confederacy for days to come ... the ladies in some portions of Tenn. seemed kind enough to us, but in East Tenn. ... the men would take to the woods and the women would run upstairs and peep through the cracks. The Kentuckians were more impudent as a

general thing. They did not say much, but their actions said too plain to be misunderstood. ... Some did not seem to know that the War had been declared ... In the meantime we had a little fight which General Bragg said was the hottest we ever saw. Our division was in the hottest burst of the Battle and the casualties in our regiment will speak for it. We lost 143 killed and wounded, nearly half our men were carried off the field. I had 31 in my company when I went into the fight, 15 off whom were killed and wounded. ... They did not hurt me but they shot one of my shoes off of my foot. They also shot a hole through my pants, grazing the hide just slightly. I don't see how they missed any of us for the air was full of bullets. I never left the battle field until I got the last one of my killed and wounded carried off ... the Yanks reinforced the next morning and General Bragg thought it best to be traveling so we rolled off. I got all of my wounded taken to the hospital but all that were seriously were taken prisoners, but we left them in the hands of good doctors so I think they will be well cared for." On October 3, 1863, Hubbard writes home about the battle of Chickamauga, and while the letter is missing its last page, its description of the battle is more than adequate, writing in part: "...The victory was completely ours. Notwithstanding the fighting was desperate. The Yankees fought manfully for three days. They built breastworks of logs, rocks, and even went so far as to pile up their knapsacks to protect them ... our brave soldiers pressed on with undeterred courage until the cowardly Yanks gave way, and then it was who could get to Chattanooga first. They fell back to that point in disorder and the worst of confusion and had it been by daylight so the forces could have pursued, Rosecrans would be today on the other side of the river with his Army badly crippled ... in trying to hold the breastworks they brought up column after column, and they had been mowed down by our men till the Yanks lay dead in heaps ... These breastworks taken fire from that the woods was soon in flames. You can have some idea of the consequences. I can not account for the reason why there was not more men killed ... unless the timber saved them. The Battle was fought in the woods and undergrowth tolerably thick, and it seems that there had been one solid shock of lightning [it would] turn the whole into atoms ... I do not think General Bragg will try to storm them soon. They have fortified every little elevation so their valleys command the valley for about three miles around ... On Nov 3, 1863, he writes his wife from Missionary Ridge, in part ... We are just laying in front of the whole Yankee Army. I can see what looks like a hundred thousand tents, in fact I can see the whole army ... We have

no Colonel yet. Major Pegram wants his chance, and they tried to get me before the bout a few days after I got back out, so I moved to the next in ranks. He failed and me and Pegram will have a new hiring when Pegram gets well ... While on Furlough in 1862, Captain Hubbard writes a Draft to inform his brother and sister of the death of a loved one, likely a brother or close relative from the wording of the letter, during the Seven Days battles, reading, in part: "...McClains Store, Tippah County, Miss., June 1862 ... We had the sad news to come to us last Sunday that John Henry had fallen at the Battle, that he as wounded on the 31st of May [Seven Pines] in the Battle near Richmond, Va. And died the next day ... It was sad news for us for we thought we had trouble as much as was able to bare before, but we must try to submit to our fate as much as we can ... From Camp Cobb, Atlanta Georgia, undated but obviously in June or July of 1864 because of where the letter was written, Hubbard writes his wife, who is now behind the enemy lines, a letter full of the determined desperation so typical of the "Last ditch" letters written by Confederate soldiers of the time, reading, in part: "...Things look pretty gloomy at this time and were it not for the cause for which we fight I would say that we had pretty well gave up ... it is a life and death struggle with us. If whipped surely subjugation and everlasting ruin is in store for us ... I am in favor of cutting and slashing it out ... I am determined to be one among the last to lay down my arms ... It is time for every man to put his shoulder to the wheel, if he fails he is only a fit subject for the slavery that awaits them ... Finally, there is a lengthy 8" x 10" pass for Hubbard to go home on Furlough. Issued in June of 1862, the Furlough provides the most detailed description of a soldier we have ever seen on a furlough, including a detailed description of his physical description, service history, and former occupation [school-teacher], as well as the notice that if he did not return within the specified time he would be tried for desertion. The detailed nature of this description would lead one to conclude that desertion must have reached epidemic proportions at this time, and that the detailed information was required to insure that furloughs were neither stolen or forged. This fine grouping comes with a picture from a local paper showing the units reunion in 1904, as well as a modern history of the unit. As is often the case in Confederate letters, there are some condition flaws, such as spotting, minor mouse chews at the margins, and clean fold splits repaired with archival tape, but none which detract from the legibility of the letters or obscure the contacts to any significant degree. In any event, Confederate letter this well written and with Battle content are becoming very difficult to find. Though unnecessary, the group comes with complete transcriptions of each letter, and is in good to very good condition.

\$2500 - up

CONFEDERATE LADY WRITES OF UNION DEPREDATIONS IN THE SHANANDOAH VALLEY

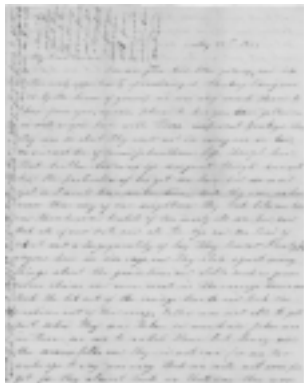
* 109

An interesting Confederate civilian's letter, 4pp. 8" x 10", May 25, 1862, in which "Ann", identified by another letter from the correspondence as Ann Ott, writes to her cousin concerning the excesses of the Union soldiers passing through the region, including the 12th Indiana, in part: "...Well they done us bad, worse than any of our neighbors ... They loaded thirty four wagons here in six days, and they stole a great many things about the grain house and stable such as gears, collars, chains, and ... took the bit out of the carriage buckle and took the cushions out of the carriage ... two weeks ago today was a day that we will not soon forget, for they almost took us that day. Ther[e] was at least one hundred here that

day, large number of cavalry and eleven wagons and they was the hungry [hungriest] set of hounds I ever saw. They ate everything they could get, got in the cellar and drank all the milk, and searched all the out-houses, but we kept up with them ... father was quite sick. He is some better after those scamps have left ... There was a regiment of Indianians Camped at Plains Mills ... They came here frequently for provisions ... Some was acquainted with Mr. Chinaweth ... he had two sons in the Army, one was killed and the other one[s] time had expired ... Oh it is dreadful to think of these times, our friends fighting against each other ... I do not know when he was killed ... I expect it was at Greenbrier River for the 12th Indian Regiment suffered severely there ... One of our neighbors was buried last Friday, was killed near Edinburg by the Yankee's Picket ... I dread them more than I did before, but trust to Providence for protection ... There was five of us down at one time with

that dreadful fever, four of the blacks and myself. A very fine boy and girl died and the other two are well. The Yankeys tried hard to get them away though they would not go. Nearly all of Williamson's and Strayers and Rice's [slaves] have gone. Dr. Rice did not have very many ... Gener[al] banks had his house for headquarters ... We have had a good many of the Haney and Hampshire refugees with us lately ... All we hear is distress ...". Much more content, with complete transcription. It is worth noting that this intrepid Confederate woman probably had more face to face encounters with Union soldiers than most men in the Confederate army. This letter, written fairly early in the war before the Shenandoah was subjected to almost complete devastation by Sheridan, vividly illustrates the fact that for the Confederate civilian population, the term "Home Front" meant precisely that. The letter is clearly and well written, and is in fine condition.

\$400 - up



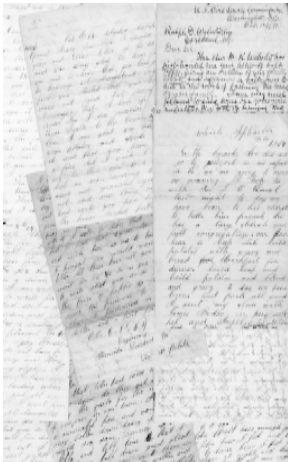
CAVALRYMAN OF THE 5TH PENNSYLVANIA DESCRIBES THE BATTLE OF REAMS STATION



* 110

A fine ink ALS, 3 5"x 8" pages, Army of the James, Dec. 29th, 1864, written by Theodore Tomlinson of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, also known as the "Cameron Dragoons". After lamenting the death of one of his fellow cavalrymen, evidently composing a poem in his honor, Tomlinson recalls his own close brush with death at the Battle of Ream's Station, Va., on June 29, 1864. Though his letter is generally well written, Tomlinson seems to have had a distinct inversion to using periods to end sentences, which we have corrected in order to make the reading easier. This excellent letter reads, in part: "...I am thankful to kind providence for my safety. So far I have been in several engagements this summer and have got safe through them all. I came very near taking a tramp to Richmond one time last Summer ... The enemy was in strong force near Ream's Station and disputed our passage. Pretty soon a brisk fight took place. The enemy was too strong for us and we were forced to give way. The rebs commenced pouring the musketry into us from all sides, and a regular stampede took place, every fellow for himself, and the Devil or Jeff Davis for the hindmost. I lost my horse, he being shot. I was forced to take it on foot. I made a break for the woods not knowing in which direction I was going and the rebs close after me. There was a creek in front of me, and the rebs thought they had me sure, but as it happened there was a tree fell across the stream, and I crossed on that. The rebs then fired at me but missed me. The way I cut dirt was not slow. I laid in the swamp all knight inside of the enemies lines. The next day I made our own lines, tired sore and sleepy ...". The official record indicates that many of Tomlinson's fellow cavalrymen in the 5th Penn. Were not so fortunate as he, with many of them being taken prisoner at Ream's Station. Tomlinson's luck evidently served him well, as he survived the war unscathed. Moderate soiling, otherwise very good. \$300 - up

1ST NEW YORK ENGINEERS CORRESPONDENCE



1864, Camp near Fort Brady ... Ma was surprised to hear that I was lead into battle so quick and she guessed I did not find it so easy as expected. My branch of the service is hard enough....You wanted I should be sure to vote for old Abe. I have done so, at least have sent my ballots ... Little Mack does not take very well in the army, especially with the old soldiers. Some that were Democrats, when they heard the Rebs cheer for Little Mac [McClellan] swore they would not go that and that they will vote for Old Abe ... Morell Talmage has sent his vote for Old Abe. He says he never voted for anybody that was not on the Democrat ticket before he came out with us...". In 1864, many states took the unprecedented step of allowing the soldiers to vote from the field by casting their votes by absentee ballot. Lincoln got the overwhelming majority of the soldier's votes, without which it is generally believed that he would have lost the 1864 election. Continuing with the correspondence, on Dec. 2, 1864, Webster writes: "...There is considerable firing along the line today. It commenced up Petersburg way and has extended down here. What it will amount to I cannot tell. ... " Addressing his young daughter, he adds "...There is a little boys living right close by me. I went in their house last Sunday. They came right up to me. I showed them your picture, they thought it nice. Their Pa is in the Rebel army, their Ma is afraid they will get to fighting here and she and her little boys will get hurt. Last Summer there was shell thrown all around the farm and one piece struck thehouse. I am glad my little girl does not live so near the army. There is a guard over the house to keep the soldiers from stealing ... or doing any damage...". Again addressing his wife, he writes: "... Give Brother Morris [probably a preacher] \$5 and tell him to give modern Democracy its just due ... I pity the man that will not hear a preacher preach and pray for the prosperity of the government in such a time as this, and [also for] the downfall of Copperheadism in the North ... Such men ... go against the administration, and will give their vote to ... Pendleton, that boasts that he never raised a man nor a dollar in money to carry on this war against the rebs. Such [persons] are Copperheads, and play into the hands of the Rebs, and will be marked as such for years to come. Woe, Woe to such. ... I have been down to the Crow's Nest battery in sight of the canal, and saw the farther end blown out. It is thought to be a success. The Captain in charge of the work said that he put in the mine 12000 lbs. Of powder. It did not make as much noise as I thought it would[Here Webster is incorrect. General Butler had cut a large canal in an attempt to get around a bend in the James River at Dutch Gap. On January 1, the final explosion occurred, but the earth merely came down in exactly its former position, and the project had to be abandoned]. Continuing with the letters we read: "... Jan. 15, 1865...There has been flags of truce up for 3 days back on the line... and in Richmond on many of the houses ... The Confederate Congress has appointed a delegate from each state in the Confederacy to attend or confer with Commissioners of the U.S., to treat on some terms of peace ...Feb. 17, 1865 ... The Johnnies are deserting pretty fast now, 14 went past here yesterday ... and 51 today ...Our boys are all courage ...They have been fighting down at the South side of Petersburg ... Feb. 27, 1865 ...I begin to dread the summer campaign ... It is rumoredthat Lee is about evacuating Richmond and Petersburg. If he does it will take a little longer to whip him. We are in hopes he will stay where he is 'till Sherman can come up on the other side, and then we expect a few months will tell the story ...". On his letter of Jan. 21, 1865, Webster describes a singular incident at Fort Brady and in the surrounding River, in part: "...The Rebs broke through the obstructions across the river and scared our army pretty bad. They dislodged 2 one hundred pound guns ...and two of our engineers were killed ... One of our shells struck a dispatch boat of the Rebs and blew it up. One of the men was seen to go up in the air fifty feet. The pieces of men came floating down the river..." Apparently the separation was beginning to put some strain on Webster's relations to his wife. In one letter he tells his wife that he misses the company of women without specifically mentioning her, to which she predictably responds: "... I am sorry that you suffer so much for women. I thought that there was plenty of wenches down there to show their teeth and the white of their eyes, but it may do you good to live without the society of women for one year ..." Apparently his wife had informed Webster that she missed men just as he did women, and that she found it difficult to remain celibate, for in a letter written to her over the text of one of her own letters, Webster writes: "...If you will wait a little while I will tend to your nightly wants. If you cannot wait I do not know as I can be blamed ...". Interestingly enough, this letter is the only one of Webster's that has not been transcribed. Obviously, there is more of interest in this correspondence than we could write. Engineer's comprised only a tiny fraction of the Union Army, and Engineer's correspondences are predictably very scarce. This grouping is in very good to fine condition. \$1500 - 2000

* 111

An unusual correspondence of 19 letters written by Dow M. Webster of the 1st . N.Y., as well as two long letters to him by his wife, dating between September of 1864 and July of 1865. Except for postscripts, Dow's letters are all written in ink, with all but three being four pages long, and several eight pages or more. All of Webster's letters but one are transcribed, and many of the transcriptions have additional explanatory notes added by the transcriber. All but two of Dow's Letters were written during the siege of Petersburg, where the work of skilled engineers was at a premium. Though some of his words are spelled phonetically, Webster's letters are very easy to read, especially with the enclosed transcripts . To make writing excerpts from them easier, we quote them here with the phonetic spelling corrected., they read, in part: "... October 22,

A SUPERB CORRESPONDENCE OF PRIVATE EDMUND C. WELLS



*112

[EDMUND C. WELLS] An interesting group of forty eight letters, written from January of 1864 to June of 1865 by Private Edmund C. Wells, 3rd PA Heavy Artillery. Almost all of the letters are multipaged and come with original envelopes, though on these an earlier relative has written their opinions about the contents contained within. Many of the letters contain excellent content, of which we can only offer a small sample, as follows: "...Jan. 22, 1864 ...I rode last night with a soldier who was shot fair in the forehead above the eyebrows, the ball coming out of his mouth ... he is a well man except one eye ... August 28, 1864 ... the enemy were in our immediate front until Friday night, we could see the Rebel Skirmish lines ... Our division was sent out to feel of the Rebs. We took near 200 prisoners and killed I don't know how many. I went out with the ambulances and saw our dead and wounded brought in ... August 25 ...We are about 5 miles from the Ferry. Skirmishing is going on all along the lines, some of the time quite lively ...last night ... saw several hundred shots fired ...I ... saw some 30 citizens loaded into the cars to be run off on the charge of bushwhacking. We have a regiment of Zoaves. They are queer looking customers, with their scarlet frock fastened at the knee, tight leggings, a blue coat trimmed with red and a small red skullcap ...affording no protection to the face. They are called good soldiers ... Cedar Creek, Oct. 21, 1864 ...You will probably have heard of another big fight in this valley of defeat ... as I lay in our tent I heard picket firing which was soon succeeded by heavy volleys, and soon the roar of the artillery was added. For my part I had no idea that we would be driven out of our works ... at daylight ... a line was drawn up about 30 rods in our rear at the edge of the woods ... They [the Confederates] were already inside our works and had gone through the camp of the 1st Div. ... We bore to the left and crossed the pike ... Before we started there had been a perfect stream of men rushing past for the rear, without any order or regularity whatever. It looked to a novice like me as though the whole army had broke ... we saw a major of the 1st Div. Trying to rally some of the stragglers. Near there

we saw Col. Thoburn commander of the 1st division apparently acting in concert with the Major ... the colonel was shot by a man in our uniform ... Reb cav made a dash into our train ...it was not until a few miles from W[inchester] that the stream of stragglers was stopped, and then blows were freely used to make the men go back. Our Army was driven back about 2 miles and lost 13 pieces of artillery ... Gen. Sheridan ...made good time to Camp ... About 3 o'clock he broke the rebel lines and from that time until the last night the cavalry pursued them. I went this morning over to headquarters and took a look at the trophies ... Our band came in from the front this morning, the band playing 'Rally Round the Flag, Boys' ... I suppose the men in the graves which were so numerous were not disturbed by the exultant strains, but slept on equally well whether friend or foe..." Nov. 7, 1864 ...Lt. Col. Coats, Commander of this brigade, is a large souled and large bodied man ...He got a pair of new boots and wore them mismatched 3 days before he discovered his mistake ... I should not think by your cautions to me that you thought me much of a coward. For my part I don't know whether I am or not ... I cannot say that I like to see men torn and mangled in every conceivable way, but I do feel a strong inclination to look at them when I am where they are...Nov. 24, 1864, Moseby's men are very active and daring now. They captured two teams inside of our lines this week ...Feb. 5, 1865 ... The news that the President has gone to meet the rebel peace commissioners has just been received here and creates quite a stir. I suppose those who are liable to be drafted would be glad enough to see the war close, but there are some on the list that I would like to see serve at least one year ...March 27, 1865 ... Saturday ... the enemy attacked the 9th corps at their usual hour before daylight and were partially successful, but were soon driven back, and there was more or less fighting until dark ...Our men repulsed the enemy and advanced our lines some distance, but did not take any of their main works ...I have not heard how many we lost in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss must have been much greater than ours, as they were the attacking party. We used much more Artillery than they did ... March 31, 1865 ... This morning a fight commenced in our front so near that we could plainly hear the shouts of the soldiers. The battle is still raging ... It is a long line to hold and if the enemy don't succeed in breaking it saltpeter won't save them ... I have seen quite a number of the black troops ... I heard a black band night before last. They played very well, but how they can blow a soprano horn with such lips as they carry is a mystery to me ...". Much more, all in very good condition. \$3,500 - up



AN INTERESTING LEGAL CASE IN WHICH CREDITORS OF THE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE PRINTERS KEATING AND BALL SEEK PAYMENT FOLLOWING THE FALL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

* 113
[CONFEDERATE PRINTING - KEATING & BALL]. An interesting group of letters all surrounding creditors attempts at collecting money due from Keating and Ball following the Confederacy's fall and their flight from Richmond.

Ball writes to Capt. James L. Beard on Sept 4, 1865; "Your letter of 10th Aug. reached here during my absence from this place or it should have been answered sooner. The very warm weather & the condition of my wife's health has prevented my return to Columbia before this."

"In regard to the money left in my hands belonging to Mr. Millen, I am sorry to say it went up with our money after leaving Columbia. I never had an opportunity to make a safe investment in anything. All the work we did for the Treasury Sept 8 for 5 1/2 months & all we did for PO Sept 8th was lost to us. I promised to put the money in the same investment I put our own, but as no opportunity presented itself I could not do so. I am very sorry indeed it turned out as it did but no mortal could foresee what happened. So far as you are concerned I would like to aid you, but at this moment I have no money & can't sell anything to get it but when I do it will afford me pleasure to aid you. I am on the lookout and so soon as I see a place that will board and cloth your son I will telegraph to you so as not to loose time. A good many parties will begin business here this fall. The Burnt District is being rapidly rebuilt and will soon be filled up...Yrs truly, T. A. Ball."

A letter written by Ball to a Capt. James L. Beard on Sept 10, 1865 states "As we are closing up our books I herewith hand you \$10,560 due Mr. W. Millen. I was so unfortunate as to loose (sic) all my Confederate Money and did not as I expected when I left you in Columbia, invest any money and therefore could not use Mr. Millens. I think it best to send it to you as his agent. I am sorry for his loss, but it can't be help now. T. H. Ball"

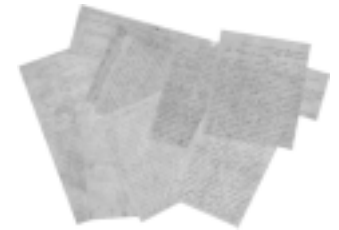
Keating writes a letter to Beard on May 15, 1866 "Absence from business prevented me from receiving or answering yours of 2nd inst. Until today. Your claim on the part of Mr. Millen rather surprises me, as you are so well aware of the fact, that I never had any transaction with you on that Gent's. Part.

The Business of Keating & Ball was tht of Engravers & Printers & not that of merchants, and any side transactions between he and you was strictly on his or your private account and made no part of my business. Private trading by Mr. B was as you know disagreeable to me, and the case with which you kept me in ignorance of your business with him, satisfies me that you were well aware of the fact. Mr. Ball has, however ample means to meet his liabilities & I have not the slightest doubt that he will meet them, when your letters reach him, his PO is at Warrenton, Faquier Co., but owing to the irregularities of the mails your letters may not have reached him. I forward yours per express to him & hope you will have an early answer...very truly yours, E. Keatinge.

A letter written by a James Alford Jones to the attorneys for the creditor, Mr. Millen in 1868 states: "Neither Mr. Keating nor Mr. Ball lives now in Richmond. The former is said to have gone to N.Y. and to be solvent. The whereabouts of the latter, I have not discovered, and it is the less important perhaps as he is said to be insolvent." He forwards the name of an attorney in New York who might be of assistance.

Additional letters indicate attempts to locate the former Confederate printers and collect monies in an effort that was, in all likelihood futile. A fine display of the hardships suffered by numerous businesses during the fall of the Confederate States and Richmond and an interesting conclusion to Confederate printing history. Two letters signed by Ball and one by Keatinge.

\$750 - up



GROUP OF LETTERS FROM A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN THE 52nd GEORGIA REGIMENT

* 114

[CONFEDERATE SOLDIER CORRESPONDENCE]. Lot of 8 letters and one partly-printed document. An interesting group of war date letters written by Simpson Jackson of the 52nd Georgia regiment. The earliest is dated at "Camp (Investment) near Cumberland Gap, September 6, 1862... we are stationed here in view of the yankees and they brush us every day or two but the don't kill any of our men and our pickets and their pickets are in plain view of each other and fires at each other every day. We have got them entirely surrounded on this sid of the moutain and on the other side we have a force of about 16 thousand and General E. Kirby Smith has a force on the other side of about forty five thousand and General Morgan has a Cavalry of (7) thousand...it looks like they (are) entirely surrounded...we are expecting a fight ev

ery day but it has not come off yet and we may not have a fight at all. We have herd that Smith has whiped out Kentucky and taken ten thousand prisoners and two or three Generals...And Stone Wall Jackson has defeted at Manases the worst that men ever have been defeted since the war had comence and was () on towards Washington City and suppose he aied at taken the City....send me a pare of pants by the first chance and a pare of slaves..."



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

*** 115**
THOMAS BRAGG (1818-1872). Bragg was a Senator and Attorney General for the Confederate States for four months. The brother of General Braxton Bragg, Thomas was a strong supporter of Jefferson Davis and his policies. He replaced Judah Benjamin in the Cabinet on November 21, 1861, and opposed the impressment of supplies for the Army without full payment. Leaving the Attorney General's office on March 18, 1862, Bragg resumed his private law practice and worked against the growing calls for peace. Following the war, Bragg was active in efforts to reunite his North Carolina with the Union, for he had never really believed the South could successfully establish itself as a separate nation. DS. 1 page. 9 1/2" x 5". North Carolina. no date but issued between 1861 - 1865. Partly-printed Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company signed by THOMAS BRAGG as president entitling "W. F. Lewis...to ten shares in the above named company transferable only on the books of the company in person or by his agent..." This is the same company that during the Civil War, printed many Confederate patriotic music sheets. Bragg's signature is dark and the paper has evenly toned. \$900 - up

"Camp Investment near Cumberland Gap, September 13, 1862". Simpson writes to his father, "...I can inform you I that I have been in one battle and come out safe and sound and is now in sight of the yankees and we are expecting another big fight with them before a grate while...there is said to be about 10,000 of the yankees and there is about 17,000 of the Confederates here in one line. We are under orders to keep 3 days rashings on hand cooked all the time to be in line at 3 o'clock every morning by with our arms in our hands, oru cartridge box, on all the time also to be ready to march in one hours warning...we have picket fighting every day but ver little damage done..."

"Camp Investment near Cumberland Gap, September 14, 1862". Simpson writes to his cousin with similar content to the previous days letter to his father and then continues, "...we will be ordered to move be fore a great while and the Boys of the 52 reg is what never fails to march at any time geven they are what () call the foot Cavilary in this country. We are looking for a big fight..."

"Camp Near Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 9th, 1863" To his mother and father, "...we are expecting a fight hear any day...have been some canonading hear every day for the last two weeks...Ab Dorsey said that the men in Jackson was offering to be two thousand dollars the peace would be made in thirty days I would rather see it than to hear tell of it

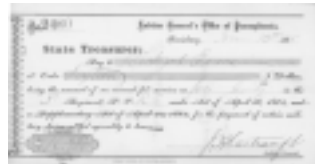
A letter written by James Jackson to his parents:

Camp Near Vicksburg, Miss, March 29, 1863". "...I can tell you that we atcheaved a rather gloris littly victry the yankees tride to pass this place las week with there Gun Boats but alas they did make a failure they started down from there upper flight four gun boats and our men fired into them and sunk tow of them and the other tow retreated with grate hast. There was lots of men destroyed in these two boats..."

There are two additional letters with routine family content and another letter written to Simpson, from his father with routine family content date Apl 23, 1863. Finally, there is a partly-printed pay and clothing account for Simpson Jackson.

They have all been encapsulated in heat-set tissue. An interesting group from the campaign...

All are encapsulated in heat-set tissue. Fine campaign content. \$500 - up



JOHN HARTRANFT SIGNS A DOCUMENT

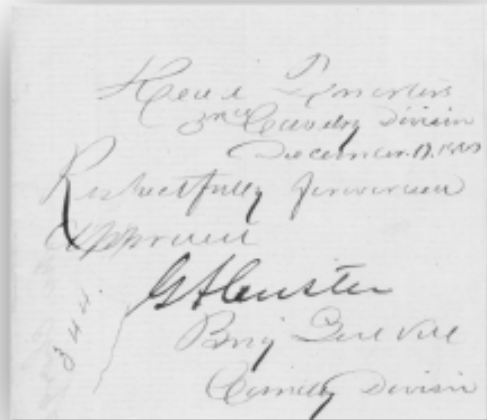
*** 116**
JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT. (1830-1889). A Civil War soldier and politician, Hantranft served two terms as Pennsylvania Governor. DS. 1page. 7 1/2" X 4". Partially printed pay order "for services as a private in the 3d. regiment...under the Act of April 16, 1862....for the payment of certain military claims." Signed "J.F. Hartranft" as "Auditor General" an office he served in from 1865 to 1868. Cut cancelled, all paper intact. Excellent. \$50 - up

*** 117**
WILLIAM WATTS HART DAVIS (1820 - 1910) Union Brevet Brigadier general who briefly commanded the 54th Mass. In his brigade. War - dated A.D. S., 1p. 8 x 10 " Folly Island, July 19, 1863, in which Davis issues a General Order informing the troops on the Island that he has assumed command of the forces there. A sharp, clean cut, as if from a razor, goes between the "H" and the "D" in Davis's signature, otherwise very good. \$50 - up

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

*** 118**

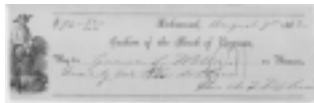
A fine, extremely scarce war dated A.L.S., 2pp. 8"x 10" in ink on Headquarters, District of Eastern Arkansas Letterhead, St. Charles, Jan. 20, 1863, in which General WILLIS A. GORMAN (1816 -1876), As part of the ongoing effort to coordinate the activities of the Army and Navy, writes Admiral D. D. PORTER of his success in the recent White River Expedition as well as his preparations for an expedition against Vicksburg. This well written letter, which is full of military content, reads in part:"...All my transports will be at the mouth [of the river] tomorrow. From there I will run up to St. Helena, as each boat has Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, and I cannot fit out the force I am going to send to Maj. Genl. McClernand at any other place. I will send for the Vicksburg Expedition ... at least one full brigade, one field artillery battery fully equipped, and ... I may be able to send two brigades, being one more than the General asks. My success with the Expedition up White River has been complete. At St. Charles I captured a large amount of forage ... and some prisoners. Off Duvall's Bluff I took two 8 inch Columbiads with carriages in complete order ... tore up the railroad track, and burnt two bridges. At Desere we captured 100 prisoners ... and destroyed the telegraph. All the force of the enemy have crossed the Arkansas to Little Rock. I should have gone to Little Rock direct if I could have crossed the sea of mud and water between there and Duvall's Bluff, but ... my orders were such as to compel my return at once...". Letters from generals, such as this one, which contain significant military content, are becoming increasingly difficult to find. In fact, this is the first war dated A. L. S. of Gorman that we have seen, and we can find no records of a war dated letter of Gorman's ever having been sold. Remnants of a mounting strip on the verso of the letter partially obscures the last letters of several words, still readable through the strip, which if desired, could be readily removed by a conservator. Otherwise, the letter is in fine condition. \$750 - up



A NICE WAR DATE CUSTER ENDORSEMENT

*** 119**

GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER, (1839 - 1876). A successful Civil War soldier, he is best known for his massacre at the Little Big Horn. In 1877 his remains were removed to the cemetery at West Point, N. Y. Signed Endorsment cut from a larger document. 1 page. 3 1/4" x 2 3/4". Head Quarters, 3rd Cavalry Division. December 19, 1863. Signed "G. A. Custer". Below his signature his rank is indicated as Brig. General. A fine example of this legend's autograph. Accompanied by a gorgeous steel engraving. In excellent condition. \$3,500 - up



A SCARCE CHECK SIGNED BY CONFEDERATE NURSE JULIET HOPKINS - THE ONLY WOMAN SELECTED BY THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS TO RECEIVE THE CONFEDERATE MEDAL OF HONOR

*** 120**
JULIET ANN OPIE HOPKINS (1818 - 1890). An ardent supporter of the Confederate cause, she was a devoted servant to the improving medical conditions and facilities for wounded soldiers. Hopkins was wounded at Seven Pines while rescuing disabled soldiers from the battlefield. She is considered to be the "Florence Nightingale of the South" and was THE ONLY WOMAN TO RECEIVE THE CONFEDERATE MEDAL OF HONOR. Upon her death in 1890, Hopkins was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. DS. August 7, 1862. 1 page. Partly-printed bank check drawn on Cashier of the Bank of Virginia. Hopkins instructs the Cashier to pay "\$92.34 to George L. Watson or bearer". Signed at conclusion Mrs. A. F. Hopkins. A seldom seen autograph for the Civil War or Woman's History collection. \$250 - up



A GEORGE McCLELLAN ALS REGARDING STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE CANALS

*** 121**
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. Dawson. 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 text. It is in very good condition overall. \$500 - up

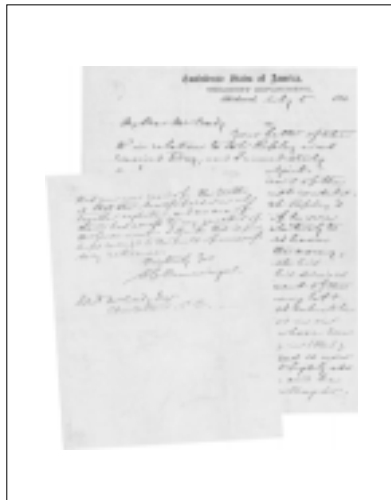
MCCLELLAN AS A BUSINESSMAN



*** 122**
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN (1826 - 1885). Union major general and twice Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army, removed for Lincoln for his aversion to combat, but recognized as having almost single-handedly trained the Union Army. An unusual 4pp. 5 1/4 x 8" ALS with strong business content marked "Confidential" and addressed to "My Dear Frank" from 273

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

*** 123**
CHRISTOPHER G. MEMMINGER (1803 - 1888) C.S.A. Secretary of the Treasury, who proved to be extremely intolerant of dissenting views and totally unable to compromise with others. An extremely interesting War dated A.L.S. 3pp. 7"x 10" Richmond, July 5, 1863 written on Confederate States of America Treasury Department letterhead to "My Dear Mr. McCrady", explaining why future Confederate General Roswell Ripley, then serving as a Colonel in the South Carolina Militia, has not received a comparable position in the regular Confederate Army.



The letter reads, in part: "...Every just consideration has been had of Col. Ripple's claims. It was thought that if he were placed in the same grade...which he would have held had he continued in the [United States] army, it was dealing properly with his claims ...One of the most valuable and highly esteemed officers in our service is major Gorgas, whose commission dates in the [United States] army in 1841. Ripley's is in 1843. Gorgas is now the Chief of Ordnance, most highly esteemed by the government, and he has the commission of Major. When the commission of Major was offered to Ripley, it put him just behind Gorgas and where he was before...If he had accepted the commission ...I understand from the President [Davis] that he would have offered him the command of Charleston Harbour upon the withdrawal of Beauregard ...You will see, therefore, that Ripley himself has been the only obstacle in his own way ...It would be a mistake in Ripley's friends to suppose that any public demonstration would operate upon the government here. We have the most singularly fierce and independent Government in respect to outside sensation that you ever read of..." Memminger's statement that Ripley was his own worst enemy was entirely accurate, for even though the pressing need for trained officers in the growing Confederate army led to his being appointed a Brigadier General just five weeks after this letter was written, his inability to get along with his fellow officers, regardless of whether they were his superiors or subordinates, led to his never receiving further promotions, also assuring that he would never receive a significant independent command. with the letter is an additional document, presumably in a clerical hand, which appears to summarize Ripley's complaints against the Confederate administration. In the past, someone carefully removed the raised stationer's watermark from the extreme upper left corner of the first page of Memminger's letter, leaving a small, dime shaped hole in it's absence, but effecting none of the text. Otherwise the document appears to be in fine condition \$1000 - up

Fifth Avenue. The letter is undated but judging from the content, is very likely from the period immediately preceding the war, when McClellan was a Division President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and reads, in part: "...For two or three weeks I have been engaged in a very informal negotiation with parties interested in the projected "West Shore" R. R., which is to follow the West bank of the Catskill, then ...strike for Utica, thence for Buffalo ... Under the Presidency of a scalawag named Britney, foreign capitalists have expended about \$1400 in the West, & as far as I can learn the matter has come to a dead stop in consequence of Britney's inefficiency ...You would be a proper person for the Presidency and ...I would serve as a director and do what I could towards forming a strong Board ... It may turn out that the Europeans do not wish to continue the West, or they may have their own ideas as to the new organization, so I do not wish you to found any expectation on what I write... " Much more business related content. This letter shows the less - known side of McClellan as a businessman, at which he was, initially at least, far more successful than in the military. Moderate soiling particularly on the last page of the document, as well as the barely noticeable remains of a thin mounting strip on the extreme left margin, which does not substantially detract from the piece and does not obscure the text, overall very good condition. \$400 - up

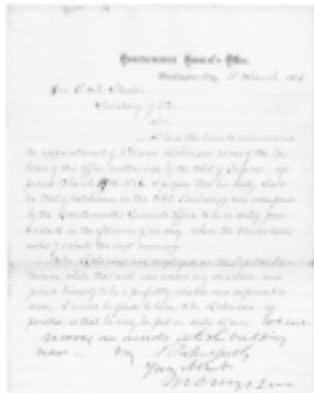
"As Virginia is now one of the Confederate States, of course no duties are to be collected on importations from that state."

*** 124**
CHRISTOPHER G. MEMMINGER (1803 - 1888) Unpopular Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, whose combative and uncompromising nature alienated most of the Confederate Government apparatus, and whose economic policies were blamed, perhaps partly unfairly, for most of the Confederacy's economic shortcomings, including its devalued currency. In 1864 the Confederate Congress passed a resolution declaring that he had lost their confidence, leading to his resignation. A very early War dated L. S. 1p. 8"x 10" on blue Confederate States of America Treasury Department, May 11, 1861, Montgomery, Alabama, written to A.B. Noyes, Collector of Customs in St. Marks, Florida, in full: "Sir: As Virginia is now on of the Confederate States, of course no duties are to be collected on importations from that state. You will also suspend collecting duties upon importations from the states of Tennessee and North Carolina. ". A thin strip of glue covered with paper, apparently from a document that had previously been attached to the front of Memminger's letter, goes down the left side of the letter, obscuring, but not rendering unreadable, several words in the text. There is some additional staining to a one inch strip of the letter on the left margin caused by glue seeping out of a mounting strip on the verso of the second page of the stationary on which the letter was written. Therefore, we rate the condition as just good. \$300 - up



A CHOICE FITZHUGH LEE SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH

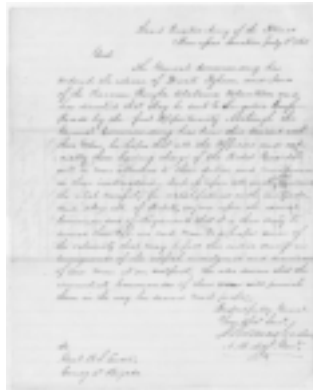
* 125
FITZHUGH LEE (1835 - 1905) Confederate major general and nephew of Robert E. Lee. Fitzhugh Lee directed cavalry in Stuart's ride around McClellan and fought at Antietam and Gettysburg. A fine post-war 5 x 7" waist-up view of Lee, bearing the blindstamp of "Homier & Clark, Richmond, Va.", boldly signed in the bottom margin of the image mount." Fitzhugh Lee, U.S. Consul Gen., Havana, Cuba. Both the image and signature are near pristine, in fine condition. \$500 - up



MONTGOMERY MEIGS

* 126
LS. 1pp. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Washington City, 18 March 1864. A letter signed by "M C Meigs" on his "Quartermaster General's Office" letterhead. He wrote to Edwin Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War: "I have the honor to recommend the appointment of William Robinson as one of the laborers of this office authorized by the Act of Congress...I propose that his duty shall be that of watchman in the Art Building now occupied by the Quartermaster General's office, to be on duty from 4 o'clock in the afternoon of one day, when the clerks leave, until 7 o'clock the next morning. Mr. Robinson was employed on the Capitol Extension while that work was under my

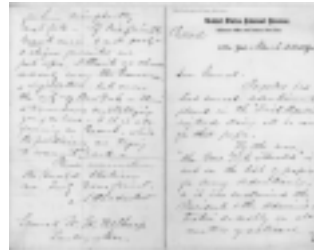
direction...". On the verso, Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana signed, approving the appointment. **CHARLES A. DANA** (1819-1897) was a journalist before and after the war, and Lincoln appointed him Assistant Secretary of War in 1864. The letter is in fine condition overall with dark ink. \$300 - up



PICKETS FALLING ASLEEP WHILE ON DUTY

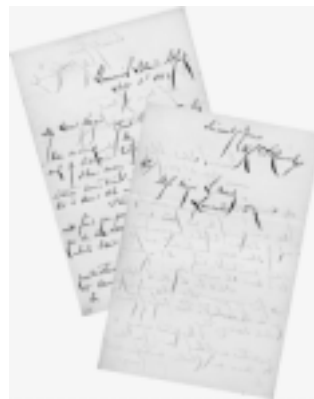
"... Impress upon all under your command the vital necessity for watchfulness with the sentinels and above all, of pickets. Enjoin upon the several Commanders of Regiments that it is their duty to arouse their officers and men to ... the calamity that may befall this entire army in consequence of the selfish indulgence and drowsiness of one man at an outpost."

* 127
THOMAS JORDON (1819 - 1895) Confederate Brigadier General who served under Beauregard at First Bull Run, and later under Johnston at Shiloh. Scarce war dated A.L.S. 1p. 4to., Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, Manassas Junction, July 3, 1861. Just 18 days before the Bull Run battle, as Chief of Staff to Beauregard, writes to General R. S. Ewell, then commanding the Second Brigade of the Fledgling Confederate Army after Beauregard has apparently disciplined two pickets found asleep at their post, and reads, in part: "...The General Commanding has ordered the release of Privates Pyburn and Jones of the Raccoon Roughs, Alabama Volunteers ... Impress upon all under your command the vital necessity for watchfulness with the sentinels and above all, of pickets. Enjoin upon the several Commanders of Regiments that it is their duty to arouse their officers and men to ... the calamity that may befall this entire army in consequence of the selfish indulgence and drowsiness of one man at an outpost. He also desires that the immediate Commander of these men will punish them in the way he deems most proper ...". On the verso is docketing certifying that a copy of this letter had been made for the 5th and 6th Alabama, both under Ewell's command, as well as for Lt. Colonel W.A. Jenefer. The letter, which is exceptionally clean, with no fold splitting or other significant flaws, is in fine condition. \$1,000 - up



UNION GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON

* 128
ALFRED PLEASANTON. Union General in the Civil War; served in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and a number of other actions. ALS. 3 pages. 5" x 8", United States Internal Revenue, Collector's Office, New York, 1870. Marked Personal. To General W.W. Belknap, Secretary of War. "Ingalls has had several advertisements placed in the 'Irish Republic' and intends doing all he can for that paper...The 'New York Herald' is not on the list of papers for army advertising and it has sustained the President and the Administration so nobly on all matters of national policy....that I would ask you to have it put on the list....Tell the President not to yield one inch to the politicians and we will carry the State of New York for him triumphantly....If his friends, Grant men, and not party and clique favorites, are put up, I think we shall not only carry the Governor and Legislature, but even the City of New York..." In Fine condition. \$200 - up



WINFIELD SCOTT ALS

* 129
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. (1824-1886). He graduated in 1844 from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and he served with honor in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848. Appointed a brigadier general, he served in the Peninsular Campaign (T-18, T-19) of 1862. ALS. 5 1/2" x 8 1/2". 1 page. New York, 1885. A friendly letter signed by Winfield Scott Hancock in dark ink. Fine. \$200 - up



SHERMAN DISCUSSES WEST POINT APPLICANTS

* 130
WILLIAM SHERMAN (1820 - 1891). Union general in the Civil War; Commander of the U.S. Army. ALS. 2pp. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Army Building, New York. October 8, 1886. An autograph letter signed "W. T. Sherman" to "John Fiske", a noted historian, concerning the qualifications for West Point applicants: "...Each member of Congress has the Nomination, equivalent to an appointment, of one Cadet. i.e. When a Cadet is about to graduate or be dismissed a member of Congress is notified of the coming vacancy, and he send me a name which is appointed without question as to age or qualifications till the boy appears the following June at West Point when he is physically & mentally examined. The limit of age is 17 & 21. In addition to the Congressional appointments the President has ten at large averaging 2 1/2 a year. The President in person makes there from his personal acquaintance though habitually there are 800 applicants for the 2 or 3 prospective vacancies. To secure an appointment for your son unless you have a personal acquaintance with President Cleveland I advise you to consult with the Member who represents your District in Congress...I have no more to do with it than with an appointment of a Minister to England...". The letter has interesting content and is in very fine condition. It would be the perfect piece for a West Point graduate. \$600 - up



WILLIAM T. SHERMAN SIGNATURE

* 131
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (1820-1891). Union general in the Civil War; Commander of the U.S. Army. A graduate of West Point, Sherman served at various posts in the south, and then in the Mexican War, before resigning from the military in 1853. Cut signature with rank as Major General. "W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen." 3 7/8" x 1 5/8". Excellent condition. \$225 - up

* 132
ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT (1800 - 1876) The Confederacy's "Father of Secession", the drafter of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession and whose newspaper,

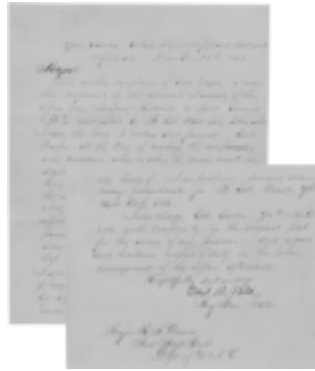
the Charleston Mercury first produced the infamous headline: "THE UNION IS DIS-SOLVED!" uncommon signature while a member of the United States Congress: "R. Barnwell Rhett, Beaufort, South Carolina", on a 6 x 8" album page, accomplished alongside those of several other Congressmen, fine condition. \$100 - up



EDWIN M. STANTON

* 133
EDWIN STANTON (1814-1869). Lincoln's irascible Secretary of War. 3" x 1 1/2". Cut signature from a War Dept. envelope. Boldly signed "Edwin M. Stanton". A fine example in Excellent condition. \$60 - up

* 134
WALTER H. TAYLOR (b. 1838) Confederate Colonel and premier staff officer of Lee. While with Lee throughout the War, finding the idea of surrender repugnant, he declined to attend the surrender at Appomattox An unsigned, retained copy of a war dated ADS, 1p. 8"x 10", "Headquarters, Dept. Northern Virginia, 19th May, 1863". In the flush of victory between the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville and the Gettysburg Campaign Taylor, on behalf of Lee, asks to Convene a General Court Marshall on the 22nd of May, listing six officers that are required to attend, with the explanation that: "...A larger number of members could not be convened without manifest injury to the service. Should any member be absent the Court will nevertheless proceed, to business, provided the number be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. The Court will sit without regard to days or hours". Fine condition. \$100 - up

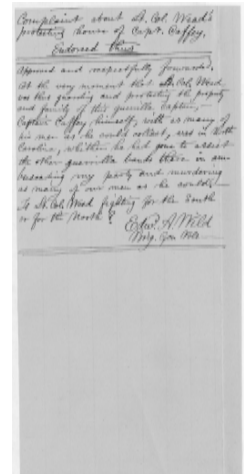


GENERAL WILD HOLDS CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS'S WIVES HOSTAGE FOR A BLACK SOLDIER

* 135
A fascinating pair of letters, the first, a 2pp. 8"x 10" L.S., being Gen. EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD'S personal signed and retained copy of a complaint filed by him against Colonels Wead and Draper of the 98th and 96th New York , alleging that they attempted to free the wife of a Confederate guerilla held hostage for the safe return of one of his Black soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the enemy. With the letter is a 1p. 8" x 10" retained copy of Colonel Wead's letter to the adjutant of his commander, General Barnes, stating why he had freed the woman. In order to appreciate General Wild's letter it is necessary to know the circumstances in which it was written. General Wild (1825 - 1891) , lost his left arm at the Battle of South Mountain, was honorably discharged and sent home to recover in his native Massachusetts. Wild, an ardent abolitionist, recovered and raised several Negro Regiments which were placed under his command, becoming known as "Wild's African Brigade". While the unit was engaging in anti - partisan actions in North Carolina, Wild had captured and arbitrarily hung Daniel Bright, a Confederate Deserter he claimed to be a guerilla. In retaliation, the Confederates announced that they intended to hang one

of the black soldiers in Wild's African Brigade whom they had taken as a prisoner. Enraged, General Wild captured the wives of two Confederate soldiers, one of whom was Elizabeth Weeks, the hostage referred to in these letters and placed them in restraints, declaring that: "...As he [the black private held hostage] is treated so shall they be, even to hanging ...". This action outraged many in the North as well as the South. When one of Wild's female hostage, Elizabeth Weeks, passed through his lines Colonel Wead evidently freed the woman from his fellow soldiers at the point of a bayonet. The retained 1p. 8"x 10" copy of Wild's explanatory letter to his superiors reads as follows: "...Post Hd. Qrs., Pongo Bridge , Va., Dec. 22, 1863...Col. Draper of the 2nd N. C. Vols. , with a portion of his command arrived at this post ...with a lady named White, whom ...in obedience to orders from Genl. Wild, [he had] arrested as a hostage for a man of his command taken by Guerrillas ... Considering that under your orders I had no authority to permit her ... to be arrested and removed ... I detained her here ...By agreement with Col. Draper ...I send her under his guard to report to ... Gen. Barnes, leaving the matter ...to be settled between yourselves...". This action was ill received by General Wild, who in a scathing letter written on Christmas Day of 1863, states: "... Headquarters Colored Troops, Norfolk & Portsmouth,...Col. Draper, ...reported to me the whole transaction. I immediately took the affair out of his hands, retained the female prisoner myself, and refused to forward the letter of Col. Weads ...I went with Col. Draper ... The Gen. being absent, I explained the whole affair, and his action thereon, to his adjutant ...Wead ...assumes the right to take prisoners out of my hands by force of arms ...to violently assault and confine his superior officer ...He prefers slaughtering good loyal officers and soldiers to holding in confinement Rebels of the worst class, viz: Guerrillas and their families. In behalf of my officers, who have thus endured one of the most flagrant outrages ever heard of, I respectfully demand summary punishment for Lt. Co. Wead, 98th New York Vols. I also charge Col. Cullen, 96th N. Y., with complicity in the original plot to rescue my prisoner ...". Eventually this event became a major incident, with a

virulent protest being filed by the Governor of North Carolina to Robert Ould, Union Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners. Neither Wild nor Colonel Wead ever had to answer for their actions in this incident which was something of an embarrassment to the Army, who appear to have tried to play the whole affair down. Sadly, The black private's body was found hanging from a tree on January 11, 1864, with an attached note stating that the private was executed in retaliation for the hanging of the guerilla by Wild. The fate of the women is unknown to us. This pair of letters comes with a full description of the circumstances surrounding this chain of events, taken from Chapter Nine of Webb Garrison's book: Civil War Hostages (White Maine Books, 2001), in which Garrison quotes extensively from the Official Record and other sources. An extraordinary pair of letters documenting one of the more extraordinary events of the war. With the exception of the trimming of the bottom of the second page of Gen. Wild's letter, well away from the text, both letters are in fine condition and would make an excellent display. \$1000 - 1500

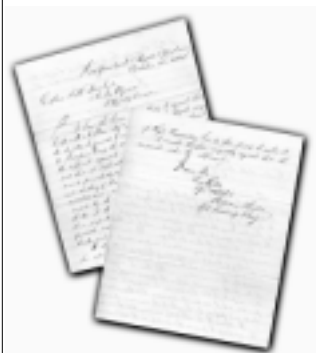


GENERAL EDWARD WILD ATTACKS A UNION COLONEL FOR GUARDING THE PROPERTY OF A C.S.A. PARTISAN

* 137
EDWARD A. WILD (1825 - 1891) Union Brigadier General who, after losing an arm leading the 35th Mass. , returned to his native State to recruit and organize "Wild's African Brigade" A virulent 14 line A.E.S. [n.d. n.p., but by the content of the message, likely Norfolk , Va., in late 1863 or early 1864] in which General Wild attacks Lt. Col. Frederick Wead of the 98th New York for protecting the residence of a supposed Confederate Guerilla. The endorsement, evidently some sort of retained copy kept by him as a record, is completely in Wild's hand, and reads, in full: "Complaint about Lt. Col. Wead's protecting house of Capt. Coffey, endorsed thus: Approved and respectfully forwarded. At the very moment that Lt. Col. Wead was thus guarding and protecting the property and family of this guerilla Captain, Captain Coffey himself, with as many of his men as he could collect, was in North Carolina, whither [where] he had

A RARE ALS BY BREVET MAJOR GENERAL OF THE UNION ARMY WILLIAM WELLS

* 136
WILLIAM WELLS (1837- 1892). Wells from the State of Vermont was one of the more outstanding cases of advancement during the Civil War. Wells rose from private to brevet major general. Wells took part in a variety of battles over the course of his military career to include: Shenandoah, the 2nd Bull Run, Gettysburg where he fought as a Major on the far southern flank of the Union Army, the Bristoe and Mine Run operations and the Kilpatrick - Dahlgren raid. Brevetted major general for his war service, he was in temporary command of the corps after hostilities had ended and then held command at Washington. Mustered out on January 15, 1866, he was state adjutant general, a tax official and state senator. ALS. 2pp. 8" x 10". Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 1864. Wells writes to Capt. L.W. Barnhart asking him to collect and forward all pertinent paperwork and clothing for all expiring regiments to Harpers Ferry . "...that Capt. M.A. Stone Brig. Inspector of this Brigade may be directed to proceed to Alx. Va. To collect and forward to Harper's Ferry, the clothing and papers belonging to the Brigade which have been sent at different times for storage.....The term of service of two of the regiments expire the present month and it is important that their records be as complete as possible" Wells has been rare in ALS form and this of war date and military content offers a fine opportunity to acquire him in this format. Excellent. \$1,000 - up

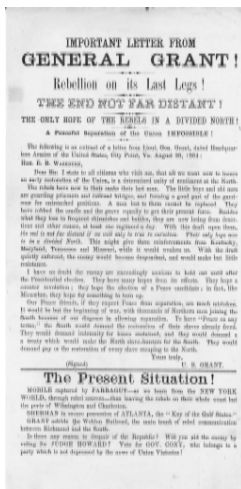


gone to assist the other guerilla bands there in ambuscading my party and murdering as many of our men as he could. Is Lt. Col. Wead fighting for the South or for the Union? Edw. A. Wild, Brig. Gen. Vols. “. Col. Wead had a history of opposing Gen. Wild’s actions in North Carolina. In late 1863 and early 1864, Wild had led his “African Brigade” into that state from his base of operations in Norfolk, Virginia, with the stated objective of eliminating Guerilla activity there by any means necessary. These means including the arbitrary execution of men believed to be guerillas, destroying the homes and other property of suspected Guerillas, and at one point, taking the wives of two Confederate soldiers hostage, threatening to hang them if one of his captured soldiers were harmed. This ruthless behavior offended many individuals both North and South, apparently including Colonel Wead, who had previously brought on the wrath of General Wild by attempting to free one of the women hostages. For this action General Wild had asked that the colonel be court-martialed,, and was apparently attempting to discipline him once again for protecting the property of North Carolina civilians. Wead would be killed a few months later leading his men at Cold Harbor. The endorsement comes with copies of the pertinent pages in Webb Garrison’s Book : Civil War Hostages (White Maine Books, 2001) giving details of General Wild’s actions in North Carolina, and a copy of a letter in which Wild elaborates on Col. Wead’s previous attempt to free one of Gen. Wild’s female hostages. An interesting glimpse into the darker side of the Civil War, detailing events that understandably were omitted from the official unit Histories. Fine Condition. \$ 500 - 700

*** 138**
WILLIAM L. YANCEY (1814 - 1863) Confederate politician who, as Congressman, proposed a Southern confederacy as early as 1858. ” W. L. Yancey, Wetumpka, Alabama”, alongside the signatures of several other congressman and an Army Colonel, in fine condition. \$50-up



A SCARCE CONFEDERATE 2ND GEORGIA HOSPITAL SURGEON'S PRESENTATION HAND DRAWN BY WILLIAM FLAGENHEIMER
*** 139**
 Some Light waterstaining. \$ 450 - up



CIVIL WAR UNION BROADSIDE-IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT! REBELLION ON ITS LAST LEGS!*

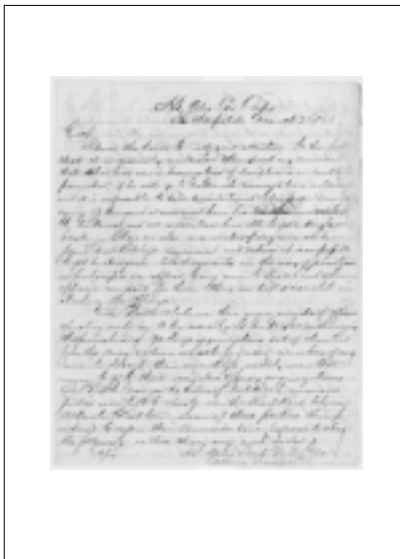
*** 140**
 A superb extract from a letter outlining the near hopeless situation of the Confederate States. In detailing the dwindling ranks in the CSA he writes “The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of the garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost to them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force.... With this draft upon them, the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is a divided North....I have no doubt the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential

election....Our Peace friends, if they expect Peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have ‘Peace on any terms,’ the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed. They would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North. Yours Truly, U.S. Grant “
 “The Present Situation! MOBILE captured by FARRAGUT.....SHERMAN in secure possession of ATLANTA.....GRANT astride the Weldon Railroad, the main trunk of rebel communication between Richmond and the South.” \$500 - up

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER ACCUSES FORREST AND SEVERAL GENERALS OF ENCOURAGING HIS CAVALRYMEN TO DESERT

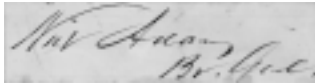
*** 141**
 [JOE WHEELER]. A fascinating contemporary retained copy of an A.L.S. , 3pp. 8"x 10", "Head Quarters, Cav. Corps in the Field, March 26, 1865", in which Confederate Cavalry General JOSEPH WHEELER offers serious charges against NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST and several prominent cavalry generals. In the closing weeks of the War, with Confederate manpower melting away as defeat became increasingly certain, Wheeler complains of his command being encouraged to desert in order to join other Confederate Cavalry Units. The document is actually a copy of three separate letters, was apparently intended to initiate official charges which, with the surrender of Lee less than two weeks later, were likely never carried out. In this interesting and important letter Wheeler writes, in part:”... It is generally understood throughout my command that when any man becomes tired of discipline or is about to be punished, if he will go to Genl. Forrest’s command he is welcomed, and it is impossible to have him returned to his proper command again. A thousand or more men have deserted this command to go to Gen. Forrest, and we never have been able to get a single one back ... There are also a number of my men who have joined Genl. Roddy’s command ... Inducements in the way of promotions or furloughs are offered to my men to desert, and when officers are sent for them, they are hid & assisted in eluding the officers. In North Alabama there were a number of officers operating under an order issued by Gen.

Taylor authorizing the formation of 90 days organizations out of absentees from the army...which induced numbers of my men to desert their own regiments on duty near the enemy to go to these irregular and fancy organizations ...”. After presenting a copy of a document purported by Wheeler to be inducing his men to desert in order to join these “fancy” units, Wheeler offers further elaboration on his allegations, reading in part:”...In addition to the above there are over 100 men in North Georgia who claim to have authority from Gov. [Georgia Governor] Brown to raise commands and are enlisting & retaining deserters. A portion of these 100 men who are so engaged are THEMSELVES DESERTERS [emphasis Wheeler’s]. Gen. Wofford is now also engaged in North Georgia ... offering an asylum to deserters who prefer to lounge lazily about in the rear to the hard duties discharged by their comrades near the enemy .By the foregoing ... it will be observed that throughout the Confederacy there are persons engaged in receiving deserters in temporary organizations ... protecting them from arrest & punishment ... J. Wheeler, Maj. Genl...”. In hindsight, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the scholar to be able to substantiate these serious charges made by Wheeler, though it is difficult to understand why Wheeler’s cavalrymen, if indeed attempting to desert as he alleges, would choose to join other Confederate units rather than just run for the hills. One would suspect that there is far more to this intriguing story than meets the eye, waiting to be revealed by a patient researcher. Though the document is stated to be a copy of the original made By Colonel



E.E. Portlock, the Inspector General to which this document was addressed, and is being sold as such, one cannot help noticing that the writing comprising this document, including the signature, are strikingly similar to that of Wheeler’s own hand. With the exception of early damp staining effecting a small section of the extreme upper right margin of both it’s pages, this important document, certainly worthy of further research, is in fine condition. \$600 - up

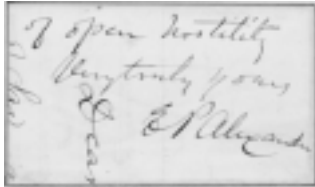
CONFEDERATE GENERALS



WIRT ADAMS CUT SIGNATURE

* 142

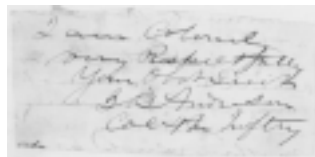
WIRT ADAMS (1819 - 1888). Confederate Brigadier General. Organized the 1st Mississippi cavalry, fought in the Vicksburg campaign. 3 1/4" x 3/4". Cut signature with rank. "Wirt Adams Br. Genl." Scarce. In Excellent condition. \$125 - up



EDWARD P. ALEXANDER CUT SIGNATURE AND CLOSE OF A LETTER

* 143

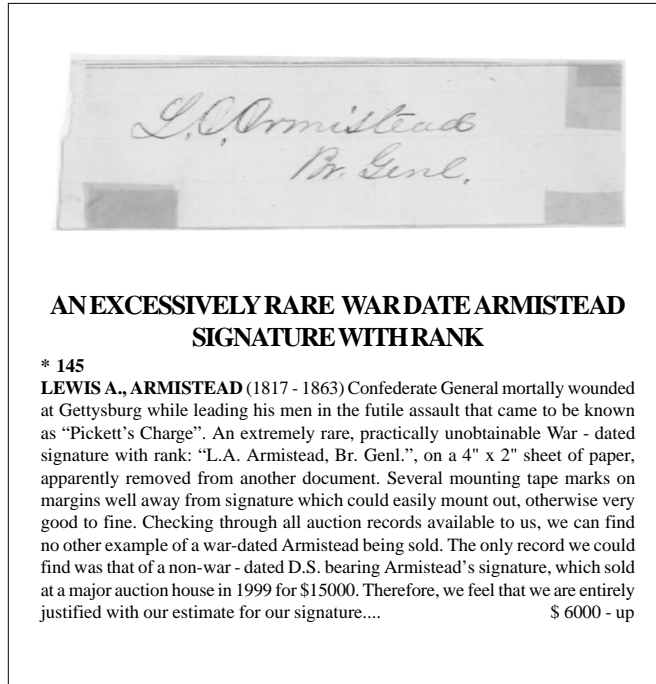
EDWARD P. ALEXANDER (1835 - 1910). Confederate Brigadier General. Chief of Ordnance for the Army of Northern Virginia, severely wounded at Petersburg. 2" x 1 1/2" tipped onto a larger sheet measuring 4" x 6 1/4" overall. Cut signature at the conclusion of a letter. "...of open hostility Very truly yours E P Alexander." In Excellent condition. \$200 - up



GEORGE B. ANDERSON CUT SIGNATURE

* 144

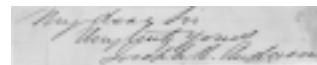
GEORGE B. ANDERSON (1831 - 1862). Confederate Brigadier General. 4 1/2" x 2 1/2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "I am Colonel, very Respectfully, Your Obdt. Svt., G. B. Anderson, Col. 4th Inftry." Mounted to another sheet of paper. Very Fine. \$200 - up



AN EXCESSIVELY RARE WAR DATE ARMISTEAD SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 145

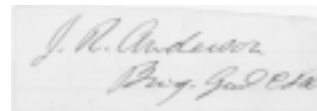
LEWIS A., ARMISTEAD (1817 - 1863) Confederate General mortally wounded at Gettysburg while leading his men in the futile assault that came to be known as "Pickett's Charge". An extremely rare, practically unobtainable War - dated signature with rank: "L.A. Armistead, Br. Genl.", on a 4" x 2" sheet of paper, apparently removed from another document. Several mounting tape marks on margins well away from signature which could easily mount out, otherwise very good to fine. Checking through all auction records available to us, we can find no other example of a war-dated Armistead being sold. The only record we could find was that of a non-war - dated D.S. bearing Armistead's signature, which sold at a major auction house in 1999 for \$15000. Therefore, we feel that we are entirely justified with our estimate for our signature.... \$ 6000 - up



JOSEPH R. ANDERSON CUT SIGNATURE

* 146

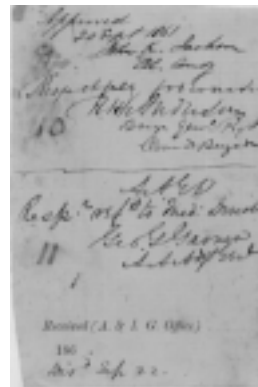
JOSEPH R. ANDERSON (1813 - 1892). Wounded at Seven Days Anderson was in charge of the Tredegar Iron Works prior to, during and after the war. He resigned his commission General's commission in 1862 to concentrate on the Iron Works. 5 1/2" x 1 1/4". Cut signature with closing sentiment. "My dear Sir Very Truly Yours Joseph R. Anderson." In Excellent condition. \$85-up



J.R. ANDERSON SIGNATURE

* 147

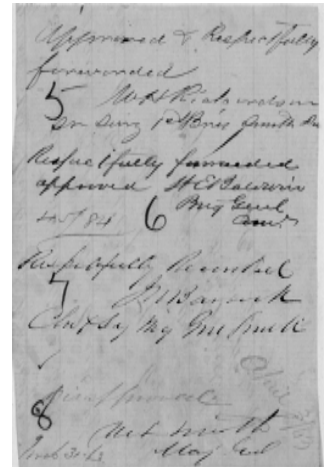
J.R. ANDERSON (1813-1892). Brigadier General. Wounded in the Battle of the Seven Days, he was in charge of the famous Tredegar Iron Works. Cut signature with rank. 3 1/4" x 1 1/8". "J.R. Anderson, Brig. Genl. C.S.A." Excellent. \$80 - up



RICHARD HERON ANDERSON SIGNED ENDORSEMENT

* 148

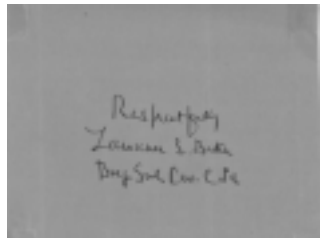
RICHARD HERON ANDERSON (1821 - 1879). Confederate Lieutenant General. Present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Commanded Charleston after Beauregard. 3 1/4" x 4 3/4" mounted to a larger sheet of paper. Endorsement with rank and closing sentiment tipped to paper. "Approved and Respectfully forwarded R.H. Anderson Brig. Genl." Some light glue residue at left. Fine. \$200 - up



ENDORSEMENT SIGNED BY WILLIAME. BALDWIN AND MARTIN LUTHER SMITH

* 149

WILLIAM E. BALDWIN (1827 - 1864). Confederate Brigadier General. Taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Donelson, released in 1862 he was captured again at Vicksburg. After being exchanged, his died after falling from his horse on an Alabama battlefield. and **MARTIN LUTHER SMITH** (1819 - 1866). Confederate Major General. Chief Engineer in the fortification of defenses at New Orleans and Vicksburg. He was captured and exchanged, then served as Chief Engineer for the Army of Northern Virginia. Served on Beauregard's staff at the end of the war. 3" x 4 1/2". Cut signature with rank and closing sentiment tipped on paper. "Respectfully forwarded approved W.E. Baldwin Brig. Genl." A fine association of two Confederate generals. Baldwin's signature is very scarce. Fine. \$300 - up

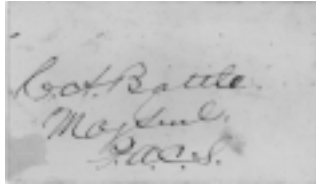


LAWRENCE S. BAKER

* 150

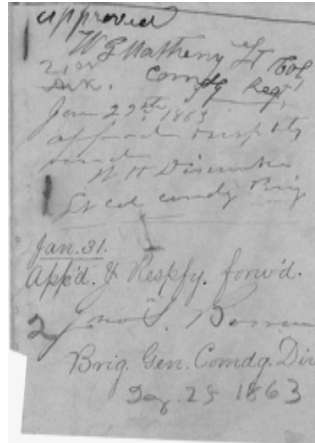
LAWRENCE S. BAKER (1830 - 1907). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought in all of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Peninsula to Gettysburg. Wounded several times. 5 3/4" x 4 1/2". Sig

nature with rank "Respectfully, Lawrence S. Baker, Brig. Genl. Cav. C.S.A.". On pink paper and signed by Baker was quite old. Excellent. \$100 - up



CULLEN A. BATTLE

* 151
CULLEN A. BATTLE (1829 - 1905). Confederate Major General. Severely wounded at the Battle of Cedar Creek. Card signed with rank. 3 1/8" x 1 7/8". "C. A. Battle, Maj. Genl. P.A.C.S." Couple of light age spots. Fine. \$125 - up



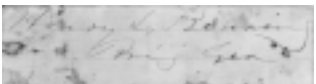
JOHN STEVENS BOWEN SIGNED ENDORSEMENT

* 154
JOHN STEVENS BOWEN (1830 - 1863). Confederate Major General. Wounded at Shiloh, he is noted for distinguished service in his opposition to Grant at Port Gibson. Bowen fought at Vicksburg, became ill with dysentery and died a prisoner-of-war. 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" mounted to a larger sheet of paper measuring 6" x 8 3/4" overall. Endorsement with rank. Jan. 31, 1863. "App'd & Respfy. Forw'd. Jno. S. Bowen. Brig. Gen. Comdg. Div." Only Bowen's signature is in his hand. Fine. \$250 - up



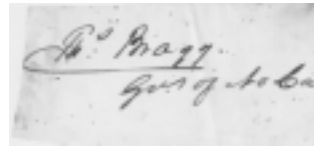
P. T. G. BEAUREGARD UNMOUNTED PAIR OF AUTOGRAPHS

* 152
PIERRE G. T. BEAUREGARD (1818 - 1893). Confederate General. Commanded Charleston and organized the destruction of Fort Sumter. Assumed command of the Army of Tennessee upon the death of A. S. Johnston. Considered to be among the finest of the South's generals. 4 1/2" x 7". Uncut pair of signatures with rank. "Gen. P.T.G. Beauregard." \$500-up



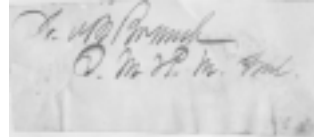
HENRY L. BENNING

* 153
HENRY L. BENNING (1814 - 1875). Confederate Brigadier General. "Old Rock" served in Hood's 1st Corps in numerous battles from Manassas to Appomattox. Cut signature with rank. 3 1/2" x 7/8" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 5/8" x 2" overall. "Henry L. Benning, Brig. Gen." Significant glue staining. \$50-up



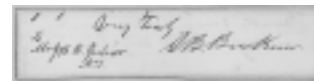
THOMAS BRAGG

* 156
THOMAS BRAGG (1810 - 1872). Confederate Attorney General. 3 1/4" x 1 1/2". Cut signature as Governor of North Carolina. "THS. BRAGG, Gvr. Of No. Ca." Some very light toning at extreme edge. Fine. \$100 - up



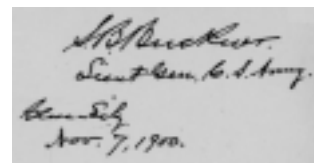
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN BRANCH

* 157
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN BRANCH (1820 - 1862). Confederate Brigadier General. Served with Jackson in the Valley. Fought with distinction at Cedar Mountain and 2nd Manassas. He was Killed In Action at Antietam. 4 1/2" x 1 3/4". Cut Signature with rank. "O. M. & P. B. Genl." Mounted to another sheet of paper. Fine. \$250 - up



SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER CUT SIGNATURE

* 158
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER (1823 - 1914). Confederate Lieutenant General. Surrendered Fort Donelson, Fortified Mobile and saw action at Chickamauga. Served under Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi Dept. Buckner later served as Governor of Kentucky. 5" x 1 1/4". Cut signature with closing sentiment tipped to a larger sheet of paper. "Yours Truly S.B. Buckner." Excellent condition. \$100-up



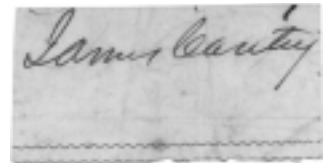
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 159
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER (1823 - 1914). Confederate Lieutenant General. Surrendered Fort Donelson, Fortified Mobile and saw action at Chickamauga. Served under Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi Dept. Buckner later served as Governor of Kentucky. 4 1/2" x 7". Cut signature with rank. "S.B. Buckner. Lieut Gen. C.S. Army." In Excellent condition. \$250-up



WILLIAM L. CABELL - THREE SIGNATURES ON A SHEET, TWO WITH RANK

* 160
WILLIAM L. CABELL (1827 - 1911). Confederate Brigadier General. Served as Chief Quartermaster under Beauregard and was a co-designer of the Confederate battle flag. 5 1/4" x 6 3/4". Three Signatures on a sheet, two with rank. "W.L. Cabell Lieut General." "W.L. Cabell Brigadier General." "W.L. Cabell." A highly unusual item signed three times and displaying two different ranks. Mounting traces in corners. Excellent condition. \$250-up

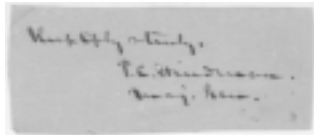


JAMES CANTEY

* 161
JAMES CANTEY (1818 - 1874). Confederate Brigadier General. Served under Stonewall Jackson in the Valley Campaign and Hood in Tennessee. 2 1/2" x 1 1/4". Cut signature from a document. "James Cantey" Fine. \$75 - up

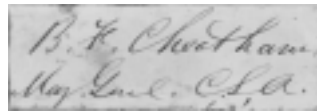
ELLISON CAPERS SIGNED CARD WITH RANK AS COLONEL

* 162
ELLISON CAPERS (1837 - 1908). Confederate Brigadier General. Present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter and served as a Colonel in the 24th South Carolina Infantry (the period during which this was signed). Served under Bragg at Chickamauga. An Episcopal Bishop after the war. Signed Card. 3 1/8" x 1 7/8" "Ellison Capers, Col. 24th S.C.V. (South Carolina Volunteers). Very Fine. \$125 - up



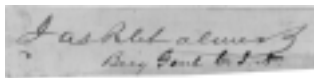
**THOMAS CARMICHAEL HINDMAN
* 163**

THOMAS. C. HINDMAN (1818 - 1868). Confederate Major General. Cut signature with rank from the conclusion of a letter. 3" x 1 1/4". "Resptfly & Truly, T. C. Hindman, Maj. Gen." One small ink burn hole in the H of Hindman's last name. Otherwise, Fine. A scarce Confederate autograph. \$250 - up



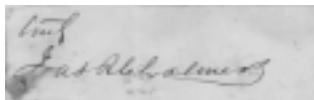
**B.F. CHEATHAM CUT SIGNATURE
* 167**

BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM (1820 - 1886). Confederate Major General. Saw action from Shiloh to Atlanta. Cheatham's Hill at Kennisaw mountain is named after him. Signature with rank cut from a letter. 2 1/8" x 7/8" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 1 7/8". Some light glue residue. \$500 - up



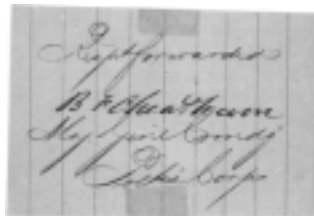
**JAMES R. CHALMERS
CUT SIGNATURE**

*** 164**
JAMES R. CHALMERS (1831 - 1898). Brigadier General. Served in the cavalry under Nathan Bedford Forrest in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. 2 3/4" x 3/4". Cut signature with rank. "Jas R Chalmers Brig Genl C.S.A." Fine. \$150 - up



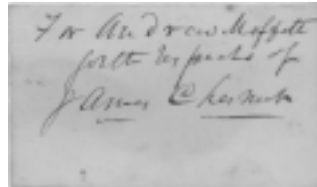
**JAMES CHALMERS
CUT SIGNATURE**

*** 165**
JAMES R. CHALMERS (1831 - 1898). Brigadier General. Served in the cavalry under Nathan Bedford Forrest in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Cut signature measuring 3" x 1" mounted to a card measuring 3 1/2" x 2" overall. Some light glue residue at lower left. \$100 - up



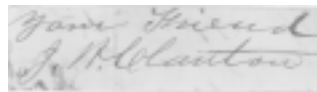
**B. F. CHEATHAM SIGNATURE
WITH RANK**

*** 166**
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. Excellent. \$500 - up



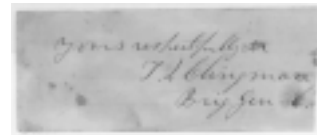
**JAMES CHESTNUT
CUT SIGNATURE**

*** 168**
JAMES CHESTNUT, JR (1815 - 1885). Confederate Brigadier General. He served with Beauregard at Fort Sumter and briefly on Jefferson Davis' staff. Card signed with sentiment. 3 1/8" x 1 7/8". "For Andrew Moffett with respects of James Chestnut". Very Fine. \$250 - up



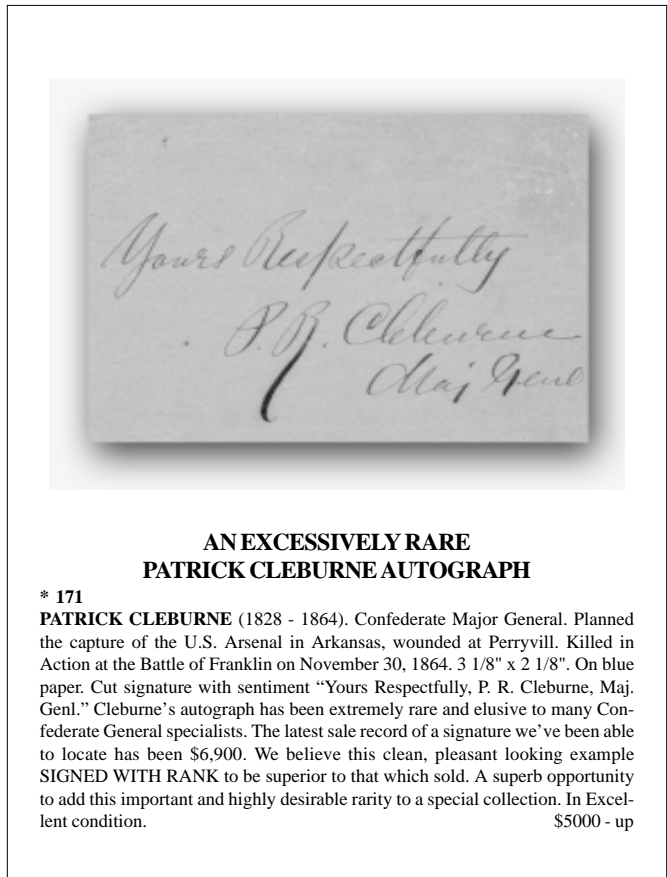
JAMES HOLT CLANTON

*** 169**
JAMES HOLT CLANTON (1827 1871). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Shiloh. Wounded and captured at Bluff Springs, Florida. 3 3/4" x 1". Cut signature with closing sentiment from a letter. "Your Friend J.H. Clanton." A scarce autograph. Some light glue residue at lower left. Fine. \$150 - up



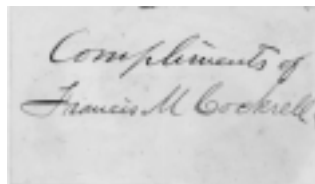
**THOMAS L. CLINGMAN CUT
SIGNATURE**

*** 170**
THOMAS L. CLINGMAN (1812- 1897). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor. Wounded at Weldon Railroad. Cut signature with rank, from the conclusion of a letter. 4 1/4" x 1 3/4". "Yours respectfully, T. L. Clingman, Brig. Gen." Some light glue spots. Fine. \$50-up



**AN EXCESSIVELY RARE
PATRICK CLEBURNE AUTOGRAPH**

*** 171**
PATRICK CLEBURNE (1828 - 1864). Confederate Major General. Planned the capture of the U.S. Arsenal in Arkansas, wounded at Perryville. Killed in Action at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. 3 1/8" x 2 1/8". On blue paper. Cut signature with sentiment "Yours Respectfully, P. R. Cleburne, Maj. Genl." Cleburne's autograph has been extremely rare and elusive to many Confederate General specialists. The latest sale record of a signature we've been able to locate has been \$6,900. We believe this clean, pleasant looking example **SIGNED WITH RANK** to be superior to that which sold. A superb opportunity to add this important and highly desirable rarity to a special collection. In Excellent condition. \$5000 - up



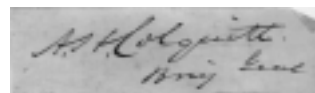
**FRANCIS M. COCKRELL SIGNED
CARD**

*** 172**
FRANCIS M. COCKRELL (1834 - 1915). Confederate Brigadier General. Led a brigade under General French in the Atlanta campaign. Wounded five times and captured three times. Card signed. 3 1/2" x 2". "Compliments of Francis M. Cockrell". Excellent condition. \$50-up



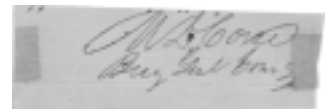
**SAMUEL COOPER CUT SIGNA-
TURE WITH ONE LINE**

*** 174**
SAMUEL COOPER (1798-1876). Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederacy. 3 1/2" x 2 3/4" tipped to a larger sheet measuring 6 1/4" x 4" overall. Autograph endorsement signed on blue paper. "Respy returned to Genl. Bragg. S. Cooper, May 9/64". In excellent condition. \$100-up



**ALFRED H. COLQUITT CUT
SIGNATURE**

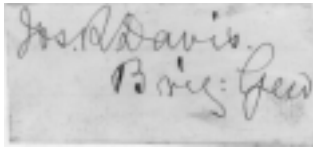
*** 173**
ALFRED H. COLQUITT (1824 - 1894). Confederate Brigadier General. Later served as Governor of Georgia. Cut signature with rank. 2 7/8" x 7/8". "A. H. Colquitt, Brig. Genl. Excellent condition. \$100-up



**MONTGOMERY D. CORSE CUT
SIGNATURE WITH RANK**

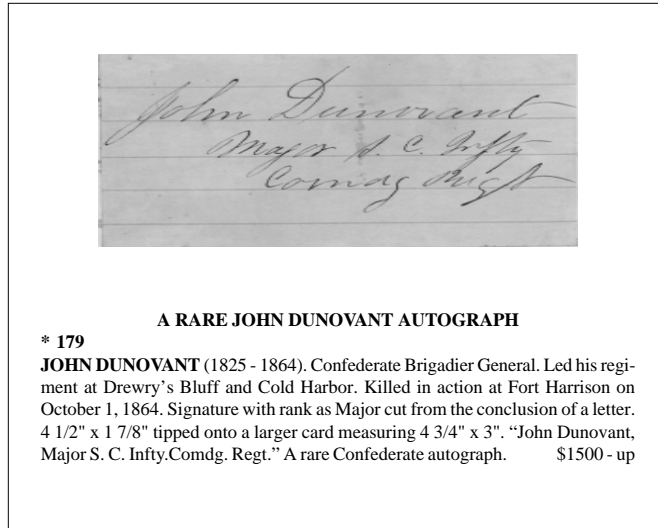
*** 175**
MONTGOMERY D. CORSE (1816 - 1895). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Seven Pines and Seven Days. Captured at Saylor's Creek. 3 1/2" x 1 1/4".

Cut signature with rank. "M. D. Corse Brig Genl." Couple of mounting traces. Very Fine. \$300 - up



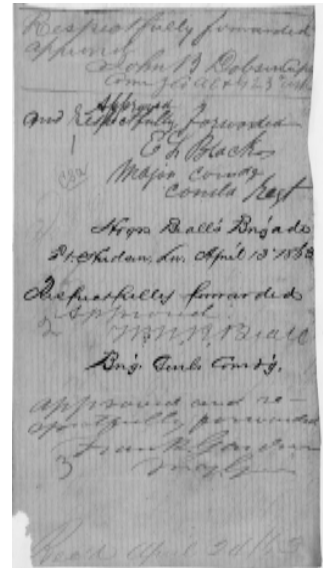
JOSEPH R. DAVIS CUT SIGNATURE * 176

JOSEPH R. DAVIS (1825 - 1896). Confederate Brigadier General. The nephew of Jefferson Davis, he served at Gettysburg, the Wilderness Campaign and was paroled at Appomattox Court House. A desirable signature. Cut signature with rank. "2 1/2" x 1 1/8" "Jos. R. Davis, Brig. Genl." Fine. \$250 - up



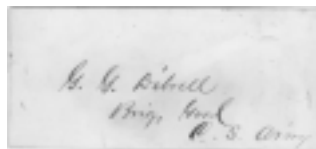
A RARE JOHN DUNOIVANT AUTOGRAPH

*** 179 JOHN DUNOIVANT** (1825 - 1864). Confederate Brigadier General. Led his regiment at Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor. Killed in action at Fort Harrison on October 1, 1864. Signature with rank as Major cut from the conclusion of a letter. 4 1/2" x 1 7/8" tipped onto a larger card measuring 4 3/4" x 3". "John Dunoivant, Major S. C. Infy. Comdg. Regt." A rare Confederate autograph. \$1500 - up



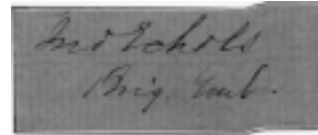
A FINE ENDORSEMENT SIGNED BY TWO CONFEDERATE GENERALS FRANKLIN GARDNER AND WILLIAM N. R. BEALL AT PORT GIBSON JUST MONTHS PRIOR TO ITS SURRENDER

*** 185 FRANKLIN GARDNER** (1823 - 1873). Confederate Major General. Commanded a brigade of cavalry at Shiloh and a brigade in Polk's Corps after the Kentucky Campaign. Gardner commanded Port Hudson from the end of 1862 until its surrender in July of 1863. **WILLIAM N. R. BEALL** (1825 - 1883). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Port Hudson, Louisiana and surrendered with Gardner in 1863. After his release from prison he served as the Confederate States Agent supplying prisoners-of-war. 3 1/2" x 6 1/2" mounted to a larger sheet measuring 6" x 8 3/4" overall. Endorsement signed with rank "approved and respectfully forwarded Frank Gardner Maj. Genl." \$750 - up



GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL SIGNED CARD

*** 177 GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL** (1822 - 1888). Confederate Brigadier General. Dibrell recruited the 8th Tennessee Cavalry behind Federal lines, operating as independent partisan Rangers. He served with Nathan Bedford Forrest at Stones River. After the fall of Richmond, Dibrell was placed in charge of the fleeing Confederate government's archives. Card signed with rank. 4" x 1 3/4". "G. G. Dibrell, Brig. Genl. C. S. Army". Very Fine. \$125-up



JOHN ECHOLS WITH RANK

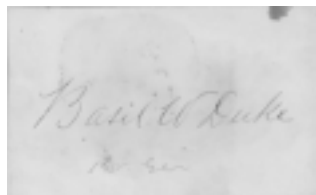
*** 180 JOHN ECHOLS** (1823-1896). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at 1st Bull Run in "Stonewall" Regiment. Served with General Loring, whom he succeeded as Commander of the Army of Southwest Virginia. 2 1/4" x 1" tipped to a larger sheet of paper. Cut signature with rank. "Jno Echols Brig. Genl." On blue paper. In excellent condition. \$100-up

Later served as a U.S. Congressman. Card signed with rank. 3 3/8" x 1 3/4". "J. J. Finley, Brig. Genl., C.S.A." Couple of light glue spots. Fine. \$100 - up



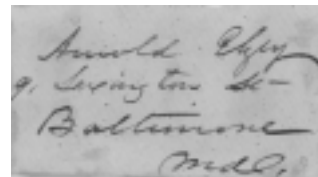
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON CUT SIGNATURE

*** 183 SAMUEL W. FERGUSON** (1834 - 1917). Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded a cavalry brigade in Polk's Corps during the Atlanta campaign. Signature cut at the conclusion of a letter. 2 7/8" x 7/8" tipped onto a larger card measuring 2 7/8" x 1 5/8" overall. Significant glue staining. \$100 - up



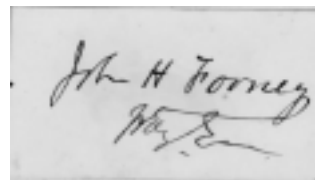
BASIL W. DUKE SIGNED CARD

*** 178 BASIL W. DUKE** (1838 - 1916). Confederate Brigadier General. Wounded at Shiloh and captured in the Ohio Raid of 1863, remaining a prisoner of war for the following year at which time he was exchanged. After disbanding his infantry, Duke escorted President Davis and the fugitive Confederate government from Charlotte until his capture. Card signed. 3 1/2" x 2 1/8". "Basil W. Duke". \$80-up



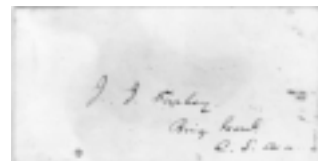
ARNOLD ELZEY CUT SIGNATURE

*** 181 ARNOLD ELZEY** (1816 - 1871). Confederate Major General. Served at 1st Manassas. Wounded at Seven Days. He led a brigade under Ewell by was relieved at his own request due to health reasons. Signature cut from a letter with his address. 2 7/8" x 1 5/8" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 2" overall. Fine.



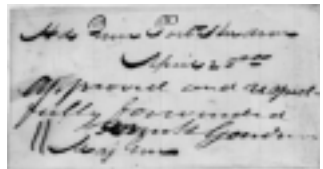
JOHN HORACE FORNEY CONFEDERATE GENERAL SIGNATURE

*** 184 JOHN HORACE FORNEY** (1829 - 1902). Confederate Brigadier General. Served under Kirby Smith at 1st Bull Run. Was severely wounded at Dranesville. 3 1/4" x 2 1/2". Card signed with rank tipped to a larger sheet. "John H Forney Brig. Genl." In Excellent condition. \$200 - up



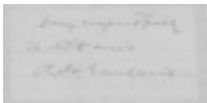
J.J. FINLEY CUT SIGNATURE

*** 182 JESSE JOHNSON FINLEY** (1812 - 1904). Commanded a regiment at Chickamauga.



FRANKLIN GARDNER ENDORSEMENT SIGNED

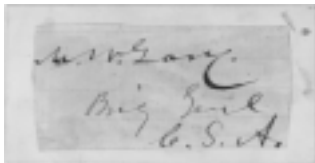
*** 186 FRANKLIN GARDNER** (1823 - 1873). Confederate Major General. Commanded a brigade of cavalry at Shiloh and a brigade in Polk's Corps after the Kentucky Campaign. Gardner commanded Port Hudson from the end of 1862 until its surrender in July of 1863. 3 1/4" x 1 3/4" mounted to a larger sheet of paper. Autograph endorsement signed. Hd. Qts. Port Hudson, April 23rd (1863), Approved and respectfully forwarded Franklin Gardner Maj. Genl." A highly desirable signature of this Confederate Major general. Very Fine. \$300 - up



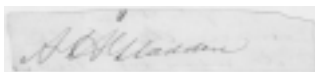
AUGUSTUS HILL GARLAND
 * 187
AUGUSTUS HILL GARLAND (1832 - 1899). Youngest member of the Confederate Congress. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter. 2 1/2" x 1 1/4" mounted to an album leaf measuring 4" x 6 1/4". In Excellent condition. \$20 - up



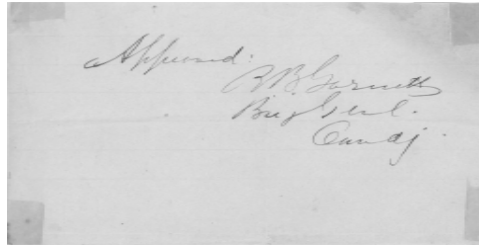
LUCIUS J. GARTRELL SIGNATURE WITH RANK
 * 188
LUCIUS J. GARTRELL (1821 - 1891). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at 1st Bull Run, Member of the Confederate Congress in 1862. As Brigadier General he commanded the Georgia reserves in South Carolina, being wounded near Coosawhatchie. 7 3/4" x 3 3/4". Cut signature with rank. "Lucius J. Gartrell Brig. Genl. C.S.A." Fine. \$100 - up



MARTIN W. GARY CUT SIGNATURE
 * 189
MARTIN W. GARY (1831 - 1881). Brigadier General. Commanded Hampton's Legion at 1st Manassas. Served with distinction at Chickamauga, Knoxville, Fort Harrison and Fredericksburg. One of the last Confederate Cabinet meetings took place at the home of his mother. Signature with rank cut from a letter. 2 3/4" x 1 3/8" tipped to a card measuring 3 1/2" x 1 3/4" overall. "M. W. Gary, Brig. Genl. C.S.A." \$150 - up

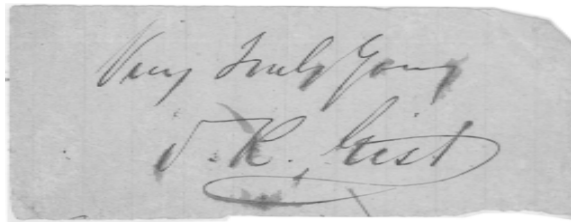


A RARE SIGNATURE OF CONFEDERATE GENERAL ADLEY H. GLADDEN
 * 190
ADLEY H. GLADDEN (1810 - 1862). Confederate Brigadier General. Killed in Action at Shiloh. 4 1/2" x 1". Cut signature from a letter. A rare autograph of this Confederate General. Very Fine. \$750 - up



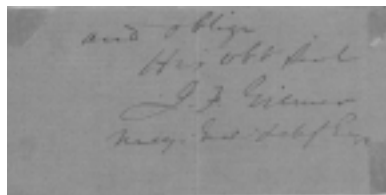
AN EXTREMELY RARE RICHARD GARNETT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 191
RICHARD B. GARNETT (1817 - 1863). Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded a brigade at 1st Bull Run, he took control of Jackson's brigade upon the latter's death. Garnett served at Seven Days, 2nd Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam and Chancellorsville. He was killed instantly during the Confederate charge at Gettysburg known as "Picketts Charge" and his body was never found. A highly desirable and very scarce Confederate autograph. Signature with rank cut from a letter. 5 1/2" x 2 3/4". "Approved: R. B. Garnett, Brig. Genl. Comdg." In excellent condition. \$4,000 - up



STATES RIGHTS GIST CUT SIGNATURE WITH CLOSING SENTIMENT FROM A LETTER

* 192
STATES RIGHTS GIST (1831 - 1864). Confederate Brigadier General. He commanded Walker's Division at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Gist was killed in action after his horse had been shot out from under him at the Battle of Franklin. Cut signature. 3 5/8" x 1 3/8". "Very Truly Yours, S. R. Gist". A very scarce and highly desirable Confederate autograph. Excellent. \$1,500 - up



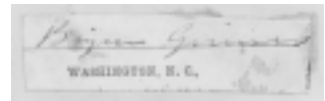
JEREMY FRANCIS GILMOUR

JEREMY FRANCIS GILMOUR (1818 - 1883). Confederate Major General. A. S. Johnston's Chief Engineer. Wounded at Shiloh. Considered the finest military engineer of the Confederacy. 4 3/4" x 2 1/4". Closing of a letter signed with rank "and oblige, His Obt. Sev't., J. F. Gilmour, Maj. Genl. & Chf. Eng." A highly desirable Confederate autograph. On blue paper and in Excellent condition. \$1,000 - up



JOHN BROWN GORDON CONFEDERATE GENERAL SIGNATURE

* 194
JOHN BROWN GORDON (1832 - 1904). Confederate Major General. Served at Seven Pines, Wounded at Antietam. Gordon served under Lee in Virginia, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania for four years, as well as at Petersburg. Later he served as a U.S. Senator. 3 3/4" x 2". Cut signature tipped to a card. "J. B. Gordon." Some light ink residue. Very Good. \$150 - up



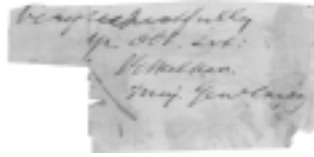
BRYAN GRIMES CUT SIGNATURE

* 195
BRYAN GRIMES (1828 - 1880). Confederate Major General. Served with the Army of Northern Virginia at the Wilderness, Seven Pines and Gettysburg. He fought at Appomattox the morning of the surrender. A very scarce Confederate autograph. Signature cut from a document. 2 3/8" x 5/8" tipped onto a larger card measuring 3 1/4" x 2" overall. "Bryan Grimes". Couple of light glue spots. Fine. \$750 - up



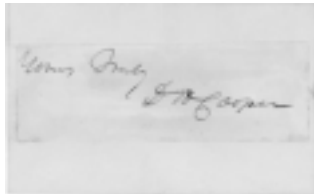
WADE HAMPTON CARD SIGNED AND DATED

* 196
WADE HAMPTON (1818-1902). Hampton, a Confederate general from South Carolina who had no formal military training, fought at First Manassas, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg. After the death of JEB Stuart, Hampton was in charge of Confederate cavalry and scored a coup when he captured 2,500 cattle for starving Confederates, then beseiged in Petersburg. After the war, Hampton served as a Governor and South Carolina Senator. Signature with date. 4 1/4" x 3". "Wade Hampton, Aug. 29th, 1899". In Excellent condition. \$200 - up



JOHNSON HAGOOD SIGNED ENDORSEMENT

* 197
JOHNSON HAGOOD (1829 - 1898). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at 1st Manassas, Petersburg Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor. Later ordered to relieve Fort Fisher. Served as Governor of South Carolina. Endorsement signed. 3 1/8" x 2 1/4" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 5/8" x 2 1/4". "Hd. Qrs., Hagoods, Brig. 29th, March 1865, Respt. forwd. Appd. Hohnson Hagood, B. G." Substantial glue staining from the mounting, Otherwise, fine.
 \$250 - up



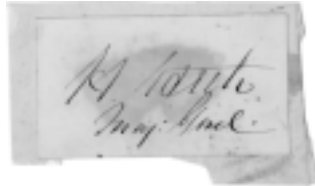
DOUGLAS HANCOCK COOPER CUT SIGNATURE

* 198
DOUGLAS H. COOPER (1815 - 1879). Confederate Brigadier General. Cooper entered service as a Colonel of the 1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles, patrolling the Indian Territory. He saw service under General Pike at Pea Ridge. Cut signature at the conclusion of a letter. "3 1/4" x 1" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 2 1/8" overall. A very desirable Confederate autograph.
 \$750 - up



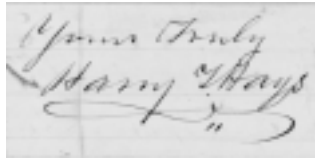
LOUIS HEBERT ENDORSEMENT SIGNED

* 199
LOUIS HEBERT (1820 - 1901). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Wilson's Creek and was captured at the Battle of Elkhorn. As a general he served at Corinth and Vicksburg. Autograph Endorsement Signed. 3 1/4" x 2 1/2". "Headquarters Defences Mouth Cape Fear River. Smithville, Jan. 10/65 REspectfully forwarded & approved Louis Hebert, Brig. Genl." Couple of minor glue spots. Nice bold endorsement. Very Fine.
 \$250 - up



HENRY HETH CUT SIGNATURE

* 200
HENRY HETH (1825 - 1899). Confederate Major General. Heth Commanded a division at Gettysburg and served in various campaigns with the Army of Northern Virginia. He was present at the surrender at Appomattox. 3" x 1 1/2". Cut signature with rank tipped on a card. "H. Heth. Maj. Genl." Some light toning from glue on verso. Otherwise Fine.
 \$250 - up

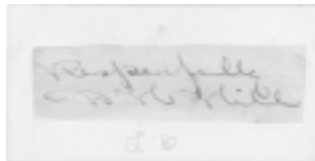


HARRY T. HAYS CUT SIGNATURE AND CLOSE OF A LETTER

* 201
HARRY T. HAYS (1820 - 1876). Confederate Major General. Served under Jubal Early at 1st Bull Run, 2 3/4" x 1 1/2". Cut signature with closing sentiment tipped on paper. "Yours Truly Harry T. Hays." Fine.
 \$200 - up

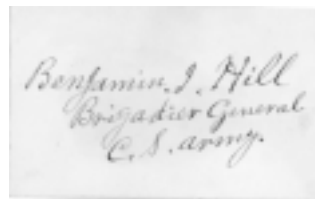


* 202
EDWARD HIGGINS (1821 - 1875). Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded at Forts Jackson and St. Philip when Farragut attacked. Commanded the military post at Mobile. 2 7/8" x 3/4" mounted to another small card. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter. "Very respectfully, Ed. Higgins" Glue staining throughout.
 \$100 - up



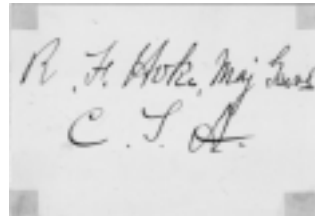
DANIEL H. HILL CUT SIGNATURE

* 203
DANIEL H. HILL (1821 - 1889). Confederate Lieutenant General. As Major General he commanded a Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, fighting in the Peninsula Campaign and at South Mountain and Antietam. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter. 3" x 3/4" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 1 3/4" overall. A highly desirable Confederate signature in Excellent condition.
 \$300 - up



BENJAMIN HILL SIGNED CARD

* 204
BENJAMIN J. HILL (1825 - 1880). Brigadier General. Fought with distinction at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Served under Nathan Bedford Forrest at the end of the war. Card signed with rank. 3 1/2" x 2 1/8" "Benjamin J. Hill, Brigadier General, C. S. Army". Fine.
 \$125 - up



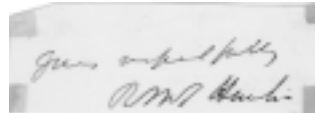
ROBERT F. HOKE SIGNED CARD WITH RANK

* 205
ROBERT F. HOKE (1837 - 1912). Confederate Major General. Commanded a division at Fredericksburg and was with Stonewall Jackson at the last Chancellorsville. 4 1/4" x 3". Signed card with rank. "R.F. Hoke Maj Genl. C.S.A. Mounting traces in corners away from writing. Excellent.
 \$250 - up



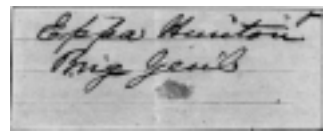
WILLIAM Y. C. HUMES

* 206
WILLIAM Y. C. HUMES (1830 - 1882). Confederate Brigadier General. 4 5/8" x 1 3/4". Cut signature with Rank. "Wm. Y. C. Humes, Brig. Gen., C. S. A., Memphis, Tenn." Couple of folds. Very Fine.
 \$200 - up



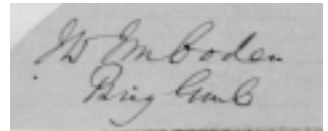
R.M.T. HUNTER CUT SIGNATURE

* 207
R. M. T. HUNTER (1809 - 1887) Confederate Secretary of State from July 1861 to March 1862 after which he served as a Confederate Senator. 3 1/2" x 1 1/4". Cut signature with closing sentiment. "yours respectfully RMT Hunter." Mounting traces away from writing. Excellent.
 \$75 - up



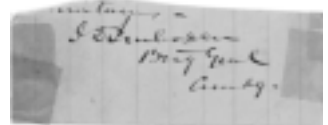
EPPA HUNTON CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 208
EPPA HUNTON (1822 - 1908) Confederate Brigadier General. Served at 1st Manassas, wounded at Gettysburg. Hunton was taken prisoner at Saylor's Creek. He later served in the U.S. House and Senate. 3 1/4" x 1 1/4" tipped to a larger sheet measuring 4" x 6 1/4" overall. Cut signature with rank. "Eppa Hunton Brig Genl." In Excellent condition.
 \$200 - up



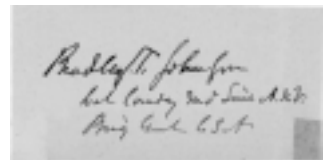
JOSEPH D. IMBODEN CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 209
JOSEPH D. IMBODEN (1823 - 1895) Confederate General who serve under Stonewall Jackson, severely wounded in the Seven Days campaign. 2 1/2" x 1" mounted to a larger sheet measuring 3" x 6" overall. Cut signature with rank. "JD Imboden Brig Genl." In excellent condition.
 \$400 - up



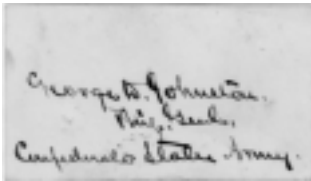
JOHN D. IMBODEN SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 210
JOHN IMBODEN (1823 - 1895). Confederate Brigadier General. Served under Stonewall Jackson at Cross Keys and Port Republic. Severely wounded at Seven Days. 3" x 1 1/4". Cut signature with rank. Boldly signed "JD Imboden Brig Genl." Mounting traces away from signature. Excellent.
 \$400 - up



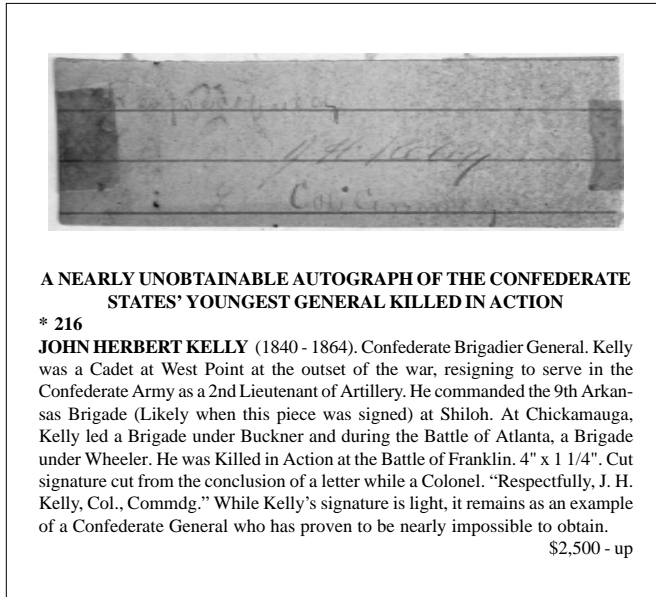
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 211
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON (1829 - 1903). Johnson burned Chambersburg, Pennsylvania on the orders of Jubal Early. 4 1/4" x 2 1/4". Cut signature with rank. "Bradley. T. Johnson Brig Genl CSA." Mounting trace at lower right away from writing. In excellent condition.
 \$125 - up



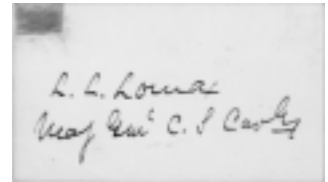
GEORGE D. JOHNSTON CUT SIGNATURE

* 212
GEORGE D. JOHNSTON (1832 - 1910). Confederate Brigadier General. Served with distinction at Stones River and Chickamauga. Severely wounded in the leg during the Battle of Ezra Church, he continued his command on crutches under General Hood during the Tennessee campaign. Card signed with rank. 2 7/8" x 1 5/8". "George D. Johnston, Maj. Genl. Confederate States Army". Excellent condition. \$250 - up



A NEARLY UNOBTAINABLE AUTOGRAPH OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES' YOUNGEST GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

* 216
JOHN HERBERT KELLY (1840 - 1864). Confederate Brigadier General. Kelly was a Cadet at West Point at the outset of the war, resigning to serve in the Confederate Army as a 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery. He commanded the 9th Arkansas Brigade (Likely when this piece was signed) at Shiloh. At Chickamauga, Kelly led a Brigade under Buckner and during the Battle of Atlanta, a Brigade under Wheeler. He was Killed in Action at the Battle of Franklin. 4" x 1 1/4". Cut signature cut from the conclusion of a letter while a Colonel. "Respectfully, J. H. Kelly, Col., Commdg." While Kelly's signature is light, it remains as an example of a Confederate General who has proven to be nearly impossible to obtain. \$2,500 - up



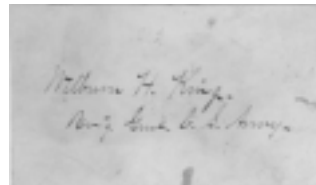
L. L. LOMAX CUT SIGNED CARD WITH RANK

* 221
LUNSFORD L. LOMAX (1835 - 1913). Confederate Major General. Fought at Gettysburg. Led a brigade under Fitzhugh Lee during the Wilderness Campaign and later commanded the Valley District. 3 1/2" x 2". Signed card with rank. "L.L. Lomax Maj. Gen." Mounting trace in upper left corner. Otherwise, excellent condition. \$250 - up



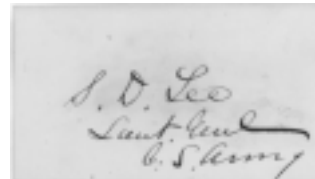
A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON SIGNATURE

* 213
ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON (1803 - 1862). Confederate Lieutenant General. Entered service as a full General and assumed command of the Dept. #2 of the Western Dept., shortly thereafter taking command of the Central Army of Kentucky. He united his command with the Army of Mississippi, successfully attacking Grant at Shiloh. He was Killed in Action at Shiloh. 3 1/2" x 7/8" mounted to a larger sheet measuring 4 1/4" x 1 1/2". "A. Sidney Johnston". A very scarce autograph of this most desirable Confederate General. Fine. \$500 - up



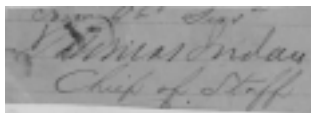
WILBURN H. KING CUT SIGNATURE

* 217
WILBURN H. KING (1839 - 1910). Confederate Brigadier General. Served in Walker's division in Texas. He was wounded at the Battle of Mansfield and appointed by E. Kirby Smith as a general, delayed in assuming his command as a result of his wounds. He fled to Mexico at the end of the war later returning to Texas. Card signed with rank. 3 1/8" x 1 7/8". "Wilburn H. King, Brig. Genl. C. S. Army". Couple of light contemporaneous ink spots at margins away from signature. Fine. \$150 - up

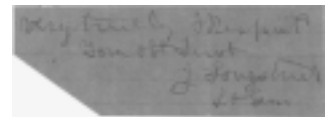


STEPHEN DILL LEE SIGNED CARD

* 219
STEPHEN DILL LEE (1833 - 1908). Lieutenant General. Served at 2nd Manassas and Sharpsburg. Sent West and commanded a division at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou. Taken prisoner at the surrender of Vicksburg, he was exchanged and placed in command of the cavalry at the Dept. of Alabama in Mississippi. In 1864, he assumed Hood's Corps in the Army of Tennessee, which became known as Lee's Corps. A highly desirable Confederate autograph. 3" x 3/4". "S. D. Lee, Lieut. Genl. C.S. Army." In Excellent condition. \$500 - up



* 214
THOMAS JORDAN (1819 - 1895). Confederate Brigadier General. 3" x 1". Cut signature mounted to a small card. "Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff". Fine. \$200 - up



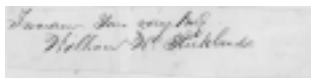
JAMES LONGSTREET CUT SIGNATURE AND CLOSE OF A LETTER

* 222
JAMES LONGSTREET (1821 - 1904). Confederate Lieutenant General. Upon Stonewall Jackson's death he became Robert E. Lee's ablest Lieutenant and highly trusted advisor. Advised Lee against the disastrous "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg. 1/2" x 1 3/4". Cut signature with rank and closing sentiment tipped on paper. In Pencil on blue paper. "Very truly & respect your obl. Servt J. Longstreet Lt. Gen." Very Fine. \$500 - up



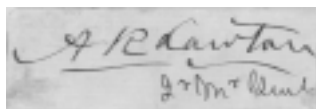
MANSFIELD LOVELL

* 223
MANSFIELD LOVELL (1822 - 1884) Confederate Major General. Commanded New Orleans but was forced to surrender due to a lack of troops and supplies. 3 1/2" x 2 3/4". Cut signature from a document mounted to a card. "M Lovell" Very Fine. \$150 - up



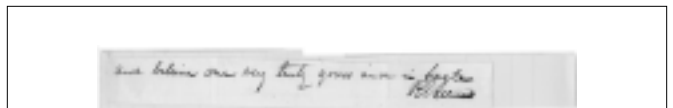
WILLIAM WHEDBEE KIRKLAND CUT SIGNATURE

* 215
WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND (1833 - 1915). Confederate Lieutenant General. Wounded three separate times, at Winchester, Gaines Mills and Gettysburg. Surrendered with Johnston. 4 1/2" x 1". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "I remain, Yours very truly, William W. Kirkland". Mounted to another sheet of paper. In Excellent condition. \$75 - up



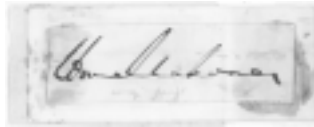
ALEXANDER R. LAWTON CUT SIGNATURE

* 218
ALEXANDER R. LAWTON (1818 - 1896). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought with distinction at Cedar Mountain, 2nd Manassas. Severely wounded at Dunkard Church during the Battle of Sharpsburg. Cut signature. 2 7/8" x 1" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/8" x 2" overall. "A. R. Lawton". Some light glue residue. Fine. \$250 - up



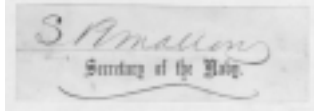
ROBERT E. LEE SENTIMENT AND SIGNATURE

* 220
ROBERT E. LEE (1807 - 1870) The Confederate State's most noted and respected commander, regarded by many historians to be the greatest field General of his time. 6 3/4" x 1". Cut signature with closing sentiment from a letter. Tipped onto another piece of paper. "...and believe one very truly yours and in haste RE Lee." A Fine, bold example of this Confederate legend in Excellent condition. \$2,000 - up



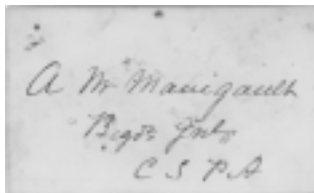
WILLIAM MAHONE CUT SIGNATURE

* 224
WILLIAM MAHONE (1826 - 1895). Confederate Major General. Commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness Campaign as well as Petersburg. Cut signature. 4 3/8" x 1 3/8" mounted to a larger card measuring 4 3/4" x 2" overall. A large, bold Mahone autograph with some glue residue. \$60 - up



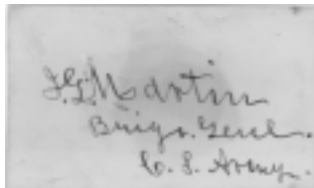
STEPHEN R. MALLORY CUT SIGNATURE

* 225
STEPHEN MALLORY (1813 - 1873). Secretary of the Confederate Navy from February 1861 to April 1865. Served in the U.S. Senate prior to the war. Signature cut from a document while Secretary of the Navy. 3 1/4" x 1 1/8". "S. B. Mallory". Very Fine. \$50 - up



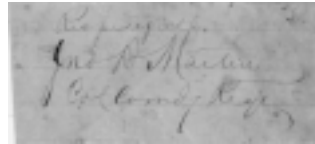
A.W. MANIGAULT SIGNED CARD

* 226
ANDREW W. MANIGAULT (1824 - 1886). Brigadier General. Captain of the North Santee Mounted Rifles, aide-de-camp to General Beauregard in 1861. Card signed with rank. 3 1/2" x 2 1/8". "A. M. Manigault, Brgdr. Gnl. C.S.P.A." Fine. \$100 - up

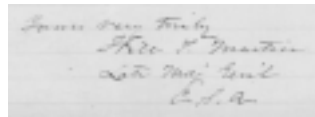


J.G. MARTIN CUT SIGNATURE

* 227
JAMES G. MARTIN (1819 - 1878). Confederate Brigadier General. Martin served as the Adj. Gen. Of North Carolina, organizing the state troops early in the war. After his appointment, he served at Petersburg. Card signed with rank. 3 1/4" x 2". "J. G. Martin, Brig. Genl., C. S. Army" Very light age toning at center. Fine \$150 - up

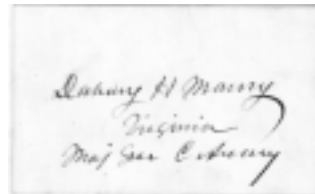


* 228
JOHN D. MARTIN (D. 1862). Confederate Colonel Killed in action at Corinth. 3 1/4" x 1 1/2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "Respectfully, Jno D. Martin, Col. Comdy. Regt." Some light foxing. Fine. \$50 - up



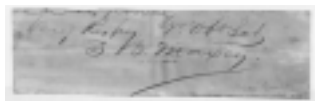
WILLIAM THOMPSON MARTIN SENTIMENT AND SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 229
WILLIAM THOMPSON MARTIN (1823 - 1910). Confederate Major General. Served under Jeb Stuart during the "Ride Around McClellan". He served as Lee's aide-de-camp during the Battle of Sharpsburg and commanded a Division of Wheeler's Corps during the Atlanta Campaign. 5 3/4" x 4 1/2". Signature with rank. "Yours very truly William T. Martin Maj Genl C.S.A." In excellent condition. \$200 - up



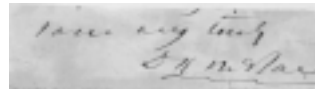
DABNEY MAURY CUT SIGNATURE

* 230
DABNEY H. MAURY (1822 - 1900). Confederate Major General. Led a division with Pemberton's forces in the battle with Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou. Commanded the Department of the Gulf, surrendering at Meridian, Mississippi on May 11, 1865. Card signed with rank. 3 1/2" x 2 1/8". "Dabney H. Maury, Virginia, Maj. Gen. C. Army" Very Fine. \$125 - up



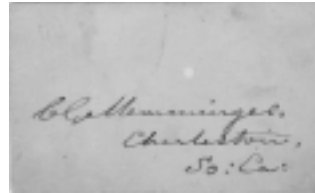
SAMUEL BELL MAXEY CUT SIGNATURE

* 231
SAMUEL BELL MAXEY (1825 - 1895). Confederate Brigadier General. Appointed Major General by Kirby Smith, he was never confirmed by Davis. Maxey served two terms in the U.S. Senate following the war. Signature with rank cut from the conclusion of a letter. 4 3/4" x 1 3/8". "Very Respy. Yr. Obt. Svt., S. B. Maxey" Some light age toning. Fine. \$50 - up



DANDRIDGE McRAE CUT SIGNATURE

* 232
DANDRIDGE McRAE (1829 - 1899). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Wilson's Creek, Elkhorn, Helena, Mark's Mills and Jenkins Ferry. Resigned his commission in 1864. 3 1/4" X 7/8". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "yours very truly, D. K. McRae" Mounted to another piece of paper. Fine. \$100 - up



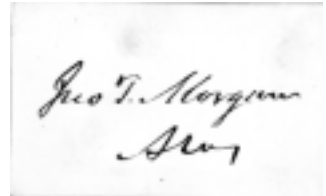
CHRISTOPHER MEMMINGER SIGNED CARD

* 233
CHRISTOPHER MEMMINGER (1803 - 1888). Confederate Treasury Secretary from early 1861 - June of 1864. 3 1/2" x 2". Signature on a card. "C. G. Memminger, Charlestown, So: Car:" There is a fold in the card in the upper left corner not affecting the signature. Otherwise, fine. \$125 - up



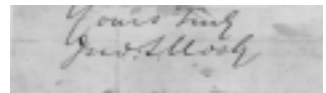
PATRICK T. MOORE CUT SIGNATURE

* 234
PATRICK T. MOORE (1821 - 1883). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought under Longstreet at 1st Manassas where he was severely wounded. Served on both Johnston's and Longstreet's staffs. Cut signature with rank. 3 7/8" x 1 3/8". "P. T. Moore, Brig. Genl. C.S.A." Fine. \$100 - up



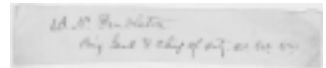
JOHN T. MORGAN SIGNED CARD

* 235
JOHN T. MORGAN (1824 - 1907). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought with distinction at 1st Manassas, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. Morgan later served as a U.S. Senator from Alabama. 3 1/2" x 2 1/4". Signed card. "Jno. T. Morgan." In excellent condition. \$75 - up



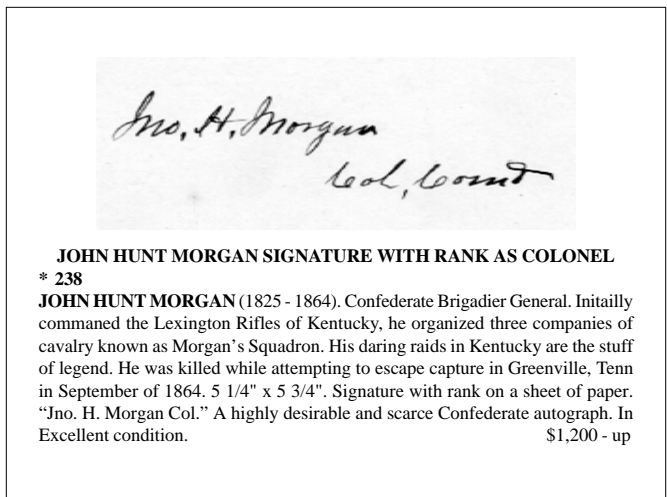
JOHN S. MOSBY CUT SIGNATURE

* 236
JOHN MOSBY (1833-1916). Confederate ranger. One of the Confederacy's most important cavalrymen. Joining the Confederate cavalry in 1861, Mosby served on Jeb Stuart's staff in 1862. Conducted numerous daring raids on Union supply lines and forced Union commanders to utilize large numbers of troops to guard their communications. 3 1/2" x 1". Cut signature with closing sentiment. "Yours Truly John S. Mosby." A highly desirable Confederate Autograph. Few minor glue spots. Fine. \$250 - up



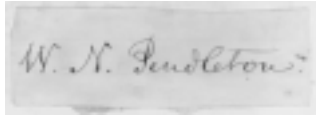
W. N. PENDELTON SIGNATURE

* 237
WILLIAM N. PENDELTON (1809-1883). Brigadier General. Johnston's Chief of Artillery, served in the Army of Northern Virginia from 1st Manassas to Appomattox. 5 1/8" x 1". Cut signature with rank. "W. N. Pendleton, Brig. Genl. & Chief of Arty. Ar. No. Va." (Army of Northern Virginia). A nice example. Excellent. \$250 - up



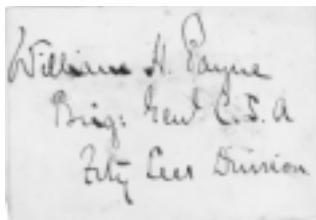
JOHN HUNT MORGAN SIGNATURE WITH RANK AS COLONEL

* 238
JOHN HUNT MORGAN (1825 - 1864). Confederate Brigadier General. Initially commanded the Lexington Rifles of Kentucky, he organized three companies of cavalry known as Morgan's Squadron. His daring raids in Kentucky are the stuff of legend. He was killed while attempting to escape capture in Greenville, Tenn in September of 1864. 5 1/4" x 5 3/4". Signature with rank on a sheet of paper. "Jno. H. Morgan Col." A highly desirable and scarce Confederate autograph. In Excellent condition. \$1,200 - up



WILLIAM N. PENDLETON CUT SIGNATURE

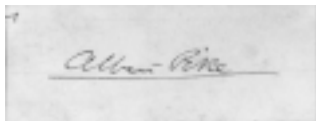
* 239
WILLIAM N. PENDLETON (1809 - 1883). Confederate Brigadier General. Prior to the war, Pendleton was an episcopal clergyman. He served as Johnston's Chief of Artillery and in the Army of Northern Virginia from 1st Manassas to Appomattox. Cut signature. 3" x 1" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 1 3/4". "W. N. Pendleton". Excellent. \$125 - up



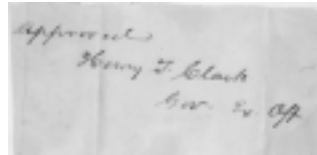
WILLIAM H. PAYNE SIGNED CARD
* 240
WILLIAM H. PAYNE (1830 - 1904). Confederate Brigadier General. A cavalry commander, he was wounded and captured a total of three times. Card signed with rank. 3 3/8" x 2 3/8". "William H. Payne, Brig. Genl. C.S.A., Fitz Lees Division". Very Fine. \$100 - up



AN EXTREMELY RARE AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN PEGRAM
* 241
JOHN PEGRAM (1832 - 1865). Confederate Brigadier General. Served as Chief Engineer on Beauregard's staff. As a Brigadier General he fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He was Killed in Action at Hatcher's Run on February 6, 1865. 3 5/8" x 1 1/8". Cut signature from a letter. Fine. \$500 - up

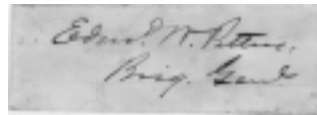


ALBERT PIKE CUT SIGNATURE
* 242
ALBERT PIKE (1809 - 1891). Confederate Brigadier General. Appointed General to negotiate a treaty with the Five Nations Indians, he later resigned, feeling that the Confederacy had unfairly used them in the war. Cut signature. 2" x 7/8". "Albert Pike". Excellent. \$75 - up



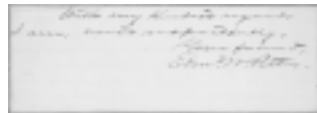
WILLIAM D. PENDER CUT SIGNATURE

* 243
WILLIAM D. PENDER (1834 - 1863). Confederate Major General. Fought at Seven Pines, wounded three times at Chancellorsville. He died July 18, 1863 of wounds received at Gettysburg. 3 3/4" x 1 1/2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "I am sir, very respectfully, Your Obt. Svt, W. D. Pender, Lt. Col., Comdg." Mounted to another sheet of paper. Excellent condition. \$400 - up



EDMUND W. PETTUS CUT SIGNATURE

* 244
EDMUND W. PETTUS (1821 - 1907). Confederate Brigadier General. Captured at Port Gibson, he escaped, was recaptured and later exchanged. Fought with distinction at Chattanooga and served with Hood in Tennessee. He served as a U.S. Senator after the war. Cut signature with rank. 3 1/2" x 1 1/4" "Edmd. W. Pettus, Brig. Genl." Fine. \$200 - up



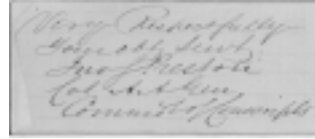
EDMUND W. PETTUS SIGNATURE AND CLOSING SENTIMENT FROM A LETTER

* 245
EDMUND W. PETTUS (1821 - 1907). Confederate Brigadier General. Captured at Port Gibson, he escaped, was recaptured and later exchanged. Fought with distinction at Chattanooga and served with Hood in Tennessee. He served as a U.S. Senator after the war. 7 3/4" x 2 1/2", tipped to a larger sheet. Cut signature with closing sentiment from a letter. "...with my kindest regards I am, most respectfully, Your friend, Edmund W. Pettus." In excellent condition. \$125 - up



GIDEON J. PILLOW SIGNED CARD
* 246
GIDEON PILLOW (1806 - 1878). Confederate Brigadier General. A former lawyer of James K. Polk, Pillow was second in

comt Donelson. He was relieved of his command for his inept handling of the surrender. Signed card. 2 7/8" x 1 5/8". "Gid. J. Pillow". Some very light toning at center. Otherwise, fine. \$100 - up



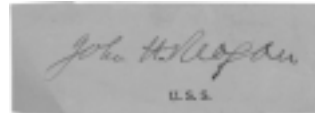
JOHN S. PRESTON CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 247
JOHN S. PRESTON (1809 - 1881). Brigadier General. Commanded the Bureau of Conscription. 2 3/4" x 2". Cut signature with rank and closing sentiment tipped on paper. "Very Respectfully your obl servt Jno S. Preston Col Act. Gen." On blue paper. In excellent condition.



G.J. RAINS CUT SIGNATURE

* 248
GABRIEL J. RAINS (1803 - 1881). Commanded a brigade under D. H. Hill. Highly skilled in explosives, he was made Chief of the Bureau of Torpedo, placing these weapons at Mobile, Richmond and Charleston. Cut signature. 3" x 1 1/8" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 5/8" x 2" overall. "G. J. Rains, C. S. A." Some light glue residue. Fine.



JOHN H. REAGAN

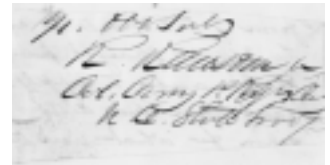
* 249
JOHN H. REAGAN (1818 - 1905). Confederate Postmaster General from early 1861 to 1865. He acted as Treasury Secretary for

the last months of the war and was captured with Jefferson Davis. 4 3/4" x 1 3/4". Cut signature from a document. "John H. Reagan." In Excellent condition. \$75 - up



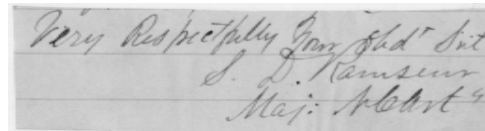
MATT W. RANSOM CUT SIGNATURE

* 250
MATT W. RANSOM (1826 - 1904). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought at Seven Pines, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Petersburg. Later served as a U.S. Senator. Signed card. 3 3/8" x 2 1/8" "M. W. Ransom". In excellent condition. \$125 - up



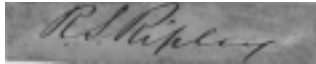
ROBERT RANSOM, JR. CUT SIGNATURE

* 251
ROBERT RANSOM, JR. (1828 - 1892). Confederate Major General. Fought at Seven Days, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Drewry's Bluff. He commanded Early's cavalry during the Washington raid. 3 1/2" x 1 3/4" Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter, as a Colonel in the N.C. State Troops. "Yr. Obt. Svt., R. Ransom, Jr. Col. Comy. 1st. Regt. Cav., N.C. State Troops." Mounted to a larger sheet. Very Fine. \$100 - up



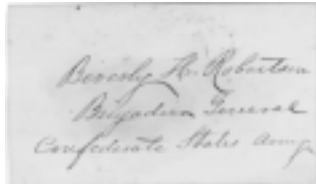
STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR CUT SIGNATURE

* 252
STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR (1837 - 1864). Confederate Major General. Fought at Seven Days and was severely wounded at Malvern Hill. He died of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Virginia on Oct. 20, 1864. 3 1/2" x 1". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter, with rank as a Major in the North Carolina artillery. "Respectfully, Your Obdt. Svt., S. D. Ramseur, Maj. N.C. Art." On blue paper, mounted to a larger piece of paper. A very rare Confederate autograph. Very Fine. \$1,000 - up



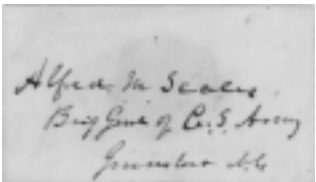
ROSWELL S. RIPLEY CUT SIGNATURE

* 253
ROSEWELL S. RIPLEY (1823 - 1887). Confederate Brigadier General. In command of South Carolina until 1862. Served under D. H. Hill at Sharpsburg where he was severely wounded. 2 1/2" x 1/2". Cut signature. "R.S. Ripley". The paper is toned. Fine. \$50 - up



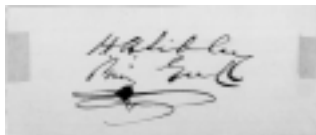
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON

* 254
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON (1827 - 1910). Confederate Brigadier General. Served with Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley campaign and Longstreet at Knoxville. Surrendered with Johnston on April 25, 1865. Card signed with rank. 3 3/4" x 2 1/4". "Beverly H. Robertson, Brigadier General, Confederate States Army" Boldy signed and Very Fine. \$250 - up



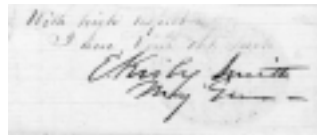
ALFRED M. SCALES CUT SIGNATURE

* 255
ALFRED M. SCALES (1827 - 1892). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought with distinction at Seven Days, wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Later served as North Carolina Governor. Card signed with rank. 3" x 1 3/4". "Alfred M. Scales, Brig. Gen. of C. S. Army, Greensboro, N.C." Excellent condition. \$125 - up



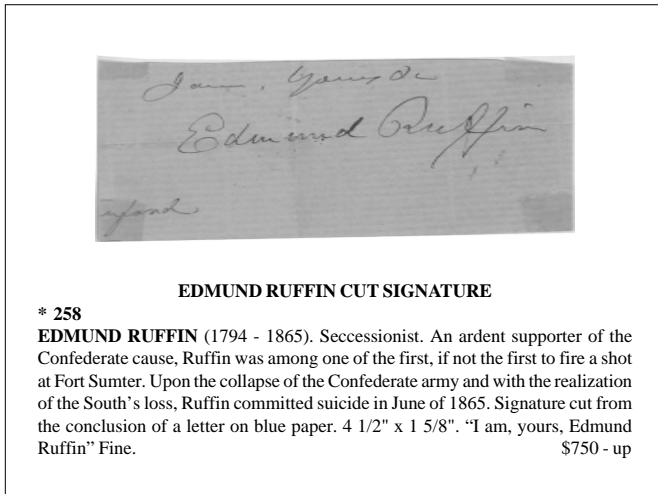
HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 256
HENRY H. SIBLEY (1816 - 1886). Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded the Army of New Mexico and was relieved of Command in December of 1862. He invented the Sibley Tent which was used by both sides during the war. 4 1/4" x 1 3/4". Cut signature with rank. "H.H. Sibley Brig Genl." Excellent condition. \$125 - up



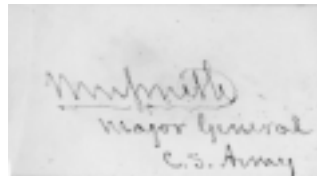
E. KIRBY SMITH - SIGNATURE WITH RANK AT THE CONCLUSION OF A LETTER

* 257
E. KIRBY SMITH (1824 - 1893). Confederate Lieutenant General. Served under Johnston in the Valley Campaign. Appointed Brig. General on June 17, 1861 and was shortly thereafter wounded at 1st Manassas. In 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant General and charged with the Trans-Mississippi Department to the end of the war. 4" x 1 3/4" mounted to a larger sheet of paper. Cut signature with rank and closing sentiment from a letter. "With very high respect I am your obl. servt. E. Kirby Smith." Kirby's signature and rank are in his hand. Fine. \$350 - up



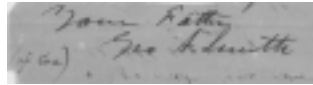
EDMUND RUFFIN CUT SIGNATURE

* 258
EDMUND RUFFIN (1794 - 1865). Secessionist. An ardent supporter of the Confederate cause, Ruffin was among one of the first, if not the first to fire a shot at Fort Sumter. Upon the collapse of the Confederate army and with the realization of the South's loss, Ruffin committed suicide in June of 1865. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter on blue paper. 4 1/2" x 1 5/8". "I am, yours, Edmund Ruffin" Fine. \$750 - up



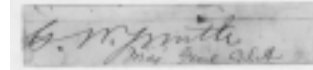
WILLIAM SMITH SIGNED CARD

* 259
WILLIAM SMITH (1797 - 1887). Confederate Major General and Confederate Congressman. First saw action at 1st Manassas and shortly thereafter elected to Congress. Smith attended Congressional sessions between battles. He fought at Seven Days, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg. Elected Governor of Virginia on January 1, 1864. A highly desirable Confederate autograph. Card signed with rank. "2 7/8" x 1 5/8". "Wm. Smith, Major General, C.S. Army". In excellent condition. \$125 - up



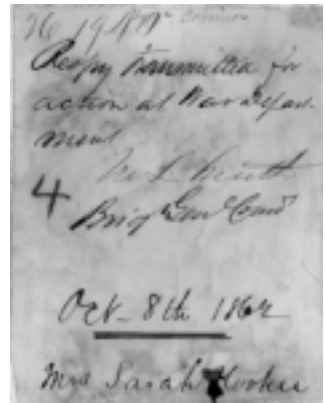
CUT SIGNATURE OF COLONEL GEORGE A. SMITH

* 260
GEORGE A. SMITH. Colonel of the 1st Confederate Infantry, later Commanded Fort Gaines. 4" x 2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "Your Father, Geo. A. Smith". Fine. \$50 - up



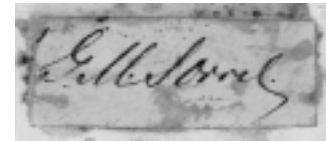
GUSTAVUS W. SMITH

* 261
GUSTAVUS W. SMITH (1821 - 1896). Confederate Major General. Assumed Johnston's command after the latter was wounded at Seven Pines, himself being replaced by Robert E. Lee after being stricken with illness. Smith served as Acting Secretary of War for two months. Cut signature. 2 1/2" x 1/2". "G. W. Smith". Very Fine. \$200 - up



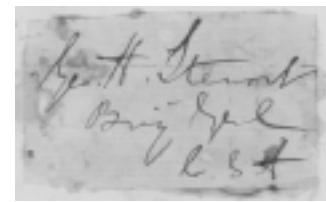
MARTIN LUTHER SMITH SIGNED ENDORSEMENT

* 263
MARTIN LUTHER SMITH (1819 - 1866). Confederate Major General. Chief Engineer in the fortification of defenses at New Orleans and Vicksburg. He was captured and exchanged, then served as Chief Engineer for the Army of Northern Virginia. Served on Beauregard's staff at the end of the war. 3" x 3 3/4" mounted to a larger sheet measuring 6" x 8 3/4". Endorsement signed with rank. "Respy transmitted for action at War Department M.L. Smith Brig Genl, Oct. 8, 1862" Only Smith's signature is in his hand. Some glue residue. Fine. \$250 - up



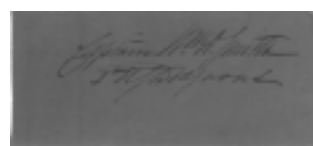
G.M. SORREL CUT SIGNATURE

* 264
GILBERT M. SORREL (1838 - 1901). Confederate Brigadier General. Wounded at Hatcher's Run and saw no further action. Cut signature. 1 3/4" x 5/8" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 2 1/4". "G. M. Sorrel". Glue residue. \$200 - up



GEORGE H. STEUART

* 265
GEORGE H. STEUART (1828 - 1903). Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded the 1st Maryland infantry at 1st Manassas and a brigade under Ewell during the Valley Campaign. He was seriously wounded and later captured. Cut signature with rank. 2 1/8" x 1 1/4" mounted to a larger card measuring 3 5/8" x 2". "Geo. H. Stewart, Brig. Genl. C.S.A. Significant glue staining though the signature is very bold. \$100 - up



WILLIAM D. SMITH CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

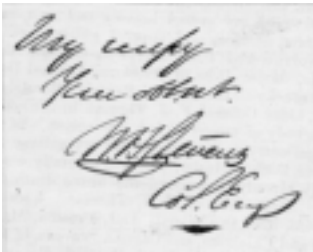
* 262
WILLIAM DUNCAN SMITH (1825 - 1862). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Charleston and was instrumental in the Confederate victory at Seccessionville. He died yellow fever in October of 1862 4" x 2". Cut signature with rank tipped on paper. "Captain Wm. D. Smith, 2nd Dragoons". This was signed while Smith was serving in the Federal army. On a dark brown paper. A rare Confederate autograph. In excellent condition. \$500 - up



C. STEVENS CUT SIGNATURE

* 266
C. STEVENS (1821 - 1864). Confederate Brigadier General. Severely wounded at 1st Manassas and Chickamauga. Stevens was killed in action while leading a brigade at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek. A scarce signature. Cut signature. "3 1/8" x 1" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 2" overall. "C. H. Stevens". Significant glue staining. Scarce signature.

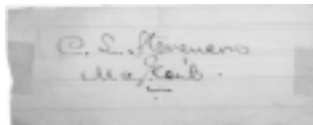
\$125 - up



WALTER HUSTED STEVENS CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK AS COL. ENG.

* 267
WALTER HUSTED STEVENS (1827 - 1867). Confederate Brigadier General. Capt. Of Engineers on Beauregard's staff at 1st Manassas and Chief Engineer under Robert E. Lee. 2 1/2" x 2". Cut signature with rank and closing sentiment tipped on paper. "Very truly Your obl. svt. W.H. Stevens Col. Eng." A scarce Confederate autograph. In excellent condition.

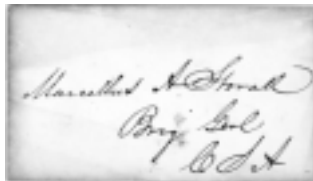
\$500 - up



CARTER L. STEVENSON CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

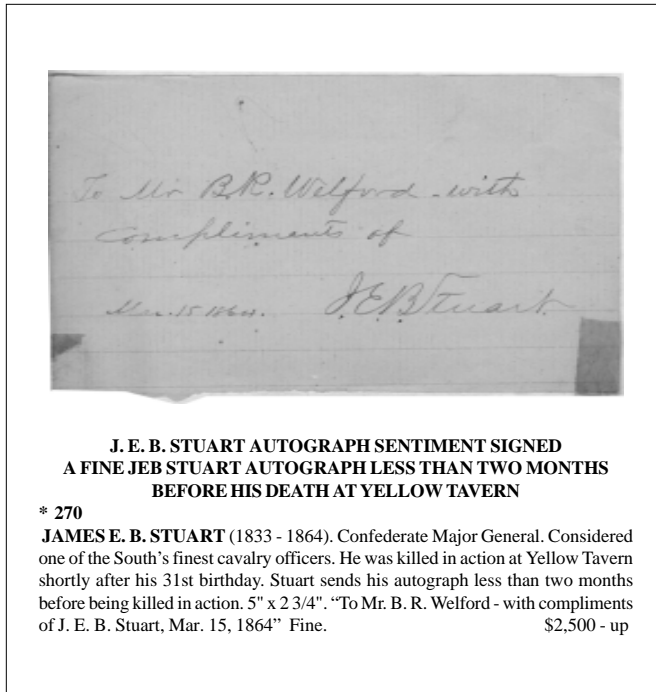
* 268
CARTER L. STEVENSON (1817 - 1888). Confederate Major General. Stevenson served with distinction throughout the war. Signature with rank. 3 7/8" x 1 1/2". "C. L. Stevenson" Excellent.

\$150 - up



MARCELLUS A. STOVALL CUT SIGNATURE

* 269
MARCELLUS A. STOVALL (1818 - 1895). Confederate Brigadier General.



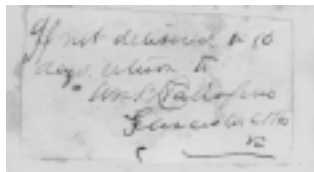
**J. E. B. STUART AUTOGRAPH SENTIMENT SIGNED
 A FINE JEB STUART AUTOGRAPH LESS THAN TWO MONTHS
 BEFORE HIS DEATH AT YELLOW TAVERN**

* 270
JAMES E. B. STUART (1833 - 1864). Confederate Major General. Considered one of the South's finest cavalry officers. He was killed in action at Yellow Tavern shortly after his 31st birthday. Stuart sends his autograph less than two months before being killed in action. 5" x 2 3/4". "To Mr. B. R. Welford - with compliments of J. E. B. Stuart, Mar. 15, 1864" Fine.

\$2,500 - up

Served at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga and as a general under Hood in the Tennessee operations. Card signed with rank. 3" x 1 3/4". "Marcellus A. Stovall, Brig. Genl., C.S.A." Some light toning at edges. Fine.

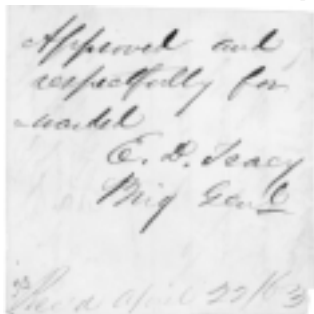
\$150 - up



WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO

* 271
WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO (1822 - 1898). Confederate Major General. 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" Cut signature mounted to a small card. "If not delivered in 10 days return to Wm. B. Taliaferro". Some light glue staining.

\$100 - up

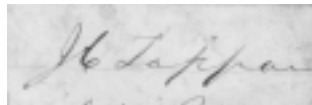


E. TRACY SIGNATURE

* 272
EDWARD DORR TRACY (1833 - 1863). Confederate Brigadier General. Fought at Shiloh. Was killed in action on May 1, 1863 while leading his troops at the Battle of Port Gibson. 3" x 3". Autograph endorsement signed with rank. April 23, 1863. "...Ap-

proved and respectfully forwarded E.D. Tracy Brig Genl." A rare Confederate autograph. Excellent condition.

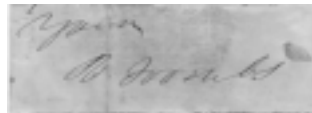
\$300 - up



JAMES C. TAPPAN CUT SIGNATURE

* 273
JAMES C. TAPPAN (1825 - 1906). Confederate Brigadier General, appointed November 5, 1862. Served with distinction at Shiloh and Belmont and later transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Cut Signature. 1 3/4" x 3/4" tipped to a larger card measuring 3" x 1 3/4". "J. C. Tappan".

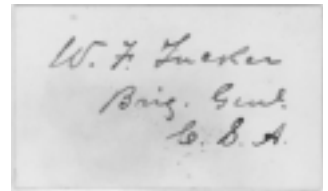
\$75 - up



ROBERT TOOMBS

* 274
ROBERT TOOMBS (1819 - 1885). Confederate Brigadier General. A prominent Southerner, Toombs was nearly chosen as the Confederacy's President but accepted the position of Secretary of State from February to July of 1861 to serve as Brigadier General. He Fought at Sharpsburg and was wounded at Antietam. 3 3/4" x 1 1/2". Cut signature from the conclusion of a letter. "Yours R. Toombs." Fine.

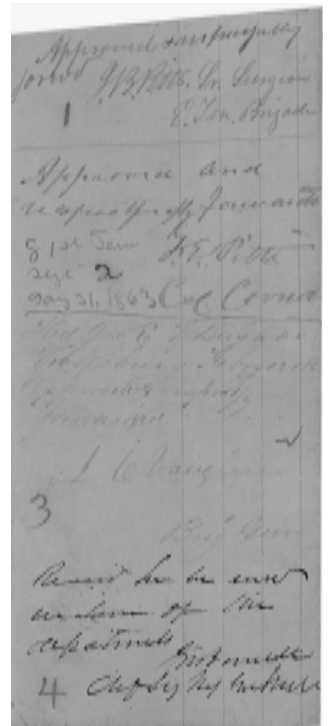
\$50 - up



W.F. TUCKER SIGNED CARD

* 275
WILLIAM F. TUCKER (1827 - 1881). Confederate Brigadier General. Severely wounded at Resaca, seeing no further service. Card signed with rank. 3 1/8" x 1 7/8". "W. F. Tucker, Brig. Genl. C.S.A." Fine.

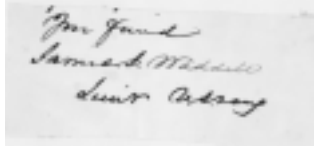
\$125 - up



JOHN C. VAUGHN SIGNED ENDORSEMENT

* 276
JOHN C. VAUGHN (1824 - 1875). Confederate Brigadier General. Served at Harpers Ferry and 1st Manassas. Captured at Vicksburg, exchanged and later commanded a cavalry brigade in the Shenandoah. Aided Davis in his escape southward. 2 3/4" x 6" mounted to a larger sheet of paper. Endorsement with rank and closing sentiment tipped to paper. "Hd. Qurs., E. T. Brigade. Vicksburg, Feb. 12, 1863. Approved and Respectfully forwarded J.C. Vaughn Brig. Genl." The endorsement and signature are quite light though readable.

\$250 - up



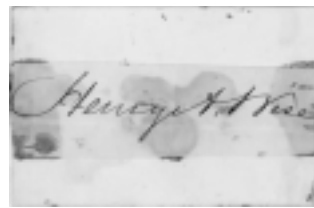
JAMES I. WADDELL CUT SIGNATURE

* 277
JAMES I. WADDELL (1824 - 86). Confederate Naval Commander. He was the last Confederate Officer to surrender, bringing his ship, the SHENANDOAH to the British Government on November 6, 1865. 3 1/2" x 1 1/2". Cut Signature from the conclusion of a letter while serving as a Lieutenant in the Federal Navy. "Your Friend, James I. Waddell, Lieut., U.S. Navy" Mounted to another sheet of paper. Excellent. \$75 - up



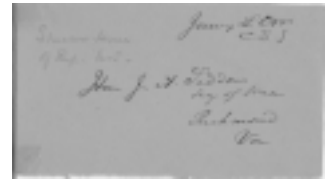
DAVID A. WEISIGER CUT SIGNATURE

* 281
DAVID A. WEISIGER (1818 - 1899). Confederate Brigadier General. Severely wounded at 2nd Manassas, fought with distinction at the Battle of the Crater. Weisiger was present at John Brown's hanging. Signature cut from the conclusion of a letter and tipped to another sheet. 3 1/4" x 1 3/4". "Respectfully, D. A. Weisiger". \$150 - up

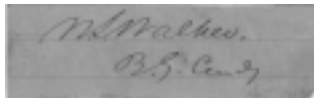


HENRY A. WISE SIGNED CARD

* 284
HENRY A. WISE (1806 - 1876). Confederate Brigadier General. Cut signature measuring 3 1/2" x 1 1/8" tipped to a larger card measuring 3 1/2" x 2 1/4" overall. "Henry A. Wise". Glue Staining though the signature remains bold. \$40 - up

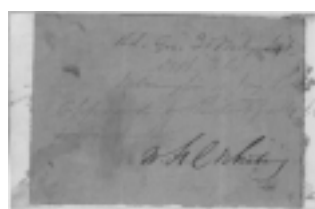


* 288
JAMES L. ORR (1822 - 1873). Confederate Congressman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Front panel of an envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Fine. \$125 - up



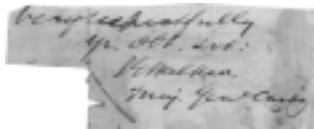
WILLIAM S. WALKER CUT SIGNATURE

* 278
WILLIAM S. WALKER (1822 - 1899) Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded troops at Pocotaligo, S.C. and served under Beauregard in the defense of Petersburg. 3" x 1". Cut signature with rank. "W.S. Walker B.G." On blue paper. Very Fine. \$100 - up



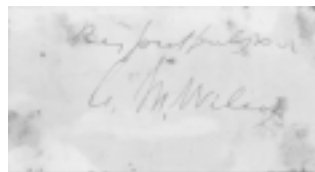
WILLIAM HENRY WHITING ENDORSEMENT SIGNED

* 282
WILLIAM H. WHITING (1824 - 1865). Confederate Major General. Served in Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign, at Richmond and Chancellorsville. At Drewry's Bluff failed to attack when ordered and after it was determined he was drunk, was relieved by Gen. Hill. He was wounded at Fort Hill and died of his wounds on March 10, 1865. A scarce Confederate autograph. Endorsement signed. 3 3/8" x 2 3/8" tipped to a card which is just slightly larger. "W. H. Whiting." While the approval text of the endorsement is light and in a secretarial hand, Whiting signed in a different ink and his signature remains bold. \$200 - up



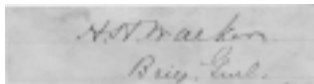
JOHN G. WALKER CUT SIGNATURE

* 279
JOHN G. WALKER (1822 - 1893). Confederate Major General. Fought with the Army of Northern Virginia at Sharpsburg and Harpers Ferry. As Major General, Walker was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Signature with rank cut from the conclusion of a letter. 4" x 2". "Very respectfully, yt. obt. svt., Maj. Gen. Comdg." Irregularly cut with some glue staining. \$125 - up



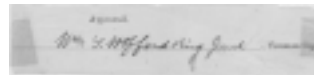
CADMUS WILCOX CUT SIGNATURE

* 283
CADMUS WILCOX (1824 - 1890). Confederate Major General. Served at Seven Pines, 2nd Manassas and Sharpsburg. He was paroled at Appomattox with Lee. 4" x 2 1/2". Cut signature with closing sentiment tipped on a card. "Respectfully C.M. Wilcox." Some light glue residue. Fine. \$100 - up



H.H. WALKER CUT SIGNATURE

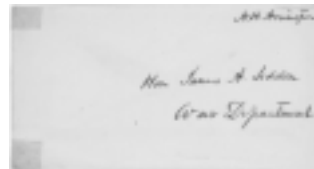
* 280
HENRY H. WALKER (1832 - 1912). Confederate Brigadier General. Severely wounded at Gaines Mill, he later fought at Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign. He was again wounded at Spotsylvania Court House. Cut signature with rank. "3 1/4" x 7/8". "H. H. Walker, Brig. Genl." Very Fine. \$75 - up



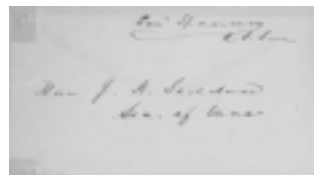
WILLIAM TATUM WOFFORD CUT SIGNATURE WITH RANK

* 285
WILLIAM TATUM WOFFORD (1824 - 1884) Confederate Brigadier General. Commanded Hood's Texas Brigade and Cobb's Brigade after the latter was killed. Fought at Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. 4 3/4" x 1". Cut signature with rank, from a document. "W. T. Wofford Brig Genl." Fine. \$100 - up

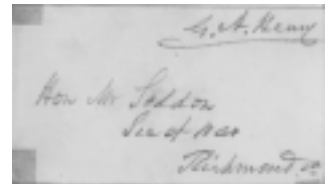
A SCARCE RUN OF CONFEDERATE INTERDEPARTMENTAL CONGRESSIONAL FREE FRANKS ADDRESSED TO SECRETARY OF WAR JAMES SEDDON



* 286
A. H. ARRINGTON. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



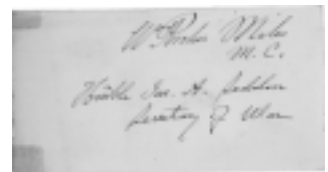
* 287
EDW. SPARROW (1810 - 1882). Confederate Senate chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



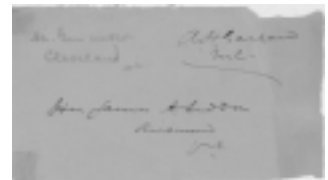
* 289
G. A. HENRY. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



* 290
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER (1815 - 1892). Confederate Congressman. Served on numerous committees as well as on the staff of Stonewall Jackson and Jeb Stuart. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining in one corner from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up

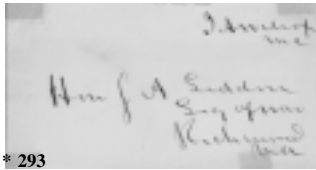


* 291
WILLIAM PORCHER MILES (1822 - 1899). Confederate Congressman. Signed the South Carolina secession document. Front panel of an envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Fine. \$125 - up

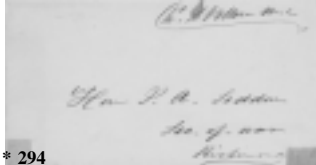


* 292
AUGUSTUS. H. GARLAND (1832 - 1899). Youngest member of the Confederate Congress. Front panel of an envelope ad-

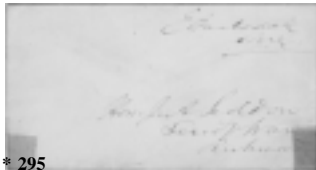
dressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Small loss of paper in upper right corner above signature. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Fine. \$125 - up



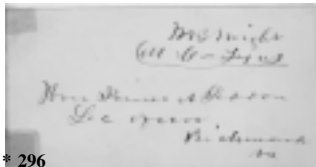
*** 293**
JOHN A. WILCOX (1819 - 1864). Confederate Congressman. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at all corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Fine. \$125 - up



*** 294**
CHARLES J. VILLERE (1828 - 1899). Confederate Congressman. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



*** 295**
ETHELBERT BARKSDALE (1824 - 1893). Confederate Congressman. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



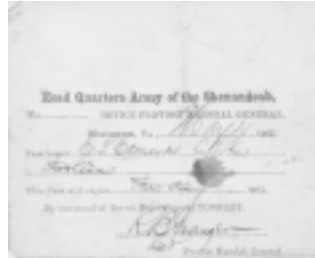
*** 296**
W. B. WRIGHT. Confederate Congressman from Texas. Envelope addressed to Secretary of War James Seddon. Some light glassine remaining at two corners from an old mounting. Otherwise, Very Fine. \$125 - up



*** 297**
CIVIL WAR DRAFT RIOT CHECK
Draft riot check. 8 1/4" x 3 1/4". New York, 1863. Attractive and colorful partly-printed bank check, given the payee by the city of New York, reimbursing him for the damages he suffered as a result of the draft riots in the city. Cut cancelled and very fine. \$40 - up

**MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT
SIGNED IN TYPE BY JEFFERSON
DAVIS**

*** 298**
Confederate Imprint 6 1/4 x 9 3/4", 2pp., Richmond, Va., Jan.5, 1865, transmitting communication from the Secretary of the Navy that:" no coals were taken from the Steamer Advance." Fine condition. \$75 - up



**UNION ARMY PASS FOR A
CONFEDERATE SOLDIER**

*** 299**
A highly unusual partly printed Union Pass, headed : "Headquarters, Army of the Shenandoah, Office Provost Marshall, Winchester, Va, dated May 20, 1865, a one day pass allowing: "E. J. Edmonds, C. S. A. to pass through the Union lines unmolested. While Lee had surrendered his forces in April, various small groups of Confederate soldiers, either through ignorance or obstinacy, continued to hold out for some time afterwards, and it is likely that the individual to whom this pass was issued is such an individual. Fine Condition. \$100 - up

**UNISSUED PAROLE FOR
CONFEDERATE GENERAL J.E.
JOHNSTON'S ARMY**

*** 300**
A highly unusual item, 4" x 6 1/2", being an unissued printed Parole for a Confederate soldier surrendering in Johnston's Army. At the time of his surrender on April 26, 1865, Johnston was technically in command of Three separate Confederate Departments, of which Georgia was a part. All soldiers within the states comprising these departments were granted and expected to abide by the surrender terms Sherman granted to Johnston at his surrender in North Carolina. This particular parole was to have been issued from Augusta, Georgia in May of 1865, entitling the prisoner : "...of the Army commanded by J. E. Johnston ...to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed, on condition of not taking up arms against the United States...". This blank form, which is in excellent condition with no mounting traces, was probably kept as a souvenir by one of the Union officers issuing the paroles. Interestingly enough, This is the first blank parole of its kind that we have seen, and it is entirely possible that it is even rarer than those that were actually issued. Fine condition. \$400 - up

**CIVIL WAR MEDAL OF HONOR
WINNER RECOUNTS HIS SERVICE
RECORD**

*** 301**
An unusual partly printed form comprising a 2 page 8" x 12" questionnaire filled out by Medal Of Honor Winner William Young of the USS Cayuga, in which he gives details of his distinguished naval career. The form, filled out and signed by Young on Dec. 6, 1865, just a few months after the war's end, was issued to many New York servicemen at the war's end as part of an effort by that state to create a comprehensive record of the role its citizens played in the conflict. On the form's first page, young records the details of his service record, stating that he was engaged in actions at Chalmet , New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville and the destruction of the Confederate Ram "Arkansas", specifically noting that at Donaldsonville he : "Received [a] Bronze Medal for cutting telegraph and hauling down Rebel Flag. A list of Civil War Naval Medal of Honor Recipients, included with this lot, verifies that the "Bronze Medal" Young was modestly referring to was indeed the Medal of Honor. An interesting contemporary personal record of one of the Navy's Civil War Heroes. Fold splits and moderate soiling, otherwise very good. \$300 - up

**WEST VIRGINIA CONFEDERATE
OATH OF ALLEGIANCE**

*** 302**
D. S. 1p. 8"x 10", October 12, 1865, The Oath of Allegiance whereby Isaac Leftwich, formerly a resident of Wythe County Virginia and a citizen of the Confederacy, now swears that he will support the Laws and Constitution of the United States, and also : "that he will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the constitution assembled at Wheeling on the 11 day of June, 1861". When Virginia seceded from the Union, Pro - Northern citizens, predominantly from the Western part of the State, met at Wheeling and set up a Pro Union government in opposition to the Confederate Government in the State. It is interesting that in addition to declaring his loyalty to the Union, this citizen was also required to swear loyalty to the state Government as well. Fine condition. \$100 - up

**CONFEDERATE CIVILIAN'S PASS
* 303**

CHARLESTON, S.C. A partly printed 6"x 4" Confederate civilian's pass issued and signed by the mayor of Charleston, S.C., authorizing on William Magyck, 15 years of age, to pass in and out of the city by the main road for one month. In order to prevent its use by others, the pass lists the height, complexion and hair color of young Magyck, as well as his signature. Expected folds and moderate soiling, otherwise very good. \$100 - up

**PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION IN BOSTON FOR
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION**

*** 304**
An extremely unusual and dramatic theater program for the official celebration of the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation, held on the day the Proclamation actually took effect, Jan 1, 1863. The committee in charge of the concert, all of which are listed on the front of the 4pp. 5"1/2 " x 8 1/2 " program, comprise a veritable "Who's Who" of American society, including such prominent personalities as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Edward Everett Hale, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The verso of the program bears an American flag lifted to the breeze, in front of a rising sun breaking through dark clouds. On the front cover of the program a series of "Banner " headlines announces the long awaited event in dramatic style, reading: "Boston Music Hall, GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT, Thursday Afternoon, January 1, 1863, in honor of THE DAY ! THE PROCLAMATION ! THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVE ! THE SPIRIT AND FATHERS OF THE CONSTITUTION ! The text of the program offers a more comprehensive explanation of the event, reading in part: "The exigencies of the War have made necessary, in the judgment of the President ...the issue of a Proclamation, emancipating all persons held as slaves ... on the first of January, 1863. Confident in the belief that this first day of the new year will prove the complement of the 4th of July, 1776, and a new era ...when the soil of America, hallowed anew by the sacrifice of so much heroic blood, shall no longer be trodden by the foot of the slave, we propose to celebrate the occasion by a MUSICAL FESTIVAL at the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 1, 1863, the proceeds of the sale of tickets to be appropriated to the benefit of the freed slaves...". This dramatic concert, performed with orchestra and chorus, featured the music of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Handel, with its finale appropriately being the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's " Messiah", immediately followed by Rossini's William Tell Overture. For many years Boston had been the center of the Emancipation movement in the United States, and one can only imagine the wellspring of emotions going through those attending this concert, many of whom had worked decades for the emancipation of the slaves, at finally realizing the achievement of their collective goal. Except for somewhat heavy soiling, much of which we believe could be removed through patient cleaning, this historic and dramatic program is in very good condition. \$500 - up