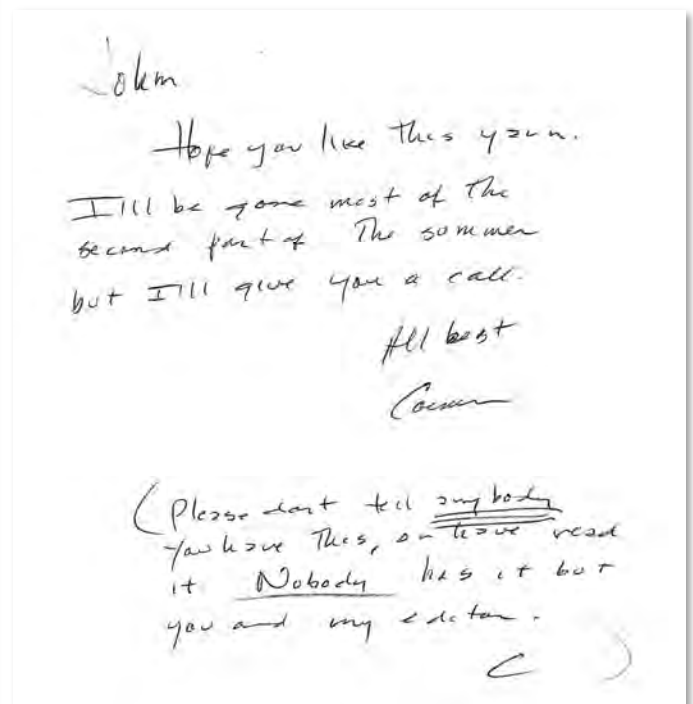
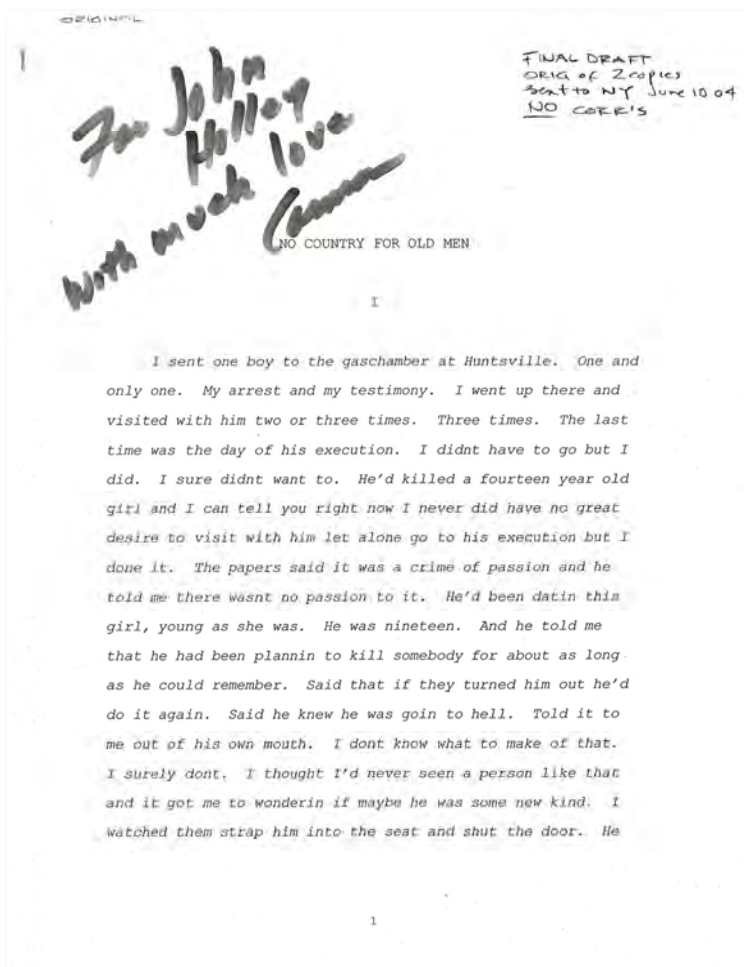


# Stuart Lutz

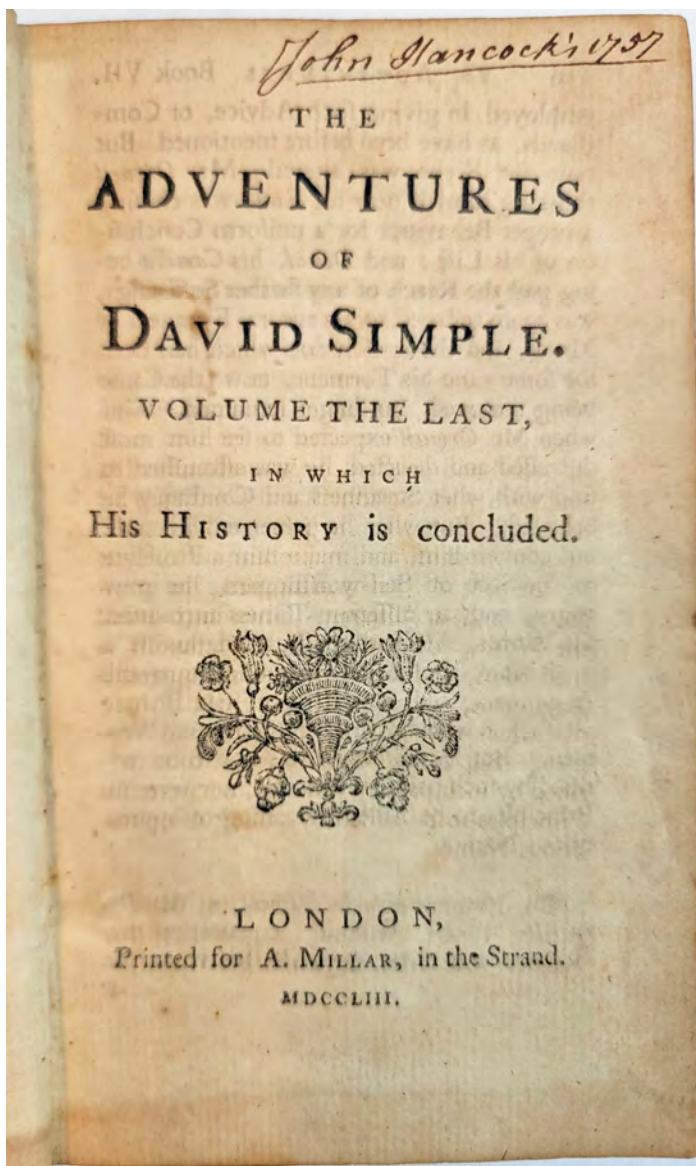
HISTORIC DOCUMENTS INC



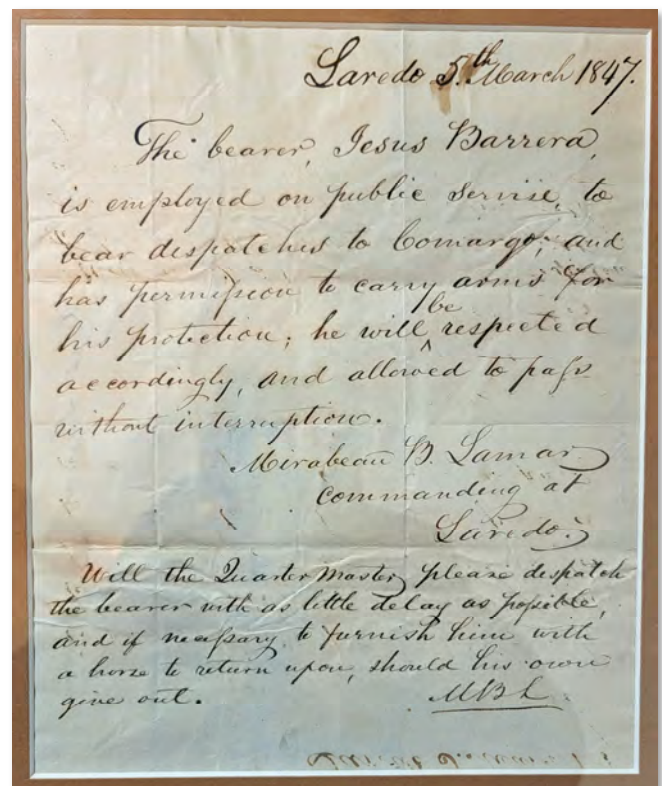
**A CORMAC McCARTHY ARCHIVE, INCLUDING  
A SIGNED TYPESCRIPT OF HIS MASTERPIECE  
NOVEL NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN AND A  
HANDWRITTEN NOTE PLEADING "PLEASE  
DON'T TELL ANYBODY YOU HAVE THIS...NOBODY  
HAS IT BUT YOU AND MY EDITOR" - LOT 88**



**A PAIR OF PHOTOS INSCRIBED BY THE REAGANS TO ACTRESS LILLIAN GISH - LOT 115**



**A YOUTHFUL JOHN HANCOCK SIGNS A BOOK FROM HIS LIBRARY - LOT 62**



**MIRABEAU LAMAR, THE SECOND PRESIDENT OF TEXAS, GRANTS A PASS FOR A MEXICAN FEDERALIST CAPTURED IN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM MEXICO: "THE BEARER, JESUS BARRERA, IS EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC SERVICE...AND HAS PERMISSION TO CARRY ARMS FOR HIS PROTECTION" - LOT 81**

**Stuart Lutz Historic Documents, Inc.**  
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Dear Autograph Collector,

I hope this finds you well, and I'm certain you will find interesting historical material in these pages. This catalog includes Presidential materials (a Reagan assortment, a fine Ike letter, an important Grant missive, a TR archive, an unusual WH Harrison), other important manuscripts (a wonderful Mirabeau Lamar letter, an early LDS manuscript, an Eli Whitney letter, a Matisse ALS), signed books (McKinley inscribes his *Speeches* to the first Presidential secretary, LBJ signs the Federal budget, a youthful John Hancock signs *The Adventures of David Simple*, Dylan Thomas inscribes a poetry book, Virginia Woolf signs *Beau Brummell*) and archives aplenty (an important Panama Canal grouping, photos of a NYC gay rights parade, a collection by the Western scholar George Bird Grinnell, a D-Day planning archive by a Jewish-American officer) and much, much more.

**If you want to receive my monthly email, please send me your email address at HistoryDocs@aol.com.**

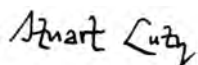
I have found that most of my best and interesting material sells that way...long before it reaches these catalog pages. Plus, you can participate in the fun but never-easy American history trivia contest that I feature in my newsletter.

As some of you may know, I'm building the largest archive of artifacts related to the American War in Vietnam; I have since developed a website to showcase my collection – **www.VietnamWarArchive.com**.

Lastly, I wanted to mention my appraisal services for estate tax, donation and insurance purposes. I am a Certified Member of the Appraisers Association of America with a certification in Historical Documents. If you have appraisal needs or questions, please feel free to contact me to discuss. If you are looking to donate your property, the IRS now requires qualified appraisers to have education and experience, and I have both credentials.

Thanks to Alexandra Kiely and Justin Greenman for their fine writing and editing found in these pages.

Sincerely,



Stuart Lutz

### **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

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- 2) Payment is requested when an order is placed, unless earlier arrangements have been made, or you are a museum or library. All items will be held a maximum of seven days awaiting payment.
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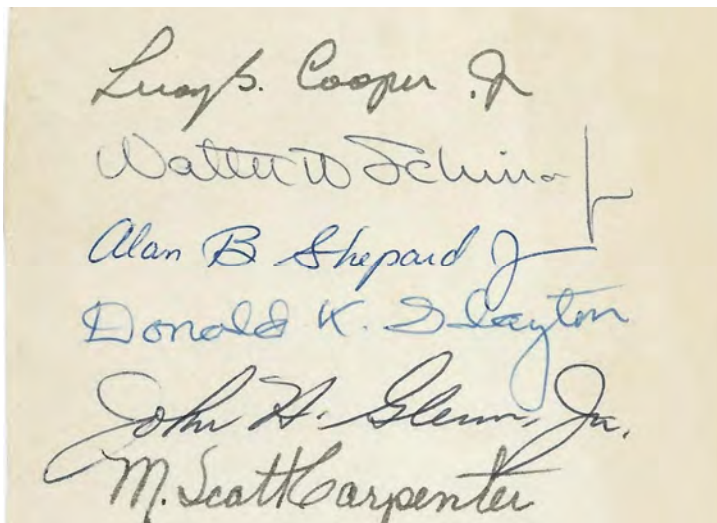


## CONTEMPORARY COPY OF AN IMPORTANT BENEDICT ARNOLD LETTER ABOUT THE FORT TI SIEGE

1) Contemporary copy. 1pg. May 17, 1775. Ticonderoga, New York. A contemporary copy of an important Revolution-era letter by Benedict Arnold. A week after Arnold and Ethan Allen had captured Fort Ticonderoga from the British, Arnold wrote to Jonathan Brown to appoint him a major in a newly-formed regiment. "Sir, Being appointed by the Committee of Safety at Cambridge, to raise a Regiment of Men, and appoint officers for the same, for the purpose of reducing the Fort at Ticonderoga etc. Confiding in your valour, Judgment & Fidelity, I do by the presents, constitute & appoint you major, of the said Regiment, for which purpose this shall be your sufficient Warrant Benedict Arnold Col." The capture of Fort Ticonderoga occurred early in the American Revolution, before the United States had officially declared independence from Great Britain. The Jonathan Brown in question may have been the same John Brown who officially accused Arnold of treason several years before his duplicity was actually revealed. **\$2,500**

## THE SIGNATURES OF SIX OF THE SEVEN MERCURY SEVEN ASTRONAUTS

2) DS. 1pg. 4" x 5". N.d. N.p. A page signed "Leroy G. Cooper Jr", "Walter M. Schirra Jr", "Alan B Shepard Jr", "Donald K. Slayton", "John H. Glenn Jr.", and "M. Scott Carpenter". These were six of the seven men selected as the Mercury Seven astronauts by NASA. Only Gus Grissom did not sign this document. It is in fine condition. **\$1,000**

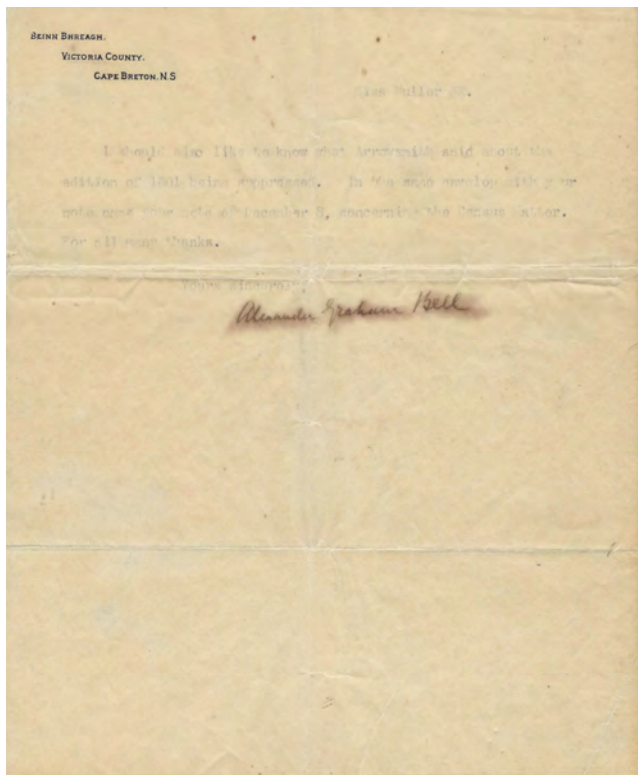


3) ALS. 8" x 10". Massachusetts. June 11, 1931. An autograph letter signed "Roger W. Babson" to "NW Miller": "...Don't holler to thank me but do something for some other fellow when you have a chance". Babson is best remembered for founding an eponymous school in Massachusetts. The letter is in fine condition with mailing folds. **\$200**

## MODERN ARTIST BAKST ASKS FOR HIS WATER-COLORS TO BE SENT BACK TO THE LOUVRE

4) ALS. 1pg. "This Thursday". N.p. An autograph letter signed "Leon Bakst" written in French: "Dear Mr. Levy: I don't know if you have already returned my watercolors to the Marsan Pavilion; in any case, if it hasn't been done yet, I very much beg you to send them directly to the Marsan Pavilion - at the latest by 2 pm tomorrow since I have to hand them up and it has to be done while everything else is being arranged. Cordially devoted to you, **Leon Bakst**". The Marsan Pavilion is a wing of the Louvre building; it houses the Museum of Decorative Arts. The letter is in fine condition. It is attractively matted and framed with a photograph of Bakst. **\$850**

## A.G. BELL DISCUSSES TEACHING THE DEAF WITH SARAH FULLER OF THE HORACE MANN SCHOOL



5) TLS. 2pg. 8" x 10". December 14, 1899. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. A typed letter signed "Alexander Graham Bell" to "Miss Sarah Fuller" on educational research and practices for teaching the deaf: "Your note is most timely I am glad the annals published a translation of De Lepa's views upon oral teaching, although it was made by Mr. Dudley George not Francis Green. I was just working up the Aerosmith matter when your letter came. According to Aerosmith the English translation of De Lepa's work published in 1801 had entirely disappeared by 1819 when Arrowsmith's book was published, and he was inclined to think that the edition had been suppressed. The annals says he produced it and it said in the second part of his work with notes, though whether the same translation or a new one of his own we are not informed. See animals for 1849 volume two page 50. Will you kindly compare the translation of De Lepa's work given by Aerosmith, with Francis Dean's translation of 1801, which is re-printed in the annals of a four 1850 volume XII page one through 132 I should like to know whether they are in the same or not I should also like to know what Aerosmith said about the addition of 1801 being suppressed. In the same envelope with your note came your note of December 8 concerning the census matter for all many thanks". Bell was a life-long advocate for teaching deaf children how to speak. Many believe his advocacy and desire to invent the telephone both came from the deafness of his wife. In 1871, Bell introduced the Visible Speech System at the Horace Mann School by providing training for Fuller's instructors. Both he and Fuller encouraged speech therapy and lip reading over sign language, and this letter references research and theories pushed by Charles-Michel de l'Épée and John P. Arrowsmith to better integrate deaf children into the hearing world. The type on the letter is faint but is in otherwise very good condition. Nearly all Bell letters in the marketplace are autograph requests, so a letter with historic content is unusual. **\$1,350**

## CLASSICAL COMPOSER HECTOR BERLIOZ ASKS SOMEONE TO FORWARD A LETTER

6) ALS. 1pg. N.d. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**H Berlioz**". Berlioz wrote a brief missive in French, asking the recipient to pass along a letter. "*My dear Garcia Here is a letter addressed to...and that was addressed to me by accident. Will you be good enough to return it to his landlord whose address I don't know. All to you H Berlioz*". The letter is likely addressed to Manuel Garcia, the Spanish opera singer and teacher (1805-1906). It is matted and framed with a color engraving of Berlioz. It is in fine condition and framed with a portrait. **\$1,250**

## A LARGE, SIGNED SKETCH BY CARTOONIST C.K. BERRYMAN USED FOR THE COVER OF THE COOKBOOK WHAT'S COOKING ON GOVERNORS ISLAND



7) Signed sketch. 9 1/2" x 12 1/2". August 28, 1946. Washington D.C. A large pen and ink sketch signed "**C. K. Berryman**". The cartoon shows a bear whipping up a meal while reading *St. Margaret's Cook Book*. The sketch is inscribed "*To my cherished friend Ethel Wyman with whom it was a delight to cooperate C.K. Berryman Washington DC August 28, 1946*". The sketch, used for the cover of the book *What's Cooking On Governor's Island*, is matted in tan and framed in black. It is in fine condition. **\$600**

## AMERICAN DIPLOMAT THOMAS ASPINWALL IS INVITED TO A BOWLING DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON

8) (BOWLING). Document. 1pg. May 1, 1849. 383 Strande, [London]. A handwritten invitation from the Proprietors of the American Bowling Saloon to American consul in London Thomas Aspinwall to attend a bowling demonstration: "*The Proprietors of the American Bowling Saloon beg the honor of the company of Colonel Aspinwall to an opening entertainment on Thursday next May 3d at 8 O'clock P.M., on which occasion they propose to give a private view of the very exhilarating & devoutly esteemed American game of Bowling as practiced in the United States. (Supper at the table at 9 oclock)*." Bowling has been practiced since antiquity and in England since the Middle Ages. This reference to specifically American bowling must have to do with variations to the game. It is in fine condition. **\$300**

## SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BRANDEIS WANTS INTEREST CHECKS SENT TO HIS BOSTON ADDRESS

9) DS. 1pg. September 13, 1906. N.p. A partly printed document signed "**Louis D Brandeis**". Brandeis provides his address in Boston and requests that interest checks from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Southwestern Division bonds be sent there. It is in fine condition. **\$350**

## A SIGNED PHOTO BY THE CREW OF THE BREMEN AFTER THEIR HISTORIC TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT FROM IRELAND TO CANADA

10) (BREMEN). The *Bremen* was the German aircraft that made the first successful transatlantic flight from east to west. It left an airfield near Dublin, Ireland on April 12, 1928 and landed on Greenly Island, Canada the following day.

PS. 8" x 10". May 6, 1928. N.p. A black and white photograph of the crew of the *Bremen*'s historic transatlantic flight, signed by all three men – aircraft owner Baron Guenther von Huenefeld, pilot Hermann Koehl, and navigator James Fitzmaurice. Fitzmaurice signed it a second time towards the top margin. The image depicts the three men celebrating their achievement. It is in fine condition with very light soiling. **\$1,350**

## A VINTAGE TENNIS PHOTOGRAPH SIGNED BY CHAMPIONS DON BUDGE AND ELLSWORTH VINES

11) PS. 10" x 8". N.d. N.p. A black and white photograph signed "**Don Budge**" and "**Ellsworth Vines**". The image shows the two champs holding rackets and shaking hands. There are mounting remnants to the verso and it is in fine condition. **\$500**





## HORTICULTURALIST LUTHER BURBANK ON THE RECENT LOSS OF HIS CAT

12) TLS. 1pg. March 25, 1913. Santa Rosa, California. A typed letter signed "**Luther Burbank**": "...We just lost a beautiful cat which seemed one of the family. All feel so badly that we can hardly bear to have another pet. It seemed to know everything that we said. I am sure it understood most of our conversation...really consider myself – as my friends do – the busiest man in the world. Perhaps we are mistaken, but I never know of any one who improved his time better...". There is a handwritten note in pencil on the verso. It is in very good condition. **\$250**

## VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH CONGRATULATES A YOUNG MAN ON HIS BAR MITZVAH

13) TLS. 1pg. November 18, 1986. Washington. A typed letter signed "**George Bush**" on his Vice Presidential letterhead: "I am delighted to add my very best wishes and congratulations on your Bar Mitzvah. This is a very proud moment in your life, and especially so for your father – who has molded and guided you throughout your childhood years. The road thus far has been calm and protracted. Now the choices are yours. You have to set your own standards and limitations. I'm sure there will be challenges, but upon reflecting on your excellent upbringing, you will clearly see things through...". The letter has moderate foxing. **\$300**

14) PS. 8" x 10". N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "Alan ~ Carol Kranowitz – With appreciation ~ best wishes **Geo Bush**". The color photograph shows a smiling George H.W. Bush holding a red solo cup next to the Kranowitz family. The photo is in excellent condition. **\$175**

## AMERICA'S FIRST BISHOP, JOHN CARROLL, FUNDRAISES FOR THE NEW COUNTRY'S FIRST CATHEDRAL: "KNOWING, AS I DO, YOUR LOVE FOR RELIGION, AND YOUR ZEAL FOR ITS ENCOURAGEMENT ...FOR PROMOTING THE SUCCESS OF OUR ENDEAVORS TO BUILD A CATHEDRAL CHURCH"

15) ALS. 2pg. 8" x 10". April 9, 1796. Baltimore. An autograph letter signed "**J Bishop of Baltre**" to Don Janacio Niar: "I send inclosed my letter of the Bishop of Cartagena, which I recommend to your kind attention. Not having been able to make here the inquiries requested by his Lordship, I take the liberty of troubling you also with another letter for the Revd. Mr. Neale; in which he has requested to have examined the marriage registers of the Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia for the years 1785, and 1786; the result of his research is will be communicated to you, that it may be sent, together with my letter to the Bishop. Knowing, as I do, your love for religion, and your zeal for its encouragement, I have great reliance on your assistance and interest, for promoting the success of our endeavors to build a Cathedral Church. Besides the pleasure, which I shall feel for the completion of this arduous undertaking, it will be a singular and personal satisfaction to me to see you ranked among the most distinguished benefactors and contributors to such an honorable monument of the Catholic religion. I have the honor to be with great respect, Dr. And Hond. Sir, Your most obedt. and faithful **J Bishop of Baltre**". The letter has had professional restoration and mending, and is encapsulated; the overall condition is good. **\$750**

## COLOR PHOTOGRAPH OF JIMMY AND ROSALYN CARTER IN THE OVAL OFFICE, SIGNED BY BOTH

16) PS. 8.5" x 11". A photograph signed "**Best wishes, Jimmy Carter & Rosalyn Carter**". The photograph is in color and shows them sitting in the Oval Office. The photograph is printed on thick cardstock and is in fine condition. **\$175**

## A COMMISSION SIGNED BY SALMON P. CHASE AS GOVERNOR OF OHIO

17) DS. 1pg. November 3, 1859. Columbus, Ohio. A large commission document signed "**S P Chase**" as Governor of Ohio. Chase appointed Benjamin Inman Commissioner for Sandusky County for three years. The document is in very good condition, with wear to the edges and a small hole in the upper margin caused by ink from the extensive docketing on the verso. **\$300**

## THREE LETTERS FROM CHINA DURING THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION – "PEACE MOVEMENT IS NOT LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL. WAR IS GOING ON. MANY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN BATTLE-FIELDS BY WAR, EVEN MORE PEOPLE DIED BECAUSE LACK OF FOOD AND CLOTH. SEVERAL DAYS AGO, IT IS SAID, MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE HAVE DIED IN THE STREETS IN SHANGHAI DUE TO THE COLD WEATHER."

18) (CHINA). Archive. Three pieces. January 7, [n.y.]; February 27, 1948; November 30, 1948. China. A trio of letters written and signed in English to an American named Mary Watson. They were written by at least two different people in China during the Chinese Communist Revolution. All three concern the violence, suffering, and uncertainty that prevailed in China. The archive includes:

a) ALS. 2pg. January 7 [n.y.]. Shanghai. An autograph letter signed "**C.Y.**": "...Many times I decided to write to you, but I did not know to write a letter in such drastically changeable times. I wished to report some good news to you, but failed so many times. Peace movement is not likely to be successful. War is going on. Many people have been killed in battle-fields by war, even more people died because lack of food and cloth. Several days ago, it is said, more than 1,000 people have died in the streets in Shanghai due to the cold weather. Price index jumped three times in ten days. How the poor can stand? So the common people in every part of this country are praying for peace, despite what the terms between the fighting parties. They do not care this 'ism' or that 'ism', want only a bare living...".

b) ALS. 1pg. February 27, 1948. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**Chie**": "...I'll not give up my research program. Please drop a card to Blakiston Book Co., Philadelphia while the Readings in International Trade and Readings in the Theory of Price are being published, please mail one copy for each to you. I should like to trouble you sending them to me. Please let us me know if there is any new book useful to me. There is only one thing for us to do – research...Pai-Kang Chiang will be leaving for the Philippines tomorrow, representing the Economic Commission to FAO's Rice meeting. I didn't have chance to see Chang-Yi often. I met him at a dinner party given by the Harvard Club last week but didn't have time to have a long talk with him. However, he looked quite fit...".

c) ALS. 1pg. November 30, 1948. N.p. A letter by an unidentified man: "...One conclusion may be drawn from my observation is that not at all bright (speaking moderately). My wife is expecting to give birth before end of January. I'm not sure whether she can get adequate medical care by staying here. Furthermore the change is going to take place soon & when it comes certain unlucky people will be sacrificed during the interim period. I don't want to be one of them. For these two reasons we have decided to move on to Hong Kong. I hope & pray to get a job there...". The letters are in very good condition with assorted toning, tears, and a seal that shows through from the other side of one letter. A fine content collection of letters from an important time in world history. **\$1,000 for the archive**

### THREE LETTERS FROM AMERICAN MISSIONARIES A YEAR AFTER THE JAPANESE RAPE OF NANKING

**19) (CHINA - THE RAPE OF NANKING).** The Rape of Nanking was a period of mass murder, wartime rape, arson, and looting. It was conducted by the Imperial Japanese Army during their occupation of Nanking, the capital of the Republic of China. The Rape of Nanking began with the fall of Nanking on December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1937, during the Second Sino-Japanese War and lasted for a few months afterwards until the Germany-established Nanking Safety Zone succeeded in preventing further war crimes by demilitarizing the city. Death toll estimates vary from 40,000 to over 300,000, with rape cases ranging from 20,000 to over 80,000 cases.

An archive of three letters crafted by American missionaries in Nanking, China thanking their Hughesville, Pennsylvania donors for financial gifts that will be shared with other missionaries. The letters are from December 1938 to January 1939, a year after the Rape of Nanking.

a) ALS. 2pg. 8.5" x 11". December 29, 1938. Nanking, China. A hand-written letter from "**Charles and Elsie Matti**" to their friends at the Hughesville Sunday School: "...It is so very kind of you to remember us each year with a gift in money, and we appreciate your kindness and love which come along with it. Since the colder weather has come on we are finding the suffering among the poorer people ever greater than ever. Jesus said 'the poor ye with have ye always' and how true we have found that to be these years in China, but now the number seems to have been multiplied...God's word has quite a little to say about one's attitude towards the poor, and we are foraging for wisdom in dealing with the many cases near us...Some who have become Christians during these past few months were taken into the church. Only two were taken in to full membership, the rest were inquirers and probationers. There were thirty-six in all and we are glad to have them...Nanking is a changed city. The streets are not lighted at night and at dark very few people can be seen on the streets. Shops are mostly closed around five in the evening. Prices are high and a shortage is found along the like of dry goods and also some food stuffs. The streets are for the most part very dirty and one dreads to think what this can mean, when warmer weather comes. There are no police at night and petty thievery goes on most all the time. Many people now living in Nanking are not former residents of this city, and we find a very low morale among a good many now living here. Opium, heroin, and morphine are sold openly on the streets to all who have money to try such drugs. But in spite of all this, there are those reaching out after God and His Son, and they are finding peace and salvation through Him..." Other than a few minor folds, the letter is in excellent condition.

b) TLS. 1pg. 8.5" x 11". N.d. Nanking, China. A typed letter signed "**Charles and Elsie Matti**": "...Ethel and Freda are still with us here in Nanking [sic] but hope that they will be able to return to Luho sometime in the near future. Luho was again taken over by the Japanese on December 6<sup>th</sup> but with very little bloodshed and everything has been very orderly this time. The Post Office in Luho has not opened yet but we are able to get letters back and forth by messengers. Everything is quite peaceful in Luho at present...It is fine to be back here in Nanking with our Christians. Of course many of our Christians are scattered all over China. Especially those of the better class...Many of our Christians have suffered much but they have come through with real testimonies of how God has cared for and protected them through it all. There is much poverty here in the city...There are many such as these..." Other than a few minor folds, the letter is in excellent condition.

c) TLS. 3 pg. 8.5" x 11". January 10, 1939. Nanking, China. A typed letter signed "**Freda Ginsburger**": "One year ago, we wrote you about the refugee camps in Shanghai and the work we were doing there but thank God, we can now write you from Nanking and we hope before long to be able to write from Luho...On the fifteenth of November, having secured our Japanese permits, we returned to Nanking. It is necessary to have such permits in order to enter any territory occupied by the Japanese. At present we are living in our Mission Compound at Nanking and we always find plenty to do." The letter later describes two women who have to walk two miles every time for Bible Study and that while things seem calm in Luho, the Japanese refuse to grant them passes to return. **\$750 for the archive**

### 1863 CIVIL WAR TELEGRAM BETWEEN TWO CONFEDERATE GENERALS DISCUSSES DEFENDING AGAINST GRANT'S CAMPAIGN TOWARDS VICKSBURG

**20) (CIVIL WAR – VICKSBURG).** ADS. 1pg. 8" x 2". April 26, 1863. Columbus, Mis. A document signed "**S.J. Gholson Maj Genl**" to "**Brig Genl Ruggles**": "I have none at present save for Col Smith's Command and am trying to collect others". This is a telegraphic copy (written in the hand of a telegraph operator) of a message sent by Samuel J. Gholson to General Daniel Ruggles concerning troop placement during Union General Ulysses Grant's Vicksburg campaign. As part of his plan to allow for a Mississippi River crossing south of Vicksburg, Grant deployed two diversionary measures. They were an attack to the north of Vicksburg by General William Tecumseh Sherman and a two-week cavalry raid throughout the state by Benjamin Grierson, to which this telegram is in response. General Sherman would later call Grierson's raid "the most brilliant expedition of the war" because of how successfully it diverted the attention of Confederates in Mississippi. This telegram, even if it is in the hand of a telegraphic operator and not the signatory, is still an excellent reminder of a forgotten, but key, element of a major Civil War military campaign. **\$250**

### CHARLES HORTON, A CIVIL WAR OFFICER, WRITES TO MOTHER SUPPORTING McCLELLAN AGAINST "RASCALLY POLITICIANS AT WASHINGTON"

**21) (CIVIL WAR LETTER).** LS. 4 pg. 8" x 10". April 30, 1862. Head-Quarters 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade near Harrisonburg. A letter signed "**C**" to "**Dear Mother**": "I have heard rather oftener from home during the past week than any time since I left Frederick, my letters after wandering about the county for some time having found me at last. To prevent mistakes you had better direct to Williams' division. A part of the corps is on the other side of the mountains and my letters have been sent there...but I think they got the hang of it now at Washington. We are lying here quietly enough, without any present signs of an advance, the dullness only relieved by an occasional picket-skirmish or news from other portions of the army. Yesterday we heard of the taking of New Orleans, which was received with much...by the troops – We are anxious – by waiting for news from Yorktown...our own movements depend. There is some doubt & a little fear about it, as McClellan is believed to have been inhibited & impeded by rascally politicians at Washington. The indignation from the Generals down to the drummers is great & general. These fellows must be mad to act so. They forget that a large army is in existence which is derived from Little Mac, and what...much more nonsense – If things go wrong down there, the Army will make itself heard & will have its rights, go down what may. I don't find much idle time, though we are quiet. Pickets & orders, and an occasional reconnaissance take up most of my time. Together with the office business and I am ready to go to bed..." Charles Horton (1836-1906) rose to the rank of Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Volunteers. The letter is in fine condition with a minor page fold. **\$250**

## CONFEDERATE SOLDIER WRITES FROM VIRGINIA CAMP IN MARCH OF 1863

22) (CIVIL WAR – CONFEDERATE). ALS. 2pg. 6" x 8". March 22, 1863. U.S. Ford. An autograph letter signed "**S.B. Thomas**" to "**S.R. Hondren**": "...No news up here everything is quiet at present, how long it will continue so I do not know. I will have to purchase a horse and as they are very high I may not be able to do so without assistance and would ask if you can spare the amount I may need. I will be able to replace it in a month or two...I do not want the money for a week or two yet and it is possible that I may be able to do without calling upon you..." The 11<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry, where Thomas was assigned, was established earlier in 1863 through merging several other companies and would serve through the end of the war with the Army of Northern Virginia. Unlike the Union, Confederate cavalymen were responsible for their own horses, so when one was killed or became unusable, it placed a great logistical and economic burden on the soldiers. The Confederate government had to frequently grant long furloughs so soldiers could go home to acquire new horses. The letter is written in pencil and is in very good condition. **\$250**

## UNION ARMY VETERINARY SURGEON-GENERAL WRITES A VALENTINE'S DAY LETTER TO HIS WIFE

23) ALS. 1pg. Valentine's Day, 1864. Headquarter Cavalry Depot, Department Washington D.C. An autograph letter signed "**Siegfried Neumann**". During the Civil War, Neumann wrote an affectionate Valentine's Day message to his wife back home in Newark, New Jersey: "*My dear Elisabeth Though we should dwell far, far apart and Rivers between us roll I still thou shall swell within my heart And light my inmost soul And you shall be my proudest prize and ne'er forgot shall be Yes while the Star of life doth rise I will remember thee. Hoping to hear from you soon I am your affectionate Husband Siegfried Neumann*". Neumann attached a lock of his hair just below the signature. The letter is in very good condition with toning; it include the original mailing envelope that is in good condition. **\$300**

## A CHRISTMAS NOTE FROM OPENLY GAY PRIEST ROBERT CLEMENT, FOUNDER OF THE CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE

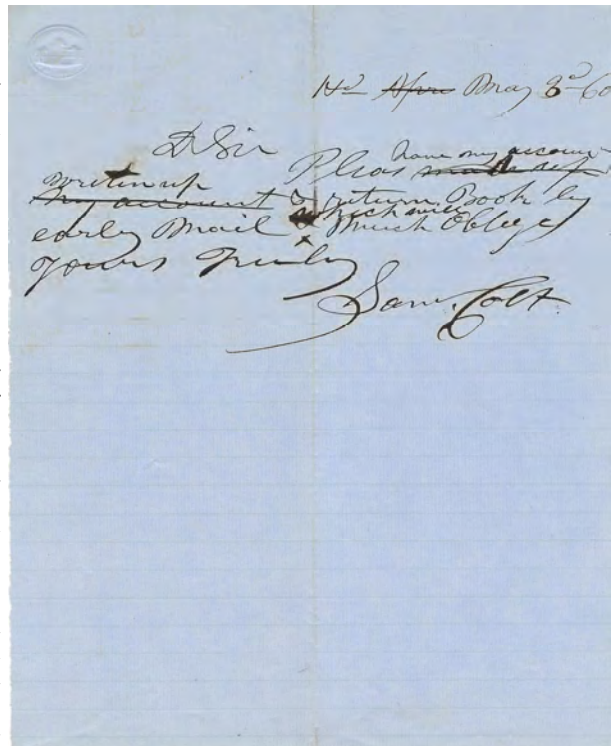
24) ANS. 1pg. 1972. N.p. An autograph note signed "**Fr. Robert (Robbie)**" inside a religious notecard with a Nativity scene. The full message reads: "*Darling, A friendship that in great pain can support and strengthen, so that our church's greater Christmas (1972) was produced in love and pride, for our people, the 'gay men and women of God' at Beloved Disciple. Thank you 'ad multas anno' Your beloved Fr. Robert (Robbie)*". In very good condition, with minor tears along the edges. **\$300**

## A BEAUTIFUL BUFFALO BILL CODY SIGNED OVERSIZED PHOTOGRAPH

25) PS. 12" x 14". November 23, 1914. N.p. A spectacular and oversized photograph signed "**W.F. Cody 'Buffalo Bill'**". It is inscribed to "**Mrs. Dave Shelley**" and dated November 23, 1914. David Shelley (1868-1941) opened his Cody, Wyoming saddle shop in 1908 and kept it open until his death. He was known for his selection of Western coats, boot and hats. This photograph may have been inscribed to his wife. The studio image was printed by F.J. Hiscock of Cody, Wyoming and it shows the great showman looking slightly off-camera and with an open book in his right hand. The inscription and signature are light and the lower corners and bottom margin have light waterstaining and that touches a few letters. **\$2,500 (photograph back cover)**

## SAMUEL COLT, WHO MADE THE MASS PRODUCTION OF REVOLVERS COMMERCIALY VIABLE, WRITES A LETTER A YEAR BEFORE CIVIL WAR

26) ALS. 1pg. 8" x 10". May 3, 1860. Hartford. An autograph letter signed "**Sam Colt**" to an unidentified recipient: "*Dr Sir Please have my account written up & return [sic] Book by early mail such will much oblige*". This letter is most likely a draft, as some words were crossed off, rearranged, and rewritten. At this time, Colt had just developed the Colt 1860 Army revolver, which he was selling in states in the North and South just a year before the Civil War. Colt's sales to Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi in 1860 alone were at least \$61,000 (\$3.35 million today). The letter is in fine condition. **\$1,750**



## LESLIE COMBS, CLERK OF THE KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS, HIGHLIGHTS HIS UNIONIST EFFORTS IN EARLY MONTHS OF CIVIL WAR

27) ALS. 1pg. 8" x 10". September 11, 1861. Frankfort. An autograph letter signed "**Leslie Combs**" to "**G.D. Prentice & Co.**": "*I congratulate you on your morning paper – It has already done good – I have this day distributed the inclosed [sic] Union hymn in both - Print with a word or two*". G.D. Prentice is George D. Prentice (1802-1870), the creator of the *Louisville Journal*. Though a slaveholder, Prentice turned the nativist *Journal* (he is blamed for inciting an anti-immigrant riot that killed 22 in 1855) into a Unionist mouthpiece before and in the early days of the Civil War. Prentice urged Kentucky not to secede from the Union, but instead establish itself as a neutral party in the war, as Kentucky's governor, Beriah Magoffin, attempted to do. This stood in contrast to the state legislature, which wanted closer cooperation with the Lincoln government (and thus was the target of Combs' hymn), and which forced Magoffin to resign in 1862. However, when the Union Army occupied Louisville, Prentice turned against the war and both of his sons joined the Confederate military. After the war, the newly consolidated *Courier Journal* (that shut down in 2017) was a frequent critic of Reconstruction. Combs, on the other hand, remained loyal. Unfortunately, the hymn is not included, but a transcription of the letter is. The letter is in excellent condition. **\$250**



**UNION FINANCIER JAY COOKE INSTRUCTS HIS AGENTS “NOT [TO] LET SLEEP CLOSE YOUR EYES” ON THE LAST DAY OF SELLING HIS FIVE-TWENTY BONDS**

28) ALS. 1pg. January 21, 1864. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia. An autograph letter signed “**Jay Cooke**” on his office letterhead. It is Civil War–dated and addressed to members of his firm, Jay Cooke & Company: “*Let not sleep close your eyes or rest to the soles of your feet before you have read and acted upon this communication. It is too bad, outrageous. Please see the secty & get him to order these duplicates issued at once & report fully tomorrow. Yours truly Jay Cooke*”. Cooke likely refers to the five-twenty bonds his company sold for the United States Treasury to finance the Civil War. Their last date of sale corresponds with the date of this letter. The letter is in fine condition. **\$950**

**AN ARCHIVE OF A JEWISH FAMILY HIGHLIGHTING IMMIGRATION JOURNEY BEFORE AND AFTER HOLOCAUST WITH EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY IMMIGRATION DOCUMENT AND PAINED FAMILY LETTERS FROM EXILE IN HAVANA, CUBA**

29) (CUBA – JEWISH ARCHIVE). An archive of documents includes three letters and one official United States immigration application. Besides these four listed manuscripts, there are a couple untranslated letters in Yiddish:

a) DS. 3 pg. 8” x 10”. June 2, 1911. An Application for a Certificate of Arrival and Preliminary Form for a Declaration of Intention signed “**Jacob Aaron Katowitz**”. The application is a lens into the world of a recent Jewish immigrant with the “*desire to declare my intention to become a citizen of the United States*”. On the form, Katowitz lists his current address in Newark, New Jersey, his date of arrival and name at the time, “*Yankof Aron Katourtz on June 25, 1903,*” and information about his parents, wife, and children.

b) ALS. 2pg. 8” x 10”. May 24, 1947. Havana, Cuba. An autograph letter signed “**Henry Zlotka**”. Dory and Izie are Dorothy and Israel, the two eldest daughters of Jacob Katowitz. Henry bemoans his fate stuck in Cuba and the lack of response from his American cousins: “*...I can tell you, that we were in American consulate and we are registered for going to the U.S., but we must wait for the Polish Quota, and this lasts very long. As a farmer I’m able to go to the U.S. quickly, but to this I need papers from U.S. because here I can’t do nothing. Therefore make me affidavits as a farmer and ask the cousin, to send me & demand for me, this is, that he needs me to work on his farm. I ask you to do it quickly, because here is forbidden for the emigrants to work, so it’s my aim for us to be here, because we have suffered very much, and wore [sic] we have no strengths...I ask you once more because I have no nearer relatives than you...the climate and life conditions are very bad for us*”.

c) ALS. 1pg. 8” x 10”. July 20, 1947. Havana, Cuba. An autograph letter signed “**Henry Zlotka**”. A follow-up letter to Henry’s previous entreaty to his American cousins Dorothy and Israel, Henry once again bemoans his situation and the lack of assistance from his American relatives: “*I wrote you a letter long ago but you didn’t answer me, I am sending you another letter. Could be you forgot in [sic] your cousins in Cuba. I always receive letters from my wife’s cousins, but not from you. If you can’t write me in Jewish you can write me in English. I am very unhappy that you don’t write to me. How are you? We feel alright, but in Cuba is very hot. Well I will finish when you answer me. I will write you more about us...*” Henry’s reference to “Jewish” as a language is actually to Yiddish, the language from their original Poland and Russia. Yiddish was referred to as Jewish until Hebrew became a written and spoken language again after World War II.

d) ALS. 2pg. 5” x 7”. August 20, 1947. N.p. An autograph letter signed “**Dorothy Katowitz**” in response to Henry’s entreaties for help with immigrating to the United States: “*Your letter was received and you know I don’t write Jewish as I told my Brother-in-Law Sam when he wrote to you to write for me also. I felt very bad when you wrote that I have forgotten about you, because I have not. We are always talking about you and Rifka, I am always talking to Sam and Lou about your coming back to us...I am enclosing a money order of 10.00. Let me know if you have made any friends and did you see the boy you met in the Barber Shop...Believe me when I tell you that Izzy and I feel very bad every time that you was already here in U.S.A. and had to leave, it hurts us...*” All the items are in generally fine condition. **\$500 for the archive**

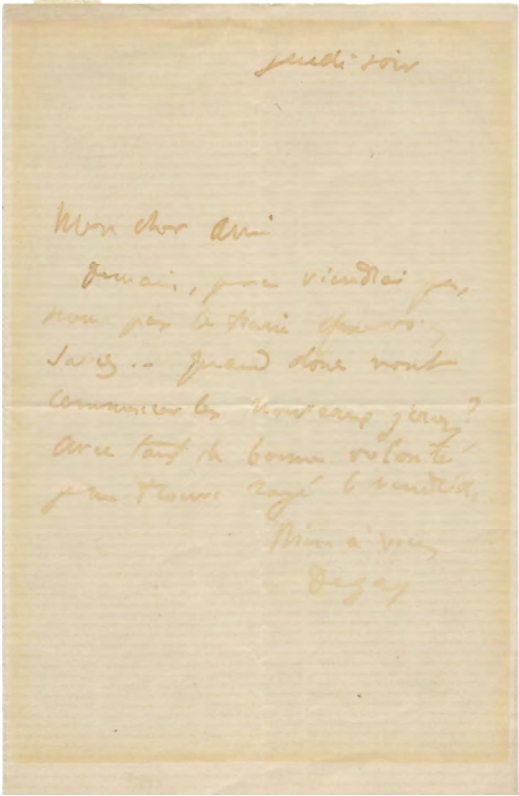
**MARIA CUSTER, MOTHER OF GEORGE, SIGNS A PHOTO TO HER SON, NEVIN**

30) PS. N.d. N.p. A tintype photograph signed “**Mother**” by Maria Custer. She addressed the image to her son, Nevin Custer, and his family on the paper frame: “*From Mother to Ann and Nev and the little ones*”. The tintype is in very good condition, though the paper frame is worn and chipped in one corner. **\$750**

**CONFEDERATE FIRST LADY VARINA DAVIS WRITES A LENGTHY LETTER: “I SHOULD NOT VALUE THE TREASURES OF GOLCONDA IF I FELT MY OWN PEOPLE DIAPPROVED OF ME. I SHALL NEVER DRIFT AWAY FROM THEM UNTIL I AM LAID TO REST WHERE NOTHING CAN VEX ME MORE”**

31) ALS. 4pg. 3” x 4”. March 18, 1904. Atlantic City, New Jersey. A lengthy autograph letter signed “**Varina Jefferson Davis**” to Mrs. Appleman of Little Rock, Arkansas. Writing from Atlantic City, the First Lady of the Confederacy wrote in part: “*Many affectionate thanks for your kind letter. I need no assurance of your kind feeling yet it is pleasant to have it from you. Of course I will trust your delicate sense of the fitness of things and give my consent to anything you may desire to do in behalf of my good name among my own people. I should not value the treasures of Golconda if I felt my own people disapproved of me. I shall never drift away from them until I am laid to rest where nothing can vex me more, and where unfortunately I cannot serve them any longer. I am quite feeble and do not seem to gather strength from this strong fresh air. This is a peculiar place and nearly everyone comes here sooner or later for recuperation or recreation of some kind. The hotels are ideally comfortable, and many of the happy crowd seem to find here all they need. I am soon to have my two boys down from Princeton and Lawrenceville to enjoy their holidays as my daughter Mrs. J.A. Hayes lives in Colorado Springs, too far for Jefferson Hayes Davis, her eldest son, or William Davis, her second son to visit her during their short Easter vacation. I wish you were nearer to me than you are, to a lame old woman Little Rock seems very far off. I wonder if you have the ‘Book Lovers Library’ in Little Rock. The books from it wile away many a weary days for me since I am no longer able to walk much in God’s sunshine or partake of such pleasures as involve fatigue or much exertion. I shall be delighted to get another book of your sweet songs. The one I have is precious to me. Thanking you for the precious words you have uttered to me I am gratefully and faithfully Your friend Varina Jefferson Davis*”. The letter is accompanied by the original mailing envelope in her handwriting. **\$500**





## FRENCH IMPRESSIONIST PAINTER EDGAR DEGAS AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED

32) ALS. 1pg. 4 ½" x 7". Thursday evening. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**Degas**" to an unidentified correspondent: "*Thursday evening, Dear friend I won't be coming tomorrow, not by the train, which you know. So when are the new games going to begin? Even with all possible good will, I find myself taken off the list for Friday. Best wishes, Degas*". There is light mat burn around the edges and the writing gets lighter as the letter concludes. There are also two folds and two mouting remnants on the verso that affect nothing. **\$2,000 (photograph right)**

## A FERDINAND DE LESSEPS LETTER ABOUT THE SUEZ CANAL

33) LS. 1pg. October 28, 1867. Paris. A letter signed "**Ferd. de Lesseps**" as Secretary General of the Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal, written on the company's letterhead. Lesseps wrote in French, and the translation is as follows: "*Dear Sir, I hasten to inform you, in response to the letter you wrote me on the 21<sup>st</sup> of this month, that the Company Administration can put at your disposal as many maps as you may wish to peruse, a specimen of which is enclosed herewith. The cost of this map is 5 centimes. Very truly yours, The Secretary General Ferd. De Lesseps*". It is in fine condition. **\$850**

## THE FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHER DUBOSCQ WRITES TO THE AMERICAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER EDWIN HOUSTON

34) LS. 1pg. 8" x 9". December 9, 1874. Paris. A letter signed "**J Duboscq**" on his printed stationery. He wrote to Edwin Houston of Philadelphia: "*I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the preceding 12 November, enclosing a letter of credit drawn on our city bank for the sum of six hundred twenty-six francs, the balance of my invoice of 27 October last. In anticipation of your forthcoming orders, please be assured of my sincere best wishes. J. Duboscq*". Jules Duboscq was a French inventor and photographer known for his high-quality cameras and instruments. Edwin Houston was an American inventor and electrical engineer; he designed an early arc lamp. The letter has a French revenue stamp in the lower left corner and a couple small holes that affect nothing. It is written on graph paper and the ink is dark. **\$400**

## JACOB DUPONT, DISGRACED FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY POLITICIAN, WRITES A LETTER TO PUBLIC ASKING FOR HELP IN PUTTING ON PUBLIC LECTURES

35) ALS. 3 pg. 8" x 12". February 1798. Indre et Loire. An autograph letter signed "**Jacob Dupont**": "*To the Administrators of the Department of the Seine*" written in French: "*I have the honor of letting you know of a request I made of the Executive Directory in order to have free disposal of the Salle du Manege which is occupied right now by the Council of Five Hundred to give there free public courses in agriculture, business, the art of logic...the elements of morals taken from the philosophical elements of Alembert, pure Math, physical-mathematical science, which I have taught successfully at Bordeaux and in Chaumont in Haute Marne, and finally Botany, natural history, chemistry, experimental physics, anatomy, and the progress of the human mind according to the historical table of Condorcet. The Minister of Finances presented my request to the Directoire-Executif, and you'll see in his answer which I included here, that I can't have disposal of the Salle du Manege. In introduced myself to the ministers of the Catholic worship who practice the faith conforming to the law of the church of Notre-Dame. I asked them if I could give my lectures on agriculture, business, arts and sciences, at free hours. They answered that this permission depended on you, citizen administrators. So, I present myself to you, citizens with the utmost confidence in order to get this permission. The good I intend to give to Paris, the Republic, Europe, and perhaps to both worlds, is immeasurable. You'll feel citizens, all the importance if you're kind enough to glance at the brochure which I published for this purpose...It is entitled 'The Opening of a New Instructive Course about the Role of Revolution' by Jacob Dupont. Please, citizens-administrators, take my request into consideration. I will come myself to get your answer as soon as possible. If only I could be lucky enough to have it favorable*". This letter not only reveals the language of the late French Revolution (citizen-administrators, Council of Five Hundred, etc.), but also the deluded mental state of Jacob Dupont. Once a prominent lecturer and "Red Priest," a Catholic clerical supporter of the Revolution, Dupont was slowly, but surely, driven insane by his internal conflict between his support for the Revolution and his faith, ultimately renouncing the latter. In 1797, he was imprisoned after an arrest for sexual assault, making it difficult to believe that just the next year he would have support for resuming his teaching. The letter is written in French, but a typed English-language translation is provided. The original letter is in fine shape with some minor stains and folds. **\$350**

## AN OVERSIZED THOMAS EDISON SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH

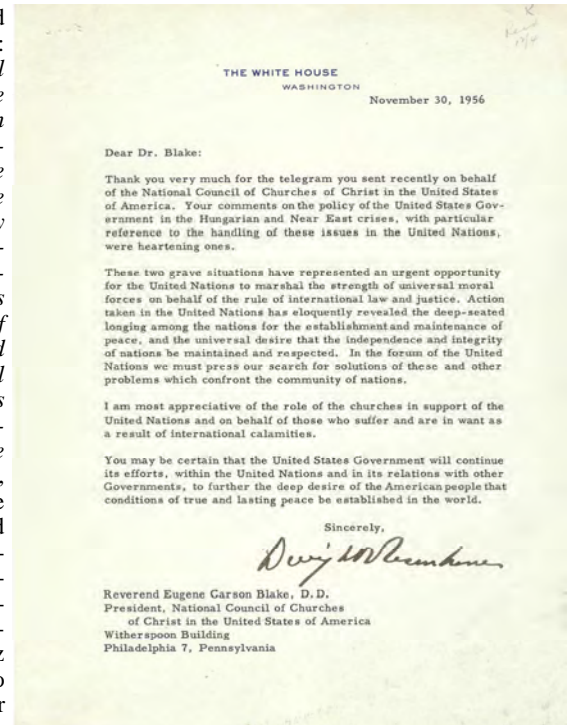
36) PS. 11" x 14". N.d. N.p. A black and white image signed "*To Miss Barbara Ann Payne Thos. A Edison*". The print reproduces a drawing of Edison in three-quarter view. Per materials that accompany the photograph, Barbara Ann, the daughter of Lillian and Judd Payne, was born in December 1926 and then Edison mailed this image to her; the father was in publishing and worked for Funk & Wagnalls, among other companies. Photographs of this size are much scarcer than normal 8" x 10" Edison signed photos. It is generally in fine condition with the extreme upper right corner missing and light chipping and faults to the margins. **\$3,250 (photograph back cover)**

**I AM ALWAYS INTERESTED IN PURCHASING QUALITY  
AUTOGRAPHS, LETTERS, MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES**



**PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER THANKS A LEADER OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES DURING THE HUNGARY AND SUEZ CANAL CRISES: "YOU MAY BE CERTAIN THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE ITS EFFORTS, WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS AND IN ITS RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS, TO FURTHER THE DEEP DESIRE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT CONDITIONS OF TRUE AND LASTING PEACE BE ESTABLISHED IN THE WORLD"**

37) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10". November 30, 1956. The White House, Washington. A typed letter signed "**Dwight D Eisenhower**" to "**Reverend Eugene Carson Blake, D.D.**": *"Thank you very much for the telegram you sent recently on behalf of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Your comments on the policy of the United States Government in the Hungarian and Near East crises, with particular reference to the handling of these issues in the United Nations, were heartening ones. These two grave situations have represented an urgent opportunity for the United Nations to marshal the strength of universal moral forces on behalf of the rule of international law and justice. Action taken in the United Nations has eloquently revealed the deep-seated longing among the nations for an establishment and maintenance of peace, and the universal desire that the independence and integrity of nations be maintained and respected. In the forum of the United Nations we must press our search for solutions of these and other problems which confront the community of nations. I am most appreciative of the role of the churches in support of the United Nations and on behalf of those who suffer and are in want as a result of international calamities. You may be certain that the United States Government will continue its efforts, within the United Nations and in its relations with other Governments, to further the deep desire of the American people that conditions of true and lasting peace be established in the world"*. President Eisenhower sent this letter to Eugene Blake, the leader of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States. Blake was a prominent Presbyterian leader who served as President from 1954 to 1957 and later was a participant in the March on Washington. The NCC is an interdenominational partnership of Christian faith groups in the United States that often spoke forcefully about promoting peace in American foreign policy. The two crises that Eisenhower refers to, both in 1956, were the Hungarian Revolution that had the Soviet Union violently invade and suppress Hungary's new reformist government, and the Suez Canal Crisis, which saw Great Britain, France, and Israel launch a joint operation to retake the Suez Canal after Egypt's Nasser nationalized it. The actions by Eisenhower and the United Nations in resolving both crises were supported by many, like Blake, but also criticized by many in the United States and around the world. This was especially true as Eisenhower and the United Nations sat back while the Soviet Union killed over 6,000 Hungarian soldiers and civilians and displaced over 200,000 that was seen as hypocritical given American action in Korea and Vietnam. Regardless, this letter is an important reminder about the influence the NCC had as a Christian advocacy body and Eisenhower's role as the leader of the internationalist and institutionalist wing of the Republican Party in the decade after World War II. **\$1,500**



**PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER SENDS LETTER TO LEADER OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN APPRECIATION OF PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS AT FIRST NATO SUMMIT IN 1957**

38) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10". December 26, 1957. The White House, Washington. A typed letter signed "**Dwight D. Eisenhower**" to "**Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell**": *"This is a belated, but nonetheless grateful, acknowledgement of the message that you and Dr. Dahlberg sent to me in Paris. It was encouraging to know that the members of the International Affairs Committee of the National Council of Churches, in meeting at the Arden House, were praying for the success of the conference deliberations"*. Kenneth Maxwell and Edwin Dahlberg were both affiliated with the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America (NCC). The NCC is an interdenominational partnership of Christian faith groups in the United States, and their Department of International Affairs, according to their bylaws, "is responsible for working with the churches to discern and articulate in thought and action a Christian witness concerning international matters relating to freedom, justice, order and human welfare in order to achieve greater realization of those conditions which make for peace among men and nations." In 1957, Dr. Dahlberg was serving as President and Dr. Maxwell was the Executive Director of the Department of International Affairs, which focused on the group's international political advocacy. Thus, they would have been paying attention to the 1957 Paris Summit, which was the first NATO summit actually bringing the leaders of member nations together at the same time since the organization's founding in 1949. *The New York Times* referred to the summit as "a reconsideration of the relationship of the strategy for the defense of Western Europe" in the wake of weakened American nuclear capabilities and the launch of Sputnik. The summit concluded with the development of a "dual-track" approach by NATO towards the Soviet Union: deploying missiles to Europe while still emphasizing diplomatic negotiations. This letter is an important reminder about the influence the NCC had as a Christian advocacy body and Eisenhower's role as the leader of the internationalist and institutionalist wing of the Republican Party in the decade after World War II. **\$750**

**AN ELLIS ISLAND PAMPHLET FROM THE WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY**

39) (ELLIS ISLAND). Pamphlet. Early 1900s. *The First Touch at America's Gateway*, a pamphlet about Ellis Island compiled by missionary leader and author Frances M. Schuyler. The pamphlet was published by the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, a Chicago-based society of female missionaries who served immigrants and impoverished Americans, including African and Native Americans. Schuyler was an officer, and she details the mission's efforts at Ellis Island in the pamphlet. It is in very good condition with light soiling. **\$250**

**CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER ELLSWORTH'S HANDWRITTEN BILL FOR CASES HE PROSECUTED**

40) ADS. 2pgs. September 17, 1779. Hartford. An autograph document signed "**Oliver Ellsworth**" twice (once recto and once verso). The Revolutionary War-era document directs the Connecticut State Treasury to pay Ellsworth £1909.7.6 for prosecuting various people. It lists seventeen separate cases and the amount owed for each one. The document is mainly in Ellsworth's hand with additions in another hand. There are also two other signatures. It is in very good condition with losses along the edges and wear to the numerous folds. **\$450**

## EARLY TEXAS SETTLER MOSES EVANS SIGNED PROMISSORY NOTE

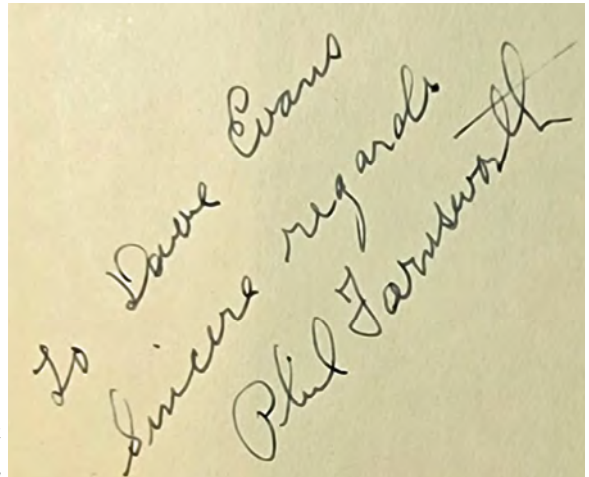
41) DS. 1pg. November 29, 1850. Brenham, Texas. A promissory note signed “x” by Moses Evans (Evans was illiterate). The Texas pioneer promised to pay John Johnson \$198.30 plus interest. “For value received I promise to pay John Johnson or other One hundred and ninety eight dollars and thirty cents with interest on demand. Moses Evens [sic] x”. It has a horizontal fold and is in very good condition. **\$450**

## “SILVER KING” AND FUTURE SENATOR JAMES FAIR ORDERED TO TESTIFY IN LAWSUIT AGAINST HIM AND HIS MINING COMPANY IN 1878

42) DS. 1pg. 6” x 12”. April 24, 1878. Ormsby County, Nevada. A document signed “Jas G. Fair” on the verso. It is a summons to appear before the District Court of the Second Judicial District in Ormsby County, Nevada in the suit of “J.M. Baldwin vs. The Consolidated Virginia Mining Company and James G. Fair”. According to the hand-written description of the case, the suit: “...plaintiff alleges you ousted him and his possession in interest from on or about the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May 1876 and that you still wrongfully and unlawfully withhold the same from him to his damage in the sum of \$3,000. Therefore plaintiff now...payes judgement” on winning back the title to his land and the resulting mining profits. On the back of the summons is Fair’s signature in the middle of the page, which, along with the rest of the document, is in very good condition with filing folds and light staining. **\$500**

## TELEVISION PIONEER PHILO FARNSWORTH SIGNS A FIRST EDITION OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HIM

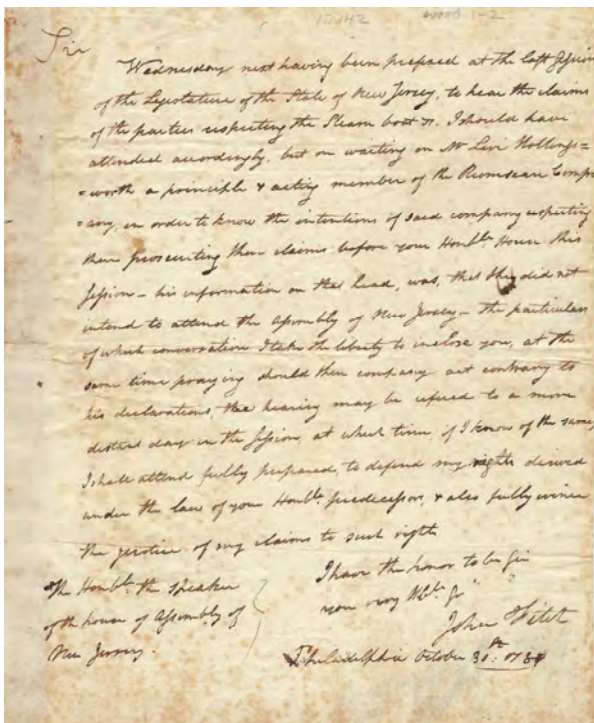
43) SB. N.d. Np. A book signed “Philo Farnsworth”. It is a first edition of George Everson’s biography *The Story of Television: The Life of Philo T. Farnsworth*, New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1949. Farnsworth wrote on the first free front end-page “To Dave Evans Sincere regards Philo Farnsworth”. It lacks a dust jacket. Farnsworth’s signature is uncommon (as he was largely forgotten or ignored in his lifetime), and the signed first edition is rare. **\$1,000 (photograph excerpt right)**



## AUTHOR EUGENE FIELD WRITES OUT AND SIGNS HIS POEM “A SPRING POEM FROM BION”

44) AMS. 2pgs. April 12, 1892. N.p. An autograph manuscript signed “Eugene Field”. Field wrote out and signed his poem “A Spring Poem from Bion”. The poem’s title and the capital letters that begin each verse are decorated in light green ink: “A Spring Poem from Bion. One asketh: ‘Tell me, Myrson, tell me true: What’s the season pleaseth you? Is it summer suits you best, When from harvest toil we rest? Is it autumn with its glory Of all surfeited desires? Is it winter, when with story And with song we hug our fires? Or is spring most fair to you— Come, good Myrson, tell me true!’ Another answereth: ‘What the gods in wisdom send We should question not, my friend; Yet, since you entreat of me, I will answer reverently: Me the summertime displeases, For its sun is scorching hot; Autumn brings such dire diseases That performe I like it not; As for biting winter, oh! How I hate its ice and snow! ‘But, thrice welcome, kindly spring, With the myriad gifts you bring! Not too hot nor yet too cold, Graciously your charms unfold;— Oh, your days are like the dreaming Of those nights which love beseems, And your nights have all the seeming Of those days of golden dreams! Heaven smiles down on earth, and then Earth smiles up to heaven again. Eugene Field’”. Field’s manuscript is bound in navy blue leather covers, with gilt detailing and marbled gold end pages. The manuscript is in good very good condition with some dirt, and one corner of the first page has been cut off. The binding is lightly worn. **\$750**

## CONTEMPORARY COPY OF A LETTER BY AMERICAN STEAMBOAT INVENTOR JOHN FITCH ABOUT PATENTS: “TO HEAR THE CLAIMS OF THE PARTIES DISPUTING THE STEAM BOAT”



45) Letter. 1pg. October 30, 1787. Philadelphia. A contemporary copy of a letter sent by John Fitch to the New Jersey state legislature. It concerns a dispute regarding Fitch’s rights to a patent on the steamboat. Frustrated that British steam engine designs were not available in the United States, Fitch had invented and successfully operated his own version two months earlier; the Constitutional Convention members took a break from the debates on August 22, 1787 to watch Fitch’s invention ply the Delaware River. Fitch communicated: “Sir Wednesday next having been prefixed at the last Session of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, to hear the claims of the parties disputing the steam boat. I should have attended accordingly but on waiting on Mr Levi Hollingsworth a principle & acting member of the Rumsey Company, in order to know the intentions of said company...them prosecuting their claims before your Honble House this Session, his information on that head, was, that they did not intend to attend the assembly of New Jersey the particulars of which conversation I take the liberty to inclose [sic] you at the same time praying should their company act contrary to his declarations, the hearing may be refixed to a more distant day in the Session at which time, if I know of the same, I shall attend fully prepared to defend my right derived under the laws of your Honble predecessor, & also fully evince the justice of my claims to such rights. I have the honor to be sir your very Hbl Sr John Fitch”. Levi Hollingsworth was a Philadelphia merchant from a prominent family. He was working for James Rumsey (1743-1792), Fitch’s main rival in the steamboat industry. Fitch would battle competing patent claims and other such legal challenges for his entire career. However, the Federal government granted both Fitch and Rumsey patents for their differing designs in 1791. The letter is in very good condition with toning and browning throughout. Anything by or related to Fitch is scarce. **\$1,500**



**A SOLDIER AND WIFE WRITE FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE, "THE GATEWAY TO THE DAKOTAS,"  
DESCRIBING A DESIRE TO RECONNECT WITH FAMILY AND BEAUTY OF THE WEST**

**46) (FORT ABERCROMBIE).** ALS. 3 pg. 8" x 10". March 2, 1871. Fort Abercrombie, Dakota. An autograph letter signed "**John Woart**" and separately by "**N Woart**" to "**Our dear Mother**": "*Would it be possible for you to visit Dakota? I will meet you at St. Paul if you will come next summer. A little bit less than two hundred miles of stage riding will bring you to the Red River of the North. All the officers here, & their families, are invited to go to Mt. Garry – half a thousand miles – in May or June. If you will come & join the party we will not go till the last of June. I will ensure you every attention...You will, therefore, have an opportunity to see much of this Territory...You have read of the circuitous route through which the Israelites were left in going to Canaan. You experience something like it in sailing down the Mississippi River. This Dakota, snakelike stream running three or four miles an hour, makes you think of the forty years passage in the Wilderness. After duly considering the suggestions & remarks on the first page, you now commence another. Permit me to say that I do really think that our precious boy would more than compensate you for taking the trouble to come to Abercrombie. I cannot write fully enough of his beautiful little boy – weighing twenty eight pounds – his bright mind, & his many, many, winning ways. He is beginning to talk. His third year – which will commence on the nineteenth of this month – will be one of charming interest. No two little fellows ever frolicked around more than grandpa & his little boy...I hope you, dear mother, will see remarkable great-grand-child of yours setting out in a career of Christian usefulness...*" This letter is then followed by another one from his wife with a similar message. Both letters reveal the struggles Western settlers, especially those in the military, had to connect with family in the East. The letter illustrates how the beautiful nature, plus new family members like the authors' grandson, are used as selling points. But, the letter also highlights the physical difficulties in visiting the new West. Fort Abercrombie was established in 1857 as a twenty-five mile military outpost along the Red River of the North. Its status as the first permanent settlement in the Dakotas and location along the Mississippi River gave it the nickname, "The Gateway to the Dakotas." The fort was abandoned in 1877 and the town of Abercrombie, North Dakota, was founded in 1884. Today it is known as Fort Abercrombie State Historic Site and includes a modern museum and pavilion in the town of Abercrombie. The partially-original fort is a quarter mile east. The letter is in very good condition with some folds and a minor stain on the last page. **\$350**

**FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING LETTERS 1886-1887**

**47) (FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING).** This archive consists of two letters written from Henry Blanchard Freeman to General John Gibbon:

**a)** ALS. 5 pg. 7" x 10". November 17, 1886. Fort Laramie, Wyo. An autograph letter signed "**H.B. Freeman**": "*I returned from the La Bonte a few days since having closed operations on the 3<sup>rd</sup> last. We turned the water into the ditch and it ran through into full head...It is seen that its united and one and a half in defaults and will carry water, of which there is an ample supply for these thousand acres and as there is considerable land outside of our claims, which can only have water for us. I think we will before long have our water without cost...*"

**b)** ALS. 3 pg. 7" x 10". January 31, 1887. Fort Laramie. An autograph letter signed "**H.B. Freeman**": "*...I organized the 'Darlington Ditch Co' in which my name does not appear...and the D.D. Co. is the sole owner of the ditch, as built by myself...*" Freeman also indicates that he will successfully bought out the La Bonte Ditch Company using the charter to become sole owner directly or indirectly, whichever is necessary.

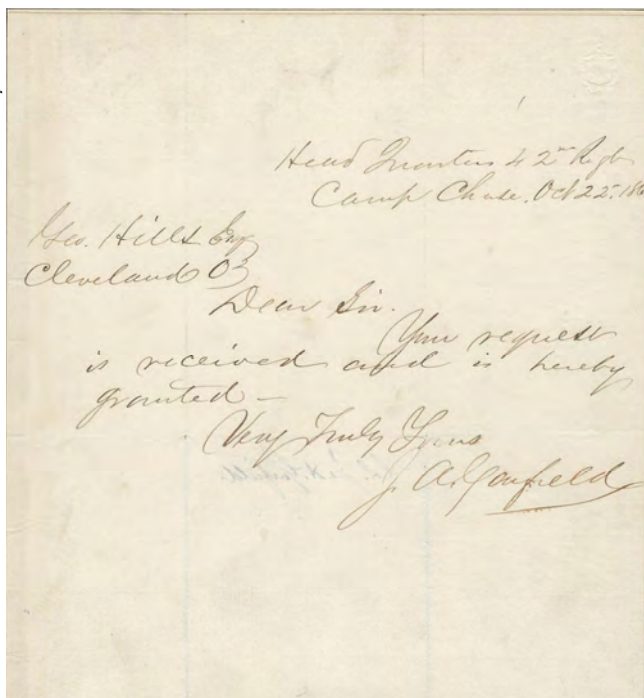
Both letters reflect the logistics behind running a Western fort in the Nineteenth Century. General Gibbon, as Commander of the Department of Columbia, was tasked with overseeing all United States installations in the Pacific Northwest. Introducing an irrigation system to Fort Laramie, which would have included running water, was a costly and time-consuming endeavor with limited natural water sources and continued fears of Native American attacks. The latter letter reveals that funding such a project was a mostly private endeavor, and a good opportunity for soldiers like Freeman to profit off of their service with public-private business deals. However, Freeman's long-term profits were non-existent, as the government decommissioned Fort Laramie in 1890. With the transcontinental railroads inaccessible and Western settlement deemed safe enough, an Army presence was no longer required. Both letters are in excellent condition. **\$500 for both**

**SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANKFURTER WRITES TO NAVAL HISTORIAN SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON,  
PRAISING HIS WORKS: "SAM IS ONE OF THE FEW WRITERS WHO UNIFORMLY DELIGHTS ME"**

**48)** ALS. 1pg. Sunday. Washington, DC. An autograph letter signed "**Felix**" to the prominent naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, referring to his article on Horatio Nelson: "*Having just read your Nelson piece in the London Observer (gaily supplemented by H. Nicolson's conjugal account of the hero), I want to thank you for the pleasure of it. I said to Marion 'Sam is one of the few writers who uniformly delights me.' Moreover, while I read Mahan in my early years, you, above all, nourished my interest in, and enlightened my mind, in so far as I have interest in and enlightened on matters naval...*". "Mahan" is a reference to Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, a naval officer and naval historian. The letter is on green stationery with a faint central mailing fold and is in fine condition. **\$750**

**EARLY IN HIS CIVIL WAR MILITARY CAREER,  
COLONEL JAMES GARFIELD GRANTS A REQUEST**

**49)** ALS. 1pg. 7 1/2" x 8 1/2". October 22, 1861. Camp Chase [nearly Columbus, Ohio]. An autograph letter signed "**J.A. Garfield**" as a colonel in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Infantry. Garfield wrote to George Hill of Cleveland: "*Dear Sir, Your request is received and is hereby granted. Very Truly Yours J.A. Garfield*". In August 1861, Garfield was commissioned as a colonel in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Infantry regiment. Garfield's first task was recruiting, so he enlisted many neighbors and students. They then went to Camp Chase, near Columbus, to train. In December, the 42<sup>nd</sup> traveled to Kentucky where they joined the Army of Ohio. Garfield Civil War-date letters are scarce. The letter is tipped to a larger sheet and very slightly trimmed on the right edge. **\$1,250**



**JUST WEEKS AFTER PRESIDENT GARFIELD DIED, HIS GRIEVING WIDOW  
SENDS AN AUTOGRAPH OF THE PRESIDENT (NOT INCLUDED)**

50) ALS. 1pg. 5" x 7". November 16, 1881. Cleveland, O. An autograph letter signed "**Lucretia R. Garfield**" on black bordered mourning stationery. Writing two months after the President died of his gunshot wounds, the First Lady wrote: "*Dear Sir, I have only a few autographs of this kind to distribute. It has this value that it is one of the last of General Garfield's signatures having been written July 1<sup>st</sup> 1881. Very truly yours **Lucretia R. Garfield***". The President was shot on July 2, so the signature Mrs. Garfield sent was one of his final ones. The letter has mailing folds and a mounting remnant to the last page that affects nothing. **\$750**

**A PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF AN EARLY GAY PRIDE  
PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY CIRCA 1987; IT SHOWS  
EARLY RAINBOW FLAGS AND AN ACT UP BANNER**

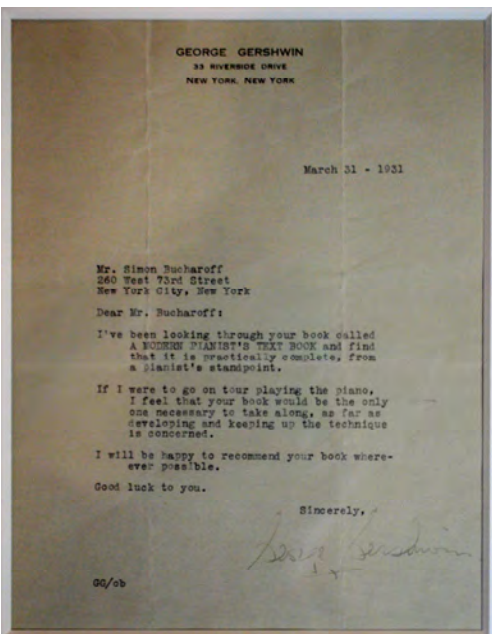
51) (GAY RIGHTS PHOTOGRAPHY ALBUM CIRCA 1987). A vernacular photography album with 48 color snapshots, and many of them show a New York City gay pride parade. There are large signs including "Fight Lesbian and Gay Oppression," "Act Up (AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power)," "Gay & Lesbian Italians," early rainbow flags, a marching band, and such. There are also a few family photographs at the conclusion. A few images have light streaks and it is contained in an album with sticky pages and plastic covers. An unusual compilation of an important time in the history of gay America. **\$1,000**



**LETTER BY KING GEORGE V BEFORE HIS REIGN TO  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS**

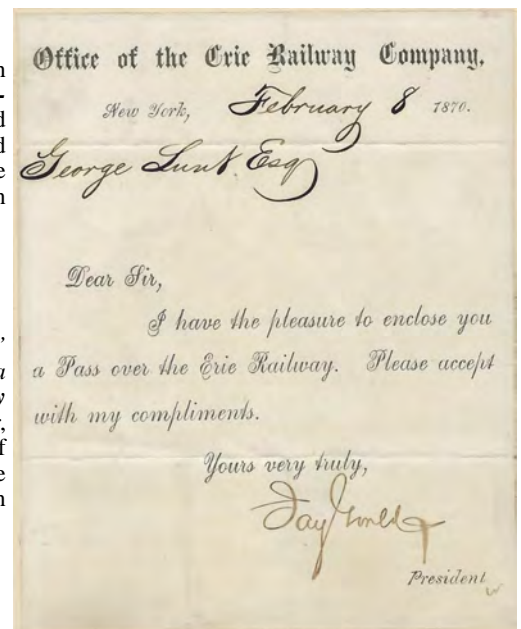
52) ALS. 1pg. 6" x 8". March 9, 1895. Windsor Castle. An autograph letter signed "**George**" on "Windsor Castle" letterhead accepting an invitation from "Sir Frederick": "*I shall have much pleasure in coming to the Royal Academy dinner on Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> of May. I kept that night free as I thought it would be the night of your banquet...**George***". At this time, George was second in the line of succession behind his grandmother Queen Victoria, who would reign until 1901, and his father King Edward VII, whose short reign would end in 1910; George was then crowned King George V. Sir Frederick refers to Lord Frederic Leighton, an artist serving as President of the Royal Academy since 1878. This would be his final banquet, as he would die suddenly the next year. The letter is faded at the bottom, but this does not hinder comprehension and is in otherwise very good condition. **\$500**

**GERSHWIN ENDORSES SIMON BUCHAROFF'S  
THE MODERN PIANIST'S TEXT BOOK IN 1931 LETTER**



53) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10". March 31, 1931. New York. A typed letter signed "**George Gershwin**" to "Mr. Simon Bucharoff": "*I've been looking through your book called A [sic] MODERN PIANIST'S TEXT BOOK and fine that it is practically complete, from a pianist's standpoint. If I were to go on tour playing the piano, I feel that your book would be the only one necessary to take along, so far as developing and keeping up the technique is concerned. I will be happy to recommend your book wherever possible. Good luck to you*". Simon Bucharoff (1881-1955) was a Russian-American pianist, composer, and educator who lectured and taught on the piano and musical composition. His textbook on the piano was published in 1931, and Gershwin's endorsement surely would have been used for marketing and commercial purposes. The same year this letter was sent, Gershwin's *Of Thee I Sing* became the first musical comedy to win the Pulitzer Prize for Drama. The letter is paired with a black and white image of Gershwin. Both are mounted on white in a black wooden frame. All are in fine condition, though the letter has some folds, and the signature is somewhat light. **\$4,000**

54) PS. 4" x 6". N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "**To Jimmie, Be Bop Dizzy Gillespie**". The photograph is a black and white image of Gillespie smiling and holding a trumpet in his right hand. The photo is printed on cardstock and is in excellent condition. **\$300**



**JAY GOULD ISSUES AN ERIE RAILWAY PASS JUST AFTER WINNING  
CONTROL OF THE COMPANY IN THE SO-CALLED ERIE WAR**

55) DS. 1pg. February 8, 1870. New York. A partly printed document signed "**Jay Gould**" as President of the Erie Railway Company. "*Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to enclose you a Pass over the Erie Railway. Please accept with my compliments. Yours very truly, **Jay Gould President***". This document comes just after the conclusion of the so-called Erie War, in which Gould, James Fisk, and Daniel Drew fought Cornelius Vanderbilt for control of the Erie Railway Company by issuing watered-down stock. Gould and associates won the company but ended up having to return much of Vanderbilt's investment money. It is in fine condition and inlaid to a larger sheet. **\$1,500**

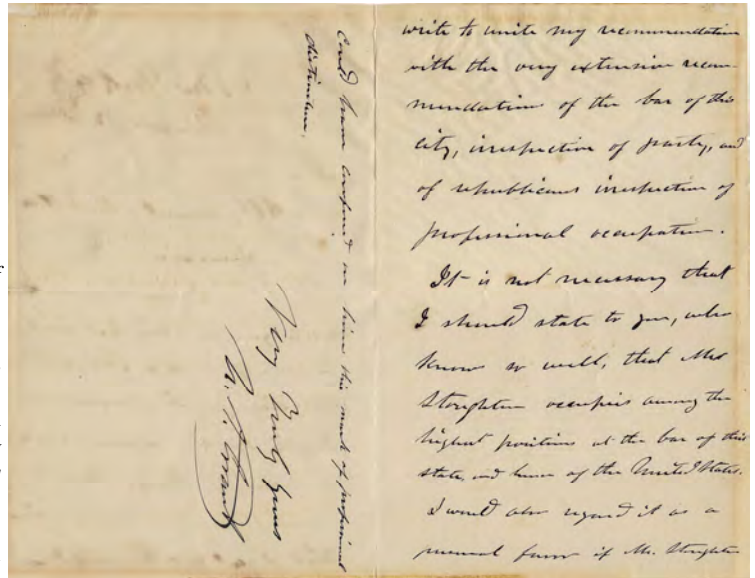


**RARE LETTER SIGNED BY WILLIAM RUSSELL GRACE, LEADING PHILANTHROPIST AND  
FORMER MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY, TO COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK**

56) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10". May 24, 1897. New York. A typed letter signed "**WR Grace**" to "**Hon J.T. Kilbreth, Custom House, City**": "*My dear Mr. Collector: The Rev Henry A. Brann, of St. Agnes Church, asks me to write you in favor of Abraham Maze Jr, who is at present a night inspector. I am informed that he stands at the head of the eligible list for day inspectors, and that his advancement has been retarded because of an indictment against him, arising from an assault committed while in the discharge of his duties; the indictment has been dismissed, the authorities, I believe, having sent a U.S. attorney to defend the man. While I do not know Mr. Maze personally, and therefore cannot vouch for him, I would be glad to have you consider his case, as I feel that Father Brann would not ask me to plead the case of a man not thoroughly deserving, and on his statements one can rely*". This letter represents William Russell Grace, a former Mayor of New York City and philanthropist, writing to a political ally in J.T. Kilbreth on behalf of another friend, Henry A. Brann. Brann was a leading Catholic priest, but also a writer, lecturer, and prominent Irish nationalist. It's likely through his political activities that he met Grace, who was a leading anti-Tammany Hall reformer (as was Kilbreth) before, during, and after his mayoralty, and a prominent supporter of Ireland. New evidence seems to exist regarding if Maze received the promotion, but the transition to a Republican presidency that year and Kilbreth's death just one month after this letter was sent may have limited its success. The letter is in fine condition and Grace's signature is a rarely seen signature. **\$500**

**GRANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: "I  
WROTE...IN BEHALF OF E. W. STOUGHTON...  
FOR THE POSITION OF JUSTICE OF THE  
SUPREME COURT IN PLACE OF JUDGE  
HUNT WHEN THE LATTER MAY RETIRE"**

57) ALS 3pg. 5" x 8". March 25 1881. New York City. An autograph letter signed "**U.S. Grant**" recommending a man to the Supreme Court: "*Hon. Wayne McVeigh Atty. General of the U. States. Dear Sir I am very sure I wrote you a letter last week in behalf of E. W. Stoughton of this city, for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Hunt when the latter may retire. Just I did not however I now write to unite my recommendation with a very extensive recommendation of the bar of the city, irrespective of party and of Republican instruction of professional occupation. It is not necessary that I should state to you, who knows so well, that Mr. Stoughton occupies among the highest positions at the bar of this state, and honor of the United states. I would also regard it as a personal favor if Mr. Stoughton could have confirmed in him this mark of professional distinction. Very truly yours U.S. Grant*". Grant was a former President when he wrote this letter, so his personal opinion surely carried great weight during that era. Edwin W. Stoughton (1818-1882) was an American lawyer who served as Minister to Russia in the late 1870s who never made it to the Supreme Court. Justice Ward Hunt retired in 1882 and was succeeded by Samuel Blatchford instead. At Stoughton's funeral, President Grant was a pallbearer. The letter is in fine condition with very light toning and one short fold separation. Most unusual Presidential and Supreme Court content! **\$3,500**



**AN ARCHIVE OF LETTERS TO AND FROM DR. GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, ANTHROPOLOGIST WHO  
STUDIED NATIVE AMERICANS OF THE PLAINS AND A WESTERN HISTORIAN. CALVARY OFFICER HOMER  
WHEELER WROTE: "I CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY GENERAL CUSTER'S COMMAND DID NOT CROSS THE  
RIVER AT THE FORD AND CHARGE THROUGH THE INDIAN VILLAGE... IN MRS. CUSTER'S BOOK SHE  
BLAMES RENO FOR NOT GOING TO CUSTER'S DEFENSE. IT WAS AN UTTER IMPOSSIBILITY"**

58) **DR. GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL** (1849-1938). Grinnell was an American naturalist, anthropologist, and author best known for his studies of Native American cultures of the Plains. He was also a Western historian.

Archive. Approximately 66 pieces. 1903-1930 (majority 1910s and 1920s). An archive of letters to and from George Bird Grinnell, all relating to his studies of Plains Native Americans and the American West. Many of the letters come from veterans of the Seventh Cavalry and describe Custer's defeat at the Battle of Little Bighorn. Eyewitnesses include William O. Taylor (5 letters), E.S. Godfrey (11 letters), and Colonel Homer W. Wheeler (3 letters). According to Wheeler: "*...In yours of the 15<sup>th</sup> instant you say, 'I cannot understand why General Custer's command did not cross the river at the ford and charge through the Indian Village'. At the time the fight occurred there was not any particular ford and if there was one at all the Indians were the only men who knew anything about it...I was on the battleground with General Sheridan about one year after the first and we had several Indians with us who took part in the engagement. I will give a short account of their version of the fight...At the time the Indians supposed they were fighting all the soldiers in the country, when all at once General Custer's command made its appearance, coming out of a ravine a mile or so below where they were fighting...Judging by the way we found the graves of the men, I do not think a man ever reached the river...In Mrs. Custer's book she blames Reno for not going to Custer's defense. It was an utter impossibility...*". Other items with military subject matter include a six-page typed description by Grinnell of a squad roster for the G Troop of the Seventh Cavalry at Little Bighorn and a three-page contemporary copy of a letter by S. Shlesinger, a veteran of the Battle of Beecher Island, disputing another person's account of the battle published in the Kansas City Star. It mentions the Cheyenne warrior Roman Nose, who died during the battle.

There are also many letters about Native American art, culture, and contemporary life by scholars, artists, and others. For example, Wyoming rancher and politician L.R.A. Condit speculates on the identity of the body in a Native American burial, and Hamlin Garland suggests aid for starving Blackfeet: "*...If we can feed Russians and Turks we ought to be able to see that our own people are not hungry and cold...*". Historian and ethnographer Thomas Marquis and artist Joe De Yong discuss the Medicine Wheel and Medicine Dance; Marquis even encloses photographs from his recent visits to such events.

Several of the authors advocated for Native American rights and well-being. In a contemporary copy to Indian Commissioner Charles H. Burke,

photographer Thomas M. Galey wrote passionately in support of Native American's freedom to practice their own religions: *"This letter is to appraise you of certain personal observations I recently made and in particular to beg you to promptly order a policy of non-interference in the religious practices of the tribes and the Cheyennes in Montana in particular...The Constitution provided that every man can worship his god in his own way. The past policy of the Department has been to prohibit the holding of Medicin [sic] Lodge and other festivities. The idea back of it seems to be that the Indians do themselves personal injury and that the Government is such a very tender ward that this will be avoided. The existence of those of the past generation is a rather dreary wait for the end. Why not let them have their Medicin [sic] Lodge and other religious festivities and get all the fun out of life and the comfort that the observance of old time customs would make. When they die off it is almost a certainty that the young bloods will not continue the old custom... The Catholics and the Mennonites have missions in the Reservation and I think it a crime to shove white man religion down their throats...The sum and substance of this letter is: Please order the restoration of the Medicin [sic] Lodge and the untramed [sic] right for all the tribes to practice their religion in their own way and brook no interference from the missionaries..."* James Willard Schultz, aka Apikuni, the explorer, author, and historian who was essentially adopted by the Pikuni nation after marrying into it, criticized Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Cato Sells and advocated for the Pikuni: *"...As to Cato Sells, he is a liar, of course, and it remains to be seen if the Pikuni receive the food and clothing that he had promised them. The Great Falls Tribune refused to print my complaint about Sells, but the Philadelphia Public Ledger ran it, and I think that is what caused him to make the statement that the Pikuni would be well cared for. I am now writing a brief history of the Pikuni, the wrongs that they have suffered, and their needs, which I will give to the press for release some time next month. I am laying especial stress upon the fact that, in order to provide for their future needs, they must be paid for that great territory arbitrarily taken from them, the country between the Missouri and the Yellowstone..."*

Western explorers and guides are also mentioned. A.D. McCandless discusses Kit Carson and John C. Frémont, quoting author Emerson Bennett: *"...Here then, stood the famous Kit Carson; a being I had long had a secret desire to see, but whom I had always pictured to myself, as huge, rough, brawny, and ferocious. Nor could I bring myself to realize that the person before was that same incarnate devil in Indian fight I had heard him represented, and who had killed and scalped more savages in the same number of years than any two hunters west of the old Mississippi..."*

There are seven letters signed **"Luther S. Kelly"**, aka Yellowstone Kelly, to Grinnell. Kelly was an American soldier and explorer. He writes about his recollections and his writing, as well as once complaining about being passed over for a position in Indian Affairs for a younger applicant. His signed letters are very rare. Also, two letters of recollections by Yellowstone guide Billy Hofer.

Finally, there are four letters signed **"Geo. Bird Grinnell"** (unfortunately, two of the four signatures are smeared). Grinnell wrote to Colonel D.L. Brainard concerning the killing of Lakota chief Lame Deer (1821-1877) by American soldiers: *"...Your very kind note of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst, returning the notes of the White Bull story, and your own memories of the Lame Deer fight, is just received. I am very greatly indebted to you for your comments, and for the memoranda which you give. The whole matter to me is very interesting. I think that I shall take the stuff out with me when I go to Lame Deer, as I expect to in a short time, and go over the matter again with White Bull and Brave Wolf. Both of them were present in the fight, and one man's recollection may stimulate that of the other. If I get from White Bull anything more satisfactory than I have now, I will send it to you, if you care for it. There seems to be a day too much in White Bull's account, but this may well enough be due to some blunder of the interpreter. My impression is that there is at present in New York a grandson of old Lame Deer, who might, from the testimony of his relatives who were in the fight, determine who it was that wore the war bonnet, and whether a woman was killed in the fight..."*

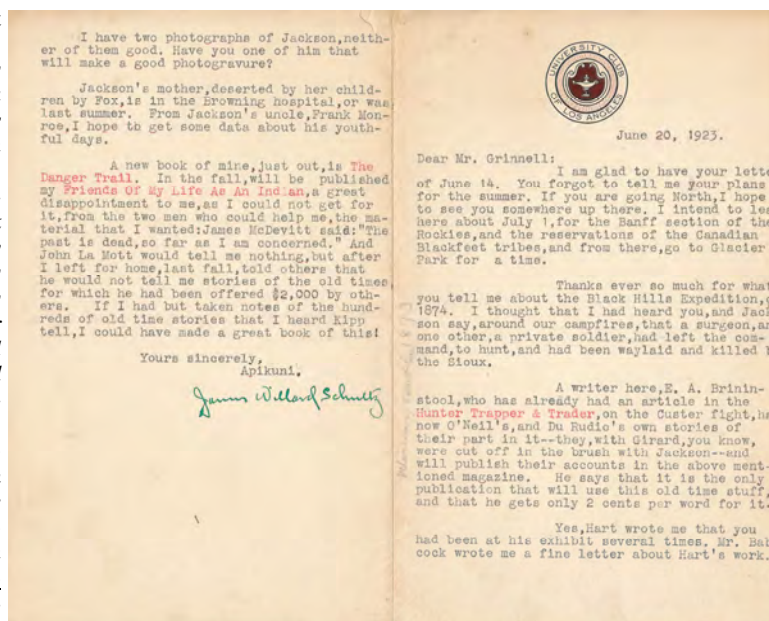
In general, the letters and documents are in good to very good condition, with various faults. The archive includes both typed and autograph letters. The vast majority are signed but a few are contemporary typed copies. This description is only a brief summary of all the content within. **\$15,000 for the archive**

## DOCUMENT PROVIDES LIST OF BRITISH SOLDIERS SHORTLY AFTER CAPTURE OF GUADELOUPE

**59) DS.** 2pg. 6" x 8". February 16, 1759. Guadeloupe. A document signed **"Geo. Highton Lieu in the 68<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot"**. The document is signaling the *"Return of the Men at Work of the 63: Regt Commanded by Colo Watson..."*. The front of the document provides a list of the soldiers involved in the work party, organized by their company. A bill for their work is listed on the front: three shillings for the one officer (most likely Watson), two shillings for the lieutenant, one shilling and six pence for one corporal, two shillings for one mason, and two pounds and one shilling cumulative for 41 privates. The back of the document indicates that Highton is ordering a paymaster, John Barnes Esq, to pay *"the above bill by me"*. David Watson was a Scottish officer and military engineer in the British Army tasked with the colonelcy of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Foot. This regiment took part in the successful invasion and seizure of French Guadeloupe in the West Indies in 1759. Guadeloupe was so economically important to the French that they willingly traded French Canada to the British in the Treaty of Paris in order to reacquire it. This document was written just weeks into the invasion, and so it is likely that some of the men listed on this document were among the nearly 800 British that died on the island that year. Known examples listed who were later KIA include Lieutenant Colonel P. Debrisay, Major John Trollop, and Lieutenant George Highton himself, who died of disease. The document is in fine condition with folds. **\$400**

## A SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH BY INDUSTRIALIST ISAAC GUGGENHEIM

**60) PS.** December 12, 1917. N.p. A photograph signed *"Very sincerely yours, Isaac Guggenheim Dec 12/17"*. Guggenheim signed this sepia, bust-length portrait on the bottom margin. It is in fine condition. **\$450**





### SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF MUSICIAN LIONEL HAMPTON

61) PS. 8" x 10". N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "Best of Luck To Jimmy *Lionel Hampton*". The photograph is in excellent condition. **\$200**

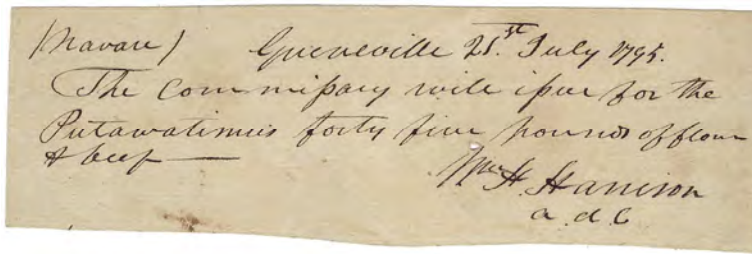
### A YOUTHFUL JOHN HANCOCK SIGNS A BOOK FROM HIS LIBRARY

62) SB. 240pg. 1757. N.p. A book signed "*John Hancock 1757*" atop the title page. The book is *The Adventures of David Simple. Volume The Last* published in London in 1753. The book, the third in the series, was written by Sarah Fielding, an English novelist best remembered for *The Governess, or The Little Female Academy*. Based on the date, Hancock was 20 or 21 when he signed this volume. It has the original calf with gilt borders on the front and back covers; the rear cover has more wear than the front. The spine is relatively tight and the number "3" is marked in gilt. The inside pages are generally clean. There is also contemporary writing on the inside front cover; it appears as if someone practiced his or her alphabet there. Books from Hancock's library are scarce; only a handful have appeared at auction in the last two decades. **\$9,500 (photograph inside front cover)**

### FIRST LADY FLORENCE HARDING INSCRIBES A PHOTOGRAPH

63) PS. 5" x 7". A photograph signed "*Florence King Harding*" inscribed to "*Mr. William Straus*" writing "*With appreciation of your faithful services*". The image shows Harding in a Girl Scout uniform on the White House balcony with her dog Laddie Boy, the first White House dog to receive regular coverage by the press. The photo is in good condition, with some tears and other faults. **\$250**

### DAYS BEFORE THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE, FUTURE PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON AUTHORIZES RATIONS BE SENT TO THE POTAWATOMI NATION



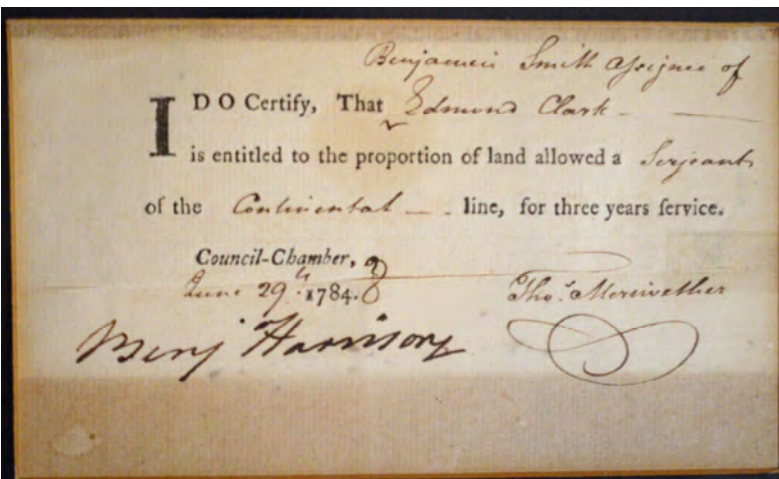
64) ADS. 1pg. [Fort] Greenville, [Ohio]. July 25, 1795. An autograph document signed "*Wm. H. Harrison*" as aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne. It reads "*The commissary will issue for the Putawatimies [sic] forty five pounds of flour & beef. Wm H Harrison*". This brief military document was written just a few days before the Treaty of Greenville, named for this same Ohio fort, formally ended the Northwestern Confederacy. Harrison had served in the war's final battle and would sign the treaty as Wayne's witness. It is in very good condition with a small hole. **\$3,000 (photograph inside back cover)**

### A CAROLINE HARRISON SIGNED PORTRAIT BY THE FIRST LADY

65) PS. 3" x 4 1/2". N.d. N.p. An engraving signed "*Caroline Scott Harrison*" on the lower border. An annotation in another hand below her signature lists her years as First Lady, but the signature itself is undated. The print depicts Harrison in profile. It is in very good condition with some foxing. Since she died while her husband was in office, her signature is uncommon, and signed images are rare. **\$2,500**

### A DOCUMENT FOR REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE SIGNED BY DECLARATION SIGNER BENJAMIN HARRISON

66) DS. June 29, 1784. Council-Chamber. A partly printed document signed "*Benj Harrison*": "*I DO Certify, That Benjamin Smith assigner of Edward Clark is entitled to the properties of land allowed a Sargeant of the Continental line, for three years service*". In addition to Harrison's signature, "*Tho Merriwether*" signed the document. This document represents a land grant given to a veteran of the American Revolution. According to the Library of Virginia, the state offered bounty lands for Revolutionary War military service who had served at least three years continuously in the Continental or state forces. This land was in western Virginia, which is present-day Kentucky or Ohio. No bounty land was given by the state for militia service. After reviewing the claims and affidavits, the Governor's office reviewed the claims and had final say. Once a claim was approved, the Governor's Office issued a military certificate that authorized the Land Office to issue a warrant for a specific amount of land based on the veteran's military rank and length of service, from 100 acres for a soldier or sailor to 15,000 acres for a Major General. Thus, this certificate notes that Smith was a Sargeant. In total, the Governor's Office issued 9,926 certificates between 1782 and 1876, as veterans' heirs continued to make claims. These land certificates, rather than direct payment, were the most prominent reward granted to veterans of the American Revolution, and therefore this document is a key reminder of the practice. The document is cut into black cardstock and placed below an engraving of Governor Harrison, whose distinguished political service before, during, and after the Revolution was overshadowed by the political success of his son and great-grandson. Both items are placed into a black and gold wooden frame, which is in fine condition. **\$1,500**




## MOSS HART WRITES TO A PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISER: “YOU DO YOUR JOB EXPERTLY”

67) TLS. 1pg. N.d. N.p. A typed letter signed “**Moss Hart**” to a public relations adviser named Dave Wallace about a production and the recipient’s personal problem: “...*You do your job expertly – it’s completely nobody’s affair what you do with your life, and as a matter of fact had the story reached my ears, I would have given it very little consideration. I continue to be delighted at the business. And I am looking forward to stopping over a few days on my way back. Will you kindly arrange, Mr. Wallace, to keep the show going for that if for nothing else. I read all the clips with interest – it’s the first time anyone has bothered to let me know what goes on. Your [sic] my favorite Public Relations Counsel of the world, as Elsa Maxwell would say. With all good wishes, Sincerely, Moss Hart*”. Maxwell was a notable American gossip columnist and society hostess. The letter, on deep blue paper with Hart’s name in the upper left, is in fine condition with minor faults only. **\$200**

## LAND INDENTURE SIGNED BY DECLARATION SIGNER FRANCIS HOPKINSON AND ELIZABETH GRAEME, POET AND INTELLECTUAL

68) DS. 1pg. 15” x 21”. October 1, 1762. Pennsylvania. A partly printed document signed “**Fra. Hopkinson**” and “**Eliza Graeme**”, among others. It is for an early land sale in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania between Henry William Stiegel, Charles Stedman, Alexander Stedman, and Benjamin Mishy. Additional signatories include Ann Stedman, Charles Stedman, Elizabeth Stedman, Alexander Stedman, Elizabeth Stiegel, Henry William Stiegel, and Justice Adam Simon Kuhn. The area was first gifted to James Logan in 1734 by William Penn’s heirs, then sold by Logan’s granddaughter in 1762 to the three men named in this document: German glassmaker Henry William Stiegel, Scottish immigrant Alexander Stedman, and his brother Charles Stedman. The reverse contains a lengthy endorsement signed by Mishy and his wife Elizabeth, who can only sign with an “X” mark. The Stedmans and Stiegel surely saw Hopkinson and Graeme as credible witnesses to the transfer. Graeme would later start America’s first literary salon in 1767 that Hopkinson and other Founding Fathers like Benjamin Rush would attend. One of her contemporaries called her “The Most Learned Woman in America.” The document is in very good condition but does contain some folds and tears and is lightly toned. **\$1,500**



## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD MAGNATE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON CAMPAIGNS FOR MORE FAVORABLE TERMS IN REPAYING GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY BONDS

69) LS. 2pgs. April 20, 1882. New York. A letter signed “**C. P. Huntington**” as Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and written in another hand. The letter, on Central Pacific R. R. Co. letterhead, is addressed to William H. Armstrong, the former Congressman from Pennsylvania who had become the United States Commissioner of Railroads: “...*Agreeably with your verbal suggestion that I should commit to writing my views as to the most practicable reform in the business relations subsisting between this Company and the Government of the United States, growing out of the advance of subsidy bonds in aid of construction, I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a draft of a short amendment which, if it could be adopted by Congress, would greatly simplify the labor and inconvenience of the present plan, and be of advantage to both parties. The Sinking Fund established by the act of 1878 will not meet the expectations of its powers, through no fault of the companies, but because the Secretary of the Treasury is confined to U.S. bonds in his investments, which now yield barely 3 per cent per annum. So far as the Central Pacific Company is concerned there never was any good reason that this Fund should have been begun for the benefit of the First mortgage bonds, as the Company has its own Sinking Funds for these loans; and as to the government debt a much less complicated plan could be adopted, as is done by financial institutions. The subsidy bonds mature mainly in 1897-1900. Under this amendment it is proposed to authorize the companies to pay it off as fast as they are able, either out of their net earnings, or by means of a consolidated loan from the public whenever the money market favors. Should the bonds run for the whole period it would result in paying the debt in an average of 50 years, which is an extension of 33 to 35 years time. This is none too much to allow with the understanding that it will be paid in less if practicable. The government is to receive by the plan proposed interest on the debt meanwhile, and as it is the largest customer of the roads and reserves it preference as such, it could not suffer by the delay. I have made a rough estimate of its practical working, and suppose the requirements would be nearly double, at the start, those of the present law, but would diminish slightly each six months. This is as much as the companies would safely undertake, in view of the building of other trans continental lines. Your recommendations on the subject will have weight and I hope you may see your way clear to advocate some other way of keeping our accounts, not complicated with these details of percentages and operating expenses, xc. Meantime if this, or something better, is not done, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to invest in other good securities, & the companies should be allowed interest on their money lying idle in the U.S. Treasury. Yours very respectfully, C P Huntington*”. The letter is in very good condition with light toning to the first page, assorted pinholes, and folds. **\$650**

## A CONNECTICUT DOCUMENT SENDING A TAX COLLECTOR TO PRISON FOR NOT PAYING TAXES: “COLLECTOR OF THE STATE TAXES FOR SAID TOWN...HAS NEGLECTED TO MAKE PAYMENT OF THE...TAX”

70) DS. 2pg. 7” x 12”. February 16, 1789. Connecticut. A partly printed document signed “**Jed Huntington Treasurer**” and directed “**To the Sheriff of Litchfield**”. This document asserts that “**Mr. Elijah Woodward who was Constable of the town of Watertown in the County of Litchfield and Collector of the State Taxes for said Town...has neglected to make payment of the Three penny Tax...amounting to the Sum of Two hundred twenty two pounds fourteen shilling & six pence**”. As a result, that amount, plus a one shilling and six pence penalty, will be taken from Woodward’s possessions or he must be imprisoned within the next sixty days. On the back of the document, in the hand of the Sheriff referenced above, is his response: “**Then by virtue of the Execution and for want of Estate I Levied the same on the Body of the within named Elijah Woodward – and said the same in his hearing; and before I had opportunity to convey him to Goal; I recd a Discharge from under the hands of the Selectmen of the Town of Watertown**”. This response confirms that Woodward was not imprisoned or fined, at least initially. Little record remains of Woodward; in his obituary from 1840, it only notes that his age, 92, fit within a pattern of longevity for his immediate family. Regardless, debtors’ prison was a common way to deal with debt and financial mismanagement, deliberately or otherwise, in the early United States and Western Europe. The United States ostensibly eliminated the imprisonment of debtors under federal law in 1833, but individual states maintained the practice for decades longer. Therefore, this document is a fascinating reminder of a common early American legal practice. It is in fine condition, though the paper is thin. **\$350**



## LETTER FROM KERRY, IRELAND DESCRIBES RISE OF FENIANISM AS WRITER DEPARTS FOR AMERICA

71) ALS. 4 pg. 4" x 6". November 21. Beaufort. A partial autograph letter signed from a man named George H. After spending the first two-and-a-half pages talking about deaths and departures for America, the writer turns to politics: "*the romans here and feinans on what the cull Cady day all marched with there coulers and drums to seava but the Orangemen put them to flight the shot at them and took there drums on flags, some of them did not get out the train. Belfast was disturb at that time there was great deal of harm don in it the were shot in both sides, and Lurgan was as bad the good templers were marching up Lurgan street when Donley shot out of his own door and another man shot out of his door shot a young man in the head. Lord Lurgan and Mr Hancock seen them, both shooting for a fortnight it not sease, in postudown the curch schooles were coming up the street the begun on them and beat them the fenians in this country has got fife and drums the are marching in other places but here at yet but we do not no the day, i must leave of writing noncense to you...*" Despite the writer's struggles with grammar and spelling, the chaos of Irish politics in the middle of the Nineteenth Century is very clear. The writer describes armed conflict between the Orange Order, the Protestant British unionist movement, and new Fenian movement that pushed for an independent and Catholic Ireland. It was only in the 1860s that Irish nationalists began being called fenians, which was originally a pejorative term by opponents applied to any questioning or opposition to the existing political system. The letter mentions Lord Lurgan, which was a hereditary title in the British House of Lords for the Brownlow family. The occupant at this time was Charles Brownlow, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Lurgan, from his 1847 ascension until his 1882 death. The letter is in fine condition. **\$250**

## AN ANDREW JACKSON AUTOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED AS PRESIDENT, REGARDING SURVEYING

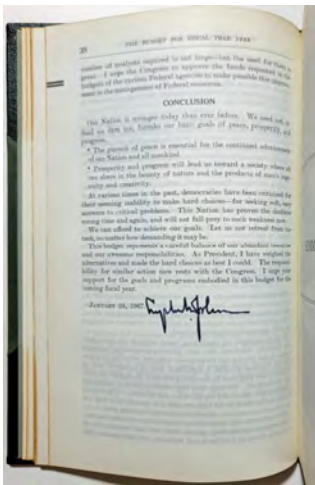
72) ANS. 1pg. October 11, 1836. N.p. An autograph note signed "A.J." as President. It concerns Major W. J. McNeill, an engineer who was engaged in surveying northwestern land for the President: "*Commercial agent & corresponding secretary Major McNeil topographical [sic] staff if not already let him be ordered to his topographical [sic] duty on the north western frontier A.J.*". The note is in very good condition with dark writing. It is mounted to another sheet, with an unrelated letter overlapping with it, yet not obscuring any of the writing. **\$1,100**

## A LETTER ONE MONTH AFTER V-J DAY DESCRIBING THE HARSH REALITY OF POST-SURRENDER JAPAN

73) (OCCUPIED JAPAN). ALS. 4pg. 8" x 10". Osaka, Japan, October 8, 1945. An autograph letter signed "**Van**" describing the misery on the ground in Japan right after the end of the Second World War: "*Amidst a large crowd of Jap. civilians who have been begging me for some food, candy or cigarettes...Japan so far has been nothing but misery and disease to me, along with big towns or small villages in complete ruins. So the people are living in the streets, under buildings, bridges, sleep under wrecked cars, busses, trolleys, etc. Every day thousands of small kids approach you their little hands stretched out in the hope that you'll give them a piece of candy. Women unable to feed their babies, come up to you, with the little child sucking away on their breast, but not getting any milk at all. They beg for milk on their knees. Other women offer their gold wedding rings for a couple of C ration crackers. Disease is all over. Children with sores as big as a silver dollar all over their skinny bodies by the dozens. How the heck can you possibly refuse to give them a negative answer. This afternoon I actually couldn't walk, because I was surrounded by women who kneeled down in front of me begging for food. I finally had to show them that they had no reason to be afraid of me, so I bent over, and put my hand underneath the chin of a young woman, who was quite pretty. I lifted up her head and looked...The people here have no food at all, except for a few potatoes that they manage to grow in the streets or among the ruined buildings. They all carry huge sums of money, in the hope that some G.I. will sell them a can of C-rations or a K-ration, which they will pay for with as much as 500 yen (\$30.00) of course it is strictly [sic] forbidden. But some guys get away with it and are making a fortune at the present". After a few concluding thoughts and sending "*Loads of Love*", Van writes a postscript saying he expects to be home by Easter 1946. The letter is missing the third and fourth pages and contains a noticeable horizontal crease across the middle of the pages but is in otherwise very good condition. **\$200***

## GENERAL HENRY S. COMMAGER PREDICTS PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT

74) (ANDREW JOHNSON IMEACHMENT). ALS. 4pg. 5" x 7". January 10, 1867. Washington D.C. An autograph letter signed "**H.S. Commager**" to "**Hon W. Carter**": "*The day after I reached Washington about Nov 2<sup>nd</sup> last, I place on file in the Post Office Department an application asking for the appointment of Mr. William Higgins to be Post Master at Defiance. Supposing that there would be no question as to his appointment and having a great many other matters to attend to, I did not trouble the Post Master General about it...he then informed me that the President and Cabinet had decided, not to make any more removals, on political grounds alone, until after Congress should meet, and its temper and tone ascertained...The fact is, that, although it took me some time to find it out after coming here, the President and Cabinet, and especially the Cabinet, were terribly frightened by the threatening tone of the Radicals and besides these considerations, the whole Cabinet are against the Democracy. Almost all of them are disposed to get back in some way to the Republican Party. If the President long ago had made a clean and thorough change in his Cabinet, resulting in Democrats he would to-day be master of the situation. Now all depend [sic] on chance...Those who know him best say that he is indeed a strange man; that he can neither be driven nor coaxed to advance one step till he is fully ready; but...having taken that step forward it is an advance forever...The impeachment idea is dead for this session. But Congress may attempt to reduce the Southern States to Territories. If they pass such an act, the President will not execute it and if the question comes before this Supreme Court, the President will be sustained. Yet the refusal will induce next the Congress to impeach". This letter by General Henry S. Commager, former Brigadier General of Volunteers and a Democratic Party politician, perfectly sets up the state of political affairs between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republican-controlled Congress. Though both sides had been feuding over Reconstruction since Johnson's ascension to the presidency, appointment power was also a key divide. The letter describes how Johnson and his Postmaster General Alexander Randall were unwilling to make an appointment for fear of rejection by the Senate. This fear was codified into law just a month after this letter with the Tenure of Office Act that would have denied the President the power to remove any executive officer unless the Senate approved the removal during the next full session of Congress, which was unlikely given the existing political dynamics. Johnson's removal of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton the following year despite the Senate's rejection of such a removal was the impetus of Johnson's impeachment, predicted in this letter, and unsuccessful Senate removal trial. Commager died later in 1867, so he did not live to see his prediction come true. The letter is in fine condition with some folds. Included is a separate typed document with additional biographical information and historical context. **\$250***

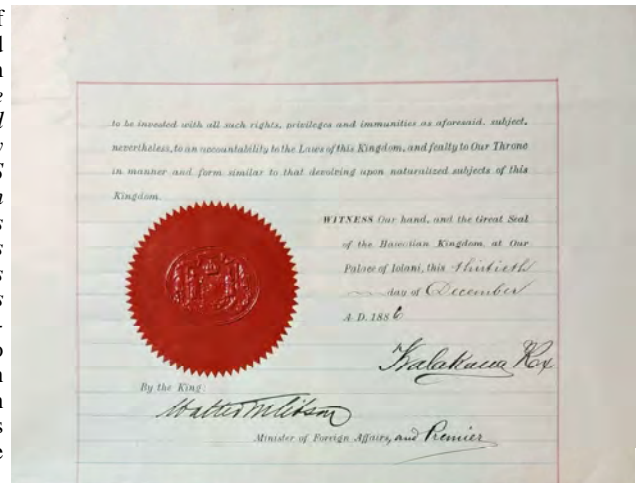


## THE 1968 FEDERAL BUDGET BOOK SIGNED BY LBJ AS PRESIDENT

75) Signed book. 475 pages. 1967. Washington. The 1968 budget signed "**Lyndon B. Johnson**" as President. Officially entitled *The Budget of the United States Government For The Fiscal Year Ending June 30 1968* and published by the Government Printing Office, the budget is bound in three-quarter green leather with marbled-paper sides. President Johnson signs his name on page 38 at the end of "*Part 1 The Budget Message of the President*", and before the actual budget is presented. In this annual budget message, delivered on January 24, 1967, Johnson claims that "*This budget for fiscal year 1968 reflects three basic considerations: In Vietnam, as throughout the world, we seek peace but will provide all the resources needed to combat aggression. In our urgent domestic programs we will continue to press ahead, at a controlled and reasoned pace. In our domestic economy we seek to achieve a 7th year of uninterrupted growth, adopting the fiscal measures needed to finance our expenditures responsibly, permit lower interest rates, and achieve a more balanced economy*". Referring to "*hard choices*" made in constructing the budget, it calls for a \$21.9 billion military funding bill to Congress that would have brought the cost of the war to \$46.2 billion. Given that Congress has not passed an annual budget by its mandated deadline since 1997, this document is a fascinating window into Federal finances at the twilight of the Johnson administration and a relic of a bygone Congressional process. It is in excellent condition and a rare book signed by Johnson as the Commander In Chief. **\$1,250**

## KING KALAKAUA GRANTS HAWAIIAN CITIZENSHIP TO A GERMANY NATIVE

76) DS. 2pgs. December 30, 1886. Palace of Iolani, [Honolulu], Kingdom of Hawaii. A printed document signed "**Kalakaua Rex**". King Kalakaua granted the status of "*Native Hawaiian Subject*" to the German-born Albert Wilhelm Heydtmann. "...NOW, THEREFORE, WE, reposing trust and confidence in the said Albert Wilhelm Heydtmann and believing him to be well affected toward Our Person and Government, and by virtue of the Royal Prerogative expressly reserved to and reposed in Us by Law, as above recited, do by These **LETTERS PATENT OF DENIZATION**, confer upon the said Albert Wilhelm Heydtmann without abjuration of his allegiance, all the rights, privileges and immunities of a Native Hawaiian Subject, and he, the said Albert Wilhelm Heydtmann is hereby declared to be invested with all such rights, privileges and immunities as aforesaid, subject, nevertheless, to an accountability to the Laws of this Kingdom, and fealty to Our Throne in manner and form similar to that devolving upon naturalized subjects of this Kingdom...". The document was also signed "**Walter M Gibson**" as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Hawaiian Kingdom's coat of arms appears at the top, and the document was sealed with the same symbol at the bottom. It is in very good condition, the document has horizontal folds, one of which has separated on the right edge. Included is the original envelope addressed to Heydtmann that is worn and toned. **\$2,500**



## PLAYWRIGHT GEORGE KAUFMAN CLEARS UP A MISUNDERSTANDING WITH AN ACTRESS

77) ALS. 1pg. Monday. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**G**". Kaufman wrote to actress Stella Hoban: "*I'm heart-broken. I was all week in a swirl of family stuff and dates made for me, not by me. And also I was going to work on a show again. Honest! That is no excuse for my not calling up during a morning instead of an evening. But it's the best one I have, and the true one. I'm aware that you don't care, but I'm darned unhappy, and have thought of nothing else all evening. You just jumped to a lot of unjustified conclusions. Gosh - if they were true I wouldn't have phoned at all, would I? Now be fair. G*". It is in very good condition with dark toning and minor holes in the upper part of the paper. **\$250**

## AN ARCHIVE OF ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FUNERAL, INCLUDING THE PROCESSION TO ARLINGTON AND THE CEREMONY AROUND HIS GRAVE



78) (PRESIDENT KENNEDY FUNERAL). An archive of 25 black and white photographs of President Kennedy's funeral. The photographs begin with a gathering of people and soldiers outside the Capitol, show the funeral procession to Arlington, the carrying of his coffin, the ceremony around his grave, and the post-funeral. The photographer is unknown, but he or she had a relatively good position, including being near the burial; Robert Kennedy and Jackie Kennedy can be seen from behind. Each image is 8" x 10" and is in very fine condition. **\$1,000**

## THE YEAR BEFORE JACK KENNEDY RAN FOR PRESIDENT, JACKIE KENNEDY SENDS A LETTER TO EVELYN LINCOLN, REQUESTING INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

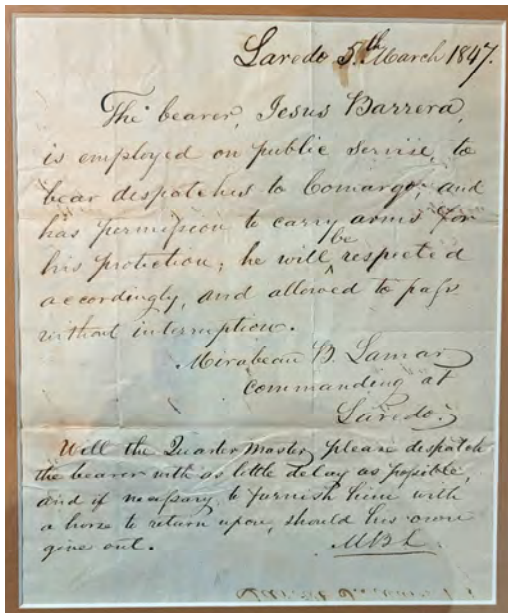
79) AL. 2pg. N.d. [circa January 1, 1959]. Washington. An autograph letter by Jackie Kennedy written to noted secretary Evelyn Lincoln. Writing on her personal letterhead, she penned: "*Dear Mrs. Lincoln - these are the English and French magazines we would like subscriptions to. You can get them from Gordon's Magazines 32 E. 59th St. N.Y.C., have them sent here and billed to Jack's office. Every January will you get us a 6 month subscription to them (except for 2 magazines we get 12 months). Just keep this list...have to bother to tell you again*

in Jan. *English Spectator History Today London Times Literary supplement French Connaissance des Arts (12 month subscpt) Realities (12 month subscription) Figaro Litteraire Maison et Jardin Paris Match I believe we are already subscribed to Spectator & History Today - so you can just renew them next year. Many thanks*". The Jackie signature at the conclusion was clipped, perhaps by Evelyn for an autograph collector. The letter is beautifully framed to a size of 34" x 25"; there is a color copy of the second page of the letter so that it can be read, as well as a portrait of the First Lady and the original mailing envelope in Jackie's handwriting. This letter was sold by Gurnsey's in 1998. **\$1,750**



## SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF JAZZ MUSICIAN GENE KRUPA

80) PS. 4" x 6". N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "to Jimmy - sincerely - **Gene Krupa**". The black and white photograph shows a smiling Krupa looking off to the right and smiling. The photograph is on cardstock and in excellent condition. **\$200**



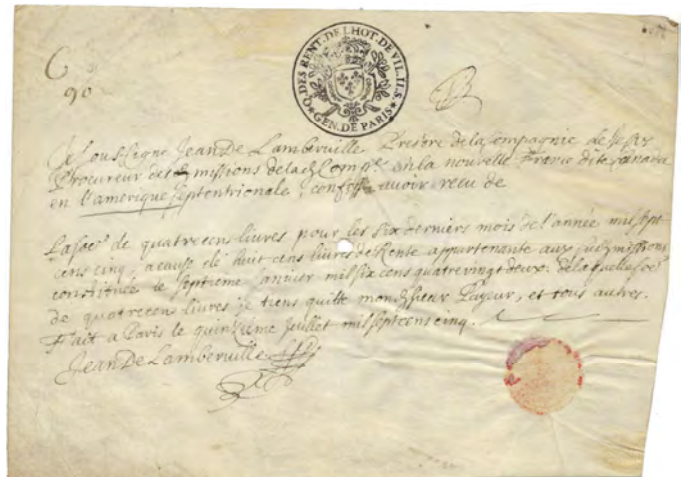
## MIRABEAU LAMAR, THE SECOND PRESIDENT OF TEXAS, GRANTS A PASS FOR A MEXICAN FEDERALIST CAPTURED IN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM MEXICO: "THE BEARER, JESUS BARRERA, IS EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC SERVICE...AND HAS PERMISSION TO CARRY ARMS FOR HIS PROTECTION"

81) ALS. 1pg. 8" x 10". March 5, 1847. Laredo, Texas. An autograph letter signed "**Mirabeau B. Lamar** Commanding at Laredo" and initialed "**MBL**". The letter grants the following: "The bearer, Jesus Barrera, is employed on public service...and has permission to carry arms for his protection; he will be respected accordingly, and allowed to pass without interference **Mirabeau B. Lamar** Commanding at Laredo". The letter includes a postscript: "Will the Quartermaster please dispatch the bearer with as little delay as possible, and if necessary, to furnish him with a horse to return upon, should his own give out". Volume VI of the Lamar Papers within the Texas History Trust describe a Jesus Barrera who was captured in 1840 fighting on behalf of the Republic of the Rio Grande. This declared republic, with several other northern Mexican states, sought to break away from the centralized authoritarian Mexican government of General Santa Anna during the Texas Revolution to form a federal system modeled after the United States. Their revolution was brutally suppressed, but received covert support from Lamar while he was President of Texas. Now almost a decade later, Lamar was fighting for the United States Army at Laredo, Texas and supported his one-time ally. His order to furnish a gun and horse during wartime to a Mexican citizen is very striking for how it illustrates portrayals of loyalty during the Mexican-American War. This letter within its historical context is an excellent example of the ideological divisions that plagued Mexico around the time of Texas independence

and the war with America. The letter is in fine condition with a few folds that do not hinder understanding. The letter is framed in brown wood and matted in tan with a hand-colored portrait of Lamar. **\$5,000 (photograph inside front cover)**

## THE RARE AUTOGRAPH OF JEAN DE LAMBERVILLE, THE FRENCH JESUIT MISSIONARY WHO WORKED WITH THE FIVE NATIONS

82) ADS. 1pg. 7 1/2" x 5 1/2". July 15, 1705. Paris. An autograph document signed "**Jean De Lamberville**" twice, once in the text and once at the conclusion. Writing in French, Lamberville penned: "I, the undersigned **Jean De Lamberville**, priest of the company of Jesus and attorney of the mission of said company in New France, called Canada, in North America, confess to have received of the sum of eighty livres for the last six months of the year 1705 on account of 800 livres rent [government obligation], belonging to said mission and issued on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 1682. For the said eighty livres I discharge Mr. Layeur and all others. Done at Paris the fifteenth of July, 1705. **Jean De Lamberville SJP**". Father Lamberville likely returned to France around 1700 and remained in France for the rest of his life. The statement is written on vellum and has a red wax seal in the lower right corner that was largely removed. There is a stamp at the top stating that it came from the Department of Rents in Paris, and a small circular hole in the exact center of the document where two folds merged. Generally, autographs of New World missionaries are very difficult to find. According to the *RareBookHub*, the last Lamberville signed document to sell occurred in 1924, attesting to their rarity. **\$2,500**



## A PHOTO ALBUM OF THE RALPH LAUREN POLO STORE ON RODEO DRIVE IN BEVERLY HILLS

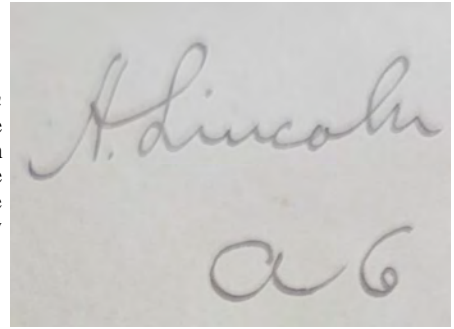
83) Photo album. 111 images. 1987. Beverly Hills. A photograph album of 111 color photographs showing the interior and exterior of the Ralph Lauren store in Beverly Hills; it is located on Rodeo Drive. The individual photographs measure 4" x 6" and they are laid into a three ring binder. The photographs illustrate both clothing and furniture offered by Ralph Lauren. The overall condition is very fine. A fine remembrance of some over-the-top Eighties fashions. **\$750**

## THE DUKE OF LAUZUN, IN NEWPORT AND AWAITING A MARCH TO YORKTOWN, PROMISES A "RECOUNTING OF THE BATTLE OF 16TH MARCH", THE BATTLE OF CAPE HENRY OFF OF VIRGINIA

84) ALS. 1pg. 7" x 9". March 27, 1781. Newport [Rhode Island]. An autograph letter signed "**Le Duc de Lauzun**" in French to an unidentified correspondent: "Newport 27th March 1781 I ask your forgiveness, sir, for all the trouble and confusion caused you by my business affairs. I am writing in strong terms to M. Marchand and M. de Guéménée. I ask that my tableware be returned to France; I beg you to sell it and to dispose of the money. If you find yourself in difficulties, either from paying the nine thousand francs, which I drew upon you in January, payable on sight within six months, or from any other causes, send to M. Pays to share this burden with you and assist you with the resources that can be found in the remainder of my little fortune. If, by the next post, which we await daily, I don't learn that all has been restored to order, I will send you a general proxy. I enclose here a life certificate and a recounting of the battle of 16th March. Be assured, sir, of my complete and sincere affection for you. **The Duke de Lauzun**". The combat of March 16, 1781 mentioned was the Battle of Cape Henry off the Virginia coast in which a British squadron met the French fleet; the result was a draw. Lauzun's biographer identifies M. Marchand as the duke's steward, and M. Pays as the keeper of his accounts. The letter has a vertical and horizontal fold and the usual light soiling. **\$1,000**

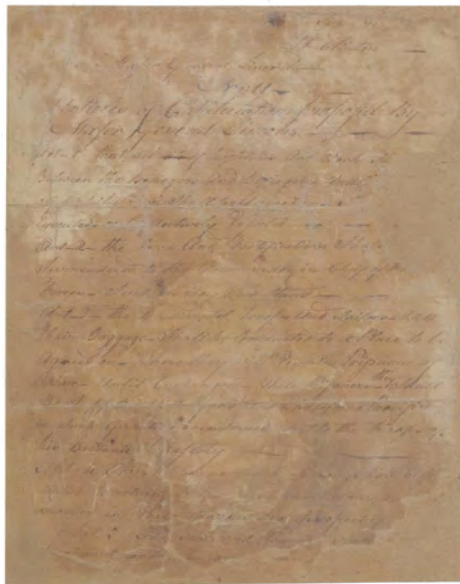
**ABRAHAM “JACK” LINCOLN II SIGNS A BOOK VOLUME WITH  
A LOOKALIKE SIGNATURE OF HIS FAMOUS GRANDFATHER**

85) SB. 303 pgs. N.d. N.p. A book, *Brake Up* from the Lake Shore Series, signed “A *Lincoln* A6” by the grandson and namesake of President Abraham Lincoln. He signed on the first free endpage. “A6” refers to the book catalog number in his private library. The book is bound in brown cloth with gilt stamping. It is in very good condition overall with very light wear to the spine. This volume originally came from Dr. Norman Boas at Seaport Autographs. Of all of the members of the Lincoln family, Jack Lincoln’s autograph is among the rarest due to his early death. **\$1,500 (excerpt to the right)**



**A CONTEMPORARY DRAFT OF GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN’S 1780  
ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION OF CHARLESTON. NOT ALL WERE  
ACCEPTED BY THE BRITISH, BUT LINCOLN REQUESTED THAT HIS “GARRISON SHALL  
AT AN HOUR APPOINTED, MARCH OUT WITH SHOULDERED ARMS, DRUMS BEATING, AND  
COLOURS FLYING TO A PLACE TO BE AGREED ON, WHERE THEY WILL PILE THEIR ARMS”**

86) D. 2pg. 8” x 10”. 1780. Charleston [South Carolina]. A contemporary draft of General Lincoln’s articles of capitulation for Charleston: “Article of Capitulation proposed by Major General Lincoln – Art. 1 that all acts of hostilities and Work...Between the Besiegers and Besieged Until...of Capitulation shall be Agreed on, signed...Executed, or be collectively Rejected. Art. 2. The town and fortifications shall...[be] surrendered to the Commander in Chief of the...Forces, such as they now stand. Art. 3. The Continental Troops and Sailors – with their baggage shall be Conducted to a Place to be Agreed on – where they will Remain Prisoners of War – until Exchanged – While Prisoners, they shall be supplied with Good and Wholesome Provisions in such quantity as is Served out to the Troops of his Britanic [sic] Majesty. Art. 4. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respectives homes, and...[be] secured in their persons and property. Art. 5. The sick and Wounded shall...be continued under the care...Art. 6. The Garrison shall at an hour appointed, march out with shouldered arms, Drums beating, and Colours Flying to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms. Art 7. That the French Consul, his house papers, and other movable property shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to...that may afterwards be agreed upon between...Commander in Chief of the British forces. Art. 8. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and Property. Art. 10. That a twelve months time be allowed all such as do not choose to continue under the British Government, to dispose of their Effects, real and personal in the State, with out any molestation, or to remove such part thereof as they choose, as well as themselves and families, and that during that time, they, or any of them may have it as their option to reside occasionally in town or country. Art 11. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their Effects be given to the subjects of France and Spain as required for the citizens in the previous articles. Art 12. That a vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General’s dispatches which are not to be opened. Signed May 8<sup>th</sup> 1780 B Lincoln”. This likely is an early draft, since Article 6 is not included; that stated “The officers of the army and navy shall keep their horses, swords, pistols and baggage which shall not be searched and retain their servants.” On April 2, 1780, 10,000 British soldiers under General Henry Clinton sieged 3,000 Continental Army soldiers at Charleston. On May 12, the over-matched forces surrendered, marking the largest Continental Army capitulation of the American Revolution. General Cornwallis was left in charge of British forces, and Lincoln was eventually traded for a British general. After the Charleston surrender, a guerilla war broke out in South Carolina. When the British surrendered at Yorktown, Benjamin Lincoln was there to accept Cornwallis’s sword. It is in an unknown hand and is not in the writing of Lincoln’s aide-de-camp Hodijah Baylies. The document just underwent a professional restoration to remove silking and improve the overall condition, although I would still rate the document’s state as fair. There are paper losses that affect some words but the legibility has improved considerably. **\$2,500**



**PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL THANKS AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BLAIR**

87) LS. 1pg. September 29, 1967. 92 Cambridge Circle, Makati, Rizal, Philippines. A letter signed “*Diosdado Macapagal*” as former President of the Philippines and written on his letterhead in another hand: “Ms. Macapagal and I thank you *beyond words* can express for having us at the delightful dinner at The Embassy the other night. It was particularly memorable for us since it was on the eve of my birthday. When you end your unprecedentedly long tour of duty in the Philippines, you are entitled to the satisfaction that you not only accomplished well – as well as the most successful of your predecessors – the mission of riveting Philippine-American friendship, understanding and mutual collaboration but that you have blazed a trail of prudent forthrightness which will do good to both people now and in the years to come. Mrs. Macapagal and I agree that, in addition, you and Mrs. Blair will have left an imprint of charm and elegance which made your service in our country a privilege for our people. We will follow with keen interest your activities henceforth with a constant wish that you shall meet with continued success which you both so eminently deserve...”. It is in very good condition, with a very small tear in the upper edge. **\$250**

**I AM ALWAYS INTERESTED IN PURCHASING QUALITY  
AUTOGRAPHS, LETTERS, MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES**



**CORMAC McCARTHY INSCRIBES A TYPESCRIPT OF *NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN* AND HANDWRITES A NOTE: “PLEASE DON’T TELL ANYBODY YOU HAVE THIS, OR HAVE READ IT”; THERE ARE TWO OTHER ORIGINAL BOOK TYPESCRIPTS INCLUDED**

**88) CORMAC McCARTHY** (1933-2023). McCarthy was a celebrated American novelist best known for *Blood Meridian* and *All the Pretty Horses*. Some of his novels have been adapted into popular movies, such as *No Country for Old Men* and *The Road*. His writing often features the American West and tends towards graphic violence.

Three important literary Cormac McCarthy manuscripts owned by McCarthy’s close friends John and Lanelle Holley. The Holleys reside in Tennessee, and McCarthy lived with them for several years when he was a impoverished, struggling author. They remained close throughout McCarthy’s life.

a) Typescript and ALS. N.d. [c. 2004]. N.p. A *No Country for Old Men* photocopy, marked “*FINAL DRAFT ORIG of 2 copies*” and “*ORIGINAL*” in the photocopy. The typescript has a brief ANS in black marker on the front cover: “*For John Holley with much love Cormac*”. It is accompanied by an autograph cover letter to John Holley: “*John Hope you like this yarn. I’ll be gone most of the second part of The summer but I’ll give you a call. All best Cormac (Please don’t tell anybody you have this, or have read it. Nobody has it but you and my editor. C*”. Per the note in the final manuscript, there were only two such final drafts of the novel, and this one is autographed.

b) Typescript. N.d. [c. late 1970s]. N.p. A *The Gardener’s Son* typescript.

c) Typescript. N.d. [c. 1998]. N.p. A *Cities of the Plain* typescript.  
**Price on Request (photographs front cover)**

**1946 DINNER HONORS THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT AND IMPORTANT GUESTS LIKE LESLIE GROVES**

**89) (MANHATTAN PROJECT)**. Program. 8” x 12”. February 26, 1946. Waldorf-Astoria. This document is the official program of the 1946 “*Chemical; Engineering Achievement award Dinner*”. The event was held to honor the atomic bomb project. The program includes the dinner menu, the program, three pages of honored guests, a facsimile of the award, a list of previous honorees, and a fourteen page summary describing the role of the engineers in the atomic bomb project. Accepting the award was Major-General Leslie Groves, who oversaw the Manhattan Project. Other distinguished guests included Brigadier-General Kenneth D. Nichols, Dr. Glenn Seaborg of the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, James Bryant Conant, and many more. The fourteen page insert was written by P.C Keith, the President of Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., and includes pictures of some of the facilities and figures explaining the technology needed to prepare the uranium needed for an atomic bomb. **\$300**

**THOMAS McKENNEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN TRADE, WRITES CHECKS FOR THE TRADE FUND**

**90) ALS**. 1pg. 8” x 10”. September 30, 1819. Georgetown. An autograph letter signed “*Tho. L. McKenney*” to “*Re Smith Esqu. Cashe Office Dist & Dept Washington*”. The letter lists the checks that McKinney has written “*to reimburse the Trade fund for sundry disbursements made from said fund on account of Annuities*”. The letter lists eight checks totaling \$18,834.53. Trading with Native Americans relied on the “factory system,” wherein government-owned trading houses run by designated Indian agents furnished Natives with goods necessary for survival in exchange for furs. McKenney was appointed superintendent of Indian trade in 1816 by President Madison, serving until 1822. He then served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs within the War Department. As a Quaker, McKenney sincerely believed the federal government had the ability and obligation to “civilize” Native tribes. Under his leadership, the Indian Civilizations Act, which provided the first Federal funding in support of Indian education, and the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which started the Trail of Tears, were passed. He was fired by President Andrew Jackson for opposing white settlement on Indian-designated lands and for his opinion that “the Indian was, in his intellectual and moral structure, our equal.” The letter is in fine condition, except for some minor staining in the top left and tears on the bottom right corners. **\$500**

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY PRESENTS HIS SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES TO HIS PERSONAL SECRETARY, JOHN ADDISON PORTER; PORTER WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO OCCUPY THE JOB OF “SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT”**

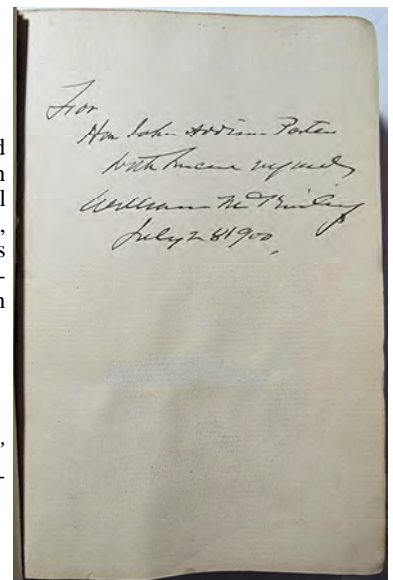
**91) SB**. 388pg. 1900. N.p. A first edition of *Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley* inscribed “*For Hon John Addison Porter with sincere regards. William McKinley, July 2, 1900*”. It is signed on the flyleaf shortly before McKinley was re-elected as President and just before Porter died of intestinal disease. The book is octavo with half brown leather, six gilt compartments to the spine, raised bands, and the sides untrimmed. The edges are moderately worn and the upper right corner front cover is bumped. The binding is firm and the internals near fine. The book recently underwent restoration to remove ex-libris stamps, although a faint one remains on the rear flyleaf. A fine McKinley association copy. **\$4,000 (photograph inside back cover)**

**A SIGNED TYPESCRIPT SIGNED BY THE FAMOUS COMMUNICATIONS THEORIST MARSHALL McLUHAN**

**92) TDS**. 7pg. 8 ½” x 11”. N.d. N.p. A lengthy typescript signed “*Greetings from Marshall McLuhan*” at the conclusion. The article is entitled “*The Print How to Dig It*”; this was a chapter from his influential work *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*. The condition is very fine. **\$450**

**AN AUTOGRAPH HORACE MANN QUOTE PASTED INSIDE HIS BOOK A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF WOMAN**

**93) AQS**. 1pg. April 12, 1852. Washington D.C. An autograph quote signed “*Horace Mann*” as Congressman from Massachusetts. “*Strong passions will work wonders – provided there is a stronger reason & moral sense to control them. Horace Mann*”. His message, on a small card, is laid into a first edition copy of his book, *A Few Thoughts on the Powers and Duties of Woman*. Mann wrote this book, which he intended as “an earnest attempt to elevate the condition of woman” shortly after leaving politics and becoming President of Antioch College. The 141 page book is in good condition with foxing and a faded spine. **\$750**



## QUEEN MARY OF TECK SIGNS THE QUEEN'S BOOK OF THE RED CROSS

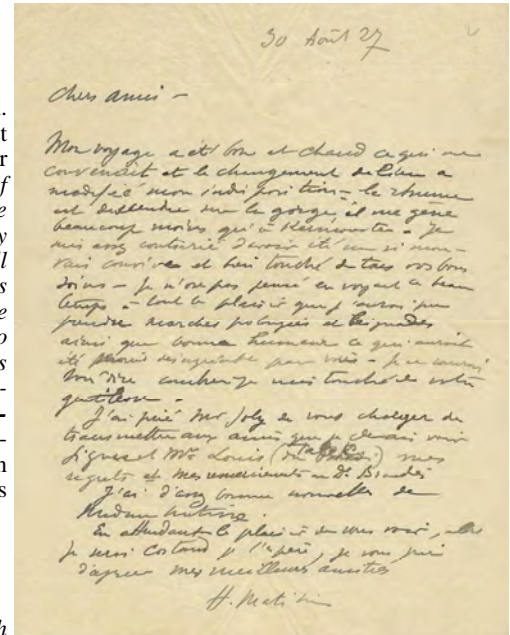
94) SB. 255pg. Christmas 1939. N.p. A book *The Queen's Book of the Red Cross* inscribed "To Mrs. Moore from **Mary R** Christmas 1939" on the first free endpage. The Queen mentioned in the book title is not Mary, but Queen Elizabeth (aka the Queen Mother), and there is a facsimile of her writing. The book was a fundraiser for the Red Cross shortly after Great Britain entered World War II, and it includes messages from the Queen and fifty British authors and artists. There is a light toning box to the signature page. The spine is sunned, the once blue boards have lightened and the interior pages that include some color illustrations are in fine condition. **\$450**

## LETTER BY HENRI MATISSE MENTIONING PAUL SIGNAC AND OTHER FRENCH MODERNISTS

95) ALS. 1pg. August 30, 1927. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**H. Matisse**" in French. Writing to artist Charles Thorndike following what seems to have been an unfulfilling visit to Thorndike's home, Matisse mentions several other Modernists. In translation, the letter reads: "Dear Friend – My journey was good and hot which suited me and the change of location has changed my disposition – the cold has descended on my throat and bothers me much less than in Kermouster. I am quite upset to have been such a bad guest and very touched by all your care – I do not dare think while seeing this beautiful weather about all the pleasure that I could have been able to take, prolonged walks and bathing as well as good humor, which would have been less unpleasant for you – I would not know how to live well lying down – I am touched by your kindness. I have asked Mr. Joly to instruct you to give the friends I was to see, Signac and Mr. Louis (Talek or Pahadi), my regrets and thanks to Dr. Brandes. I have fairly good news from Madame Matisse. While waiting for the pleasure of seeing you, then I will be tough I hope, please accept my best friendship. **H. Matisse**". Signac was Neo-Impressionist painter Paul Signac, while Joly was probably Post-Impressionist Jean Joly. The recipient, Thorndike, was an American-born artist who lived in Kermouster in the Brittany region of France. There, he entertained several significant artists of the period. The letter is in very good condition. **\$2,500**

## H.L. MENCKEN INSCRIBES A FIRST EDITION OF HIS BOOK CHRISTMAS STORY

96) SB. 31pg. 1946. N.p. A first edition of *Christmas Story* inscribed "Dr. Lay Martin with veneration **H.L. Mencken**". The interior pages are illustrated in both color and black and white. The dust jacket is in fine condition with light faults, and the interior pages are in very good condition also. **\$350**



## A FAMILY SCRAPBOOK OF THE POLITICAL CAREER OF ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, THE FIRST BLACK DEMOCRAT ELECTED TO CONGRESS

97) **ARTHUR W. MITCHELL** (1883-1968). Mitchell was the first Black Democrat elected to Congress. He served Illinois from 1935 to 1943, and he was the only Black member during that time. Born in Alabama, he attended the Tuskegee Institute, Columbia University and Harvard University. Although Mitchell was a Republican early, he switched parties in 1932 with the election of Franklin Roosevelt. In 1934, he defeated the Black Congressman Oscar De Priest. Much of his time in Congress was spent introducing anti-lynching bills.

Scrapbook. Approximately 50 pages. Circa mid-1930s. A scrapbook covering the early political career of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell; it was kept by Harriet Mitchell in Birmingham, Alabama (this is likely his sister, as Congressman Mitchell was from Alabama). The scrapbook mostly consists of press clippings, many with original halftone images of

Mitchell. The origin of the clippings is clearly marked, and many of them are from prominent Black newspapers, such as *The Washington Tribune*, *The Afro American* (with stories like "No Rear Door For Mitchell at Abe's Tomb" and "To Attend White House Reception"), *The Pittsburgh Courier* ("Congressman Mitchell Fights Discrimination In The Civil Service"), *The Second Ward Square Dealer* of Chicago ("Millions Laud Congressman Mitchell For Great Act") and *The St. Louis Argus*. There are also pasted-in articles from more mainstream newspapers, such as *The Birmingham News*, *Chicago World*, *The Birmingham Weekly Review* ("Congressman Mitchell Defies Foes, Defends His 'Pet' Bill"), *Time* magazine, *The Chicago Daily Times* and others. Also tipped in are ten separates from *The Congressional Record* ("Not Printed At Government Expense"). They record Mitchell speeches, mostly about lynch mobs but one on Booker T. Washington and another on "The Negro and the Democratic Party." There is a photograph of a Franklin D. Roosevelt signed letter to Mitchell. There is also an illustrated political campaign broadside of Mitchell's dating from mid 1930s against his opponent DePriest in which he denigrates DePriest for allowing black Gold Star Mothers to be sent overseas via a cattle boat to visit their sons graves. The pages are brittle and loose from the original binding, although no pages are seemingly missing. Some pages have various degrees of soiling and/or rusted paper clip stains. Despite the condition issues, this scrapbook is historic; Mitchell's election heralded the future that many Blacks found in the Democratic Party, leaving the party of Lincoln. It is also a family memento, indicating the pride that his sister felt for her accomplished brother. **\$4,000 for the scrapbook**

## A MONTANA TERRITORY MAN GETS TESTY ABOUT NOT RECEIVING HIS WARRANT FOR BEAR FURS

98) Archive. 1885 to 1886. Red Bluff, Montana Territory. A trio of letters signed "**J. W. Williams**" and written to the Auditor of Montana Territory in Helena. Williams inquires about a missing warrant for bear furs, getting quite testy in the third and longest one at the fact that his warrant never arrived: "...I can not nor I will not make afadavet [sic] that Warrant No 3069 is lost as I never had it in my possession. It never reached me at Red Buff [sic] PO...if you have not done your duty and neglected your Bisness [sic] it is not my fault. I dont [sic] propose to put my self to any more trouble on your account & am not Responsible for your acts. I dont [sic] think that you ever mailed the warrant to me at Red Bluff at any time...". The letters are in fine condition. **\$200**



**PASSPORT SIGNED BY WILLIAM VANS MURRAY, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS  
SHORTLY AFTER THE XYZ AFFAIR AND AT THE TIME OF THE CONVENTION OF 1800**

99) DS. 1pg. 10" x 15". August 8, 1800. Amsterdam. A partly printed document signed "**W.V. Murray**" and "**S. Sitgreaves**". This French-language document is identified on the back as a "Passport from Mr. Murray" to Samuel Sitgreaves. The translation states: "William Vans Murray, Resident Minister of the United States of America to the Batavian Republic, requests all who may be requested that they willingly grant Samuel Sitgreaves, age 40 years, height 5 feet 10 inches (U.S. measure), hair and eyebrows brown, eyes dark, nose regular, mouth average, chin round, face round, a citizen of the United States of America traveling to Holland, free and secure passage without offering or permitting any hindrance, but on the contrary furnish him all manner of aid and assistance, just as I would anyone commended to me in similar circumstances. In testimony whereof I have issued him the present passport valid for three months, signed by my hand and sealed with my seal. Given at Paris this twenty-sixth July of the year eighteen hundred, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-fifth. Signature of the bearer **S. Sitgreaves** AMSTERDAM DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE **W. V. Murray** Endorsed at Amsterdam the 8th August 1800 The sixth year of Batavian liberty **H. Muller**". The passport has two dates: the date of issue, and the date Sitgreaves presented it in Amsterdam, two weeks later, for endorsement: the equivalent of a visa, or having one's passport stamped today. Sitgreaves was a Pennsylvania lawyer and former Congressman appointed United States commissioner to Great Britain under the Jay Treaty in 1798, and this pass, based on the Amsterdam stamp on the bottom, most likely granted him entrance into the Netherlands. Though he was Minister to the Netherlands, Murray was more preoccupied with his responsibilities in France. Murray had been appointed one of three ministers to France tasked with ending the Quasi War. The document is in excellent condition and a rare find for a student of Franco-American relations or the Louisiana Purchase. **\$600**

**A VERY EARLY LATTER DAY SAINTS  
DOCUMENT WRITTEN FROM HAWAII AND  
SIGNED BY TWO PIONEERING MEMBERS**

100) **GEORGE Q. CANNON** (1827-1901) was an early member of the LDS Church. He served under four Presidents and was Utah's territorial delegate to the United States Congress. In the early 1850s, he worked for four years in Hawaii.

**FRANCIS ASBURY HAMMOND** (1822-1900). Hammond went to Hawaii in 1850 and arrived the next year. He kept a valuable diary of his time there.

**JOHN E.B. WINCHESTER**. Winchester, a friend of Hammond, was a ship's carpenter. He landed on Hawaii and was baptized into the LDS Church in 1851 and ordained an elder in 1852 (as this document attests); a month later, he was appointed presiding elder of the Makawao Branch.

ADS. 1pg. 8" x 5 1/2". January 15, 1852. Makawao [Hawaii]. An autograph document signed "**Geo Cannon**" and "**Francis A. Hammond**". The text states: "Makawao, Jan. 15th/1852 To All Whom It May Concern, This is to Certify that John E.

B. Winchester has been regularly ordained an Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day-Saints, and as such we recommend him to the confidence of all saints, and to all men among whom his lot may be cast. Francis A. Hammond, Geo. Cannon." The document is written on light blue paper with folds and one pinhole that affects little. Any early LDS materials from Hawaii is very scarce in the open market. This same document sold at Godspeed's in 1961. **\$5,000 (photograph inside back cover)**

**A RARE WILLIAM MORRIS AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO A FELLOW SOCIALIST ACTIVIST**

101) ALS. 1pg. August 26. [no year]. Kelmscott, House, Hammersmith. An autograph letter signed "**William Morris**". He wrote to his friend and fellow socialist Charles Rowley, seemingly declining an invitation to give a speech. "Dear Sir Many thanks for your kind invitation but I am sorry to say I cannot engage myself any more at present, as my list is very full. I am Dear Sir Yours faithfully **William Morris**". It is in very good condition with some toning. There is also a diagonal line, like a cross-out, through the entire text. Morris autograph letters are rare. **\$950**

**MILITARY RECORDS OF NAVY COMMANDER WARD WINCHELL, WHO FOUGHT  
WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY AT MANILA BAY AND SERVED THROUGH WORLD WAR I**

102) This archive includes over 70 letters or telegrams written to Winchell. It is a collection of the military records of Commander Ward Winchell, USN, covering the years 1884 to 1917. Winchell most prominently served with Dewey during the Spanish-American War. Winchell served with the Navy through 1904 on various ships and ports from Massachusetts to California, including his last position as port commandant in Los Angeles, California. In 1904, he was placed on the retired list and became an artist and society favorite in Los Angeles. *The Los Angeles Herald* even called him "one of the best known men in Los Angeles" during that time. However, with the start of World War I, Winchell publicly pushed for a return to active service; and, on July 26, 1917, he received his "sailing orders."

Notable items in the archive include the following:

a) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10". June 25, 1890. Washington D.C. A typed letter signed "**B.F. Tracy**" as Secretary of the Navy to Winchell: "Sir: Your further employment on shore duty being required by the public interests, you will continue in the discharge of your present duties until 31 December 1890, unless it is otherwise ordered". Secretary Tracy is best known for winning a Medal of Honor during the Battle of the Wilderness and for working with Alfred Mahan to modernize the Navy as the dawn of the Twentieth Century approached. The archive includes the signatures of numerous high-ranking officials in the Naval Department.

b) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10". January 21, 1897. Washington D.C. A typed letter signed "**W.H. Pugh**": "Your claim for medical attendance has been disallowed for the reason that it appears from a letter from the Navy Department dated the 15th instant, that you were not on duty at the time the bill was incurred. The payment of the claim is therefore prohibited by Section 1586 of the Revised Statutes". This is one of numerous letters in the archive indicating Winchell's attempts, sometimes successful and sometimes not, to be reimbursed for expenses undertaken during his Naval service. Other letters include claims for reimbursement for travel expenses and seeking receipts for salary payment. Often, the responses intimate that Winchell was improperly trying to pass off personal expenses as reimbursable.

c) TLS. 1pg. 8" x 10" December 6, 1897. Washington D.C. A typed letter signed "**John D Long**" as Secretary of the Navy: "*Upon the arrival of the U.S.S. ADAMS at Honolulu, H.I., you will regard yourself detached from duty on board the U.S.S. Baltimore, and will report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, immediately, for the duty on board the U.S.S. ADAMS...*" This letter, combined with another letter in the archive by Secretary Long detaching him from the U.S.S. Adams to the U.S.S. Pensacola from April 19, 1898, would seem to keep Winchell away from the Battle of Manila Bay. While the U.S.S. Baltimore did fight at Manila Bay, a battle which occurred on May 1, 1898, neither the U.S.S. Adams nor the U.S.S. Pensacola did. The latter letter from Secretary Long even places these two ships in a California navy yard less than two weeks before Manila Bay. This indicates that aspects of Windell's biography may have been inflated, deliberately or otherwise. **\$750 for the archive**

### LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHIVE HIGHLIGHTS BILLS AND RECEIPTS OF L.A. RUSSELL

**103)** This archive relates to the labor of L.A. Russell, Lucius A. Russell (1809-1864), a resident of Littleton, a small town in Northern New Hampshire. The archive consists of twenty-seven documents from the 1850s, the vast majority of which are either bills he has paid or receipts indicating payment for his labor. Therefore, this archive provides a window into the type of labor performed by an enterprising New Englander in the decade before the Civil War, and the typical costs and prices of his time. All the documents in this archive are in good condition, with some minor folds and stains. **\$400 for the archive**

### NORTHWEST TERRITORY DOCUMENT PROMISES A PRIZE OF WHISKEY TO THE BEST SHOOTER

**104) (NORTHWEST TERRITORY).** DS. 1pg. 4" x 4". August 27, 1795. Greeneville [sic] Indiana. A document signed "**Benjn Rand Ensign**" and "**Wm Peters Major Officer of the Day**": "*Please to Pass one Quart of Whiskey to one man of my Guard for making the best shoot agreeable to Generals Orders*". Contests such as this likely broke up the fear for soldiers stationed in the Northwest Territory. That year, Greenville that year was the site of a treaty between the United States and the Native tribes of the region. The document is in fine condition. **\$400**

### AN ARCHIVE BY REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN ADVOCATING FOR A CANAL THROUGH NICARAGUA: "I FEEL DISPOSED TO PROPOSE TO GENL. GRANT TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY OF A NICARAGUA INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY", "I WILL SAY THAT NO AMOUNT OF MONEY WILL SECURE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PERMANENT SHIP CANAL ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA" AND "THE SHORTEST ROUTE SHOULD STILL BE PREFERRED FOR A CANAL WHICH WOULD COST SEVERAL MILLIONS PER MILE"

**105) DANIEL AMMEN** (1820-1898). Ammen was a Rear Admiral who oversaw the bureaus of Navigation and Yards and Docks.

**JOHN C. TRAUTWINE** (1810-1883). Trautwine was a civil engineer who works on many canal projects; he proclaimed that a Panamanian canal was impossible but did not live to see it accomplished.

An archive of five letters and one map, most by Daniel Ammen, soliciting support for an oceanic canal through Nicaragua in the 1870s:

a) ALS. 6 pg. 8" x 10". June 16, 1879. Steamer St. Laurent. An autograph letter signed "**Daniel Ammen**" to "**My dear Mr. Childs**": "*...No doubt you have read with interest the general proceedings as given in the newspapers of the Inter-Oceanic ship Canal 'Congress' at Paris, and from your knowledge of the subject have in a great measure been able to sift the facts from the errors of statement which always exist, with or without intention or purpose*". Ammen had been selected as a representative of the United States at this multinational conference. Ammen spends the next several pages denigrating a Columbian proposal as "*not worth the blank sheet of paper upon which it is written...It is now demonstrated that the Canal a niveau on the Isthmus of Panama if considered as a commercial question, is hopelessly impracticable*". Of course, this proposal would later become the Panama Canal (formerly a Columbian territory). Ammen composes a message for Childs to pass onto General Grant: "*I feel disposed to propose to Genl. Grant to accept the Presidency of a Nicaragua Inter-oceanic ship Canal company or rather to be one of the corporators, with a willingness to be the President, and that you should name to me with their consent say twelve or more gentlemen at home and abroad who would be willing to be corporators*". Ammen's desire to include his friend Grant shows his desperation for a big name to counter international opposition to his Nicaragua proposal. George Childs was a publisher, owner of a Philadelphia newspaper, the *Public Ledger*, and a generous philanthropist.

b) ALS. 2pg. 8" x 10". June 21, 1879. Washington D.C. An autograph letter signed "**Daniel Ammen**" to "**Mr. Wm. V. McKean**," a manager of Mr. Childs' newspaper. After expressing support for publishing his letter to Mr. Childs "*as a proper method of destroying a 'wild cat' scheme and of securing construction of a ship canal that would really be a benefit to commerce*," Ammen again lays out the reasons a Panamanian canal would fail: "*First of all I will say that no amount of money will secure the construction of a permanent ship canal on the Isthmus of Panama and I may add that all their points are still less favorable for a Canal on the surface level of the ocean*". He also mentions issues with needing an artificial lake to help the canal run. Ammen asks McKean to lobby the government to establish a conference, with only engineers, to put American weight behind the Nicaragua proposal.

c) ALS. 2pg. 8" x 10". June 22, 1879. Washington D.C. An autograph letter signed "**Daniel Ammen**" to "**My dear Mr. Childs**", again about the Nicaragua canal. It notes his letter to McKean and repeats his main points about the infeasibility of a Panama Canal regardless of cost. This letter is a bit more faded than the rest and contains cello tape on the second page.

d) ALS. 2pg. 8" x 10". July 2, 1879. Washington D.C. An autograph letter signed "**Daniel Ammen**" to "**Mr. Wm. V. McKean**" marked as "**Confidential**". The letter begins with an immediate complaint directed against Grant: "*I feel somewhat disappointed at the delay of Gen'l Grant in reaching home. Knowing his very great personal interest in the Inter-Oceanic Canal question I hoped that if he found his name an important and especially as President of the Company if desired, that he would allow himself to be named as one of the corporators*". At this time, Grant and his wife were finishing a two-year post-presidency world tour. Ammen then summarizes the arguments he has made in his previous letters before concluding with: "*as the readiest way of enabling Gen'l Grant to see what I think of the situation please send him the long letter of explanation I sent you concerning the Paris Congress*", which would have been the first letter in this archive.





e) ALS. 4 pg. 8" x 10". July 14. 1879. Willard Hotel. An autograph letter signed "Wm. Trautwine" to "Mr. Kean" discussing the Public Ledger's reporting on the canal proposals: "I enclose small clip from Wednesday's Ledger, & longer do. from Engineering & Mining Journal of July 5<sup>th</sup>. Also Map Isthmus of Darien showing various proposed canal routes. My father spent many years on surveys on and about the Isthmus...I asked my father a few days ago what he thought of...which has been suggested that the R.R. already existing along the Panama route - for the transporting of men & materials - must make a canal there cheaper than elsewhere. He said the shortest route should still be preferred for a canal which would cost several millions per mile, & that, in comparison with the canal's total cost, the construction of a railroad or two, as preliminary, along the route settled upon, would be but a flea bite. The Panama R.R. cost about \$10,000,000". Later criticisms in the letter mirror arguments made in the Ledger articles pasted on this letter.

f) A printed map of the Isthmus of Darien; it was printed in 1870 in Philadelphia. The map is hand-colored and had manuscript additions, likely by Trautwine; the handwriting lists such areas of "Panama RR" and "San Blas route". The map measures 19" x 12"; it is missing the lower right corner (not affecting the actual map) and has minor waterstaining and professional tape to the verso to reinforce the folds. According to one map expert I consulted with, he has never seen this map previously, and this one deals with the construction of the canal.

It took several more decades, a major French failure, and American economic intervention for the canal project in Panama to actually begin. These letters not only highlight some of the major issues that would plague the Panama Canal project, but highlight an often-forgotten alternative and reveal America's role decades before the Twentieth Century and the rise of America as a global superpower. **\$7,500 for the archive (photograph inside back cover)**

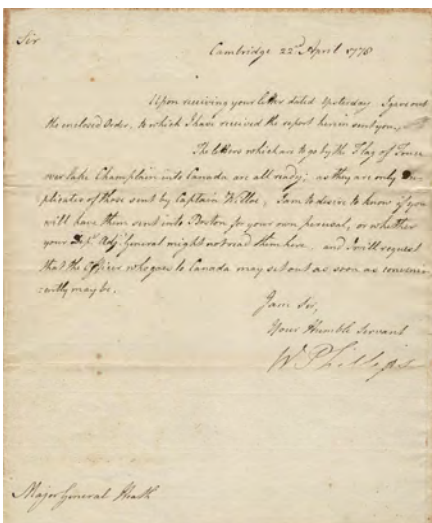
### A SIGNED PHOTO OF PERSHING WITH MARINES ON BASTILLE DAY

106) PS. 1pg. N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "John J. Pershing". Cut from a book, the black and white photograph depicts Pershing with his Marine escort at a Bastille Day event in Chaumont, France in 1918. The caption printed below the photo explains the significance of the photograph in terms of Pershing's relationship with the Marines. Pershing signed the bottom of the image in blue ink. It is in fine condition, with an uneven left edge - probably where the image was removed from the rest of the book. **\$400**



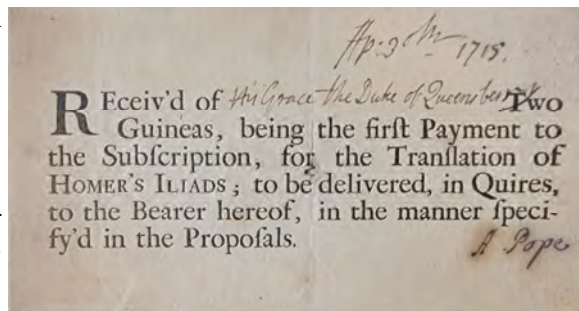
### BRITISH GENERAL WILLIAM PHILLIPS WRITES TO AN AMERICAN GENERAL WHILE A PRISONER WITH THE CONVENTION ARMY

107) LS. 1pg. April 22, 1778. Cambridge, [Massachusetts]. A letter signed "W Phillips", written while an American prisoner of war as part of the Convention Army. Phillips wrote to Continental Major General William Heath in charge of the Convention Army: "Sir Upon receiving your letter dated Yesterday I gave out the enclosed Orders, to which I have received the report herein sent you. The letters which are to go by the Flag of Truce over lake Champlain into Canada are all ready; as they are only Duplicates of those sent by Captain Wille, I am to desire to know if you will have them sent into Boston for your own perusal, or whether your Delpy. Adj. General might not read them here, and I will request that the Officer who goes to Canada may set out as soon as conveniently may be, I am Sir, Your Humble Servant W Phillips". The letter and flag of truce that Phillips refers to likely relate to year-long diplomatic debate regarding the the Convention Army. It is in very good condition. **\$2,000**



### THE ENGLISH POET ALEXANDER POPE SIGNS A RECEIPT FOR A SUBSCRIPTION TO HIS SIX-PART ILIAD TRANSLATION

108) DS. 1pg. April 30, 1715. N.d. A partly printed document signed "A. Pope". It is a receipt for a subscription (essentially a pre-order) to Pope's English translation of Homer's *Iliad* that was to be published in six volumes from 1715 to 1720: "Receiv'd of His Grace the Duke of Queensberry Two Guineas, being the first Payment to the Subscription, for the Translation of Homer's Iliads; to be delivered, in Quires, to the Bearer hereof, in the manner specify'd in the Proposals. A. Pope". The Duke of Queensbury was Charles Douglas, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Queensbury. The receipt is matted and framed with an engraved image and short biography of Pope. The framing is new, with UV-resistant glass and acid-free materials. The receipt is in very good condition with some toning. **\$1,950**



### PSYCHICAL RESEARCH ARCHIVE – LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH AND KEY INVESTIGATORS INTO PSYCHIC MEDIUMS

109) (AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH). Originally founded in 1885, the Society is dedicated to the study of psychics and other paranormal phenomena. In 1889, it attached itself to England's Society for Psychical Research. It merged with the American Institute for Scientific Research, another psychic research organization, in 1907. The Society still exists today.

**RICHARD HODGSON** (1855-1905). Hodgson was an Australian-born psychical researcher who was the secretary and treasurer of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research. He investigated psychic mediums in the United States, England, and India and debunked several of them.

**JAMES HYSLOP** (1854-1920). Hyslop was an American psychical researcher, psychologist, and Columbia University Professor. He founded the American Institute for Scientific Research in 1904 and became the secretary-treasurer of the new organization formed when his Institute absorbed the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research in 1907.

Archive. Approximately 151 pieces. 1887-1919 (majority 1887-1905). Various places. An archive of letters and documents relating to the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research. The majority of items were written by or sent to the Society's Secretary Richard Hodgson.

There are 47 items signed “**Richard Hodgson**” or “**R Hodgson**”. Dating between the beginning of Hodgson’s association with the American Society in 1887 and his death in 1905, they are mostly on “*American Society for Psychical Research*” or “*American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research*” letterhead. In these letters, Hodgson conducted routine Society business, such as tracking down members’ dues and pledges. He also tried to verify stories or incidents of supposedly-psychical origin by tracking down and questioning witnesses: “...*My attention has been drawn to the account of some remarkable experiences which you are said to have had recently at Rock Creek, a place near which is said to be haunted. We shall be very grateful if you can kindly give me any information concerning the matter...*”. The earlier letters tended to be general inquiries, while the later ones asked specific questions: “...*Did you relate your vision to any person before receiving news of the death of Mrs. Fiske? If so a statement from such person would be very valuable. Were you aware of Mrs. Fiske’s illness? Was it of short duration? ...*”. Although recipients sometimes elaborated in handwritten replies in the margins or verso, details of the events under discussion rarely appear in these letters. Hodgson’s last letter in the archive, dated the month before his death, includes a brief mention of Leonora Piper, the psychic Hodgson had become fixated on after starting to believe that her work proved the existence of an afterlife. On November 1, 1905, he wrote “*My sittings with Mrs. Piper begin next week*” but crossed out this line in purple ink.

There are 31 other letters and documents signed by Society members who were sending dues and contribution pledges to the Society. Signatories include many doctors (like Rufus Osgood Mason, Dr. Beatrice Hinkle, and Charles Sedgwick Minot), high-ranking members of the military, writers (such as Lilian Whiting, Henry Mills Alden, and Alan Dale), a surprising number of clergymen (such as open-minded preacher Benjamin Fay Mills), as well as other prominent Americans (such as politician Noble B. Judah, Jr. and attorney Orville Peckham). There are 35 letters to Hodgson about all sorts of Society business, such as new members and resignation, periodical orders, and potential psychics to study.

For example, there is a message about a woman writing a book under spirit control and a letter from a father wishing to speak with Hodgson about his dead son: “...*you became cognizant of some remarkable events connected with the sudden death of my son, aged 19, and you communicated to me through the Hoyts, a wish to discuss those events with me when I could bear it...*”. The letters to and from Hodgson, as well as those discussed below, mention a wide variety of names and events related to mediums and paranormal phenomena. They also evidence how many prominent American men and women, including scientists, politicians, and churchmen, were willing to believe in the possibility of psychic powers enough to join the Society.

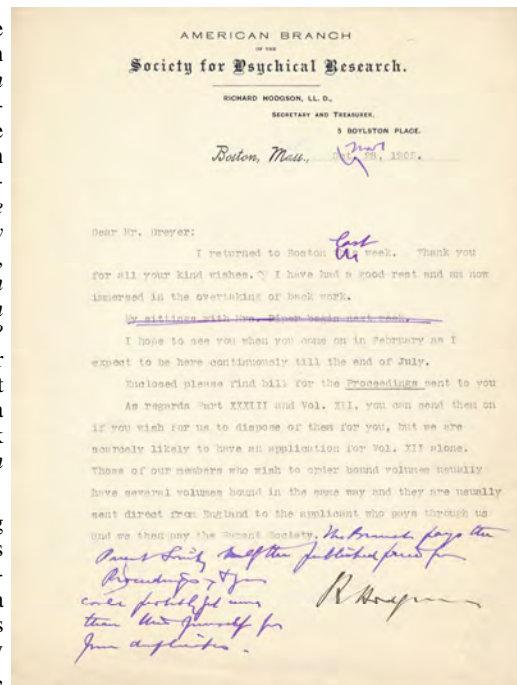
There are 14 letters, dated 1907-1919, to James Hyslop as Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, by this point called the Institute of Scientific Research. He succeeded Hodgson in this role, and letters between the two men are included in Hodgson’s correspondence mentioned above. Playwright Augustus Thomas (1857-1934) wrote to Hyslop about his play, “The Witching Hour”, which involved psychical subject matter: “...*I am writing you at the suggestion of Mr. Washburn who has seen a new play we are doing at the Garrick and who believes that the psychical side of it would interest you. For my own part, I should feel most complimented and distinctly benefitted too if the play had your private and personal approval...*”. A pair of letters mention Elsa Barker’s book *Letters from a Living Dead Man*, which was supposedly the result of a dead man psychically writing through her. Three letters were written by actress Beatrice Mansfield (1868-1940), who consulted mediums in an attempt to contact her deceased actor-manager husband, Richard Mansfield: “...*I have your letter in regard to the sittings, and quite understand about it...I can readily understand how much better it would be to have the sittings always held at the same place...*”.

14 other letters relate to the Society in various ways, such as a 1914 letter from Augustus Thomas to Society research assistant Gertrude Tubby concerning “...*benefits by plays with psychical subjects for the benefit of the Institute of Scientific Research...*” and a January 12, 1906 letter written by author and philosopher Miles Menander Dawson to the Society just after Hodgson’s death: “*I am very glad indeed to learn that his work is to be continued, not merely by further investigations but also by the publication of the documentary material which he left behind him...*”.

The archive also includes a set of 10 clipped signatures and other letter clippings relating to Society members, including three Hodgson signatures. The contents of the archive are mostly in good to very good condition with a variety of faults. A few pieces are in fair condition. This archive provides a fascinating look into the turn-of-the-century craze for psychic mediums, the desire to understand it scientifically, and the mainstream or even prominent social position of some of its enthusiasts. **\$7,500 for the archive**

### SECRETARY OF STATE PICKERING WRITES RESPONSE TO DAVID LENOX, PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT AND MARSHAL, CRITICIZING HIM FOR HIS TONE: “LONG ACCUSTOMED TO REPROACH, AS PUBLIC MEN WILL BE, I SUFFER FROM IT PERHAPS AS LITTLE AS ANY MAN”

**111)** ALS. 2pg. 8” x 10”. January 2, 1800. Philadelphia. An autograph letter signed “**Timothy Pickering**” to “**David Lenox Esqr.**”: “*By your last private letter (of July 15, 1799) it is manifest that mine to which it refers was considered by you as containing only empty professions; and you intimate a contradiction between that and a former letter, on the subject of your salary. Of the last you will feel little difficulty in admitting that I could have no recollection: but if it had rested on my memory, it would not have induced any recollection in the Subsequent letter, any further than after referring to it...Long accustomed to reproach, as public men will be, I suffer from it perhaps as little as any man, whether the reproach be the offspring of error or malice; and but once or twice have given myself the trouble of repelling it. Indeed the refutation of newspaper slander would be an endless labor; and enjoying the consciousness of upright intentions, it does not disturb any repose. I think too highly of your integrity and candour [sic] not to ascribe your injurious suspicions & intimidations to error arising, or indulged, from a defective knowledge of my character, in which, if there be any thing estimable, it is my sincerity; and it is because I think well of you that I wish the error to be corrected...*” This is a letterpress copy of a correspondence between Secretary of State Timothy Pickering and David Lenox, who was then serving as Agent for the United States to the Court of St. James (England), during which time he worked to exchange American sailors who were captured by the British and French during the Quasi-War. Pickering later claimed that the conflict was a salary dispute. Though Pickering stated he rarely quarreled with opponents, he later was forced out of the Adams administration over public and private opposition to Adams’ peace deal with France and was later censured by the United States Senate for publicly attacking the Embargo Act. The letter is in good condition, with some minor creases and tears along the edges. The first page has chipping to the lower right corner that does not affect any words. Included is a transcription of the entire letter and some historical context. **\$250**





**A PHOTO OF PRESIDENTS REAGAN, FORD, CARTER, AND NIXON – SIGNED BY ALL FOUR**

**112) (PRESIDENTS).** PS. 8" x 10". N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "**Ronald Reagan**", "**Gerald R. Ford**", "**Jimmy Carter**", and "**Richard Nixon**". The color image depicts these four Presidents standing together in the White House on October 8, 1981, in the first year of Reagan's Presidency. This well-known image was taken as the three former Presidents were about to fly to Egypt for Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat's funeral. All four signed on the wide lower margin. It is in fine condition. **\$2,750**

**A JOSEPH PULITZER SIGNED STOCK CERTIFICATE AS PRESIDENT OF PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY**

**113) DS.** 1pg. December 24, 1885. New York City. A stock certificate signed "**Joseph Pulitzer**" from The Press Publishing Company as its president. The capital stock certificate, with a small printing press vignette in the lower center, was addressed to Melville C. Day and was pen cancelled in red ink across the front. It is in fine condition. **\$550**

**CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT COPY OF THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE TREATY OF 1718**

**114) (QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE TREATY OF 1718).** AM. 71pg. 7" x 14". August 2, 1718. London. A contemporary manuscript copy of the Quadruple Alliance Treaty of 1718. This copy is believed to be one owned by William Wake, Archbishop to Canterbury, one of the signatories to the original treaty. This document also includes the secretarial signature of "**Georgius R**". British King George I was one of several Western European royal leaders that was a party to this treaty that launched war against Spain. In 1713, the Peace of Utrecht had ended the War of Spanish Succession upon the king of Spain, Philip V to retain the Spanish throne in exchange for renouncing the French throne and holdings in modern-day Italy to Hapsburg Austria. However, by 1717, the Spanish monarchy desired to expand and successfully seized Sardinia in October 1717, followed by an invasion of Sicily the next year. In response, Great Britain, France, the Dutch Republic, and Hapsburg Austria created the Quadruple Alliance that this treaty codified. Written in Latin and signed in London, the Treaty of London was a mutual defense pact between these four powers with the goal of restoring the pre-1717 boundaries in Western Europe. Signatories included King George I of Great Britain, King Charles VI of the Holy Roman Empire, and King Louis XV of France. Over the next two years, a world war broke part between Spain and the Quadruple Alliance that included a failed Irish invasion of Great Britain sponsored by Spain, a failed Spanish invasion of Brittany France, the French capture of Spanish Pensacola, and an Austrian attack on Spanish forces in Sicily, among other theaters of war. In the end, the conflict ended with the Treaty of The Hague on February 17, 1720 that resulted in Spain ceding all territory gained since 1717 in exchange for France returning Spanish territory it captured. This conflict is notable for the final alliance between Britain and France until the Nineteenth Century. This copy is written in Latin, folio on gilt edged paper, and sewn together in book form. It is in good condition, though the binding is aged. **\$750**

**SIGNED PHOTOS BY THE REAGANS TO LILLIAN GISH – THE FIRST LADY OF AMERICAN CINEMA**

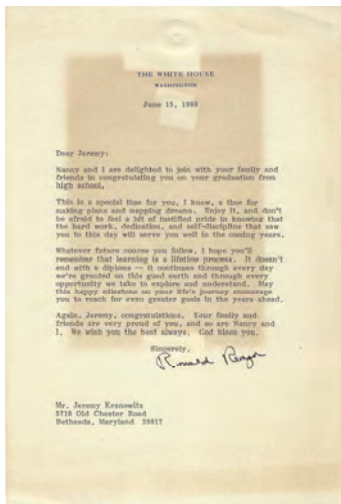
**115) PsS.** 8" x 10". N.d. [1981]. N.p. [Washington]. A pair of color photographs signed "**Ron**" and "**Nancy**" as President and First Lady. Taken at a White House event just after Reagan's first inauguration, the photos depict the Reagans with film actress Lillian Gish. Coming from a Hollywood background themselves, Ron and Nancy certainly would have known Gish, who was at this time still a working actress into her late eighties.

"Dear Lillian – It was wonderful seeing you again. Let's do this more often. Warm Regards **Ron**" and "To my dear Lillian – With much love **Nancy**". Both photos are in fine condition. **\$1,500 for the pair (photographs inside front cover)**



**PRESIDENT REAGAN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS AND ADVICE TO A GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT: "ENJOY IT, AND DON'T BE AFRAID TO FEEL A BIT OF JUSTIFIED PRIDE...I HOPE YOU'LL REMEMBER THAT LEARNING IS A LIFETIME PROCESS. IT DOESN'T END WITH A DIPLOMA"**

**116) TLS.** 1pg. June 15, 1988. Washington. A typed letter signed "**Ronald Reagan**" as President to Jeremy Kranowitz, a senior graduating high school; he was the son of President Reagan's assistant for legislative affairs. The President wrote on "**The White House**" letterhead: "**Nancy and I are delighted to join with your family and friends in congratulating you on your graduation from high school. This is a special time for you, I know, a time for making plans and mapping dreams. Enjoy it, and don't be afraid to feel a bit of justified pride in knowing that the hard work, dedication, and self-discipline that saw you to this day will serve you well in the coming years. Whatever future course you follow, I hope you'll remember that learning is a lifetime process. It doesn't end with a diploma – it continues through every day we're granted on this good earth and through every opportunity we take to explore and understand. May this happy milestone on your life's journey encourage you to reach for even greater goals in the years ahead. Again, Jeremy, congratulations. Your family and friends of very proud of you, and so are Nancy and I. We wish you the best always. God bless you. Sincerely, Ronald Reagan**". The letter has a light toning band on the bottom and a toning box from a previous framing. A terrific content letter full of wise "life advice." **\$1,250**



## **SPEAKING MY MIND SIGNED BY REAGAN**

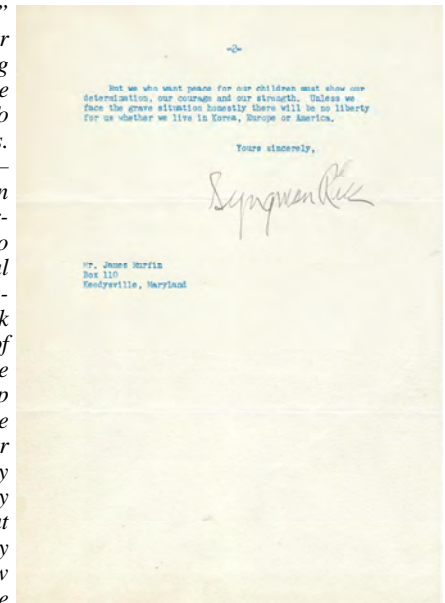
**117)** SB. 432pg. N.d. N.p. A first edition of *Speaking My Mind* signed "**Ronald Reagan**" on a bookplate attached to the first free endpage. The book was published in 1989 by Simon and Schuster, and it is in the original dust jacket protected by a mylar sleeve. The book is in near-fine condition with some pages remaining unopened. There is a Ronald Reagan Library Gift Shop price tag still attached to the front dust jacket. **\$750**

## **NANCY REAGAN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO A WIDOW**

**118)** TLS. 1pg. June 11, 2002. Office of Nancy Reagan. A typed letter signed "**Nancy Reagan**", sending condolences to the widow of Alan Kranowitz: "*Ronnie and I were so sorry to learn of Alan's death recently. Although there are certainly no words to ease the pain at this difficult time, we want you to know that you are in our thoughts and prayers. We know that losing Alan is an incredibly painful reality. But we hope that in time your fond memories of him will bring you peace. He was a great patriot whose service to our country went beyond the call of duty. Alan's service as my husband's chief Congressional liaison helped further his second term legislative agenda. Ronnie joins me in sending our deepest condolences. God bless you and your family.*" The letter is in fine condition and comes with the original envelope. **\$300**

## **SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE WRITES TO FUTURE AMERICAN HISTORIAN LAYING OUT HIS VIEWS ON THE KOREAN WAR AND HOW TO PREVENT WORLD WAR III: "THERE CAN BE NO PEACE WHILE BANDIT NATIONS ARE ALLOWED TO TERRORIZE AND SUBJUGATE THE WEAK"**

**119)** TLS. 2pg. 8" x 10". March 5, 1954. Kyung Mu Dai. A typed letter signed "**Syngman Rhee**" to "Mr. James Murfin": "*I was pleased to receive your letter and to know of your enthusiasm for collecting letters from well known people of the world. In particular I note that you are interesting [sic] in keeping these for your children and grand children for their historical interest. I would like to say how important it is for these children to know freedom, and to know peace in their time. To achieve peace – permanent peace – will require the cooperation of all non-aggressive peoples. When a ruthless, ambitious power threatens a neighbor the combined strength of other nations – ready for instant retaliation – will stand as a guarantee that the aggressor will not strike. A nation that believes in the use of force to gain its own way respects only superior force – that's why international cooperation is necessary. There can be no real peace while bandit nations are allowed to terrorize and subjugate the weak. History will cite the war in Korea as an example of international action to assure peace. The United Nations came to my country's aid to halt the forces of aggression and penalize the aggressor. However, this precedent-setting case still is incomplete. The task was interrupted with the Chinese Communists still on Korean soil. The are making that soil part of China. The Communists have hailed the truce as a victory and millions of fearful people in still free countries and behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains are becoming convinced nothing can stop Communism, that they too are doomed. Unless all of Korea is liberated the U.N. is likely to go the way of the League of Nations, which failed because its member nations refused to stand up for their beliefs, and that would be the beginning of the end for freedom. World War III can be averted by acting now. The Communists don't want war if they can succeed in their program without it. If by our unified action they are compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains in Korea they will realize that their dreams of world domination cannot be realized, that the U.N. will stop them wherever they attack. Then there will be peace, and only then. But we who want peace for our children must show our determination, our courage and our strength. Unless we face the grave situation honestly there will be no liberty for us whether we live in Korea, Europe, or America". This powerful letter from President Rhee was sent to James V. Mufin, who left a legacy of more than a dozen books and numerous articles. Rhee's view, that the Korean War was a strong but unfinished example of global action and that peace can only come through strength, remains a hallmark of much of Western foreign policy. Seeing such a prominent Twentieth Century political leader articulate his philosophy this forcefully makes this letter a unique and important artifact with great historical context. **\$1,500***



## **SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF EDDIE RICKENBACKER, MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER AND FLYING ACE**

**120)** PS. 6" x 8". N.d. N.p. A signed photograph "*To my dear friend 'Charlie Froesch' Eddie Rickenbacker*". The image is a black and white photograph of a middle-aged Rickenbacker. He is in full-military uniform with drawings of World War I bombers in the background as a remembrance of Rickenbacker's heroism and success as a pilot. The photograph is in excellent condition. **\$250**

## **ROGERS WRITES TO THE DIRECTOR EDWARD KIDDER WHO DIRECTED HIM IN A POOR RELATION**

**121)** ALS. 1pg. N.d. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**Will Rogers**" to the playwright Edward E. Kidder: "*Mr. Kidder. My dear Sir, Got your letter but have been waiting till I got some time. Could you meet me around 2PM Friday at Astor Hotel and I could hear that play. Yours Will Rogers*". It is accompanied by a small note on Astor Hotel letterhead: "*To Mr. Kidder who will enquire for me. W.R.*". In 1921, Rogers starred in Kidder's silent film *A Poor Relation*. The two manuscripts are matted in gray and framed with a colorized portrait of Rogers. **\$750**

## **A FIRST DAY COVER SIGNED BY HUMORIST WILL ROGERS**

**122)** Signature. 4" x 5". July 6, 1930. Fort Garland, Colorado. A first day cover signed "**Will Rogers**" and addressed to Wm. L. Reynolds of Lakewood, Ohio. This stamp highlights the founding of Fort Garland in 1858 in what was then the New Mexico Territory. The envelope and first day cover are in very good condition. **\$400**





## A SMALL ARCHIVE OF MATERIALS FROM PRESIDENTIAL SISTER-IN-LAW EMILY TYLER CAROW, INCLUDING A THEODORE ROOSEVELT SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH

**123)** Archive. 3 pieces. An archive relating to Emily Tyler Carow (the younger sister of First Lady Edith Kermit Roosevelt) and her relationship to her Presidential sister and brother-in-law. All three pieces are in very good condition.

**a)** PS. N.d. N.p. A photograph signed "**Theodore Roosevelt**" on thick paper stock. Roosevelt is pictured wearing a monocle in this somewhat dark, black and white image but the dark signature has great contrast.

**b)** ALS. 4pgs. December 21, [1903]. The White House, Washington. An autograph letter signed "**Emily Tyler Carow**": Writing to a friend, Carow describes sightseeing in Rome and Christmas at the White House. "*Dear Miss Tuttle, This is just to wish you a particularly happy Christmas and that 1904 will bring about all your most cherished desires. The little Roman paper weight if it were animate could tell you many tales of love hate and ambition for I picked up the various bits of marbles from all sorts of historical spots the palaces of the Caesars, the Stadium, the Baths of Caracalla, the Villa of Hadrian below Tivoli, the shores of Porto d'Anzio, the ancient atrium where Nero had his villa, & where his baby daughter lived and if I remember rightly died. These last bits of marble were so washed and worn by the sea, that it was not easy to distinguish them from their plebian companion pebbles, and it was only after they had been cut and polished that I could feel quite sure. My two oldest nephews have come home from school for Christmas and the White House is very gay with children's voices. May you enjoy as happy a Christmas as I expect to with your sister Edith and her children is the wish of Emily Tyler Carow*". There is toning on the second page.

**c)** A black and white photograph of Theodore Roosevelt, two women (most likely Edith and Emily), and a young man (probably one of his sons). **\$3,250 for the archive**



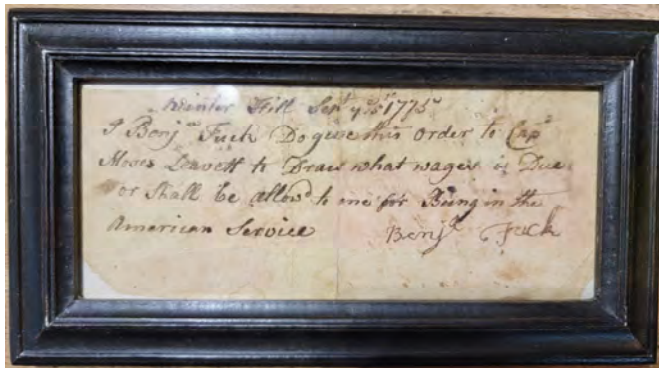
## A DOCUMENT FROM EARLY IN WINFIELD SCOTT'S MILITARY CAREER

**124)** DS. 1pg. October 29, 1811. Baltimore. A partly printed military supply document, signed "**W. Scott**" as Major General. It concerns Scott's use of firewood for the month of October 1811. This is a document from early in Scott's military career. It is in very good condition. **\$550**

## A BRIEF, CRYPTIC NOTE SIGNED BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

**125)** ANS. 1pg. June 6, 1940. 4 Whitehall Court, London. A brief note signed "**GBS**". On a note card printed "*With Bernard Shaw's compliments*", he wrote: "*I am afraid this will take 20 minutes. But I have not experimented with it.*". The context of this cryptic comment is unknown. The note is handsomely matted and framed with a photograph of Shaw. It is in fine condition. **\$450**

## JUST MONTHS AFTER BUNKER HILL, A CONTINENTAL ARMY SOLDIER INVOLVED IN THE SIEGE OF BOSTON SIGNS A WAGE DOCUMENT AND MENTIONS THAT IT IS FOR "**THE AMERICAN SERVICE**"



**126) (SIEGE OF BOSTON).** The Siege of Boston lasted from April 1775 to March 1776, when the British finally withdrew from the city. General Henry Knox hauled captured cannons across Massachusetts in the middle of winter to fortify Dorchester Heights, and the British knew their position was unsustainable, so they retreated.

DS. 1pg. 6" x 2 1/2". September 15, 1775. Winter Hill [Somerville, Massachusetts]. A document signed "**Benja Tuck**" concerning wages; this was written during the important Siege of Boston. Tuck communicated: "*I Benj Tuck Do give this order to Capt. Moses Leavitt to Draw what wages is Due or Shall be allowed to me for Being in the American Service Benja Tuck*". The reference to "*the American service*" is relatively early, coming nine months before the Declaration of Independence. This phrase means that the soldiers saw themselves as part of a different military than the British Army, and this was three months after the Continental Army was officially formed. Moses Leavitt was a Continental Army officer from

New Hampshire and later a general of their militia, as well as a state senator. Tuck was most likely a soldier from New Hampshire. In 1775, British troops marched on Winter Hill to attack a powder house owned by the patriots. Just after Bunker Hill, wounded Continental Army soldiers were hospitalized there. The document is housed in a contemporary frame; there is the usual foxing and soiling and a vertical fold. **\$1,000**

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE 12<sup>TH</sup> ARMY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE SIGNED BY HENRY SLOCUM: "**THE REBEL GENERAL T. J. JACKSON WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED EARLY IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE NIGHT OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup>**"

**127)** DS. 2pg. 31" x 33". May 1863. Headquarters of the 12<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, near Stafford County, Virginia. An enormous, partly printed folio document signed "**H. W. Slocum**" as commander of the 12<sup>th</sup> Army Corps in the Civil War. At the top, it is titled "*Return of the Twelfth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, Commanded by Major General Henry W. Slocum, for the month of May, 1863.*" This partly printed report details the 12<sup>th</sup>'s heavy involvement in the recent Battle of Chancellorsville. It gives details about divisions, brigades, leadership, personnel, etc., alongside narratives of the first and second divisions' action at Chancellorsville. It is signed "**S. E. Pittman**" by aide de camp Samuel E. Pittman, who wrote the narratives and filled out the body of the document. It reads, in part: "*The enemy were found and successfully engaged by our troops...the division was attacked by the enemy at 5:00 p.m. and after a brisk fight of about two hours duration repulsed him...One of the most important results of the campaign proceeded from the prompt and determined resistance made by the vision upon this occasion, for the Rebel General T. J. Jackson was mortally wounded early in the operations of the night of the 2<sup>nd</sup>...Shortly after daylight on the 3<sup>rd</sup> action commenced on right of our line of battle. At 8:00 a.m. the division was in the trenches exposed to a terrible inflade [sic] fire from the enemy who had succeeded in turning the right flank of the army. The flank of the division was exposed and ordered to retire and form lines at right angles with former line of battle, right resting near Chancellorsville House...*". Slocum signed at the bottom of the document, as did "**C. H. Rodgers**" as Assistant Adjutant General. This large document is in good condition, splitting along some of its many folds and joints. Although the battle narrative was not actually written in Slocum's hand, his signature nearby still makes it rare for a Civil War battle account. **\$1,500**

### A CABINET CARD SIGNED BY CIVIL WAR GENERAL HENRY SLOCUM

128) PS. N.d. N.p. A cabinet card signed “**H. W. Slocum**” on both the recto and verso. The image, by Brisbois of Chicago, depicts an older Slocum in half length, with his head turned to the side. It is in fine condition. **\$750**

### ARCHIVE CONCERNING EDWARD EVERETT, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR SOLDIER WHO DIED OF DISEASE CONTRACTED DURING THE CONFLICT

129) (SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR) - **EDWARD TINDALL EVERETT**. The archive consists of letters written by and to Everett before his illness, as well as government documents concerning his furlough and discharge status, as well as related to his death. In total, the archive consists of 30 letters or telegrams, two photographs of Everett and his regiment, and six government forms or reports. This archive is a near-holistic example of an average American soldier killed because of war, showing his descriptions of life in the service, highlighting his ultimate demise and the effect that had on family and friends.

Notable items in the collection include:

a) ALS. 1pg. 8” x 10”. September 8, 1898. Fremont, Ohio. An autograph letter signed by the attending physician: “*This certifies that Edward T. Everett, Private in Co ‘K’ 6<sup>th</sup> OVI is ill with malarial fever. At present it is not possible to state when said Edward T. Everett will be able to return to his Reg. I would suggest that said Private be granted an extension of furlough*”. Accompanying this letter is a Western Union telegram granting Everett additional 30 days on his furlough.

b) TLS. 1pg. 8” x 10”. January 28, 1899. Washington. A typed letter signed by “**Thomas Hard**”: “*Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War having directed that all men at their homes on furlough, or in hospital, whose regiments are on foreign service, be discharged at once on the ground that their services are no longer required, it being inexpedient to send them to their regiments, your discharge certificate is therefore herewith sent you...*” Enclosed with this letter is a War Department form certifying Everett’s discharge on January 28, 1899.

c) TLS. 1pg. 8” x 10”. March 31, 1899. Washington. A typed letter signed by “**Thomas Hard**” to “**Miss Nellie Everett**”: “*Madam – Your letter of March 15<sup>th</sup> enclosing discharge certificate, duplicate final statements and furlough of your brother, Edward T. Everett, late Private of Company K, 6<sup>th</sup> Ohio Vol. Infantry, who you report, died March 7, 1899, have been duly received at this office...The discharge certificate, final statements, and furlough, have been forwarded to the Auditor for the War Department, U.S. Treasury, Washington D.C.*”

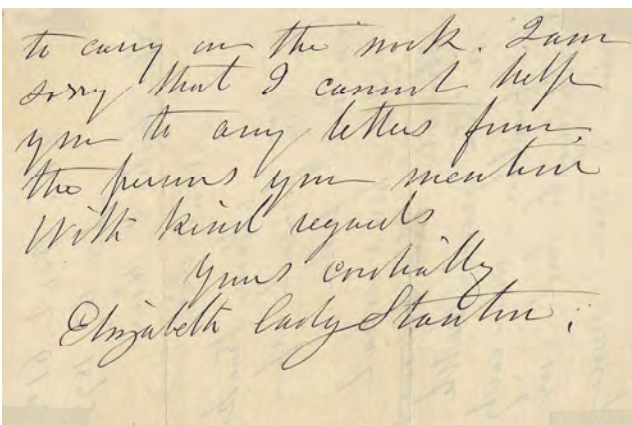
d) TD. 6” x 8”. This document is the *Report of Fremont Soldiers’ Aid Society: Our Boys in the Spanish-American War*. This booklet is a history of Company K of the 6<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as well as of the women-led Fremont Soldiers’ Aid Society. Published in 1899, the booklet is a chronological recount of the trajectory of the Company, from the start of the war, through its movement through domestic camps, to biographical sketches of some notable soldiers. One such sketch is of Everett, which recounts his illness while noting that he was the first death within Company K. The sketch also includes a resolution passed by the local G.A.R. post; the original hand-written resolution is separately included in the archive. This booklet indicates the pride and care the women of Fremont, Ohio took in honoring their local soldiers like Everett.

e) TLS. 1pg. 8” x 10”. July 12, 1899. Washington D.C. A typed document signed “**W.W. Brown Auditor**” to “**Charles E. Everett**”: “*In reply to your letter of June 20, 1899, you are advised that the claim in case of Edward T. Everett Late Co. K 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf. has not been reached for examination, and it can not now be determined when it will be reached...*”. **\$750 for the archive**

### CLAUS SPRECKELS, “THE SUGAR KING,” SIGNED STOCK CERTIFICATE AS RAILWAY PRESIDENT

130) DS. 1pg. May 15, 1895. San Francisco. A San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway stock certificate signed “**Claus Spreckels**” as President. The stamp-cancelled capital stock certificate has a green border and train vignette. In fine condition. **\$500**

### ELIZABETH CADY STANTON MENTIONS ABOLITIONISTS: “WHAT STRUGGLES IN THE GREAT BATTLE FOR FREEDOM...EARLY ABOLITIONISTS HAD IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY TO CARRY ON THE WORK”



131) ALS. 2pgs. November 5, 1893. 26 West 61<sup>st</sup> St. An autograph letter signed “**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**”. Stanton wrote to Dr. Charles E. Rice about early abolitionists: “*Dear Sir Many thanks for the perusal of enclosed letter. It shows what struggles in the great battle for freedom...early abolitionists had in order to raise money to carry on the work. I am sorry that I cannot help you to any letters from the persons you mention. With kind regards. Yours cordially Elizabeth Cady Stanton*”. It is in fine condition with light folds. **\$2,500**

### LETTER BY GENERAL JOSEPH STILLWELL, BLAMED BY MANY FOR THE “FALL OF CHINA”

132) TLS. 1pg. 8” x 10”. March 11, 1946. San Francisco, California. A typed letter signed “**J.W. Stillwell**” to “**Jimmy Murfin**”: “*Dear Jimmy: Thank you for your letter of 19 January. My autograph appears on the card which is furnished for that purpose. With it comes my best wishes*”. The autographed card is not included. The letter has some minor folds, but is in otherwise very good condition. **\$250**

### A RARE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY LEWIS “JUDAS” STUCLEY, THE NEMESIS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH

133) **LEWIS STUCLEY** (1574-1620). Stucley was the vice-admiral of Devon. In 1618, he was charged with arresting Sir Walter Raleigh upon his return from South America for breaking the peace treaty with Spain. Raleigh escaped to France but was captured and thrown in London Tower. Raleigh escaped from the Tower but was again captured by Stucley. Since the English public was enamored of Raleigh, the masses considered Stucley to be a “Judas.” Stucley was also the guardian of Thomas Rolfe, the son of Pocahontas.

DS. 1pg. 20” x 13”. January 9, 1612. A vellum document signed “**Lewis Stucley**” on the bottom margin. The document is a land agreement between Stucley of Afton and Thomas Parker of Romansley, Devon. There is also docketing and signatures on the verso. The manuscript has a dark autograph and a vellum “tail” just below the autograph. It was just professionally restored and encapsulated so the overall condition is fine. The document was recently restored and flattened. *RareBookHub* shows no Stucley signed documents selling in the past several decades. **\$1,500**



**SIX SUPREME COURT JUSTICES THANK A RECORD EXECUTIVE  
FOR THE GIFT OF RECORDS THAT DETAIL MANY OF THE  
MOST IMPORTANT CASES IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

**134) (SUPREME COURT).** TLS. 6pg. January & February 1968. The Supreme Court. A set of six typed letters signed by Supreme Court Justices; the judges include Chief Justice **Earl Warren**, **Thurgood Marshall**, **Hugo Black**, **Abe Fortas**, **William Brennan** and **William O. Douglas**. All six Justices thanked Samuel P. Puner for the gift of the double records entitled *Supreme Court Cases*. The 1961 recordings detailed such important cases as *Marbury v. Madison*, *Dred Scott v. Sandford* and *Brown v. Board Of Education*. The scripts were prepared by Yale Law School students. Puner was an attorney who worked for the ACLU; he also founded the Musicraft record label. For this recording, he produced it and wrote the liner notes. The letters have mailing folds and are in very fine condition overall. **\$1,250**

**AD FOR A SUTRO BATHS SWIMMING RACE FEATURING  
AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION CHARLES CAVILL**

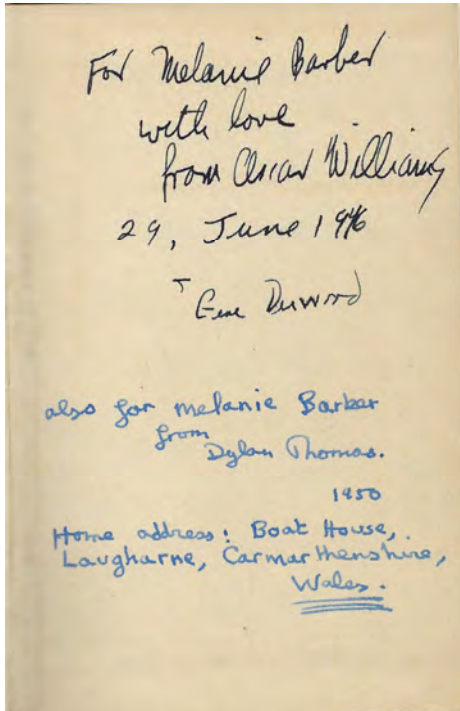
**135)** An advertisement for an August 30, 1896 swimming tournament at the newly-opened Sutro Baths in San Francisco. The headliner of the event was Charles Cavill, a member of the noted Australian Cavill family of champion swimmers. This was Cavill's first American appearance; he would drown in California the following year. Prominent American swimmers were also featured. The poster is in good condition with several water stains and chipping to the margins. **\$400**

**SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT APPOINTS A WEST POINT CADET**

**136)** DS. 1pg. 8" x 10". March 11, 1908. Washington. A West Point appointment signed "**Wm. H. Taft**" as Secretary of War. Taft appointed Pearl Lee Thomas a cadet. The vellum document has folds and wrinkling, but is in very good condition with a relatively dark autograph. **\$250**

**PHOTOS OF LIFE IN 1900s TEXAS, INCLUDING DAMAGE FROM THE GREAT GALVESTON HURRICANE**

**137) (TEXAS).** Photo archive. 27 pieces. Early 1900s. Texas. An archive of twenty-seven black and white photographs of life in Texas, including eight relating to the Great Galveston Hurricane of 1900. Those images mainly show building damage after the storm. Other subjects include people, horseback riding, trains, town centers, and local industry. One image is hand-dated April 1912 in Fort Worth. The photographs are quite sharp for the most part. They are in very good condition, with minor toning, chipping, and curling. **\$600**



**A POETRY ANTHOLOGY SIGNED BY AUTHOR DYLAN THOMAS**

**138)** SB. 1946 & 1950. N.p. A book of poetry signed "**Dylan Thomas**" and "**Oscar Williams**", the latter an American poet. It is *A Little Treasury of Modern Poetry*, edited and with an introduction by Oscar Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946. Both Thomas and Williams inscribed and signed the first free front end page to Melanie Barber. Thomas also wrote out his home address for some reason. "*For Melanie Barber with love from Oscar Williams... also for Melanie Barber from Dylan Thomas... Home address: Boat House, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Wales*". Williams's inscription is dated 1946 and Thomas's 1950. The jacket has minor chips and tears, and a red stain to the bottom; the overall interior condition is fine. **\$3,500**

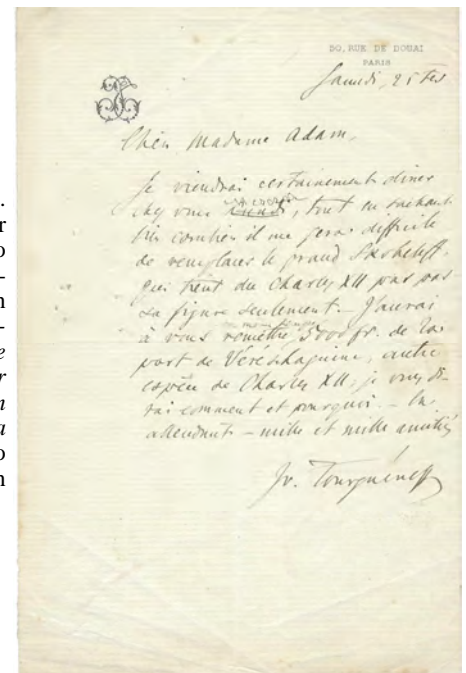
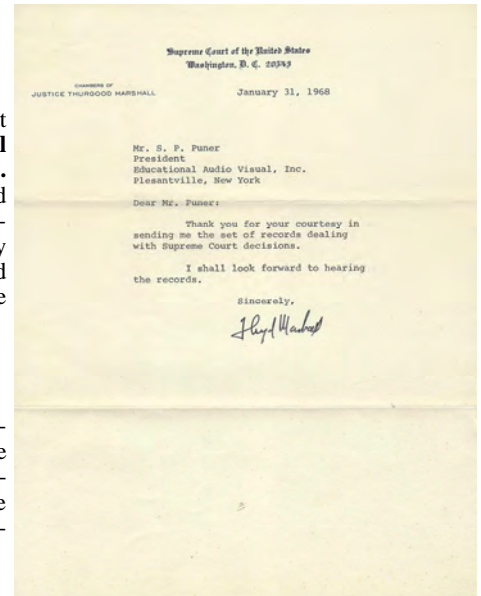
**A SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH OF YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT JOSIP TITO**

**139)** PS. 5" x 7 1/8". 1977. N.p. A black and white photograph signed "**Tito**" as President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is accompanied by a letter from the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington D.C., signed by its press counselor. The photograph is in fine condition, though slightly curved. **\$300**

**RUSSIAN NOVELIST TURGENEV  
WRITES TO INFLUENTIAL FRENCH  
POLITICAL FIGURE JULIETTE  
ADAM, MENTIONING  
OTHER NOTABLE RUSSIANS**

**140)** ALS. 1pg. February 25, no year [c. 1882]. 50 Rue de Douai, Paris. An autograph letter signed "**Iv. Turgenev**". He wrote in French to writer and influential political figure Juliette Adam (1836-1936), accepting a dinner invitation. In translation, it reads "I will certainly come to dinner at your place on Wednesday, all the while

knowing how much it will be difficult for me to replace the great Skoheleff, who takes after Charles XII and not only because of his face.—I will give you at that time 5000 fr. From Vereschaguine, another type of Charles XII; I will tell you how and why.—In the meantime — a thousand friendly salutations. **Iv. Turgenev**". Skoheleff was Russian General and military hero Mikhail Skobelev, who had recently been ordered home to Russia. Vereschaguine was Russian painter Vasily Vereshchagin. It is in fine condition with minor faults. **\$2,000**



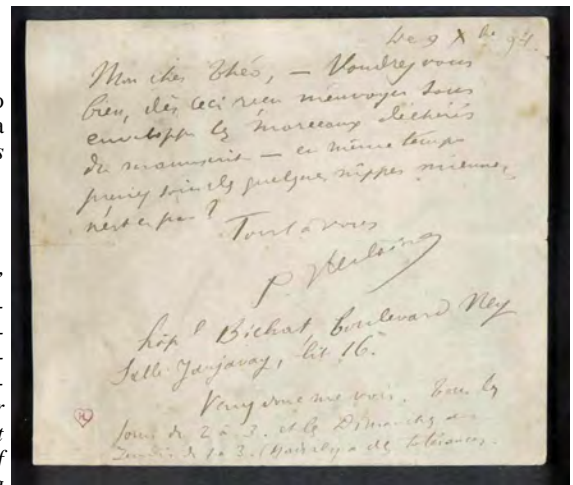
**I AM ALWAYS INTERESTED IN PURCHASING  
QUALITY AUTOGRAPHS, LETTERS,  
MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES**

**CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM CRITICIZES OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN-BORN MEMBERS OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION: "BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BY THE LAWS WHICH HAVE BEEN PASSED AGREEABLE TO IT, PROVIDED, THAT EVERY PERSON WHO IS A NATURALIZED CITIZEN, SHALL BE INTITLED TO ALL THE PRIVILEGES AND AMENITIES OF A FREE BORN CITIZEN, EXCEPT ONLY THAT OF BEING ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE U.S."**

**141)** AL. 2pg. 8" x 10". January 22, 1803. An autograph letter unsigned from Joseph Bradley Varnum to an unidentified individual. The document is in response to a letter previously written by the individual: "Pray Sir what is your precise meaning when you say, you 'wish to have our own Countrymen put in office in preference to any other under heaven' and in pursuing the Idea You say that you 'presume we have Men of our own Country that are Qualified to fill any office, if not' you say, 'let us give up our Independence to foreigners.'" After summarizing why the receiver cannot mean actual foreign citizens, Varum writes: "There is but one other point of light in which I can possibly view your meaning, and that never would have entered my head had it not been Suggested by others. I must then take it for granted, that you have adopted the idea of distinction between a natural born Citizen, and one who has been born in another Country, and hath since become a Citizen. This distinction has been lately taken by the federal party...to figure to themselves a more plausible pretext for calumny Mr. Gallatin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, and imbitter the minds of the people against him. Nothing of this kind was said by them when Mr. Hamilton was in the same office now...and in fact it ought, for he as well as Mr. Gallatin was, by the Constitution, entitled to all the privileges of a natural born Citizen. By the Constitution of the United States, and by the Laws which have been passed agreeable to it, provided, that every person who is a naturalized Citizen, shall be intitled to all the privileges and amenities of a free born Citizen, except only that of being elected President of the U.S...". This letter is excellent insight into anti-immigrant sentiment in the early days of the republic. Most often, the Alien & Sedition Acts are seen as evidence of opposition to foreign and foreign-born influence in the United States, but the treatment of Albert Gallatin, the Swiss-born longest-serving Secretary of the Treasury and founder of New York University, among other accomplishments, is a striking example. Gallatin was often portrayed as a corrupting, un-American, manipulative influence on Presidents Jefferson and Madison. A typed transcription is included, though it incorrectly gives the year of the letter as 1863, among other relatively minor errors. The letter is in fine condition. **\$400**

**FRENCH POET PAUL VERLAINE HANDWRITES A LETTER MENTIONING MANUSCRIPTS**

**142)** ALS. 1pg. 1894. N.p. An autograph letter signed "**P. Verlaine**" in French to Theo. The poet mentions that he received an envelope with manuscripts and has a lengthy postscript. The Verlaine letter is framed together with a cover of *Oeuvres Poétiques* by Verlaine with his portrait. **\$1,100 (photograph left)**



**AN ESTATE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY WILLIAM WAKE AS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**

**143)** DS. 1pg. February 5, 1732. A partly printed estate document signed "**W Cant**" as Archbishop of Canterbury: "Received by me William Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Exec of the last will of Dorothy Folkes deceased, who was the widow and Executrix of the last will of Martin Folkes late of Grays-inn Esq. Also deceased Of the Honourable Thomas Townshend Esq; One of the Four Tellers of the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, the Sum of seven pounds sixteen shillings 7 1/2 in full of all former Directions of the said Order, and for Six Months Payment, due at Christmas last past of one Hundred Pounds, by Folkes paid into the said Receipt of Exchequer the Day of the Date of the said Order, upon an Act of Parliament, (Entitled, An Act for granting to Their Majesties certain Rates and Duties of Excise upon Beer, Ale, &c. for securing certain Recompences and Advantages in the said Act mentioned, to such Persons as shall voluntarily advance the Sum of Ten hundred thousand Pounds towards carrying on a vigorous War against France) during the Life of Martin Folkes oldest son and nominee of he said first mentioned Martin Folkes Esq. **W Cant**". It was also signed by two witnesses. The handwritten portions are not in Wake's handwriting. The document is in very good condition with toning throughout. **\$500**

**CONTINENTAL ARMY SURGEON AND HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL FOUNDER DR. JOHN WARREN ADMITS A MEMBERS TO THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY**

**144)** DS. 1pg. June 9, 1812. Boston, Massachusetts. A partly printed document signed "**John Warren**" as President of the Massachusetts Humane Society and engrossed in another hand. This document admits a new member to the Humane Society; it was also signed by the group's secretary: "Humane Society Instituted 1785 To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. The Trustees of the Humane Society (incorporated by a Law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed in the year of our Lord 1791;) at a Meeting held in Boston, on the ninth Day of June one thousand eight hundred and twelve admitted Elisha Clap A:M: a [obscured] Society granting him all the rights of privileges thereunto belonging. In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Society to be affixed to this certificate, and the same to be duly attested. **Jha Davis** Secretary **John Warren** President". It is in fine condition with folds. **\$750**

**A LETTER FROM A BALTIMORE RESIDENT, SENT TO LINCOLN'S NAVY SECRETARY GIDEON WELLES JUST DAYS BEFORE THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER, URGING HIM TO "LET THE SOUTH ALONE"**

**145)** ALS. 2pg. 8" x 10". April 6, 1861. Baltimore. An autograph letter signed "**G.D.B**" to "Hon. Gideon Welles": "As a member of Prest. Lincoln's Cabinet I address you - Are you a going to involve us in a long & bloody & fratricidal war... Only a few days ago Peace appeared to be in the appendant & the Virginia Convention so understand & hence their caution as shown by their votes that secession was in the minority, that I now fear that the Union Members will fan the secession & thus Virginia, N.C., Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, & Missouri will all secede & go with the family. You may be assured of this fact, unless you forbear all belligerent feeling towards the South & at once give up Fort Sumter & Pickens... In Conclusion I pray you to let the South alone & let the industrial scarcity of the country go on - if you continue to excite & distract them we will all starve...". This letter, written to Gideon Welles as the cold war between the North and South reached its conclusion, reveals much of the antebellum, border-state mindset. The anonymous writer sees his Baltimore "as a Southern city", and thus has great sympathy for the seceded states and their claims. Though the writer is not necessarily advocating for secession, he has no explicit problem with it and blames Lincoln and the North for prompting it. He worries that further action in supporting Forts Sumter and Pickens will take all the slave states remaining in the Union, including his own out: "Will you be so fanatically mad as to initiate a war with the south. If you do, the whole 15 slave states will be a unit & they will fight like bull dogs". In the end, Maryland never seceded, but pro-Confederate agitation in Baltimore, including riots on April 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, prompted Lincoln to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The letter is in excellent condition. **\$650**



### AN AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY WELLS AND FARGO

146) Signed stock certificate. 1pg. 12" x 8". April 15, 1863. New York. An American Express Company stock certificate signed "Henry Wells" as President, "Wm G Fargo" as Secretary and "Alex Holland" as Treasurer. It certified that Mr. Hildebrand of New York owned one fractional share. There is light toning and a couple of rubber stamp markings, but the signatures are dark and uncanceled. \$950

### AN H.G.WELLS SIGNED PUBLISHING CONTRACT FOR IN THE DAYS OF THE COMET

147) DS. 3pgs. June 28, 1919. N.p. A typed document signed twice signed "HGW" and once signed "H. G. Wells". It is the North American publishing contract for Wells's work *In the Days of the Comet* with George H. Doran Company. Wells initialed each of the first two pages and signed on the last page. "MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 28<sup>th</sup> day of June 1919 on this and the following 2 folios of paper Between H. G. WELLS ESQ: of Easton Glebe, Dunmow, Essex (hereinafter called the Author) of the one part and THE GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, of 244, Madison Avenue, New York, in the United States of America (hereinafter called the Publishers) of the other part. WHEREBY it is mutually agreed as follows:- 1. That the Author hereby grants to the Publishers the exclusive right of printing and publishing 'IN THE DAYS OF THE COMET', a Work written by him, in book form in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada...". Century Company had been the first American publishers when *In the Days of the Comet* first came out in 1906, so this was for a subsequent edition. It is in very good condition, with some wear and tear. \$950

### NOTE SIGNED BY FAMOUS BRITISH-AMERICAN ARIST, BENJAMIN WEST

148) ANS. 1pg. 3" x 7". March 7, 1785. N.p. An autographed note signed "Ben West": "The Note given to Col Hunt by Col Morey in June 1782 was 43~2~6 Interest to March 7th 1785 7~1~10". This note appears to be an informal affidavit indicating the amount of money paid to Col Hunt and the accruing interest on it over the intervening three years, totaling 50 pounds, four shillings, and four pence. In the late Eighteenth Century, Hunt was historical painter to the Court of St. James at an annual fee of £1,000. The note is in very condition. \$350

### TYPED NARRATIVE OF A 1932 DRIVING TOUR THROUGH THE AMERICAN WEST IN CADILLACS

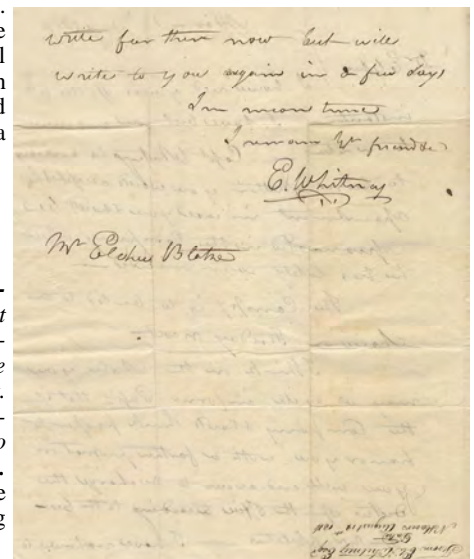
149) (TOUR OF THE WEST). MSS. 14pgs. 1932. Various locations. The typed travelogue of a participant in a driving tour of the American West that journeyed from Virginia to California and back again in Cadillacs. The tour, which was directed by Mr. L. H. Waters, left Richmond on June 27, 1932. On the tour, the author saw many major tourist attractions of both the natural and man-made varieties. Those mentioned and described in the manuscript included Biltmore Estate, the replica of the Parthenon in Nashville, the city of Albuquerque, assorted Southwestern Native American sites, the Painted Desert and Petrified Forest in Arizona, the Grand Canyon, Hollywood and Beverly Hills, the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Las Vegas (before it became the entertainment and gambling destination it is today), the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Yellowstone and other nearby natural monuments, and Pike's Peak in Colorado, among others. The group also ventured across the Mexican border to visit Tijuana. It is clear that the author was most taken with the natural wonders visible out west, as the manuscript describes those with evident awe and at much greater length than the other destinations: "...On westward towards the setting sun we visited the world-famous Painted Desert stretching across hundreds of acres, before the eyes is the world's most magnificent palette, with the colors already mixed. It is a breathtaking vision that bursts on one's sight. As far as one can see colors mingle and glow. With each hour, as the light changes in the sky, so change the colors of this wonderland. It is truly the foot of the rainbow...The Grand Canyon is truly one of the world's greatest spectacles. And in its power to rouse the emotion of the looker-on, to stupefy or to exhilarate, it has no equal of any kind anywhere, unless it be the starry firmament itself. In the bewildering glory of its gorgeous coloring, the rim of the Grand Canyon is one of the stillest places on earth, even when it is crowded with people...Its [Yellowstone's] phenomena and beauty make one want to tarry beyond the time...We then drove to the top of Pike's Peak over the 'World's Highest Highway' running through the Pike National Forest, to the very tip-top point of Pike's Peak. This is undoubtedly the grandest scenic highway in the [sic] world. The intrepidity of thought which conceived and the daring which achieved such a road almost overwhelm even the most thoughtless. While the sensation and exhilaration [sic] of looking from the mountain on countless miles of the earth's surface is in itself well worth the trip, the great beauty and wonder of it is the way in which this road climbs up and around mountains in its ascent to the summit; turning, twisting, winding...views that make one's heart swell with the joy of merely living and having eyes with which to see the wondrous beauties of the world...". The manuscript is in very good condition with folds, minor toning and rust on the first page. \$500

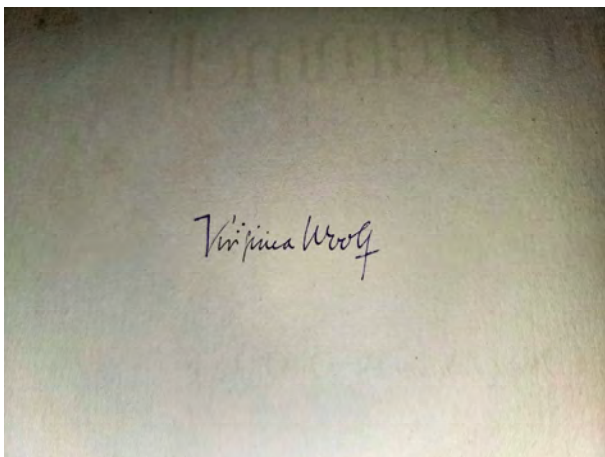
### CONFEDERATE GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER SENDS A NOTE LESS THAN ONE MONTH BEFORE APPOMATTOX: "CAPT WELCH BELONGS TO GENL. LEE'S CORPS OF INFANTRY"

150) ANS. 1pg. 3" x 4". March 12, 1865. N.p. An autographed note signed "J. Wheeler": "Respy returned there is no such officer in this command - I am informed that Capt Welch belongs to Genl. Lee's corps of infantry". This note, "By order of Lt Gen Hampton, HB McClellan Adj" concerns the search for a Confederate soldier. At this time, less than one month from the end of the Civil War, Confederate General Joseph Wheeler was in North Carolina, serving under General Wade Hampton, and futilely trying to stop William Tecumseh Sherman's northward march. This theater of conflict would culminate in the Battle of Bentonville on March 19 to 21. The soldier General Wheeler is referring to is most likely Captain William Pickney Welch of the 26<sup>th</sup> North Carolina, given the fighting in North Carolina and the 26<sup>th</sup>'s service under General Custis Lee, a cavalry general like Wheeler and Hampton. Lee and the 26<sup>th</sup> oscillated between service in the Carolinas and Petersburg, Virginia during 1864 and 1865, confusion that likely led to this note. The number of prominent Confederate generals mentioned in this note makes it a valuable artifact of the war. The paper is small and the ink is dark. \$750

### ELI WHITNEY WRITES TO HIS NEPHEW ABOUT A MILITARY PROMOTION: "INFORM CAPT. THAT IF THE COMPANY SHOULD THINK PROPER TO HONOR YOU WITH A FARTHER PROMOTION"

151) ALS. 2pg. 9 3/4" x 8". August 12, 1816. New Haven. An autograph letter signed "E Whitney" to his nephew Elihu Blake Jr: "Dear Elihu, I have recd yours of the 6th instant - I have but one moment to write - Capt Whitney is anxious to know whether you would accept the appointment in case you should be promoted in the Company which he has lately commanded - The Compy is to be led to a choice on Friday next. I think on the whole you may as well inform Capt. that if the Company should think proper to honor you with a farther promotion you will endeavour to Discharge the Duties of the office according to the best of your abilities - I have no time to write further now but will write to you again in a few days In mean time I remain yr friend E. Whitney Mr. Elihu Blake". Blake invented a stone crushing machine. This letter was written the year following the American victory in the War of 1812. The letter has mailing folds (including one through the bold autograph) and a few ink smudges but is in fine condition overall. \$2,750





### **VIRGINIA WOOLF SIGNS HER SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF REGENCY TRENDSETTER BEAU BRUMELL**

**152)** SB. N.d. N.p. A limited edition printing of Virginia Woolf's *Beau Brummell*, signed "*Virginia Woolf*" in her typical purple ink. Published by Rimington & Hooper of New York in 1930, it is number 329/500, has oversized board covers, and contains eight pages of embellishments by American book and type designer William Addison Dwiggins. Beau Brummell (1778-1840), the subject of Woolf's short biography, was a Regency-era dandy and proto-fashion influencer. **\$1,400 (excerpt left)**

### **THE ARCHIVE OF MEYER J. FRECHIE, THE JEWISH-AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER WHO ORGANIZED COVERT ALLIED TRANSPORTATION TO NORMANDY FOR D-DAY**

**153)** Archive. More than 1,600 pieces. 1942-1953. The archive of Colonel Meyer J. Frechie. The archive primarily dates from 1942 to 1945. It includes letters to and from his family in Philadelphia, including his wife, young son, parents, and sister, and military papers, including some interesting material directly related to

his work in Allied transportation.

Frechie, a graduate of the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, worked as a traffic manager for the railroad and steamship industries before the war. After the United States's entry into World War II, the military actively courted Frechie for his skill in transportation logistics. He joined the war effort as a civilian traffic manager for the Army in 1941 before officially joining the Army at the rank of Captain in February 1942 and being sent to London. There, he was put in charge of coordinating the covert transport of Allied servicemen and supplies from England to Normandy for D-Day. Frechie was discharged from active duty in November 1945 and served in the Army Reserves until 1953. He was promoted to Colonel in 1946.

The archive contains two large boxes and three small boxes of letters and documents. All are in at least good condition, with the exception of a few torn letters. Highlights are as follows:

**a)** One large box of military paperwork. The highlight is a book entitled "*Berth Allocation Ports UK*" and marked "*Most Secret*" on the cover; it examines many British ports and their capacity in preparation for the D-Day Landings. It includes a booklet of secret maps and information about ports in the United Kingdom. There is also a thick file of diverse paperwork relating to Frechie's military career (a mix of originals and copies, some of it quite mundane, such as records of his travel within the United Kingdom), booklets written by Frechie, including *Preliminary Analysis and Recommendations Cargo Documentation Procedure* and *Historical Critique of the United Kingdom Overlord Movements* (three copies), certificates of appointment as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, copies of his Honorable Discharge, citations for the Bronze Star and Legion of Merit, and a thick file of documents relating directly to his work on the Normandy landings. Much of the most interesting and unique material can be found in this box. The two thick files are hundreds of pages each.

**b)** One large box of hand-written letters and copies of V-Mail to and from Frechie's wife, Rita, and son, Allen. There are 659 letters from Frechie to Rita and Allen, including many duplicates. They are dated 1942 to 1945 and 1947, and there are also numerous letters dated only with the month and day. The greatest number are dated late 1942 and 1943, when he wrote multi-page letters to her every day, often more than once per day. There are also 230 letters to Frechie from his wife and son, the majority dating to 1942. This is the bulk of the archive, both in number of unique items and in quantity of pages.

**c)** One small box of hand-written letters and copies of V-Mail to (144) and from (246) Frechie's parents, Bessye and Jack. There are numerous copies of V-Mail from Frechie's mother, including some duplicates.

**d)** One small box of hand-written letters and copies of V-Mail to (43) and from (206) Frechie's sister Fleurette Lang, brother-in-law Stanley, and niece Jackie. The majority is copies of V-Mail letters from Fleurette.

**e)** One small box of miscellaneous cards, newspaper clippings, assorted Army-related pamphlets, etc.

This is the substantial archive of an officer who made a valuable contribution to the Allied victory in World War II. **\$4,000 for the archive**

### **PHOTO ALBUMS OF THOMAS LOGAN HARRIGAN, AMERICAN SOLDIER DURING WORLD WAR II, INCLUDING HIS TIME SPENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND, LOUISIANA, AND WASHINGTON D.C.**

**154) (WORLD WAR II).** This archive consists of three photo albums created by Thomas Logan Harrigan (1913-1988). Harrigan was a United States Army officer during World War II, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Each photo album is leather-bound, with his signature on the front along with "World War II," the volume number, and the dates corresponding to the photographs inside.

**a)** Volume I covers April 29, 1942 to December 1, 1942, and highlights Harrigan's time in "*Ireland*". Harrigan was actually stationed and resided in Northern Ireland, as Northern Ireland was a part of the United Kingdom while the Republic of Ireland controversially remained neutral during the war. Photographs include Newcastle, Belfast, Camp Girdwood, Queens University-Belfast, and the first P-38 plane unloaded in Northern Ireland. Belfast was a key industrial city in the United Kingdom's war effort, producing ships, tanks, aircraft, and munitions.

**b)** Volume II covers December 1942 to March 1943, and highlights Harrigan's continued service in Northern Ireland. However, this album also includes photographs from outside the specified time range. It was also during this span that Harrigan received his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel. By 1944, Harrigan had been transferred to Louisiana or was on leave there, so photographs show him attending an LSU football game and doing some sightseeing in New Orleans. Additionally, though not pasted into the album, there are additional photographs in this volume of





his wife and their young family, as well as official United States Army photographs from after the war, including of a 1958 July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration and a 1962 Yokohama Area Community Relations Advisory Council meeting.

c) Volume III, dated 22 March 1944, highlights the timeframe in which Hannigan was stationed in Washington D.C. Photographs include of sightseeing, his office in the Pentagon, the 1945 Army-Navy game, and when “Gen. Eisenhower comes home”. There are additional family photographs of good times during the last stages of the war and later in 1945.

All photographs are from film cameras and printed on cardstock. They are all in black and white. The photographs are in fine condition. The albums themselves are a bit worn, and the binding is loose on Volume III. It is only held together by the rope that connects the album’s pages. Regardless, this album is a riveting, holistic view of a mid-level United States Army soldier during the years of the Second World War. **\$500 for the archive**

**LETTER FROM CHEYENNE PROVIDES GREAT CONTENT ON CAVALRY, NATIVE AMERICANS, CHINESE SETTLERS, AND MORE: “THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT IS FAST DEVELOPING ITSELF”**

155) ALS. 4 pg. 4” x 6”. May 12, 1870. Cheyenne, Wyoming. An autograph letter signed “**ESB**” to “My Cousin Sue”: “Yours of a very recent date had reached me in perfect safety with only eight-days on the road. It is wonderful to see with what rapidity and dispatch the mail is sent to all parts of the world and more especily [sic] on this continent. The other day I received a letter from Memphis Tenn in four days I never heard of that. But the age of improvement is fast developing itself..We came very near having a riot here among the Chinese. They got hostile and was agoing [sic] to clean the place out – but their better judgement prevented them. The City authorities are trying to persuade them to go farther East once there they will get brought down a peg or two! I expect to leave Cheyenne between now and the first of June for the Ogallala Reservation on business with that Tribe there will be about four Companies of Cavalry go [sic] on the expedition and if the Indians will not enter into a treaty of Peace with the Government the soldiers intend to fight them and drive them into the Mountains and keep them there until they will come to terms....I am afraid that Northern New York has seen me for the last time as I am somewhat attached to this country and am getting old, would you think that I am thirty years of age...”. These excerpts from a slightly longer letter reveal the average attitudes of a Western settler in the years after the Civil War concerning major technological advances. Cheyenne itself was a major advance, having been only established three years later thanks to the advancing reach of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Wyoming Territory was quickly established in 1869, with Cheyenne as its capital and largest city, and the territory’s population would skyrocket from 1,450 in 1870 to 14,087 at the turn of the Twentieth Century. The letter also reveals the typical biases of the era towards Chinese immigrants and Native Americans. The letter is in fine shape with some minor tears along the edges. **\$300**

**THE LATE ADDITIONS...**

**CLARENCE DARROW INTRODUCES A WOMAN TO A FELLOW ATTORNEY, STATING “I AM LIKEWISE INTERESTED IN & I THINK YOU WOULD BE”**

156) ALS. 1pg. 8 ½” x 11”. May 17 [n.y.]. Chicago. An autograph letter signed “**Clarence Darrow**” to Mr. Vogel of the laws firm Whiteside & Vogel: “My dear Vogel this will introduce Mrs. M.J. Turley. She may need some advice in Denver. The matter she may call on you is one I am likewise interested in & I think you would be. So I want you to give her some if she needs it. Yours **Clarence Darrow**”. The letter is on his firm’s stationery, comes with the original mailing envelope and has three mailing folds; the condition is fine with some ink blotting. **\$1,000**

**FOUNDER OF THE ASPCA HENRY BERGH WRITES TO THE NYC POLICE COMMISSIONER ON BEHALF OF THE POLICEMAN WHO ASSISTED “IN THE ARRESTING OF A BRUTAL HACKMAN”**

157) ALS. 3pg. 6” x 8”. January 7, 1867. New York. An autograph letter signed “**Henry Bergh**” on ASPCA letterhead. Bergh wrote to Thomas Acton, the Commissioner of the New York City Police Department: “The bearer of this Alexander Wells, a policeman attached to the 29<sup>th</sup> Precinct, has been assisting our Society, during several days past; in the arresting of a brutal Hackman, and procuring the necessary testimony for his conviction; and having occasion to see me this morning, asks me to intercede with you for him, in an instance of dereliction of duty on his part on New Years Day. He does not attempt to excuse his error, only deserves to show his contrition for his conduct, and to implore forgiveness. I have promised to state this to you, and to request you, Mr. President, to take into consideration, the festive moment when he is charged with the offense – New Years Night; and unless you know more of the circumstance than has come to my knowledge; to give him the benefit of his previous good character. This will no doubt serve as a good lesson to him: and if you will retain him in the service, I dare say he will profit by a knowledge of the fact that he has periled the support of his family, through his folly.” The letter has light soiling and mailing folds, and is in very good condition. **\$750**

**A WEEGEE SIGNED DISTORTED SELF-PORTRAIT**

158) PS. 6 ½” x 10. N.d. N.p. A black and white photograph signed “**Weegee**” in blue ink on the lower margin. The image is one of Weegee’s distorted self-portraits. The photograph has a “Weegee” stamp on the verso. There is very light toning and it is in fine condition. **\$1,600**

**A DR. WILLIAM MAYO SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH**

159) PS. 10” x 13 ½”. August 16, 1933. No place [likely Rochester, Minnesota]. An oversized studio portrait signed “**W.J. Mayo**”. It is inscribed to Dr. H.H. Aldredge and the condition is very fine. **\$300**

**DOCUMENT SIGNED BY GENERAL WILLIAM HEATH**

160) DS. 1pg. December 2, 1806. Massachusetts. A partly printed document signed “**W Heath**” as judge of the probate of wills. The document concerns appointing Becca Ellis as the administrator of the estate of her late husband, John Ellis Junior’s, with a balance is \$1,255.70. It is signed at the conclusion by Heath, and is in fine condition with toning and minor staining. **\$500**



**ARCHIVE OF SIGNED LETTERS BY GASTON MASPERO, THE NOTED NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH EGYPTOLOGIST: “THESE IMAGES GIVE US VALUABLE INFORMATION BY SHOWING US PRECISELY IN WHAT CONDITION THE MONUMENTS OF UPPER AND MIDDLE EGYPT WERE FOUND SOME FIFTY YEARS AGO”**

**161)** This archive consists of thirteen letters written by Gaston Maspero, a famous French Egyptologist, during the first decade of the twentieth century. From 1881-1914, Maspero was the director-general of excavations and of the antiquities of Egypt. He helped pioneer the French Institute for Oriental Archaeology in Cairo, which still exists today as a center for the study of archaeology, history, and languages of ancient Egyptian civilizations. Notable actions during his tenure included the discovery of the eroded Pyramid of Amenemhet I, the clearing of the Luxor Temple, and properly dating the Great Sphinx. Thus, this archive would be significant to any Egyptologist or student of the modern Middle East. Six of the letters are written in French and seven are written in Arabic. Most are hand-written, though a few are typed.

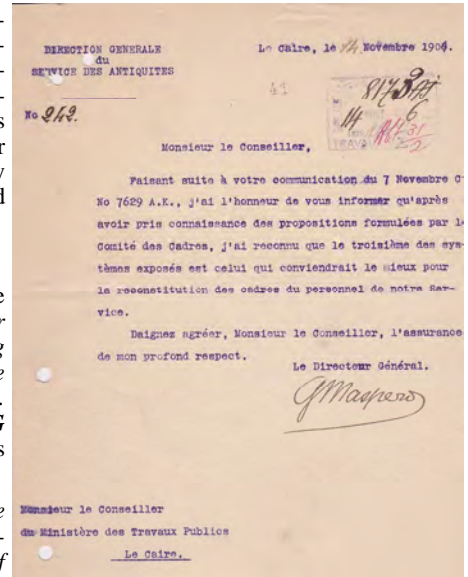
Here is a sampling of the French letters:

**a)** TLS. 1pg. November 14, 1906. Cairo. A typed letter signed “**G Maspero**” addressed to The Counselor of the Ministry of Public Works: “*Mr. Counselor, Following up on your communication of this 7 November No. 7629 A.K., I have the honor to inform you that, having taken note of the proposals formulated by the Executive Committee, I have determined that the third of the proposed schemes would be best suited to rebuilding the staff of our Department. Please accept, Mr. Counselor, the assurance of my profound respect. The Director General. G Maspero The Counselor of the Ministry of Public Works Cairo.*”. The letter has a few file holes on the left side and markings from a rubber stamp.

**b)** TLS. 2pgs. March 19, 1907. Cairo. A typed letter signed “**G Maspero**” written on “*Executive Office Of The Antiquities Department*” stationery. Maspero wrote to the Counselor of the Ministry of Public Works: “*Mr. Counselor, The Committee on Egyptology, at its session of the 13th of this month, authorized me to purchase from the widow Madame Beato a certain number of photographic plates that had been produced by the late Beato, the well-known photographer. These images give us valuable information by showing us precisely in what condition the monuments of Upper and Middle Egypt were found some fifty years ago, and they deserve to be preserved at the Museum where we have already begun an important collection of images of the same type. I therefore write to ask, Mr. Counselor, provided you have no objection to this acquisition, that you kindly direct the Ministry of Finance so that we may settle its price which, on the basis of 158 plates at 60 piastres each, and 150 plates at 40 piastres each, amounts to 154,800 Egyptian Pounds, to be paid from our extrabudgetary account (publications). Please accept, Mr. Counselor, the assurance of my profound respect. The Director General, G Maspero.*”. The letter has punch holes in the left margin and markings from a rubber stamp.

**c)** LS. 1pg. June 5, 1900. Giza. A signature “**G Maspero**” approving a request; he signed as The Director General of the Antiquities Department. The French states: “*Mr. Director General, I request that you kindly grant me three and a half months' leave to go abroad, beginning this 13 July. Please accept, Mr. Director General, the expression of my most faithful regards. G. Daressy.*”. The letter has a vignette of the Egyptian government in the upper left, a few file holes in the left margin and a stain, perhaps from a previous attachment.

All letters are in generally fine condition, with occasional minor folds and stains. **\$2,500 for the archive**



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## **THANK YOU FOR READING THIS CATALOG!**



*Honolulu, Jan 4. 15th / 1852.*  
*To All Whom It May Concern,*  
 This is to Certify, that the bearer John C. B. Winchester, has been regularly ordained an Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day-Saints, and as such we recommend him to the confidence of all saints, and to all men among whom his lot may be cast.  
*Frederic A. Hammond,*  
*Geo Cannon,*

**A VERY EARLY LATTER DAY SAINTS DOCUMENT  
 WRITTEN FROM HAWAII AND SIGNED BY  
 TWO PIONEERING MEMBERS - LOT 100**

*(Navau) Greenville N. S. July 1795.*  
 The Company will pay for the  
 Potawatomi forty five pounds of flour  
 & beef  
*Wm. Harrison*  
*a. d. c.*

**DAYS BEFORE THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF  
 GREENVILLE, FUTURE PRESIDENT WILLIAM  
 HENRY HARRISON AUTHORIZES RATIONS BE  
 SENT TO THE POTAWATOMI NATION - LOT 64**

*For*  
*Am John Addison Porter*  
*With these respects*  
*William McKimley*  
*July 2. 81900,*

**WILLIAM McKINLEY PRESENTS  
 HIS SPEECHES AND  
 ADDRESSES TO HIS  
 PERSONAL SECRETARY - LOT 91**



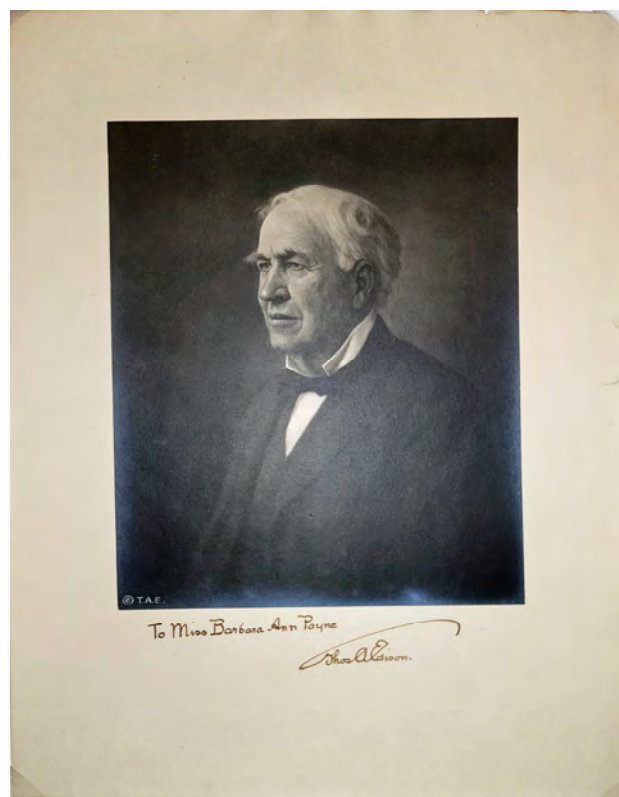
**AN ARCHIVE BY ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN ADVOCATING FOR A CANAL THROUGH  
 NICARAGUA, INCLUDING THIS MAP WITH THE ROUTE HANDDRAWN - LOT 105**

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**BUFFALO BILL CODY**  
**OVERSIZED SIGNED**  
**PHOTOGRAPH – LOT 25**



**THOMAS EDISON**  
**OVERSIZED SIGNED**  
**PHOTOGRAPH - LOT 36**