

## EARLY AMERICAN



### COLONIAL GOVERNOR FRANCIS BERNARD ORDERS A MILITIA REVIEW

**\* 1**  
**FRANCIS BERNARD** (1712-1779). The British colonial governor of Massachusetts, Bernard was personally opposed to the Stamp Act, but his position forced him to carry out this unpopular policy. Document Signed. 1pp. 16" x 13 1/4". Boston. July 1, 1762. A large, partly printed document signed "Fra Bernard" as Massachusetts Governor. He appointed "Aaron Warren... Ensign of a military Company of Foot in ye Town of Upton, whereof Ezra Wood is Captain, and in the Regiment of Militia...". The document has a dark signature and the original wax seal intact, but it has holes and fold separations, which have been repaired with archival tape. There is some text loss, leaving it in fair condition, however overall, still very presentable and quite scarce.

\$600 - up



### FASCINATING EARLY SAW MILL JOURNAL FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE WITH AN INTERESTING GUN POWDER RECIPE

**\* 3**  
 A 26 page hand bound small manuscript journal measuring 6 1/2" x 3 3/4" from North Hampton, New Hampshire. The journal likely belonged to the Hobbs family and contains entries from early 1757 to 1759. The keeper of the journal was most likely Benjamin Hobbs. There are a few entries from the Revolutionary War period but most are from before the war.

North Hampton, NH. Content includes early sawing and sawmill history, genealogy, and the rare recipe for gunpowder. The cover of the book reads, "A Mill Book for the year January '57" - Salt Petre Campaign. Page two reads, "December, 1757. Voted that the Longers [i.e. Loggers - or logs?] shall stand where they are placed and that each man shall keep his Long (LOG?) and that no man shall Hall (haul) or lay a log below or on the mill side of his stationed ... on ... losing said log or logs at the same time. Voted that no man should lay a log

or logs below the mill path on about said penalty exception such logs as shall be." Several of the pages just mention names such as Joseph Brown, John Hobbs, Joseph Page, Elisha Page, Benjamin Lampery, Thomas Hayne, John Shepard, Morris Laprey. Hobbs owned the Upper Sawmill with James Johnson, Josiah Sanborn, John Dearborn, Sen. Samuel Dearbord, Caleb Marston, Thomas Roby and Samuel Roby in 1692 for the purpose of building an operating a saw-mill.

The sawmill content relates to money raised for a new saw, the value of old pieces and various maintenance issues. One Dec. 1757 entry reads, "fastening the crank - 1 pound; for the planks sawing - 3 pounds; this is mill debt to me, Benj. Hobbs... Credit for a log which made two hundred and forty feet of plank and a mill file - or pile . . ." An April 3, 1758 lists Joseph Brown as receiving "five pounds ten shillings upon the account of the sawmill. Credit for a day of work - 10 shillings." A very interesting entry on page 11 dated December 1, 1757 lists the recipe for making gun powder and reads:

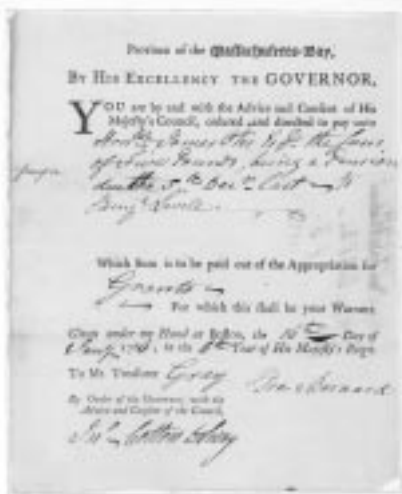
**"A method of making gun powder - take seventy five parts of nitre [nitrate], 16 of Charcoal and ten of Sulphur and mix them together and beat them in a wooden mortar with a wooden pestle ."** Other interesting items in the journal include payment for days hired, a receipt for "100 feet of white pine boards", a provision for "oxen and cart going to wok a day." The book has a watermark of a crown and shows some toning and light soiling. \$900 - up

### PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS PAY WARRANT ISSUED TO PATRIOT JAMES OTIS & SIGNED BY GOV. FRANCIS BERNARD

**\* 2**  
**SIR FRANCIS BERNARD** (1712-1779) Colonial Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts and; **JAMES OTIS** (1725-1783) was one of the earliest American patriots. He blazed onto a scene of injustice in 1761, as the British pressed their Sugar Act against the unreceptive American Colonies. Otis spoke against England in the courtroom and through his writings. He ignited a patriot cause that was to become a revolution and a quest for independence.

Pre-Revolutionary partly-printed document issued to James Otis Signed, "Fra Bernard". January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1766, Boston. "You are by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, ordered and directed to pay unto Honorable James Otis, Esq. the sum of Five Pounds being a pension due the 5<sup>th</sup> Dec last to Benjamin Lovell / Which Sum is to be paid out of the Appropriation for Grants, for which shall be your Warrant." Otis endorsed the document on the verso and Gov. Bernard signs on front. Although opposed to the Stamp Act, as colonial governor, Bernard was forced to carry out this unpopular policy. The Stamp Act was set to go into force late in the year 1765. Otis had delivered one of his greatest speeches regarding the "the most insupportable oppression" of the Act less than one month after this document was signed.

A nice early printed format colonial document from the sixth year of the reign of George III, associating two important political figures of the period and represents a wonderful opportunity to acquire an early financial instrument. 6 1/2" x 8". Partial fold separation o/w in Fine condition. \$600 - up





**NATHANIEL PAINE**

\* 4  
Autograph Document Signed, "Nath. Paine" 1p. 13"x5-1/2", April 6, 1717, Bristol, Massachusetts, appoints an executor for his estate. About VG \$125 - up



**END OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. PRE- REVOLUTIONARY WAR 16PP MERCHANT SHIPS' LOG. A COMPLETE JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE OF THE SLOOP RANGER, JOHN SANDER MASTER FROM SALEM, MASS. TO DOMINICA IN WEST INDIES IN THE YEAR 1763. KEPT BY JOHN SMITH**

\* 6  
[PRIVATEERS] Prior to the development of international law among European nations, there was no legal recourse for minor grievances. Privateering was a form of covert operation used to resolve these matters without open warfare. The government of a country provided a letter of marque and reprisal to a shipowner that allowed him to arm his ship and attack other ships sailing under a particular flag. In return he received a share of the seized cargo, while the rest went to the government as payment for the grievance.

Manuscript Log. 16pp. 11 3/4" x 7". Salem, MA. This journal for the privateer sloop Ranger starts on November 19, 1763 sailing from Salem, Massachusetts to Dominica in the West Indies. The log details the weather and latitudes of the boat during the voyage. "We stoad [sic] away our fore sails & flying Gibb & the Capt. Had his butter pot brok [sic] by a sea all to pieces which stood upon his chest in the caben [sic]." A Nov. 27 entry mentions the Captain catching a dolphin. Landed at Dominica on Dec. 7, 1763 and ends the journal keeping portion of the log. The back of the book has several pages that appear to be legal documents. In part they read, "For the valley received of the subscriber do promise to pay to Mr. John Foster of Chebacco the full and the just sum of nine pounds... J. Daniel Andrews of Chebacco the full and the just sum of and in the county of issue and in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Marrenier am firmly bound unto John Coombs of Georgetown in the full and the just sum of two pound seven shillings and seven pence lawfull [sic] money to be paid to the said John Coombs of Georgetown or

to his executors. . . For the valley received I the subscriber do promise to pay to Mr. John Cavis of Chebacco. . ." The legal documents are dated 1760 to 1764 however later dates 1818 and 1831 do appear in the book. The book may have been continued later by Smith's relative names Joshua Smith of Enfield. Another page lists the amount paid by a boat called "the Trish" headed by a Col. Lee for "5 1/2 Merch fish, 8 Germania Fish, 4 haddock, 8 3/4 & 4tt Jermana fish, 1 1/2 Jamanco fish, 1 1/4 cod & 1/2 of Pollock to be added." Chebacco was later named Essex, Mass. Heavy blue ink staining to first couple pages, toning, foxing, some pages torn out and as small corner ripped to one of the internal pages. G/VG with rarely found content.

\$200 - up



**STATE OF CONNECTICUT TAX BROADSIDE SIGNED BY TREASURER JOHN LAWRENCE**

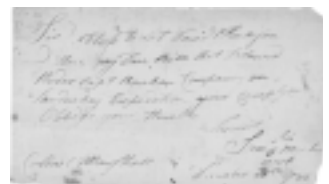
\* 8  
1786, Connecticut. Partly-printed broadside in which Treasurer Lawrence attempts to collect taxes from the Tolland tax collector. "Whereas, Joseph Hatch, who was Constable of the Town of Tolland and collector of the State Taxes for said town...in the year 1786, has neglected to make payment of the... tax...as the law requires...execution remains to be made" Lawrence orders Hatch to be arrested. . Large state seal vignette at top center. An interesting broadside displaying the difficulties the state treasurer was confronted with in collecting taxes from the tax collectors. Fold separations with tiny loss, light archival tape to verso, o/w Very Good. \$125 - up



**LARGE COLLECTION OF 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY TAX AND ABATEMENT DOCUMENTS**

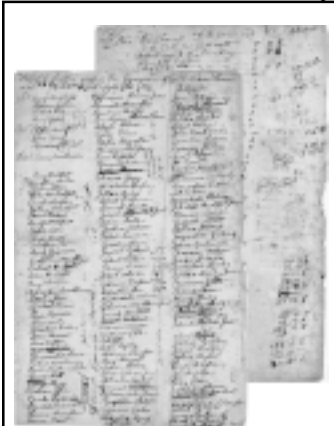
\* 7  
Lot of 16 Connecticut Abatement and Tax Documents. Colonial dates from the 1750's to the early 1780's manuscript documents, includes: 8 pp. folio Manuscript Document Signed, being an Abatement of Persons moved out of Norfolk and State of Connecticut, 1785, listing over twenty people, signed by three Justices of Peace and three selectmen. Many other Connecticut revolutionary names are included on documents that read, for example: "A list of those Person Absconded from the list 1783." Plus several tax documents and other abatement documents, signed by Justices of the Peace and local selectmen. Towns include Fairfield, Salisbury, Colchester, Hebron, Mansfield, Lyme, etc. All VG or better. A nice collection.

\$500 - up



**THE SANDUSKY EXPEDITION**

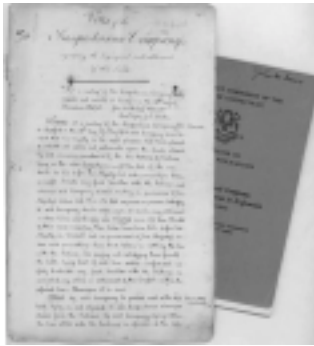
\* 9  
December 30, 1782, 1pp. Manuscript Document regarding an often forgotten, but major event in the nation's birth, the Sandusky Expedition: "Sir, Please to let David Parkison have my Due Bill that I served Under Capt. Bankus Company on Sandusky Expedition / your Compliance (sic) Oblidge your Humble servant, Sam Meek, "his mark X" Addressed to Colonel Marshall. Americans battled the British-backed Indians in this ill-fated expedition, which was routed, and its leader, Col. William Crawford, hideously tortured. 8" x 4 1/2". Light wear, VG. \$250 - up



**FRENCH & INDIAN WAR LIST OF SOLDIERS**

\* 5  
[FRENCH & INDIAN WAR]1762 Manuscript Document. 11 1/2" x 7 1/2". Heavily penned Muster Roll or "List of Soldiers under the Command of Capt. William Seven" containing the names over 100 men during the period of the French & Indian war. It is not specified which regiment these men are from or where. Names include, Peleg Bradford, Cornelius Samson, Nathan Bradford, Josiah Fuller, Charles Cooke, John Bradford, Peter West, John Weston, Simeon Hall, George Ring, Simeon Cooke, Charles Forter, Hopestill Delano, Thomas Brewsten, James Drew, John Gray, Ephraim Homes, Jonathan Holmes Jr., Joseph Holmes, Samuel Gray, Joshua Ripley, Robert Cushman, Samuel Drew, Joseph Bartlett, Jr., Joshua Adams, Joseph Adams, William Cobb, Seth Cobb, Rufus Ripley, William Lawson, Lincoln Holmes, John Adams, Jr., John Stetson, Edward Atwood, Jolm Washburn, Cornelius Drew, Francis Holmes, Job Drew, Malatiah Holmes, Joshua Dilano, Isaac Cushman, Isaac Delano, Thomas Fain, Josiah Holmes, jr., Joshua Ramson, Joseph Bradford, Joshua Bryant, Josiah Cooke, Peleg Cooke, Judah Washburn, and more. On the reverse of the sheet is a list of payments made for "boarding" and "carting wood", etc. Age toning, Very Good. \$1,000 - up





**FANTASTIC 17PP MANUSCRIPT REGULATING THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY IN 1773**

\* 10

Susquehanna Company was a land company founded in 1753 in Connecticut for the purpose of developing the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. A tract of land was purchased from the Native Americans in 1754, and preparations were made for development. Aid was sought in England and Eliphalet Dyer was sent in an unsuccessful attempt to secure confirmation of the land grant. Colonization from Connecticut was first attempted in 1762-63, but it was 1769 before any definite settlement was made. Soon the settlers were embroiled in troubles with the rival settlers from Pennsylvania. Leading to the Pannamite Wars, in which Zebulon Butler led the Connecticut forces.

Manuscript Book. 17pp. 12 x 7½". Connecticut (1768-1780): "the Votes of the Susquehanna Company regulating the laying out and settlement of their land." The first page of the MS document/book is from a meeting of the Susquehanna Company duly warned and convened at Hartford on December 28, 1768 by John Smith, Moderator and Ebenezer Gray, Judicial Clerk. In part, the document reads:

"Whereas at a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Hartford on the 18th day of May 1763 said Company were advised that his majesty in his royal pleasure had been pleased to inhibit all entries and settlements upon the lands claimed by said company, purchased of the Six Nations of Indians laying on the river Susquehanna, until the state of the case should be laid before his Majesty, and such precautions taken as might obviate any fresh troubles with the Indians and whereas said Company at said meeting in pursuance of his Majesty's orders did then vote that no person or persons belonging to said Company should enter upon or many any settlement on those lands accordingly; and whereas since that time the

state of their cause respecting those lands, have been laid before his Majesty in Council and in pursuance of his Majesty's orders such precautions have been taken in settling the line with the Indians and paying and satisfying them for all the lands lying East of said line settled as aforesaid as fully to obviate any fresh troubles with the Indians ... to admit and approve such persons who may offer themselves for the first settlers according to the foregoing votes and that Col. Samuel Talcot, Mayor Elizer Talcott, Jonathan Pettibone, Jonathan Root, Esq. For the county of Hartford. Daniel Lyman, Esq. Mr. Michael Baldwin & Capt. Macock Ward for the county of New Haven - Samuel Cly Esq., Mr. Geram Breed & Capt. Obadiah Gore for the county of New London - Mr. Cornelius Hull, Mr. Nathan Birdsey, and Mr. Benjamin Scally for the County of Fairfield, John Smith, Samuel Gray Esq. & Mr. John Jenkins for the county of Windham, Increase Moseley, Samuel Canfield Esq. & Mr. Benjamin Stevens for the county of Litchfield - Mr. William Buck & John Wadsworth for the Province of New York - Timothy Woodbridge Esq. For the province of Massachusetts Bay - Isaac Tripp, Job Randal Esq. And Mr. Ezra Dean for the Colony of Rhode Island, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee jointly on severally to approve of and admit the aforesaid 200 persons proposed as first settlers on said lands in such manner and proportion as they shall agree so as not to exceed the number proposed. . . . At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company legally warned and held at Hartford June 6, 1770. Major Elizer Talcot Moderator and Samuel Gray Clerk voted that the five townships of land grants by the Company for the encouragement of the first two hundred & forty settlers shall be laid out according to Mr. David Meads survey last fall. And as our Paxton friends, that have come to settle with us have agreed to take the township called Naticook township we now grant the same to them . . . that a township of six miles square be laid out as a place called Lakawanna or South of said Naticook township, adjoining thereto in lieu of said Naticook township for the fifty settlers which the said Naticook township would have belonged . . . **Voted that there be at present but one trading house set up in our purchase on Susquehanna river for trading with and accommodating the Indians with such necessities as they from time to time shall want and that those persons that shall trade and deal with the Indians** shall be under the direction and control of Maj. Durkee, Capt. Butler and Doct. Tim Hopkins who are hereby authorized to take care of and oversee the trade & deal with the said Indians &

see that Justice is at all times done to them . . . Voted that Capt. Zebulon Butler, Isaac Tripp, Benjamin Follet, John Jenkins, William Buck, Benjamin Shoemaker, John Simon, Timothy Hopkins, David Marion, Thomas Dyer, Ebenezer Gray Jun. Obediah Gore, Robert Young and Nathaniel Wales third be & they are hereby appointed a committee to assist Maj. Durkee in ordering and directing in all affairs relating to the well governing the said settlers . . . At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held by adjournment at Windham Jan. 9th 1775 . . . Whereas at the time of the Susquehanna meeting held at Hartford in November last our settlers at Wyoming were drove out of their possessions there by the Pennsylvanians and for the encouragement of those settlers to regain their possessions, it was then voted, that if said settlers should regain their possessions again by the 15th day of May next, such settlers should be entitled to all those rights and privileges in the same manner as by the former votes...Voted that some proper person or persons be appointed to proceed to Philadelphia as soon as may be and address his honor Governour Penn, & with him confer upon what methods may be taken to bring the contending claims of the proprietors of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna Company to a legal & equitable decision, that all tumults and violences for the future may be prevented. Voted that Capt. Joseph Trumbull be & he is hereby appointed agent for this company as soon as may be to repair to Philadelphia and wait on his honor Governor Penn agreeable to the above vote . . . At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Hartford by adjournment on the 2nd day of June 1773. Voted that Maj. John Durkee Capt. Zebulon Butler, Obediah Gore Junr. And Nathan Dennison or the major part of them shall be present at Susquehanna, shall be a praetors as shall apply for the same according to the votes of this company shall satisfy the Committee now appointed that they are proprietors and shall pay all taxes due on said rights." An unattached page on the back of the book keeps records to 1780 and reads in part, "this may certify that Sgt. John Byron of the 5th Connecticut Reg't Land John Oakley, John Halerand, Benj. Both of the 3rd Connecticut Reg't and now of the detachment under my command at this past were of the Connecticut line of Continental troops before the first day of January last. Certify to me Zeb'n Butler, Col." Also included is a 48pp. booklet titled "Tercentenary Commission of the State of Conn Committee on Historical Publications of the

Susquehanna Co., Connecticut's Experiment in Expansion." Published by Yale University Press in 1935. An extraordinary and rare offering. \$5,000 - up



**THE HOPES OF RICHES. A MAN WRITES ASKING FOR MONEY HE INVESTED IN THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY, "... FOR I AM FULLY OF THE MIND IT WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE IF IT SHOULD PLEASE GOD TO SUBDUDE OUR ENEMYS WHICH I MAKE NO DOUBT AS WE DO OUR PART AND TRUST HIM THAT HE WILL DO IT FOR US . . ."**

\* 11

**THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY:** Formed (1753) in Connecticut for the purpose of developing the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. A tract of land was purchased from the Native Americans in 1754, and preparations were made for development. Aid was sought in England and Eliphalet Dyer was sent in an unsuccessful attempt to secure confirmation of the land grant. Colonization from Connecticut was first attempted in 1762-63, but it was 1769 before any definite settlement was made. Soon the settlers were embroiled in troubles with the rival settlers from Pennsylvania, leading to the Pennamite Wars, in which Zebulon Butler led the Connecticut forces.

Autograph Letter Signed. 1p. 8" x 7½". Windham, CT. To Capt. Hitch at Wendon per. Favour fiend Barrow John Wing writes to Capt. Hitch from Newport dared "Desember 1, 1755" and reads in full, "Honored friend these lines with respects and to let thee know that I have not heard from thee since we left the Gold with thee for admittans into the Susquahanan . . . and as we left the value of such few Dolers over if those do not defray our part of the charge pray don't let any part of the land be sold for charges for I am fully of the mind it will be of great value if it should

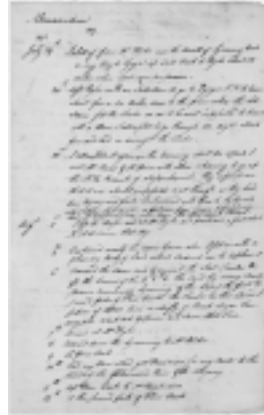
please God to subdue our enemies which I make no doubt as we do our part and trust him that he will do it for us. Pray that thou would send me a few lines of the whole affair as soon as may be and thou will much oblige thy very senseful friend to command. John Wing" The Susquehanna Company was a controversial land scheme hatched in the then-British-American colony of Connecticut in the mid-18th century. The Susquehanna Company papers published during the 1930s, show that most of Windham investors were prominent men from Connecticut and New York, but there were also a few present from Rhode Island, one of these men being John Wing, who was undoubtedly related to a prominent Massachusetts family of Quakers. \$750 - up



**PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS COLONIAL QUITCLAIM FOR LAND NEAR THE SCREW HOUSE AND RHODE ISLAND FERRY BOAT**

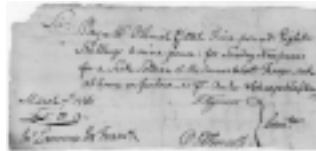
\* 12  
Manuscript Document Signed. 1½ pp. 1751, Elegantly penned Quitclaim deed regarding Samuel Clarke of Jamestown, Newport, Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. "...For Five hundred Pounds current Money...in consideration of the Natural Love & Affection which we have & do lean to our Son Joseph Clarke..Land in Jamestown...eastward of the building called **Clarke's Screw House...as also the Wharfe & Pier...the Ferry Boat called the "Wall Boat" with her Mast, Bowsprit, Boom, Sails, Rigging & all other appertaining...**" Signed by Samuel Clarke and his Wife Mary Clarke. Also signed by witnesses Josiah Arnold, who, though not confirmed, is likely the son of RI Colonial Governor Benedict Arnold. Also signed by Thomas Bently and Daniel Weidenmand. Light toning, a few fox marks. 7½" x 12¾"; Docketed on verso. VG. \$300 - up

**A 3 PAGE JOURNAL OF A JOURNEY THROUGH THE LUMBER HERITAGE REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA ON HORSE FROM LYCOMING CREEK IN WILLIAMSPORT, PA TO THE BORDER OF THE NEW YORK STATE LINE AND BACK TO LYCOMING CREEK FOR 44 DAYS FROM JULY 29, 1792 TO SEPT. 14, 1792**



\* 13  
**[PENNSYLVANIA FRONTIER]** Manuscript journal. 3pp. 1792 Pennsylvania. 13" x 8". In part the journal entry reads, "July 29, I set from Mr. Winters near the mouth of Lycoming Creek [near Williamsport, PA] on my way to Tyoga [near Trout Run PA]. Up said creek to Kyles about 15 miles where I got some necessaries. 30th - Left Kyles with an intention to go to Tyoga N.N.E. Course about five or six miles came to the place where the late storm fell the timber so as to be most impossible to travel with a horse. I attempted to go through till night. Struck fire and lain in amongst the timber . . . August 3 - Travers'd the same and examined the Soil Timber, Etc for the Course of the 4th 5th 6. the land has many small streams running into Lycoming & the head of the first & second forks of Pine Creek. The timber in this land I suppose of 15,000 acres chiefly of Beech, Sugar, Trees, Maypole, Black Oak, Spruce and some White Pine." It is believe this area is Buttonwood, Liberty, English Center, PA. "14th . . . I fell in with about 9,000 or 10,000 acres of excellent land . . . 20 - Rain'd built a hut and kept close all day. 21st - Examined the said land and suppose there to be about 12,000 acres. The land is superior to the rest that I have seen. The timber chiefly is of black and white walnut , white and black ash and black and white oak . . . 28th - I took the Course from Cononsaw Creek nearly N.E. Course to the York Line . . . September 1st - took a N.E. Course till I came near the York (New York) line to Mr. Strawbridges, where seed Mr. Adlum's party . . . 7th Went out to where Mr. Chapman was. Delivered him the warrants & 175 and returned Tyoga Point . . ." The journal makes mention of various parts of PA including Cedar Run, Harrison St. Park, Ansonia, Watrous, the Allegheny River, Ellisburg, Genesee, Ramsey, Raymond, Tunkhannock, Rome, Athens, Camptown and more. Moravian missionaries began trickling into the Lumber Heritage Region as early as the 1740s setting up missions along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and subsequently following the upper Allegheny River. The arrival of the Europeans immediately changed the landscape and fostered conflicts with Native Americans. \$750 - up

**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**



**REVOLUTIONARY WAR DOCUMENT SIGNED BY OLIVER ELLSWORTH**

\* 14  
**OLIVER ELLSWORTH** (1745-1807). A Revolutionary War figure from Connecticut, Ellsworth served as the Supreme Court's second Chief Justice. An autograph document dated March 1776 signed by Oliver Ellsworth and Thomas Seymour. It states: "Pay W. Othniel Gillet Five pounds Eight Shillings & Nine pence for Sundry Necessaries for a Sick Soldier of the Connecticut Troops - sick at home on furlow (sic) as of Aug & charge the Colony." 8x4". Colonel THOMAS SEYMOUR 1735-1829) was the first Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut. Horizontal fold split, repaired on verso with archival tape, mostly Fine \$275 - up



**REVOLUTIONARY WAR GENERAL JOSEPH SPENCER RECEIVES HIS PAY**

\* 15  
**JOSEPH SPENCER** (1714-1789). Spencer was an American Major General in the Revolutionary War. He commanded a division during the defense of New York but was defeated while trying to take command of Rhode Island. Document Signed. Connecticut. February 8th 1784. A pay order signed "Sir, Pay to General Joseph Spencer Seventeen pounds Six shillings in bills of this State and Charge the State." Signed on the verso "Joseph Spencer." 7½ x 6", in Mint condition. \$600 - up





**A RARE CONTINENTAL OFFICE BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT MADRID SIGNED BY FRANCIS HOPKINSON**

\* 16

**FRANCIS HOPKINSON** (1737-1791). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Hopkinson represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress thereby signing the Declaration. He served in his capacity as treasurer of loans from July 1778 to July 1781, a particularly difficult period of financing for the newly formed nation. DS. 1 page. 7 3/4" x 3 3/4". June 30, 1786. Anderson US-106. Partly-printed Continental Loan Office Bill of Exchange. "At Six Months Sight of this Fourth of Exchange, First, Second and Third of the same Tenor and date unpaid, pay to the Order of Joseph Barrell Three Hundred and Thirty-Three Mexican Dollars, Value Received by the United States." The not was payable at Madrid. Boldly signed by Hopkinson while serving as Treasurer of Loans. A fine opportunity for the fiscal collector to acquire this rare variety of a Hopkinson bill not to be confused with the often encountered varieties often seen in the marketplace. Extremely Fine.

\$2,000 - up



**STOUGHTON MINUTE MAN PENS A PATRIOTIC VERSE**

\* 19

*"With struggles, pangs and pains  
Disdaining foreign chains  
Renouncing British claims*

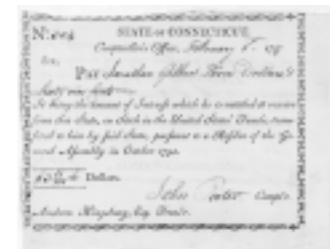
*Our infant nation ushered in her birth..."*

**[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. CAPTAIN JEDEDIAH SOUTHWORTH** (1745-1809) of Stoughton marched on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, of the 9th company that was raised by Capt. William BRIGGS and served a total of about 4 months in the first year of the war. (Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution) 18th Century manuscript page unsigned. 4pp. postscripted: "in the handwriting of Capt. Jedediah Southworth of Stoughton and on both sides of His paper." Appears to have been two free endpapers from a book and with a strong ink gall the Revolutionary Patriot lyrically brings to life his fervid defense of liberty on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day:

*"See Congress on this Day / In seventy-six display / Leagued America / Freed from all British sway / Declared exciting Independent States / The causes which did lead / To separate and bleed / By which Columbias freed / From Britains orange breed / Were royal crimes permitted by the State. / Congress these crimes detailed / The British power assailed / The cause of truth prevailed / America revealed / Triumphant with her stars and strips are posted. / The vices of a king / Did introduce this thing / And other blessings bring / To make us glad and sing / Of Independence pub-*

*lished to the world.  
To George our prayers were post / That he might grant content / He never would relent / Nor of his sins repent / But preferred in tyranny of War. / We celebrate the day With festive mirth display / Our banners in array / Our cannons roar away / To tell the world and nations of the Earth / Upon Columbus plains / With struggles, pangs and pains Disdaining foreign chains Renouncing British claims Our infant nation ushered in her birth....(continues)"*

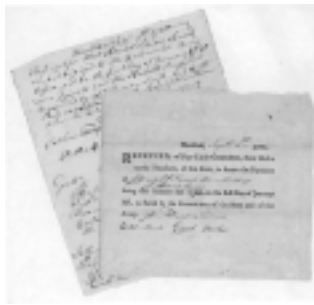
Following his Minute Man battle, Jedediah had been asked by Colonel Thomas Marshall to try to raise a company of local men for Continental service under Marshall's command. Southworth's reply, delivered in June 1776, was not encouraging. "I find plenty of men to engage with a good Bounty," he wrote, "but not otherwise, for the Farmers give higher wage than a Soldiers pay is." 4 1/2" x 7"; age wear, edges chipped lightly, small clean tear which does not affect. Very Good. \$750 - up



**INTEREST ON STOCK IN UNITED STATES FUNDS**

\* 20

1798, Connecticut. Interest certificate ordering Andrew Kingsbury, Treasurer to "Pay to Jonathan Gilbert, Three Dollars & Sixty-six Cents, It being the amount of Interest which he is entitled to receive from this state, on stock in the United States Funds transferred to him by said state, pursuant to a resolve of the General Assembly in October 1794." Upon federal settlement of state accounts, Connecticut received enough federal stock to pay its remaining debts, (i.e. to redeem the Imlay certificates). The United States stock issued to the state was not initially transferable on the books of the Treasury, and until this was changed, the state held the stock in Trust for its creditors and issued them state warrants, of which this is one, transferring the interest that the stock received. (Anderson pg. 121) An interesting example of the financial machinations occurring at this time. Uncancelled and excellent condition. \$175 - up



**JABEZ HUNTINGTON**

\* 17

**JABEZ HUNTINGTON** (1719 - 1786). Major General of the Connecticut Militia from 1776 - 1779. September 11, 1780. Pair of documents being a partly-printed pay order for a soldier serving in the Continental Army and his certification of service signed by Jabez Huntington. Huntington certifies "that Andriel Simons served in, and belonged to the Continental Army (as a private) in the Eleventh Regiment Commanded by Col. Herman Swift, and hath received no support from the town of Windham when he belongs..." Signed also by Adriel Simons and William Warner. A fine pair. In excellent condition \$150 - up



**HE SERVED AT THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON**

\* 18

**CHARLES JOHNSTON** (1737-1813) Revolutionary War Officer at the Battle of Bennington. Johnston served with distinction as lieutenant-colonel of the twelfth regiment of the NH militia under the command of the rustic hero General John Stark; helped established Haverhill, NH. Autograph Legal Document, signed as Justice of the Peace regarding a court case involving Josiah Burnham of Coventry and Jonathon Blake, late of Atkinson, Physician. 7 3/4" x 8 1/2". Mounted at edge, light age wear, Fine. \$150 - up

**FASCINATING REVOLUTIONARY WAR SCHENECTADY 28TH AUGUST 1780 MINUTES OF TREATY KEPT BY GENERAL ROBERT VAN RENSSELAER WITH THE INDIANS IN 1780. THE TREATY CONTAINS THE PLEA OF A PRISONER ACCUSED OF TAKING A WAMPUM BELT REPRESENTING A TREATY BETWEEN THE INDIAN NATIONS OR A MESSAGE TO BE CARRIED FROM COMMUNITY TO COMMUNITY**

\* 21

Manuscript Document. 5pp. 13" x 18 1/4". 1780, Schenectady, NY. During the spring of 1780, Indian war parties were constantly leaving Fort Niagara for the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, and as far south as Virginia. The raiding parties ranged in size from six to seventy-five men. Returning to Fort Niagara, the parties brought in prisoners, livestock, and reports of settlers killed and barns burned. In August, British General Cornwallis took the offensive in the South marches. The armies engaged in Camden, SC. Cornwallis commanded somewhat over 2,000 veteran troops while Gates' force numbered about 4,000 Continentals and militia. The British defeated the Rebels.

The document reads in part, "the following are questions asked by General Robt Van Rensselaer at a Council held with the Sachems of the Oneida Nation this day at which was present General Van Rensselaer and some gentlemen of this city. When the General of the Oneida nation to them as follows - here comes in the Genl speech 1st Brothers, does any of you know this Belt? 2ndly What is the intention or meaning of the said Belt?. 3dly Whether it is customary for a Warrior to carry said Belt, unless sent on some extraordinary occasion? 4thly do you know how the prisoners came by this belt or can imagine what was his inducement for going off with it. The answer made by the Sachems to the General's questions. Brothers who are now in this room and have called us by that name attend to our answer concerning a Belt taken yesterday on suspicions, now before us and questions asked thereon, we are all strangers to the belt and know not from where it came. We will call a council of all the Warriors, and endeavor now to find out from whence it came and the intention of it, as it may be of bad consequence both to you and us. Our head man - the Grasshopper is gone to Albany, we sit for his return which will be between this and evening an evil spirit is now working in the Heart of some of your brothers to do mischief, we will examine the prisoners who had the Belt, and endeavor to find out from him, where he got the Belt. Oneida Hanyery was the Grasshopper, a name he bore in his role as counselor to a young Sachem of the Wolf dan. The document continues to read: "Brothers let the prisoner be brought before us. **The Prisoner confesses that Sehonundo gave him that Belt as a pass in a case anything - should happen him, and that when he came to this place, he did not find things as he expected and an evil spirit possessing him, he went off but has now changed his mind and means to remain. Speech of the Prisoners.** Brothers, will you now hear what I have to say - I am sorry for my past conduct and hope you will now forgive me as I never will be guilty of the like again. People have accused me of being an Enemy, which made me angry and induced me to go off. The Sachems then desires to meet at four O'clock to conclude the business 4 o'clock p.m. Speech of the Sachems. Brothers, hear what we are going to say of the affairs that have happened unfortunate to us to this day. We had a Counsel in the morning and we are now going to conclude- That Belt which was taken yesterday; we have some light of the speech intended to carry with it. The prisoners when he came to Fort Schuyler had that Belt. Sehonundo made a speech on it at Oneida, and then gave it to him the purpose of which was, to deliver that silently to Sehonundo's son and the meaning of the Belt was, Son draw off the son would not pay any attention to the belt sent by his father, and it was his Sons answer going by this Belt which was that he would have nothing to say to his Father but remain steady to the American cause, that when they came to Fort Herkimer, Sehonundo's son gave the Belt to the prisoner and would not carry it farther. This is the meaning of the Belt now see and this intention of this Belts returning is to seduce our Warriors that is now no intention of any returning but will remain true to the thirteen states this is all the Belt belongs to the King let it go where you please you no understand all we know, and when we are . . . you may have more Alarm, you know all, and will tell us what you mean to do with him. The General answered - that he imagines him a very bad fellow and has endeavored not only to carry off Sehonundo's son, but many more of our Brothers, and means to send him to Mr. Sow at Albany, to be there death with as he may think proper, that if he was one of our men, he would be immediately tried and if guilt suffer death." Important and in Very Good condition. \$1,750 - up



\* 22

[YALE COLLEGE]. 1794, Connecticut. Commissioner's Office certificate of transfer of old notes "being in part of a Balance due on Taxes amounting to seventy-four pounds 1/8 Lawful Money, for which Sum the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in May 1793, are accountable agreeable to the Directions contained in an Act entitled an Act for enlarging the Powers and increasing the Funds of Yale-College."

The amounts of the various notes issued by previous treasurers are listed. Excellent. \$95 - up

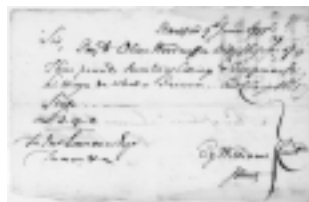
**OLIVER WOLCOTT JR. SIGNED TREASURY CIRCULAR CONCERNING ALLOWANCES TO FISHING VESSELS**

\* 23

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jr. (1760-1833). Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and Adams; Governor of Connecticut. Son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Oliver Jr. served the treasury Department faithfully and superbly under Alexander Hamilton, and was instrumental in developing a plan for the establishment of branches of the Bank of the United States (founded 1791).

Autograph Letter Signed. November 7th 1799, Treasury Department. 1 1/2 page. To William Webb, Collector of Bath. A Treasury circular setting up payment for imports; "I have to request

that you will retain in your hands a sufficient sum of the monies arising from the duties of Imports and Tonnage for the purpose of discharging the allowances to Fishing Vessels which will become due in your District on the 31st of the ensuing Month..." Inside it reads further in "The Form of the Draft" for the District of Collectors Office allowances for those "employed during the last season in the Bank, and other Cod fisheries with, or without further advice." 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". A few small mounting traces to edge, mostly Fine. \$200 - up



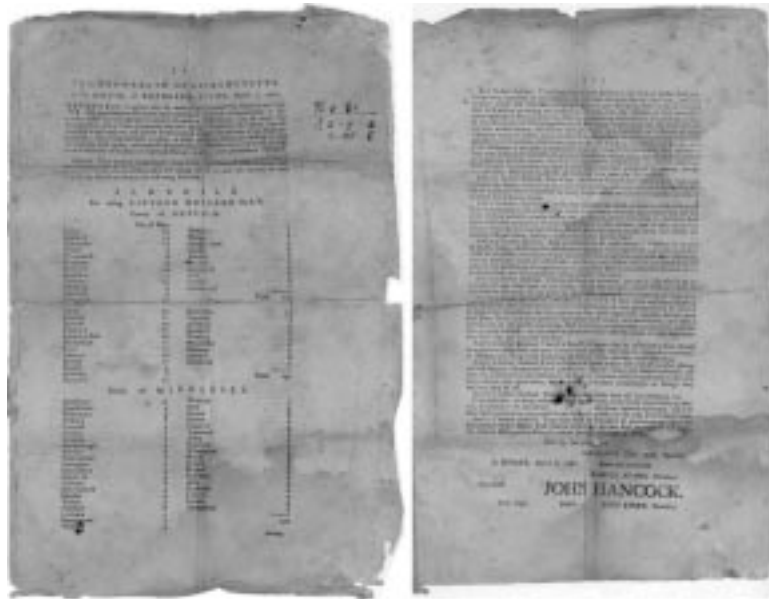
Lot # 24

**AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WAS A POW IS PAID FOR TIME SERVED AS A PRISONER**

\* 24

[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. DS. 1 page. Hartford, June 9, 1777. 8 1/2" x 5 1/2". Pay to Oliver Woodruff or order the sum of three pounds seventeen shillings & two pence for his wages & while a Prisoner and charge the state. Endorsed on the back by Woodruff. Signed as a committee member by JESSE ROOT 1737-1822). U.S. Congressman; Jurist. Appointed to the Connecticut militia in December 1776, he rose to become adjutant-general within a year. He went on to serve in the Continental Congress (1778-83), and as a member of the Connecticut Council (1780-89). After the war, he served in numerous positions, among them, as Connecticut's State Attorney (1785-89) and as the State's Chief Justice (1796-1807). A nice reference to and document signed by an American POW during the revolution. Fine. \$200 - up

## EXCEPTIONALLY RARE PRINTED ACT RAISING TROOPS FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

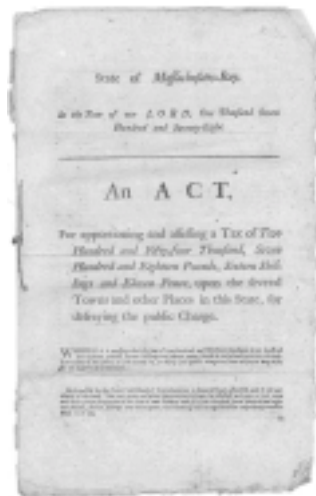


\* 25

[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. Five page large octavo Revolutionary War Massachusetts Congressional Act Signed in print by John Hancock & Samuel Adams. **Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, March 1, 1782.** List of the "Schedule for Raising Fifteen Hundred Men in the War."

"Whereas it appears the number of Four Thousand Two Hundred and Forty men apportioned on the several towns and plantations within this Commonwealth in December, 1780, was not sufficient to complete the quota of the Massachusetts line, by nearly One thousand men, and by reason of mortality and other casualties, it is found by the returns of the army that it will require at least Fifteen hundred men to supply the deficiency..."

What follows is a listing of the counties and the number of men needed from each town within to fight the war. Last two pages includes the Resolves regarding the cost of hiring soldiers, and further Resolves including: "That no prisoners or deserters, nor any person who is an inhabitant of any other State in the Union, or of the territory called Vermont, shall be reckoned to the credit of any town or plantation, whatever... And it is further Resolved, that there shall be for places of Rendezvous at which the Continental Muster-Master shall reside to receive the men that shall be raised for the army, viz. One at Boston, one at Worcester, one at Springfield, and one at Wells... Set up for Concurrence. Nathaniel Gorham, Speaker. In Senate, March 8, 1782. Approved." In large print at bottom: "JOHN HANCOCK." 15 1/2" x 10". Light Dampstaining, heavy creases at folds. An exceptionally rare War date printed Act. Not in Evens. \$3,000 - up



**STATE OF MASS-BAY TAX ACT**

\* 26

[AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. 1778, Massachusetts. Act. 9 pp. 8 3/4" x 14 1/4". 10 pages. "An ACT for apportioning and assessing a Tax of Two Hundred and Fifty-four Thousand, Seven Hun-

dred and Eighteen Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and Eleven pence, upon the several Towns and other Places in this State, for defraying the public Charge....." Several folds, with one separation at the last page. A nice act listing the tax burden of each town in the state during the Revolution. \$275 - up



**ARMING TO GARRISON TICONDEROGA**

\* 27

THADDEUS LACY. Connecticut officer in the American Revolution, Captain in Swift's Connecticut State Regiment stationed at Ticonderoga,

1776. Autograph Document Signed, "Thaddeus Lacy Capt." 1 pp. 8 1/2" x 6 1/2". Norfolk, [Conn.], July 19, 1776. A receipt from "the Select Men of Norfolk of our firelock Guns which they have purchased for the Governments use for the Levys [?] fixing out Leut. James Watson[']s men in Norfolk in Capt. Lacy's Company..." Lacy notes the receipt of five guns together with "one Belt for Bay[on]net... and one old Government gun New Stocked... and three Bay[on]nets the stocking the affore sd. [sic] Guns some rigging also for the Repairs of Said Guns..."

Accomplished just as Connecticut was raising troops to reinforce New York and the entire Hudson Valley. While Lacy's company marched north to Ticonderoga, James Watson led a detachment to Paulus Hook where they were stationed for much of the summer and fall of 1776. Much of the detachment would be captured (save for Watson) when they attempted to defend Fort Washington. James Watson. 2nd Lieutenant of Bradley's Connecticut State Regi-

ment, May, 1776; Captain of Webb's Continental Regiment, 1st January, 1777; resigned 1st May 1778. Bradley's Battalion. Stationed for much of summer and early 1776 at Bergen Heights and Paulus Hook. October moved to vicinity of Ft. Lee under Gen. Greene. Most of regiment went to assist in defending Ft. Washington and was captured there on Nov. 16. According to the rolls, it appears that Bradley escaped capture. A few light contemporary ink smudges, usual folds with very light toning, else in fine condition. Paper overall quite bright with rich, dark ink.. \$600 - up



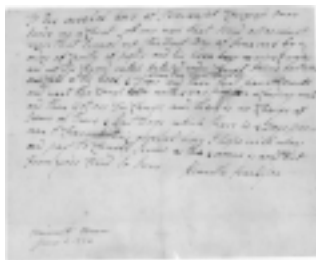
**IN THE FRESH HEAT OF LEXINGTON & CONCORD AND ONE DAY AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA PAYING FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE COLONY TO PATRIOT & INDIAN FIGHTER MAJOR RETURN JONATHON MEIGS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**



**OLIVER ELLSWORTH** (1745-1807). A Revolutionary War figure from Connecticut, Ellsworth served as the Supreme Court's second Chief Justice. Manuscript Document Signed, as a member of the Connecticut Pay Table. One page. 7½"x 6". May 11, 1775. To John Lawrence, State Treasurer, asking that he "Pay to **MAJOR RETURN JONATHON MEIGS** (1734-1823 - Soldier, Indian Agent, American Revolutionary Officer), the sum of three hundred pounds money in Bills...paymaster of the fourth Company in the Second Regiment now raised for the Defense of this Colony and charge the same to act. Of Colony..." Meigs marched with a company of light infantry to the vicinity of Boston immediately after the battle of Lexington, just weeks before this document was signed and was assigned to duty under Col Benedict Arnold just after with the rank of major. He accompanied the expedition through Maine to Canada, and was captured in the assault on Quebec, but was exchanged during the following year. He then devoted his energies toward raising a regiment, and in 1777 was promoted to colonel. In May, 1777, at the head of 170 men, he attacked the British troops at Sag Harbor, L. I., making ninety prisoners, and destroying twelve vessels and much forage without the loss of a man. For this brilliant exploit, congress voted him thanks and a sword. Colonel Meigs commanded a regiment under Gem Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, and was honorably mentioned by Washington.

An extraordinary document signed by exceptional men at an extremely important moment in our history. In choice condition. \$1,000 - up

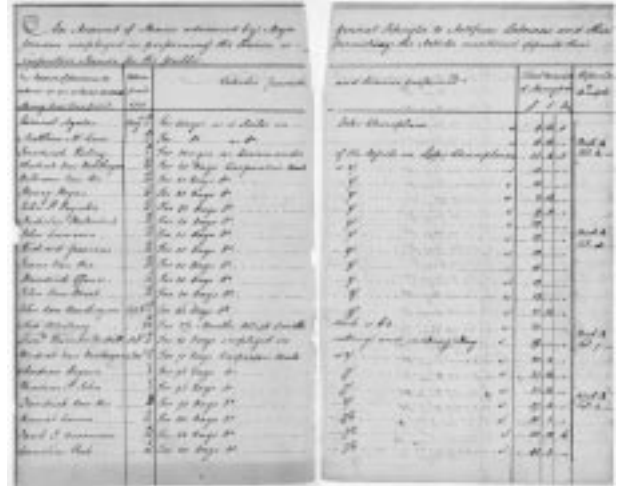
An extraordinary document signed by exceptional men at an extremely important moment in our history. In choice condition. \$1,000 - up



**RARE JUNE 1, 1776 MINUTE MEN DOCUMENT**

\* 29  
[ **REVOLUTIONARY WAR**] Minutemen, in the American Revolution, colonial militiamen or armed citizens who agreed to turn out for service at a minute's notice. Autograph Letter Signed. 1pp. 7¾" x

6¼". June 1, 1776. Fantastic Minute Men document reads, "To the onrebel hous of Provensel Congress . . . Sende me a count of my men that turnd out as minet [sic] men that turned out the first day of June 1776 by a order of Comity [sic] of Safty [sic] and his been keep as minet [sic] men and not dis charged unless inlisted [sic] under . . . one call at the hook 2 days when the fleet came in and then sent home to recruite [sic] and meet the Cornel . . . with 2 day priveliges according met and then got our dic charge and there is no charge it seems on these 2 last days whilc there is 4 days per man. I charge this ourebel hous I hope will allow [sic] and pay to Cornell SENDER as the 2 monce [sic] is now near out. From your frind [sic] to serve, Kenneth Hankison." Two tiny pieces of archival tape at fold for reinforcement. Fine. \$2,000 - up



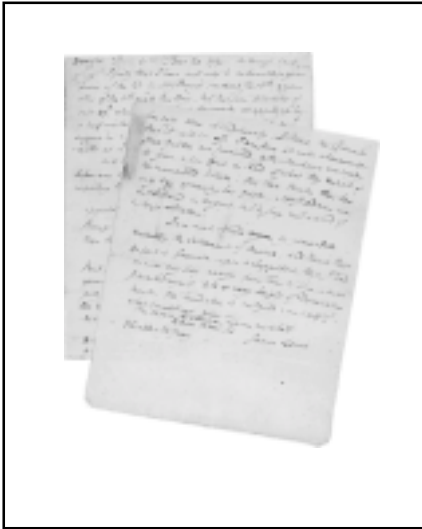
**AN HISTORIC ACCOUNT LOG DETAILING GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER'S PAYMENTS WHILE PREPARING TO INVADE CANADA AND SECURING FORT TICONDEROGA AFTER HER CAPTURE IN 1775**

\* 30  
Attractive 4 pp. document entitled "An Account of Monies advances by Major General Schuyler to Artificers Labourers and other persons employed in performing the Services or furnishing the Articles mentioned opposite their respective names for the public." What follows is a list of nearly 50 men who were paid for their work from August to November 1775 and amounts they were paid. Jeremiah Halsey is listed for the wages paid him as "Commander of the Vessels on Lake Champlain." Halsey had just prior to this been in command of the now American Sloop *Enterprise*, the British ship Benedict Arnold captured a few days after his momentous victory at Fort Ticonderoga with Ethan Allen. Of course that Ticondergo seizure was the first important offensive action by the colonists and the cannons captured there were invaluable in winning our War for Independence.

General Arnold, the infamous patriot turned traitor, was in charge of the Continental Navy's Lake Champlain squadron at this time along with **GENERAL JOHN PHILIP SCHUYLER** (1733-1804) who was assigned by General Washington to command the northern department of New York. Both were busily engaged in the difficult task of organizing an army for the invasion of Canada. Troops were collected, but lack of arms, ammunition, and pay delayed any movement. In August of 1775, Schulyer went to Ticonderoga with the object of placing that fort in a state of defense. He would later go down to tragic defeat there in the pivotal 1777 Battle of Ticonderoga. This list of people working in tasks such as Blacksmith and carpenter work were no doubt engaged in the defense of the Fort and/or preparing to invade Canada. A truly historic moment in our history documenting the hard labor involved behind the scenes, and the many names attached - in the thunderous revolution that would change the world forever. 13" x 7¾"; carefully mounted at spine edge to backing paper, not affecting document. A few chinks to edges, mostly Fine and delivered in a dark, rich, flourishing pen. \$2,000 - up



### ELBRIDGE GERRY TRANSCRIBES JAMES LOVELL'S LETTER



\* 31

**ELBRIDGE GERRY** (1744-1814). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts; Vice-President of the United States under Madison; Member of U.S. House of Representatives (1st and 2nd Congress).

Autograph Manuscript Signed. 5 pp. Nov. 1780. Entirely in his hand, Gerry has transcribed a "Copy of Mr. Lovell's of the 20<sup>th</sup> of Nov 1780 Letter taken from A New York Paper." In 1780, both Gerry and Lovell were members of the ContiGood Revolutionary War content

*"Nov. 20, 1780...I find that I have not only to acknowledge your favour of the 2<sup>nd</sup> by my Commy, received the 19<sup>th</sup> of your other of the 15<sup>th</sup> rec'd this Day, but that from Worcester of Oct 27<sup>th</sup>, which I have just discovered wrapped up in a half written very confidential Sheet, thrown by a I suppose in a Gloom of Timidity, lest it ...be intercepted at or near Stratford.*

*As to Vermont they may now sow anew & reap too, before any definitive Judgement will be made up here respecting them.*

*So much in answer to your first Date "popular" say you "beyond all Description" oh ...alack & alas aday! What more popular that that one of old? !!! So much to your second date, But perhaps you may vbe a little in the Dark, as your chronological reference. I have to lament that your Colonel Reference. I have to lament that good Colonel Peabody is not at your Elbow to suggest the 32<sup>nd</sup> of Exodus. Believe me he is in a most critical State at Morristown confined to his Bed.*

**I was indeed careless as to the 570 Dollars paid to Shelden, for your memorandum to me expressed by reference to the Warrant for her 1800 which I read...the Treasurer. I shall rectify this Error by Mr. Perry if I have not an earlier opportunity...Resolved: That General W. Lee & he is hereby fully authorized & impowered (sic) to carry into Execution in the most compleat & ample manner, such a measure as shall appear, to him best calculated for raising & bringing into the Field, on or before the first day of January next...25,000 Men to continue in the Service of the United States, during ye Present War with Great Britain, to provide Arms, ammunition, clothing, military & hospital stores, & camp equipage of all kinds; Waggon, Horses & forage; to supply the said Army with all kinds of provisions; & Refreshments; to lay up such Magazines of provisions; forage, military and hospital stores...**

*...I will endeavor to get some Decency for General W... If it is only plump denial of Justice : perhaps as Mr. Mattack is joined to Mr. Tile there may be neither denial nor equivocation. It is not Time to pay a visit to Mass / does my Wife look as if she wanted a toothless greyheaded...Husband near her? I am more benefit to her at a Distance than in & as the almanac has it...By the way this puts me in a Mind to tell you that Pennsylvania is clearly for taking off the Embargo. Delaware has not continued it... I pinch myself till the very heights of Depritation, Besides the Foundation is not god; one half of what Connecticut gives - The House Watchman warns me to bed. James Lovell" At the very end, he signs "Honbul Mr. Gerry." At the time this was written, James Lovell (1737-1814) was a member of the Continental Congress from 1777-1782*

The Patriots had two notable successes. In 1775 Elbridge Gerry and the team of Elisha Porter and the Rev. Samuel West, working separately at decrypted a letter that implicated Dr. Benjamin Church, the Continental Army's chief surgeon, in espionage for the British. Both Gerry and Lovell have the distinction of being notable successes in breaking British ciphers during the revolution. Gerry working at Washington's direction, and in 1781 James Lovell, designed cipher systems used by several prominent Americans, determined the encryption method that British commanders used to communicate with each other. When a dispatch from Lord Cornwallis in Yorktown to General Henry Clinton in New York was intercepted, Lovell's cryptanalysis enabled Washington to gauge how desperate Cornwallis' situation was and to time his attack on the British lines. Soon after, another decrypt by Lovell provided warning to the French fleet off Yorktown that a British relief expedition was approaching. The French scared off the British flotilla, sealing victory for the Americans. \$1,000 - up

### PAYMENT FOR COLONEL JOHN DOUGLASS' REGIMENT NEAR BOSTON LESS THAN A MONTH BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IS SIGNED

\* 32

**OLIVER ELLSWORTH** (1745-1807). Choice Autograph Document Signed, as a member of the Connecticut Pay Table Committee. 1 page dated Hartford, June 12, 1776, signed "O Ellsworth." Order to John Lawrence to "Pay Col. John Douglass 407+ pounds...being the balance of his account with the Publick for the Reg't that serv'd under his command in the Continental Army near Boston, Feby & March last..." This large sum of money paid to the Colonel, serving under General Washington, was undoubtedly for his regiment's part in the historic battle of Dorchester Heights, when the British evacuated Boston. Signed receipt for the funds by Col. Douglass on verso. Exciting Revolutionary Document. 8 1/4" x 6 1/2", in Fine condition.

\$400 - up

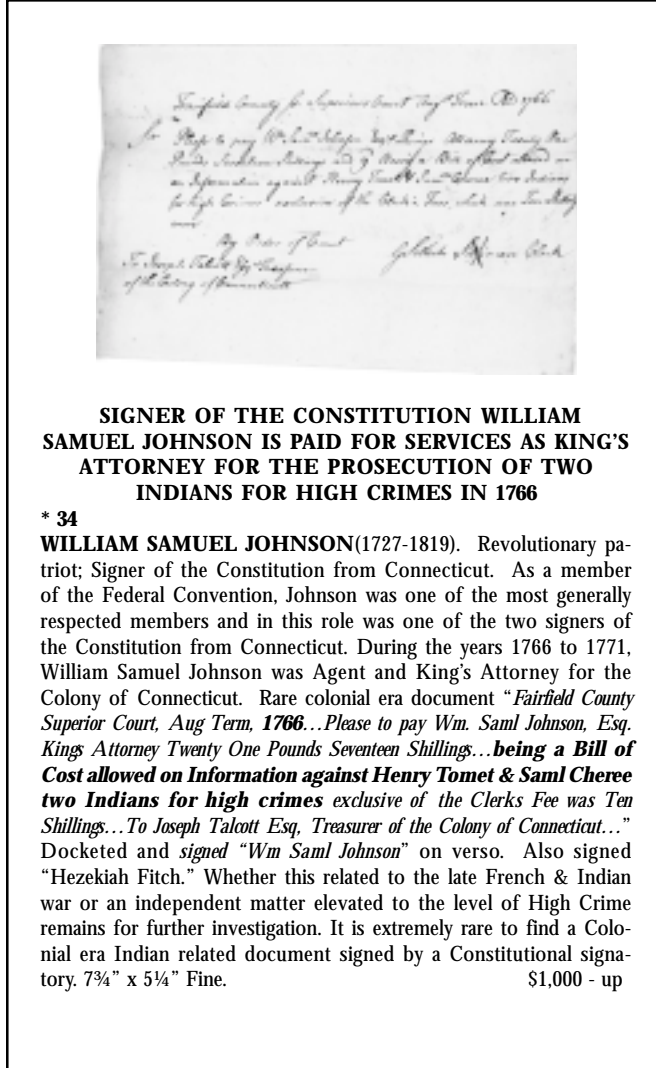
## AMERICAN INDIAN RELATED DOCUMENTS



**1727 HASSANAMISCO INDIANS DOCUMENT FOR BUILDING A PLACE OF MEETING HOUSE FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP, A MINISTER & SCHOOLMASTER**

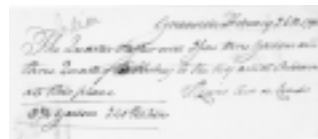
**\* 33**  
Manuscript Document 2 pp. report of a committee on the purchase of lands from the Indian properties at Hassanamisco with a recommendation that the petitioners and purchasers be required to maintain a minister and schoolmaster for the Hassanamisco Indians without a charge on their posterity. Carefully penned with a smooth flowing script, it reads in part: "Decem. 19, 1727, John Stoddard Esq. from the committee appointed to project a method to oblige the purchasers of Hasanamisco Lands to comply with the conditions of the purchase gave in the following report, viz...Hansanamisco have liberty to purchase a Tract of Land, commonly known by that name, of the Indians Proprietors thereof, are humbly of opinion That the Petitioners before the execution of their deeds...**the Cost of building a Meeting house convenient for the Public Worship for themselves and nine English families settled in Hasanamisco and the Indian Inhabitants...for building a School House...settling a learned minister...In council Read and accepted In the House of Representatives, Read & Concurred, Consented to Wm Dummer, a true Copy of Record in the Secretary's Office...**" Signed: "Attest: In Cotton D. Sey" 12" x 8".

In 1727 40 Petitioners purchased 7500 acres called Hassanamisco from the Indian natives for 2500 Pounds. 8 years later in 1735 this land was incorporated as Grafton, Massachusetts. This appears to be a later copy penned most likely 1760's. A few small tears, light fold separations, very bright, clean and Very Rare. \$1,000 - up



**SIGNER OF THE CONSTITUTION WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON IS PAID FOR SERVICES AS KING'S ATTORNEY FOR THE PROSECUTION OF TWO INDIANS FOR HIGH CRIMES IN 1766**

**\* 34**  
**WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON**(1727-1819). Revolutionary patriot; Signer of the Constitution from Connecticut. As a member of the Federal Convention, Johnson was one of the most generally respected members and in this role was one of the two signers of the Constitution from Connecticut. During the years 1766 to 1771, William Samuel Johnson was Agent and King's Attorney for the Colony of Connecticut. Rare colonial era document "Fairfield County Superior Court, Aug Term, 1766...Please to pay Wm. Saml Johnson, Esq. Kings Attorney Twenty One Pounds Seventeen Shillings...**being a Bill of Cost allowed on Information against Henry Tomet & Saml Cheree two Indians for high crimes exclusive of the Clerks Fee was Ten Shillings...To Joseph Talcott Esq, Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut...**" Docketed and signed "Wm Saml Johnson" on verso. Also signed "Hezekiah Fitch." Whether this related to the late French & Indian war or an independent matter elevated to the level of High Crime remains for further investigation. It is extremely rare to find a Colonial era Indian related document signed by a Constitutional signatory. 7¾" x 5¼" Fine. \$1,000 - up



**WHISKEY FOR THE WYANDOT INDIANS SIGNED BY GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE'S AID-DE-CAMP**

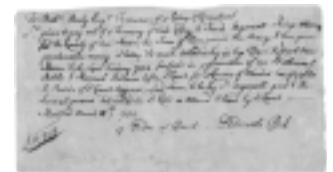
**\* 35**  
1 pp. manuscript document dated 1794, one year before the historic treaty of Greenville with the Wyandots, signed by T. Lewis, an aide-camp to General Anthony Wayne, who in 1793 began his campaign

against Indians in SW Ohio.: "Greenville (Ohio), February 26, 1794, "The Quartermaster will issue three gallons and three Quarts Whiskey to the Wyandot Indians at this place. T Lewis Aid de Camp...3 ¾ Gallons 240 Rations"

In 1794, at Fallen Timbers the Wyandot Indians were crushed by an attack by General Anthony Wayne. The only Wyandot chief to survive the bloodbath war Tarhe, or Crane, but the Wyandot squaws and noncombatants had been removed to the safety of Sandusky Bay before the battle. An excellent diplomat as well as a superb soldier, Wayne was able to convince the Indians that it was to their ad-

vantage to agree to a treaty with the United States. On August 3, 1795, the Ohio chiefs signed the Treaty of Greenville, whereby the Indians surrendered their claims to 2/3 of the territory encompassed by the future state of Ohio.

Gen. Wayne, as evidence of this document, wished to have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber " ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress. It proved fatally wrong. Perhaps it was the Whiskey. 8" x 3½". Fine. \$400 - up



**ROYAL STAMP AGENT, HUNG IN EFFIGY FOR THE STAMP ACT JARED INGERSOLL SIGNS A DOCUMENT FOR THE CRIME OF MURDER COMMITTED BY AN INDIAN**

**\* 36**  
**JARED INGERSOLL** (1722-1781) King's Attorney and Colonial stamp agent for the colony of Connecticut which Benjamin Franklin had advised him to accept. His royal commission to distribute stamps under the highly unpopular Stamp Act made him the most hated man in the Colony. He was hung in effigy and mock trials of Ingersoll were held. A mob, led by John Durkee, forced Ingersoll to resign. He was later crown judge of the Philadelphia vice-admiralty court until, in the American Revolution, Loyalist-hunting colonials forced him to return to New Haven. His son, Jared Ingersoll, however, supported the Revolution and was a Signer of the Constitution.





**PRE-REVOLUTIONARY WARNING TO  
GRAFTON, MASS. TO ASSEMBLE FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF PREACHING AND SCHOOLING  
THE INDIANS**

\* 37

Manuscript Document dated April 28, 1773, Grafton, Massachusetts giving warning to to townspeople to assemble: "The inhabitants of Grafton Being Legally warned and assemble at the meeting house in sd Town the 27<sup>th</sup> April 1773 having the following Article Invested in the warrant for said meeting viz, to choose a committee to give Bonds in behalf of the Town of Grafton to the Trustees for Grafton Indians... Given to the Gen. Courts Committee for maintaining, Preaching and Schooling to the Indians, Native, of sd Town of Grafton so that the Town... may come into the possession of the School Lots and meeting house with the four acres of land by sd Meeting House and Burying place... By votes chose Luke Drury, John Goulding & Andrew Adams for said Committee. Put to vote whether this Town Town Indemnify their Comee in giving Bonds in behalf of the Town. Passed in the Affirmative. A true Copy off from the Town Record. Attest Nathl Prentice..." Two years later Luke Drury would lead the Grafton Minutemen to the Battle of Lexington & Concord. 7 1/4" x 10 1/2". Rare & Fine. \$1,500 - up



**JUST AFTER THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR  
TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE  
GROTON INDIANS AND TO CIVILIZE AND  
CHRISTIANIZE THEM**

\* 38

One pp. Manuscript Document, Groton Connecticut 1766 setting up a committee for the benefit of the Indians to civilize, Christianize and School them: "At a General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut... 1766... to appoint Hezekial Huntington and Jabez Huntington, a committee to repair to the town of Groton & enquire into the Condition and Circumstances of the Indians... in their lands and what is necessary to be done for their relief and help, to civilize and Christianize them with full power and authority to give order and direction... for their relief for Schooling & preaching among them and to draw upon the Treasury of this Colony for money... George Wyllys, Secty." GEORGE WYLLYS (1710-1796) had succeeded his father as secretary of the colony of Connecticut in 1730 and as town clerk of Hartford in 1732 and continued to serve in both public capacities until his death. 7 1/2" x 7" Fine. \$1,500 - up

**1832 CHEROKEE COUNTY  
LAND LOTTERY DEED  
HISTORIC DOCUMENT  
WHICH LED TO THE TRAIL  
OF TEARS**

\* 39

Partly printed document outlining the surveyed land in Cherokee County, print dated 1832, manuscript dated 1839. 2pp. with a rare attached ribbon & round impressed seal "medallion" dated 1799. Atop is a drawn plot with survey markings in manuscript bordered with an ornate scroll, it reads: "State of Georgia. The above plat is a representation of that Tract or Lot of land drawn by Abraham Heren of Gays District, Harris County, situate in the Twenty-fourth District of the Third Section, in Cherokee County containing 160 acres... Surveyed on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1832, by Joseph Brooks, Surveyor." The second page is the actual deed to the land Heren was lucky enough to draw in Georgia Lottery that gave away the land taken from the Indians. Docketed on Reverse: "Grant to Abraham Heren, Lot 77 -24 -3, Chero-

kee; Secretary of States office, 17<sup>th</sup> June 1839." In 1830 the Congress of the United States passed the "Indian Removal Act." Georgia used a lottery system to distribute the land taken from the Cherokee Indians. These lotteries were unique to the state; no other state used a lottery system to distribute land. The land was granted as a result of the Treaty with the Cherokee Nation which ceded to the United States all their land, East of the Mississippi river. In 1838 the United States began the removal to Oklahoma, and in the early summer, General Winfield Scott and the United States Army began the invasion of the Cherokee Nation. In one of the saddest episodes of our brief history, men, women, and children were taken from their land, herded into makeshift forts with minimal facilities and food, then forced to march a thousand miles. Archival tape used lightly on a few corner fold separations, some toning, mostly Fine. Very Rare. \$750 - up

Manuscript document Signed by Colonial Stamp agent Jared Ingersoll: "To Nathaniel Sternly, Esq., Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut... pay out of the Treasury of Said Colony to Jared Ingersoll, Kings Attorney for the County of New Haven the sum of Nine Shillings & Nine pence proclamation money... 1754 for Costs in yr prosecution of one Nathaniel Ashbo & Harmah Indian before the court for the Crime of Murder... Hartford, 1754." Signed by the Clerk, D. Edwards and on verso "Jared Ingersoll" and Aaron Day, with a note "please to pay the Contents to Mr. Aaron Day."

The hated 1765 Stamp Act caused one of the early stirrings of the revolution. An extremely rare colonial Indian related document. 7 1/2" x 4". Fine. \$750 - up



Lot # 39