



**SIGNED BY THREE KICKAPOO INDIANS**

\* 40

Manuscript Document Signed circa 1827 1p. Writing to Indian Agent Richard Graham through a representative, the Kickapoos write: "Major Richard Graham Indian Agent / Sir: We the undersigned Chief & Braves of the Kickapuu, it is our wish that there should be paid out of the our next years annuity (sic) Due for the year 1825, three hundred Dollars to our friend, Major John Campbell for money due him from our nation and oblige."

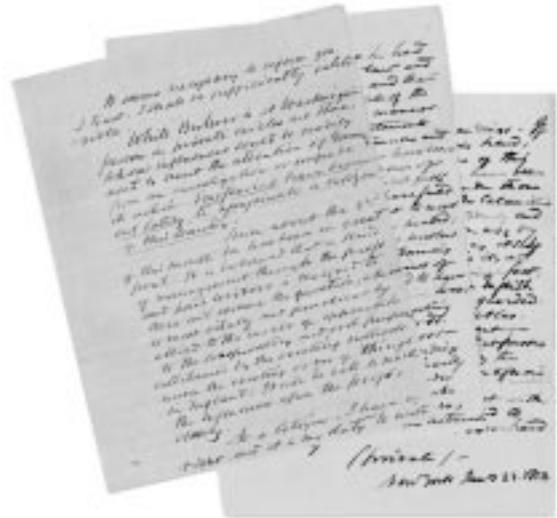
Signed at the conclusion by two Anglo witnesses Th[eodore] Philbert, Pascal Pinsonneau, and by three Kickapoos whose names are written - Leferron Nissatka, Captain Wawgor and Pinnacle Chief - and then signed with "X" marks. 8" x 10 1/4". Some spotty age toning, but overall bold and handsome. Very Good. Highly unusual and rare.

\$2,000 - up

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GROUP OF LETTERS WRITTEN TO ZACHARY TAYLOR**

Written to Zachary Taylor as President and as General, these letters are perhaps some of the most historically significant letters to come to the market in years, perhaps ever. From Generals, statesmen and important players in the Mexican American and Seminole Indian Wars and others, the offering includes an astounding letter warning President Taylor of assassination just months before he died in office.

**An Historic Letter Written To President Zachary Taylor Warning Him Of An Impending Assassination Attempt!**



*"While Bulwer is at Washington persons in private circles are there whose influences could be readily used to divert the attention of government from an investigation or impede its action. Emissaries have been out lately to assassinate a citizen of this country."*

**"Since about the 3rd of this month he has been in great peril. It is believed that a kind of management through the press and paid writers is designed to cover and obscure the question, which is both vitally and practicably allied to the mode of opposition to the coconspiratory and evil purposes entertained by the existing interest — the existing order of things in England. It will be well to mark the influences upon the press closely."**

*"In 1845, there was a partial demonstration as if to touch the object of conspiracy; there was then organized gangs in this country sufficient to lay every Atlantic City in ashes; there was an English fleet at sea sufficient to strip the sea of our entire mercantile and naval marine, and blockade every port. Who will say that under such calamities, the public mind would not have staggered and reeled? The country was open to danger. The great fire in this City in 1845, I believe was the work of a gang so organized; there was a doubt on the minds of the conspirators as to what might be dared, or attempted in the then existing relations between the two countries. If an expose had been attempted to be forced by persons of weight and authority to carry it through, the direst consequences might then have ensued..."*

Continued on next page

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[ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1850. New York. 8pp. Written anonymously to President Zachary Taylor one year into his presidency. The letter writer, obviously in a high and powerful position in the government, sends a warning to Taylor of evil conspiracies, plots to destroy the country and assassination. This lengthy and highly important letter offers such fantastic detail and insight into the dangerous political environment of the period that we have recited it in its entirety.

*"It seems necessary to inform you I trust I shall be sufficiently (intelligible).*

*While Bulwer is at Washington persons in private circles are there whose influences could be readily used to divert the attention of government from an investigation or impede its action. Emissaries have been out lately to assassinate a citizen of this country.*

*Since about the 3rd of this month he has been in great peril. It is believed that a kind of management through the press and paid writers is designed to cover and obscure the question, which is both vitally and practicably allied to the mode of opposition to the conspiratory and evil purposes entertained by the existing interest — the existing order of things in England. It will be well to mark the influences upon the press closely.*

*As a citizen I have a right, and it is my duty to write my sentiments plainly to you. With true lights before you it is my belief that your own strong mind will direct things aright.*

*Persons who would attempt to defraud the people of their rights, by hired voters in this country, are quite as bad, in my opinion, as those who are base enough to be employed to commit perjury when giving their votes.*

*Mr. Clayton can answer you whether or not any persons are now in his confidence who were accused of what was termed pipe laying in 1840, in New York. If their should be, allow me to suggest, that your Excellency satisfy yourself as to the as to the justness of those allegations, before yielding weight to their opinions, in any thing - If true, it is probable, that some of the persons were got into the Scrape unreflectingly, at dinners or suppers and did not appreciate the extent of the designs or know the source from which they originated.*

*The origin of the affair was in England. If the project had succeeded, the happiness and interests of the people of this country would have fallen beneath a system of financial complexities and false elections. The plan to*

*mar this country, tributary to the maintenance of the English system by auxiliary complexities and disorganization, failed.*

*In that period, as now, attempts were made to destroy the male representative of the exiled family, the other branch in this country was in against him, by some secret arrangement.*

*A person who had been employed and knew some part of the intrigues, said he never saw the play of Richelieu without being reminded of the affair. I had not then seen the play, or at least had no recollection that I had seen or read it - I obtained a copy, and upon reading was forcibly reminded of its analogy, in many respects. That there are conspiratory papers, I do not doubt. An important part of them, might, I think, upon one occasion have been obtained, provided that there had been a healthy and efficient action, in the police and magisterial departments to set out with. It is quite certain to me, that there is nothing encompassing in those departments in this City unsupported by the application of means and strong influences.*

*I think it was in 1845, passing by a book shop, a man stepped from the door with an extra newspaper in hand, just after an arrival — and desired me to go with him, or send some person with him, to the Virginia Springs. He said that there was a person there, who had papers in his trunk, of utmost consequence — that the possession of them was of utmost consequence, and that they would implicate persons of highest respectability in this City.*

*His own signature was upon a paper in this mans possession: he had been employed by this man to assassinate me, had been much with him, and became in some manner possessed of secrets, beyond the point of assassination — the newspaper, which he held in his hand, contained a remark made by the Duke of Wellington, that the throne was in danger. I had held no conversation with this man, of a political character, what ——?*

*I know he had been employed to assassinate me; that he had stated that this man not only had his signature with others to a banded gang, but that he had the signature of my brother in law and other persons, to other papers, and that there were persons on the other side of the Atlantic connected in the same manner. I cannot now question these statements in my own mind. The most strenuous and persevering yet cautious means have been used to test them. Where the labours of intelligence have prevailed to elicit facts in this case, the rack(?) might have failed. Yet did I move, or attempt to move one step, I should be called insane: headed; thus, at every point, and thus weaken the modes of defense, without obtaining aid or protection. The last news of the person who was then said to have been at the Springs in Virginia (was been ?) that he was in London, shouting with the nobility, at Crockfords.*

*There are reasons for the most profound and conspiratory proceeding and for my destruction preliminarily for the objects to be attained under those proceedings. No person who knows me will believe, I think, that I could be made an instrument in the hands of any persons to rivet the chains of a people to a system of financial Monarchy and Despotism; or that I could be brought into any secret or traitorous purposes towards the soil which has sheltered my father and afforded me its genial support. Of my existence is a hindrance to evil designs I shall endeavor to preserve it. The fact of its continuance is no evidence that attempts have not been made to deprive me of it; and, if the country is now safe, it is no evidence, it has not been in danger.*

*In 1845, there was a partial demonstration as if to touch the object of conspiracy; there was then organized gangs in this country sufficient to lay every Atlantic City in ashes; there was an English fleet at sea sufficient to strip the sea of our entire mercantile and naval marine, and blockade every port. Who will say that under such calamities, the public mind would not have staggered and reeled? The country was open to danger. The great fire in this City in 1845, I believe was the work of a gang so organized; there was a doubt on the minds of the conspirators as to what might be dared, or attempted in the then existing relations between the two countries. If an expose had been attempted to be forced by persons of weight and authority to carry it through, the direst consequences might then have ensued.*

*In July I think of 1845 the fire took place, and afterwards, in the same month the Unicorn Steamer lay for some time within Pistol Shot of the Battery. I do not know, that any thing has yet transpired, publicly as to the object of her visit. I think it was in August of that year Lord Palmerston, proposed to arm the militia of England. For What?*

*The Unicorn may have been here to carry away, or afford an asylum for evil persons; or to abduct me. I was so closely hunted at that time as to deem it scarcely prudent to sleep two nights at a place. I was alone, friendless, emaciated by care and almost distracted. If Mr. Polk was with you, he could not but say that I had done my duty to him and the country, without claiming protection beyond a voluntary and prudential disposition to grant it.*

*Had a war ensued, I should have been driven to the forest, and pursued for extermination, in order carry out the designs of conspiratory proceeding. If I had fallen by the assassins hand, the happenings and institutions of this country would as certainly have been assailed by future hands under those conspiratory designs as if the calamities of war had been hitherto, suddenly and treach-*

*erously imposed upon us, by an expose of the conspiracy itself and with the causes originating it, and the political secret and historical fact, so carefully concealed by the English Government, and so expensively guarded.*

*I send herewith the Atlas. An article - the concluding part - induces me to conjecture - that persons here may be employed, by the English Government through agencies here.*

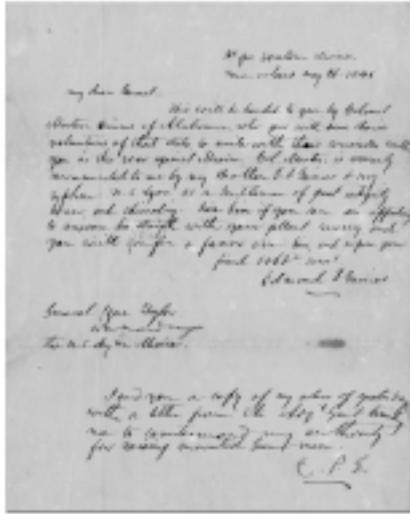
*It is my most earnest wish, Sir, that you may be enabled to see every thing, and misapprehend nothing.*

*/private/-*

*New York Jany 23, 1850"*

The content of this detailed missive surely speaks for itself. In all likelihood, this dire warning to the president was penned by a highly placed member of the polk administration, though we've been unable to determine who. This frightening letter surely would have been of grave concern to the president. When placed within the backdrop of the harsh political climate both at home and abroad, Taylor must have felt threatened at nearly every turn. This letter clearly demonstrates the conditions that existed to foster the long-held beliefs that Taylor may have been assassinated. While the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was signed in 1850 easing some of the tensions between the United States and Great Britain, political foes in favor of slavery's expansion at home clearly abounded with motivation to carry out an attempt on the president's life. This letter offers what is perhaps some of the most shocking political content to come to market in quite some time.

\$15,000 - up



**GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES  
WRITES TO GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR**

\* 42

[ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1846. New Orleans. 1 pp. ALS. Superlatively important historical Mexican-American war letter regarding Gaines' unauthorized call for troops written just 13 days after war was declared:

*"Hd Qqs Western Division New Orleans, May 26, 1846"*

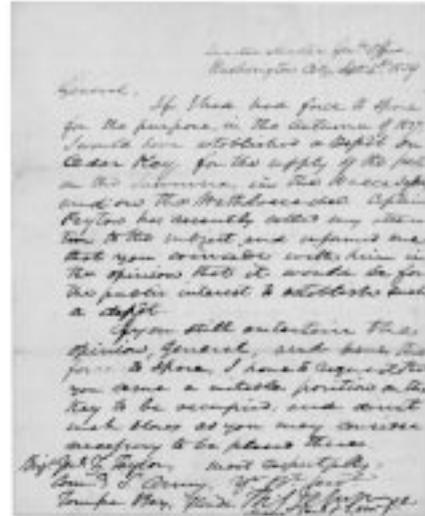
*"My Dear General - This will be handed to you by Colonel Morton Simms of Alabama, who goes with some choice volunteers of that state, to unite with their comrades with you in the war against Mexico. Col. Morton is warmly recommended to me by my brother G. S. Gaines & my nephew H. S. Lyon, as a Gentleman of great integrity honor and chivalry. Give him if you can an opportunity to measure his strength with your gallant enemy and you will confer a favor on him, and upon your Friend & obdt sert Edmund P. Gaines General Zachary Taylor Commanding the US Army in Mexico."*

Gaines has added a postscript; *"I send you a copy of my orders of yesterday with a letter from the Adt. Genl. directing me to countermand my authority for raising mounted Gun men. E.P.G"*

**EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES** (1777-1849) was a United States army officer who served with distinction during the War of 1812, the Seminole Wars and a visionary who proposed in the early 1830's a whole national system of military railroads. He commanded the Western Military Department during the Black Hawk War. He was still in command of the department during the Seminole Wars in which he personally led an expedition. At the Battle of Ouithlacoochie he was wounded in the mouth. Later he was placed in command of the Southwest Military District in charge of fortifying the border of Louisiana and Texas in case the Mexican army might threaten U.S. territory. He was in command of the Army's Western Division at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. He was reprimanded by the U.S. government for overstepping his authority by calling up Louisiana volunteers for Zachary Taylor's army. He nevertheless called up volunteers from other southwestern states and received a court-martial but was able to successfully defend himself. During the Mexican-American War, Gaines was in command of a series of military districts. He was in command of the Western Division when he died at New Orleans, Louisiana on June 6, 1849. *(Some Excerpts from Wikipedia)*

Exceptional content related to Gaines controversial decision to call up volunteers during the Mexican-American War. Very Fine.

\$2,500 - up



**SEMINOLE WAR GENERAL JESUP WRITES TO  
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR FOR MORE TROOPS**

\* 43

[ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1839. Florida. 4 pp. Free frank, ALS. Extraordinary presentation of a postally sent military letter from a Hall of Fame Quartermaster to General Taylor;

*"Quartermaster Genls Office Washington City Sept 4 1839"*

*General, If I had had force to spare for the purpose, in the autumn of 1837, I would have established a Depot on Cedar Key for the supply of the ports on the Suwanna, in the Waccasassa, and on the Withlococoo-chee. Captain Peyton has recently called my attention to the subject and informed me that you coincide with him in the opinion that it would be for the public interest to establish such a depot. If you still entertain the opinion, General, and have the force to spare, I have to request that you (cause a mitable ?) portion on the Key to be occupied, and direct such stores as you may consider necessary to be placed there.*

*Most Respectfully, Yr Obt Sert, Th S Jesup Major Genl QM Brig Genl Z. Taylor Com US Army Tampa Bay, Florida"*

Front addressed to: Brigadier General Z. Taylor with clean red Washington DC postal stamp:

*"Commanding Southern Army, Tampa Bay, Florida. Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster General of the United States Army". THOMAS S. JESUP* (1788-1860). Born Berkeley County, Virginia and Father of the Modern Quartermaster Corps. General Thomas S. Jessup held the post of Quartermaster General for forty-two years. He has been described by one of his successors in that post as one of the most colorful and remarkable characters that ever occupied this position. In May, 1836, president Jackson detached General Jesup from his duties as Quartermaster General and placed him in command of troops sent to Georgia and Florida to suppress the Indian uprisings known as the Seminole War, where he was eminently successful, not only defeating the Indians but capturing large numbers of them, including Chief Osceola. In this campaign General Jesup was again severely wounded, but despite that fact he insisted upon continuing in command of the Army. As the result of his Florida service General Jesup's name was mentioned as a candidate for president. He resumed his duties as Quartermaster General in August 1839, after an absence of three years, and had charge of supply activities during the Mexican War.

Fold marks with clean separation on lower fold, light wear. Highly significant Seminole War letter. \$3,000 - up

## GENERAL NATHAN KIMBALL WRITES TO GENERAL TAYLOR



\* 44

**[ZACHARY TAYLOR]** 1848. Indiana. 4 pp. A outstanding letter of rarely seen content related to the Mexican-American War with fascinating content regarding "slandorous" comments made by General Taylor against the 2cd Indiana Regiment in the Taylor's heroic and legendary Battle of Buena Vista, the victory which arguably gave him the Presidency:

*"Fredericksburg Washington County Indiana*

August 17, 1848  
General,

*You will pardon the liberty I take in addressing you this, asking of you an answer in regard to a subject which you have already been troubled considerably about and which you have already answered satisfactorily to most whigs - to wit. The incorrectness of your report in relation to the conduct of the 2cd Ind. Regiment in the great battle of Buena Vista Feby 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>th</sup>. 1847.*

*You are aware that the leaders of the Cass party in Indiana are endeavoring to injure your prospects in the state by Charging you with having slandered the 2cd Regt of Indiana and Vol. (Col Bowles) in your report, this charge is clearly and satisfactorily settled by your letters to Hon G. G. Dunn M.C. as also - the charge "that you neglect and refuse to correct said report having the proper Datta before you by which you can correct." But the charge is still made against you ; & it is said by persons who contributed to those reports - that the proceedings of the Court of enquiry which was had for Genl Lane (?) & Col. Bowles & the supplemental report of Lane - were forwarded to you and that they contain the datta for a connection of your report of that battle - as relates to the conduct of that Regiment. But that you still refuse to correct." Now General I am an humble one - a supporter of the "Taylor & Fillmore" ticket. I am an Indianan & I was in the Battle of Buena Vista & a member of the 2cd Ind Regt. I had the honor to command a company - being its Capt and I know the conduct of the regiment during that day having joined the Regt of Mississippians, under Col. Davis with a portion of my company after the retreat of our regt & I remained with Col. Davis commanded until our regt was rallied & brot back by Lt. Col Haddon & even then my Company continued next to the flank of Col. Davis regt. I do know that the Regt of Col Bowles - retreated by orders - & that it was rallied again - but Col Bowles neglected to join it & thus it was unrecognized - as a distinct regt. Altho it participated in every engagement but one - in which the Miss. Regt. Was engaged- It was in the engagement when the charge by the Lancus was made against Miss. & third Ind. Regt. & contributed in the glorious repulse of the Mexicans - But this is rather foreign to the purpose.*

*I am anxious to know whether or not you have officially received the supplemental report of General Lane of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry - in the Cause of Lane & Bowles & also whether or not one or both of those documents don't furnish sufficient evidence of the gallant bearing & good conduct of the 2cd Ind Regt. To cause you to make a supplemental or a corrective report to the Detailed report made by you in regard to that regt. in the battle of Buena Vista.*

*The Leaders of the Cass party are denouncing you on that account. They denounce & stigmatize all of us who support you - as cowards & slanderers - As I was in that battle and knew the conduct of that regt - & the causes that produced the misfortunes of our regt - and the cause of your making your detailed as you did - I have been called upon to take the stump by your friends & by my own desire to see your cause successful & the truth to triumph by lending my feeble aid - this I have done, but I have been assailed on all hands, by the papers and stump orators of the opposition. I have told the people that you were not to blame - that your report was made up from the reports of your subordinates. Wool, Lane & c I have compared all of the reports and have shewn that yours is milder than any other. They say in answer that - now having all the proper & sufficient datta to go upon you refuse to correct. I point them to your letter to Dunn - they still say that you now have those proper documents & still you refuse - Genl Lane, Col Lane, are now making speeches in this state - in which you are barely slandered & denounced - because - as they say - you refuse to do Justice to Indianians who fought bravely at Buena Vista - because you don't correct your detailed report of that glorious battle & they say you have the proper & sufficient official datta to enable you to correct that report.*

*General - you can imagine our feelings here when we hear all this - having been under you - having served under you in that battle & venerating you as I do- it goes hard to hear this, and I wish you to condescend to answer this that I may meet your enemies - & the enemies of my state - these barely fawning sycophants - I know that you are willing to do Justice to my brave associates in arms of the 2cd Regt. Ind. Volunteers & that you will do it in an individual capacity in answering this - & officially if you have the proper official datta to go upon - I enclose a paper notice ..one of my efforts in your behalf, and I do hope that you will pardon the (liberty) I have taken in thus addressing you that you will grant me an answer, for by it we will be able to defend you and ourselves.*

*Accept General appearances of high consideration & esteem and my wishes for your success & happiness and believe sir  
Respectfully Your Obt Servt  
Nathan Kimball  
Late Capt. G. Comp. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ind Vol.*

*PS You will see on the first page of the paper and article over the signature of "Justice" which I wrote & also on 2<sup>nd</sup> page an editorial in relation to my effort on the stump.  
N Kimball.*

On reverse:

*"Majr Genl Zachary Taylor Baton Rouge, Louisiana*

*Fredericksburg Ind  
August 17, 1848  
Nathan Kimball  
Late Captain 2cd Ind Vol.  
In regard to the battle of B. V.*

*To be attended to Baton Rouge from Indiana Troops"*

**GENERAL NATHAN KIMBALL** (1822-1898). A doctor in civilian life and Brigadier General in the Civil War. He commanded a company in the Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Mexican war, 1846-47, where he distinguished himself at Buena Vista by rallying his company, after the regimental break, and fighting through the rest of the day. Also by publicly refusing to recognize Colonel Bowles, and leading his company off the parade ground when the Colonel

inspect them. He was arrested and tried for this, but was soon restored to office. Later he was a captain in the Indiana militia before the Civil War.

At the beginning of the Civil War, he gave up his medical practice and raised a company of volunteers. He was commissioned on 22 May 1861 as Colonel of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After taking the regiment to Indianapolis for training, he and the regiment were sent into West Virginia, where he served with distinction. He also served later at Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Early in the war he met Stonewall Jackson in an engagement near Winchester, VA, and gave that famous Confederate the only whipping he had received up to that time. The forces on each side were about the same and the military skill and gallantry shown by Colonel Kimball on that occasion had much to do with his promotion to Brigadier General on 15 April 1862 when the brigade commander was wounded. During this time the brigade became known as the "Gibraltar Brigade".

In 1863 nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican Party. In 1864 he was sent into Southern Indiana to break up the organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. His old commander in the 2nd Indiana, Colonel Bowles being a leader. After being wounded at Fredericksburg, he was moved west where he served as a brigade commander at Vicksburg and later in the Atlanta campaign he was a brigade commander in the Fourth Corps under General Sherman. He was mustered out in August 1865, as Brevet Major General.

4 pp. Postally sent. Included with the letter is the page from "The Salem News" (Salem Indiana, Tues. Aug 1, 1848) that General Kimball refers to, where he is anonymously published as "Justice." A docketed postscript in Taylors hand states "To be attended to Baton Rouge, from Indiana Troops".

Extraordinary first-hand account of the Battle of Buena Vista and a fantastic demonstration of political support. \$3,000 - up



**MAJOR OLIVER INVITES THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT**

**TAYLOR PASSAGE ON THE STEAMER WEBSTER ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON**

\* 45 [ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1848. Ohio. 1pp. ALS from an old soldier and admirer who had served during the War of 1812.

*"Cincinnati, Nov 30, 1848, Genl Z. Taylor Dr Sir, My particular friend S. Parker Hal, Merchant of this City is anxious to manifest some evidence of the gratification deserved from the result of the recent Presidential Election and the only appropriate offering within his power in an opportunity of tendency to you & family a passage of the fine new Steamer "Webster," from your residence, New Orleans or any other port on the Mississippi to this City, should you take Cincinnati in your rout for Washington. Sincerely yours, Will Oliver N.B. I expect the pleasure of seeing you in Dec. at Baton Rouge, with others to unite & offer you the hospitalities of our City on your way to Washington, W. O. "*

On reverse: "General Zachary Taylor, Baton Rouge"

**WILLIAM OLIVER.** Major in the War of 1812. Had Military land warrant for much of the land on which Toledo, Ohio, was built, and where he resided; also had government position in Cincinnati, 1850.

Fold marks, light wear. Just a few weeks earlier, on Nov. 7th 1848. Zachary Taylor was elected president in the first US presidential election held in every state on the same day. \$1,250 - up



**FUTURE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MEREDITH WRITES TO GENERAL TAYLOR**

\* 46 [ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1848. Philadelphia. 4 pp. ALS to Taylor by future Treasury Secretary William Meredith;

*"Philad. Jan 6, 1848 - Genl Z. Taylor Sir, In conformity with the request of the select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia we have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by these bodies, and to assure you of the esteem with which we are Sir, Your obt Servts, Thomas Snowden President of the Com. Council, W. M. Meredith."*

**WILLIAM MORRIS MEREDITH.** (1799-1873) American lawyer, He served in the Pennsylvania State Legislature from 1824 to 1828, and was president of the Philadelphia City Council from 1834 until 1849. He was also United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in 1841. President Zachary Taylor, wanting a Pennsylvanian Whig for his cabinet, appointed Meredith to be the 19th Secretary of the Treasury. He began his term in office in March 1849.

In this letter, Meredith is referring to one of the many resolutions passed throughout the grateful nation bestowing honors upon Taylor and his forces for gallant service during the Mexican-American War. Fold marks with 1" x 1/4" chink along bottom right crease, just above Snowden's autograph; light chipping to left corner folds, and light minor wear. A fine letter bearing the signatures of both Thomas Snowden and William Meredith. One year after this letter was written, the newly elected President Taylor would elevate Meredith to high office in his cabinet.

\$1,250 - up



**TO PRESIDENT TAYLOR JUST MONTHS BEFORE HIS DEATH**

\* 47 [ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1850. Pennsylvania. 4pp. ALS from a Dr. A. D. Chaloner of Philadelphia written just months prior to Taylor's death.

*"Philad. City Feb 15, 1850 Dear Sir, Soon another Anniversary of Buena Vista will be here, and as on that day, your voice encouraged your countrymen to daring deeds-may not those who in the political campaign sustained you be remembered? One who first battled in the whirl of politics to place you at our Country's helm, as now his efforts may even now be rewarded. Respectfully, A.D. Chaloner, MD Respectfully, Yr. Obt Sert, Genl Z. Taylor Prest. U States Washington, DC."*

A docketed notation on the verso states; "Philadelphia Feb 15, 1850 A.D. Chaloner Reminds the P. of himself." Our research has found that a Doctor A.D. Chaloner, MD in Phil. wrote an article in 1849 in the Philadelphia Ledger on "TREATMENT OF CHOLERA" which is what is now thought to be a possible cause of Taylor's death. Fold Marks. Fine.

\$1,250 - up

## COL. WILLIAM HARNEY'S PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORIC HARNEY MASSACRE

*"...The Indians were still on the opposite side of the river. They have I found the boddies of eight men murdered stripped & mangled the most of these men were induced by the persuasions of the Indians to go on shore & surrender under the promise of protection & good treatment..."*



\* 48

[ZACHARY TAYLOR] 1839. Florida. 4 pp. Fold marks, some toning. Written in pencil on 2 ½ pages, the presentation is very light, but no finer content can be found. 7.75" x 12.5" An immediate first hand account of the July 23<sup>rd</sup> attack that reignited the Second Seminole War. On that day, some 150 Indians savagely attacked a contingent of about 20 men and a few traders at the post as they slept or fled. Col. William S. Harney was in charge and one of the few survivors of the bloodshed. He writes this letter one day after the massacre.

The camp had just received new Colt repeating rifles, which were to replace the single shot, muzzle-loaded arms. However, they had not received ammunition and a previous request for additional additional troops to help defend the site was rejected by Col. Zachary Taylor, who was in command of the war at the time:

*"Off Punta Rasa July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1839  
Genl,*

*In my \_\_\_ to you which was first intended and directed to Capt. (Burt?) I stated that it was my intention to visit the Fort & done so last night with eight men and two guns - The Indians were still on the opposite side of the river. There have I found the boddies of eight men murdered stripped & mangled the most of these men were induced by the persuasions of the Indians to go on shore & surrender under the promise of protection & good treatment.*

*The attack had continued for more than a minute before I could be convinced that they had really attacked us - my tent was about sixty or seventy yards from that of the men - I finally rose from my bed & went to the door of my tent to see what could be the meaning of the yelling and firing - I saw all the men in the water without a single gun or firearm of any description & the Indians in possession of the quarters & firing on them. I had no gun myself and determined to go out through there & try to escape - contrary to my slightest hope. I did succeed in getting off after a very severe struggle - I do believe if I had one of Colt's Rifles that I could myself alone*

*driven back the Indians, but I was so perfectly and entirely convinced of their sincerity that I did not bring a gun with me.*

*My Orders to the Orderly Srgt of the Detachment (Srgt Bigelow) when I first arrived here & since, was to use the same precaution that he would if he suspected the Indians of Treachery but not to let the Indians see or know that There was I think between eighty and a hundred Indians - the attack upon the Dragons & the store was \_\_\_\_\_. They have taken and destroyed everything - If I had had three or four Rifles I would have gone into the camp last night but.....?...I did not think proper to do so. I have no doubt but all have been massacred except myself and thirteen Drags & two men of Major \_\_\_\_\_. I believe and have no doubt that the Indians have been induced to this step by the white men.*

*My feelings of health...compell me to try to get back to Key Biscayne after searching thoroughly for those who are missing.*

*I have the honor to be*

*Very respectfully your Obt Serv.*

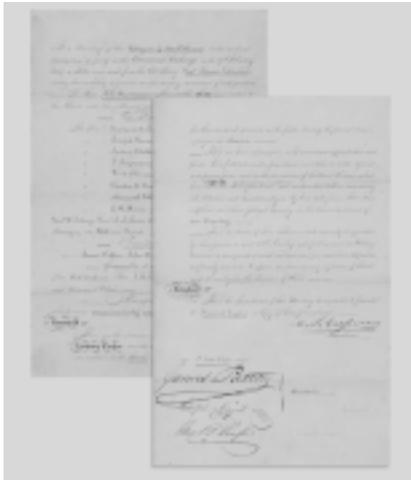
*W.S. Harney*

*Lt. Col 2d Drag*

*N.B. I thought that the interest of the country required my presence here a few days and remained intending to coast around in an open Boat to Key Biscayne.*

*NB This (23<sup>rd</sup>) was the first night that I had slept on shore - I came down to this point in the Steam Boat & did not return till after dark some time & am convinced that they did not know that I had returned else they would no doubt have struck first at me. They evidently new me where I left my tent as some fifteen or twenty followed me as the news say. Very Respectfully. W.S. Harney"*

One can scarcely imagine a finer account of an historic Indian massacre which held so much in terms of political implication. The massacre was an important element in the continuation of the Second Seminole War. Extremely Historic! \$7,500 - up



**AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMENDATION BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS OFFERING THANKS AND ADMIRATION TO FUTURE PRESIDENT ZACHARY TAYLOR AND HIS TROOPS DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR**

\* 49  
**[ZACHARY TAYLOR – MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]**. Manuscript Document signed by the president and secretaries of a special meeting held to commend Zachary Taylor and the American Army for their success against a vastly superior number of Mexican troops.

*“At a meeting of the Citizens of New Orleans held without distinction of party, at the Commercial Exchange on the 17<sup>th</sup> February 1847, a letter was read from his Excellency Gov. Isaac Johnson stating his inability to preside over the meeting on account of indisposition...”*

*“Resolved That, in the opinion of his meeting, Major General Zachary Taylor and the officers and men under his command are entitled to the thanks of the People of the United States for their eminent services in the field during the present campaign in Mexico”.*

*“That we have witnessed, with unmixed approbation and pride, their fortitude under privations and valor in action against a superior force, and in the succession of brilliant victories, which have attended their operations; and we have beheld them overcoming all obstacles and disadvantages, by their enterprize, their discipline, and their gallant bearing in the common cause of our Country.”*

*“That the luster of their achievements can only be equaled by their generous and noble bearing and forbearance in Victory towards a vanquished and submissive foe, and their disposition uniformly evinced to spare an unnecessary effusion of blood and to mitigate the horrors of War.”*

In a series of actions against the Mexicans Taylor and his troops achieved victories against superior, and sometimes overwhelming numbers of enemy fighters. Just a few days after this commendation was read, Taylor and his approximately 5,000 troops met a vastly superior force of 20,000 led by Santa Anna defeating the Mexicans and thus ending the war in the Northern Provinces of Mexico. Extraordinary document in which the future president and hero of the Mexican War, along with his troop receives accolades for their efforts. Quite historic. A rare and exciting addition to an important presidential related collection. \$1,750 - up

**HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPHS**



**JANE ADDAMS**

\* 50  
**JANE ADDAMS** (1860-1935). An American humanitarian and social worker, Addams founded the Hull House in Chicago and was awarded the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize. Autograph Letter Signed, two pages both sides, 4.5 x 7, June 28, 1876. Letter to a Miss Sarah in Addams' difficult to decipher hand. In part, *“Your letter including ten pounds reached me last morning I was very much overwhelmed. I have been invited out a great deal in London.”* In very good condition, with scattered toning, a bit heavier at edges and partial separation of adjoined pages.

\$200 - up

**WILLIAM B. ASTOR SIGNS A BOND FOR \$125,000 WITH THE MATTEAWAN COMPANY FOR HIS FATHER, JOHN JACOB ASTOR**

\* 51  
**WILLIAM B. ASTOR** (1792 - 1875). Businessman. Second son of John Jacob Astor (1763-1848), William was taken into partnership by his father in 1815. Upon the elder Astor's death in 1848, William advanced to the rank of the wealthiest man in the nation. His inheritance totaled some \$18,000,000, most of which he invested in New York real estate, eventually becoming known as the “landlord of New York.”. Document Signed 1 page. May, 24, 1834. A bond in which *“the Matteawan Company are held, and firmly bound to John Jacob Astor of the City of New York in the sum of One hundred and twenty thousand dollars, lawful money...”* The Matteawan Company built machinery and provided services for the rapidly expanding American textile industry. Signed twice by William for his father indicating receipt of interest on the bond. Some light discoloration. Fine.

\$250 - up



**WILLIAM B. ASTOR ALS FOR HIS FATHER JOHN JACOB ASTOR**

\* 52  
**WILLIAM B. ASTOR** (1792 - 1875). Businessman. Second son of John Jacob Astor (1763-1848), William was taken into partnership by his father in 1815. Upon the elder Astor's death in 1848, William advanced to the rank of the wealthiest man in the nation. His inheritance totaled some \$18,000,000, most of which he invested in New York real estate, eventually becoming known as the “landlord of New York.”

1844, New York. 1 page manuscript letter signed in which Astor writes to the cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia regarding a certificate of stock *“and now beg you will please transfer the enclosed to my name...”* Signed as attorney for John Jacob Astor by “Wm. B. Astor.” Usual fold marks, Very Fine. \$200 - up



**CHARLES BIDDLE**

\* 53  
**CHARLES BIDDLE** (1745 - 1821) Document Signed *“Ch. Biddle”* one page, December 10, 1785. Land grant from the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, granting a 297 acre tract of land called *“The Addition”* to Michael Kaner, signed on the left edge by Biddle. 14½” x 12½” scattered light toning, soiling and creasing, light skipping to beginning of signature and intact seal. Very Good.

\$150 - up

**“...THOSE WHO SUPPORT THE BRITISH INTEREST...  
HAVE EITHER FORSAKEN THE HONORABLE TITLE OF AMERICAN CITIZEN;  
OR VERY IGNORANT OF THE POLICY, SITUATION, CONDITION, AND OF THE TRICKS AND MEAN  
INTRIGUES OF THE BRITISH...”**



\* 54

**MATHURIN-MICHEL AMOUREUX** (1747-1832) large scale merchant who handled business affairs in France for John Paul Jones and Thomas Jefferson. He emigrated to America during the French Revolution after pro-Catholic counter-revolutionaries pillaged Amoureux's house at Lorient, completing his financial ruin. Later a Missouri political leader.

Autograph Letter Signed, St. Genevieve, Missouri, 18 November 1828, 3 pp. 8½" x 10 ½". Beautifully written, elegantly intellectual, superb content letter to Senator **ELIAS K. KANE** (1794-1835), United States senator from Illinois (1825-1835) who served as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims. Amoureux writes with vivid defense and strong support of the tariff combined with a cutting Anti-British sentiment:

In part: "... *though the tariff is very moderate, and far from what it should be for the real and standing welfare of the union there are, as it must have been expected, several species of opposers to it - those opposers are several*

*deluded Southern planters, who having but a view towards the present moment, having the old habits with the British and most probably being indebted to, at the underhand suggestion of British emissaries, and at the promise of being supported by the British government, have listened to and lodge into their heads the mad Scheme of Disunion: but such delusions will soon cease in many of the other States, and particularly in the Atlantic ones, the British faction, it's emissaries, and Direct Supporters have been Strenuously at work for the purpose of a like opposition &c...I much doubt the propriety of consulting or rather taking on oath the opinion of manufactures, importers & other privately concerned, as it is notorious that the British are concerned in several of our manufactures, for the purpose to introduce under that cover their own trash (see Niles register of the 25<sup>th</sup>)...those who Support the British interest either directly or indirectly must be supposed to have either forsaken the honorable title of American Citizen; or to be very ignorant of the policy, situation, condition, and of the tricks and mean intrigues of the British...*"

Much more. Throughout this eloquent letter Amoureux defines the American dream while displaying his bitterness at the politics played during the troublesome Jacksonian Democracy era, and even tends to allude to the slavery question. The texture and feel of the paper gives an appearance of more of an 18<sup>th</sup> century missive. Integral address leaf, toning, small hole through two words, mounting traces, mostly Fine.

\$750 - up

## BALTO & THE GREAT RACE OF MERCY



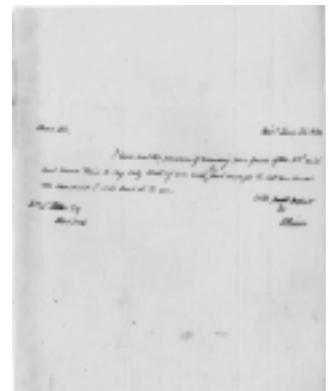
\* 55

**[ALASKA]** Autographed Signed Photo of the famous dog "Balto" with his musher **GUNNAR KAASEN** (1882-1964) Kaasen was a Norwegian musher who delivered a cylinder containing 300,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin to Nome, Alaska in 1925, as the last leg of a dog sled relay that saved the U.S. city from an epidemic.

He signs "*Sincerely to Rita, Gunnar Kaasen & "Balto"*", Nome Alaska, Dec, 1925." A striking and rare signed photograph of the heroic pair.

During the 1925 serum run to Nome, also known as the "Great Race of Mercy", 20 mushers and about 150 sled dogs relayed diphtheria antitoxin 674 miles (1,085 km) by dog sled across the U.S. territory of Alaska in a record-breaking five and a half days, saving the small city of Nome and the surrounding communities from an incipient epidemic. Both the mushers and their dogs were portrayed as heroes in the newly popular medium of radio, and received headline coverage in newspapers across the United States. The black husky Balto in particular, who led the team that covered the final stretch into Nome, became the most famous canine celebrity of the era after Rin Tin Tin, and his statue is still one of the most popular tourist attractions in New York City's Central Park. The publicity also helped spur an inoculation campaign in the U.S. that dramatically reduced the threat of the disease.

\$250 - up



\* 56

**NICHOLAS BIDDLE ALS** 1p. Philadelphia. 7 5/8" x 9 7/8". June 24, 1834. Routine letter to William L. Stone, New York to whom he writes, "I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 23rd inst. and have time to say only that if you will be good enough to let me know the amount I will send it to you. With great respect N. Biddle". Mounting remnants on verso. Fine. \$300 - up



**ABRAHAM BALDWIN DOCUMENT  
SIGNED IN 1787, THE YEAR HE SIGNED THE  
CONSTITUTION**

\* 57

**ABRAHAM BALDWIN** (1754 - 1807) A Constitution signer, Congressman and Senator. Autograph document signed "Abr. Baldwin", two pages (one sheet), 9 3/4" x 8 1/2", April 19, 1787, Georgia. A legal document regarding a summons for the appearance of Nathaniel Cooke and John Walton in Superior Court. On the verso, Baldwin writes: "I Abraham Baldwin, attorney for Nath'l Cooke and John Walton, the defendants, do contest judgment for the sum of five hundred and forty-nine pounds four shillings and five pence ... to be credited on the judgment". Written while Baldwin was President of the University of Georgia and a member of the Continental Congress. Expertly inlaid to a larger sheet. Fine.

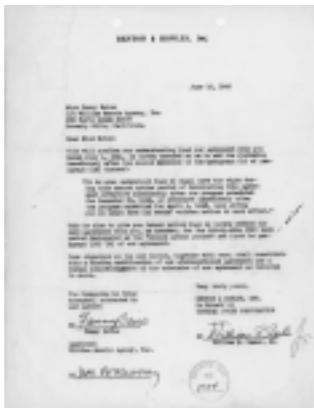
\$3,500 - up

**FANNY BRICE SIGNS AN  
ADVERTISING ENDORSE-  
MENT WITH GENERAL  
FOODS**

\* 58

**FANNY BRICE** (1891-1951) Comic/actress; subject of the movie "Funny Girl". DS. 1pp. 8 1/2' x 11". n.p. June 10, 1942. A document signed "Fanny Brice" with the General Foods Corporation, written on "Benton Bowles" letterhead. The document is an amendment to her original agreement of an advertising endorsement : " The foregoing is fully accepted, consented to and agreed...." There are two file holes at the top but it is in very fine condition.

\$145 -up



**VERY SCARCE AUTOGRAPH  
OF AUTOMOTIVE PIONEER  
ALANSON BRUSH**

\* 59

Alanson Brush. DS August 1, 1903. 8 1/2" x 10 1/2". **ALANSON P. BRUSH** Automotive pioneer. Brush was one of the very early automotive engineers, assisting in the design of the first Cadillac in 1902. He went on to found his own automotive firm in Detroit in 1907 which, for five years, produced a serviceable, reliable, and popular little car (the Brush). Brush honestly believed that his car had "reached perfection", and he was not shy about touting the many successes that the Brush achieved in competition over its heavier, more powerful, and more expensive rivals. One series of ads claiming superiority of the 6 h.p. Brush over rivals of 20 h.p. or more prompted wits of the time to suggest that such assertions should prompt readers to reflect seriously on the question of why a squirrel can climb a tree better than an elephant !! Unfortunately for Mr. Brush and his automobile, Brush chose the wrong backer, Frank Briscoe, whose brother Benjamin would soon attempt to create an automotive empire similar to General Motors. In 1910, Brush's company was absorbed into Briscoe's ill-fated United States Motors Company, and died with that conglomerate's dramatic collapse (1910-11). The last Brush automobile was produced in 1911, although Brush remained as a consultant in the industry for many more years. He spent much of this time at General Motors working under its legendary founder, William Crapo Durant, who considered Brush something of a protegee. \$275 - up



**CECILIA BEAUX**

\* 60

**CECILIA BEAUX.** ALS. 4 pages. Both sides of a single folded sheet. "Dear Mr. Hale, Will you send me your portrait for the water color exhibition soo to be held in Boston? Miss Martha Lilsbee has written to ask for some of my drawings for it. If you will send it for two weeks. The exhibition opens on February 9th and the pictures will be collected in Boston about the 5th. Miss Lilsbee will send you a label to fill out and put on the back and this drawing will be of course called for and returned. I hope it has 'worn' well. Very sincerely yours, Cecilia Beaux." A fine letter related to her work.

\$90 - up

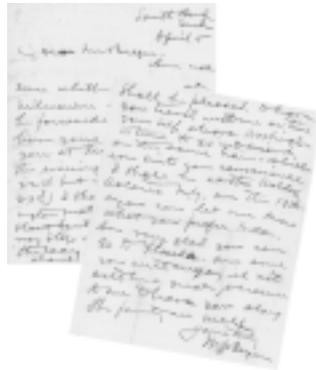


**A LENGTHY ALS BY  
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN**

\* 61

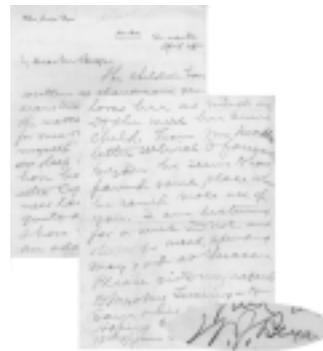
ALS, 14pp, 8" X 9 1/4", Hot Springs, AK, Nov. 26, 1919. On Majestic Hotel letterhead responding to Mr. Berger about the children's' budgetary expenditures and need for economy which Bryan goes into some detail to explain. In small part, "...We have a mutual interest in them. The amount of their income as you estimate it does seem large but some deductions have to be made. 1st, the 2500 I advanced to them was sent him more than a year ago used to pay accumulated deficits You will remember that his salary...did not begin until last July and that for some eight months (a

year & a half ago) he was on a sick leave without salary...I do not know of any extravagance of which they have been guilty except that Wm. smokes. I am sorry that he does so but most of the young men use tobacco and by using a pipe he spends less than if he bought cigars..” More similar content, concluding, “Mrs. Bryan continues to improve. She walks as much as a quarter of a mile a day... We are planning to leave her on the 12th or 13th for Florida, stopping for a few days in Asheville...” Boldly penned and signed. \$250 - up



**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN ALS**

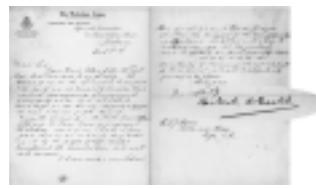
**\* 63**  
**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN** (1860-1925). Bryan was a three-time Democratic Presidential candidate and Wilson's Secretary of State. Late in life, he testified at the famous Scopes monkey trial in favor of creationism. Autograph Letter Signed, written in heavy pencil, signed “**W. J. Bryan.**” two pages both sides, 8.5 x 11, April 5., n.d. Letter to Mr. Berger, a friend of Mr. Bryan's: “*I am not sure whether you are at Milwaukee but this can be forwarded...I shall visit you at Fredericksburg on the evening of 23<sup>rd</sup> ...I shall return to Washington next day...I shall be pleased to have you travel with me...I shall be at the Waldorf Astoria, NY...I am very glad you can go to Florida...it will be a great pleasure to have you along /The family as well...W.J. Bryan.*” Very light soiling from pencil marks, mostly Fine. \$200 - up



**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN**

“... I would like to show you that beautiful section and it would give us an opportunity to compare our plans for this little family in which we feel a joint interest”

**\* 62**  
**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN** (1860-1925). Bryan was a three-time Democratic Presidential candidate and Wilson's Secretary of State. Late in life, he testified at the famous Scopes monkey trial in favor of creationism. Autograph Letter Signed, written in heavy pencil, signed “**W. J. Bryan.**” two pages both sides, 8.5 x 11, personal letterhead, April 25. Lengthy letter to Mr. Berger about a family Bryan was financially supporting. In part, “*The children have written us about your generous treatment of them in the matter of allowances... I write to express our deep appreciation... Grace's illness last fall required quite an outlay and I have had to assume an additional charge for an indefinite time... I was wondering if you would find it convenient to run up to Asheville.*” In good condition, with light overall wrinkling, scattered soiling from pencil and several other marks and stains. \$250 - up



**COMMANDANT OF THE SALVATION ARMY**

**\* 64**  
**HERBERT BOOTH** (1862 -1926) Son of Salvation Army founder William Booth. Herbert Booth took command of all Salvation Army operations in the British Isles when he was 26. Then, from 1892-1896, he was the Commandant for the Salvation Army in Canada. Next, he was appointed to the Australasian Territory. Letter Signed. 2 pp. Dec. 1, 1890. London. On The Salvation Army, Office of the Commandant letterhead. Addressed to J. Horne, Cromwell House. Hebert declines an invita

tion regarding his father, founder of the SA: “The demand upon the General's time just now are of an onerous kind and in consequence of engagements previously made...unable to visit...we have written our Colonel Rees of St. Vincent Place...who has the oversight of the Army's operation in Scotland...Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing ...the personal interest manifested by yourself in the scheme...Herbert H. Booth.” Occasional toning. One dark spot on bottom of 1<sup>st</sup> page. VG.. \$125 - up

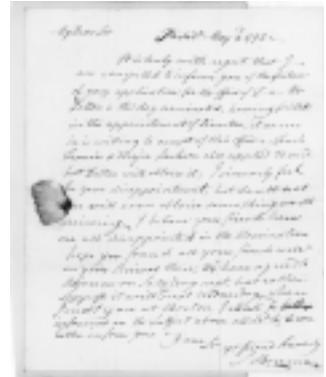


**THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT'S ELIHU BURRITT**

“...your temperance work among the colored people”  
**\* 65**  
**ELIHU BURRITT** (1810-1879). American philanthropist, linguist, social activist and an advocate of international peace. Burritt was first a blacksmith's apprentice, and so earned the title of “The Blacksmith's Apprentice.” He organized efforts in the US and abroad which attracted idealists and notables.. His accomplishments caused President Lincoln to appoint him as a United States consul in Birmingham, England.

Autograph Letter Signed. 1pp. 5” x 8”. New Britain, Connecticut. Sept. 13, 1871. An autograph letter signed “**Elihu Burritt.**” Burritt wrote in purple ink to a colleague he has invited to speak: “...**Everything is clear for you to speak twice here on Sunday next, to preach in the Methodist Church in the morning, and to address the Good Samaritans on Temperance and your temperance work among the colored people at 5PM. They cannot vary their platform much; a few of their reformed speakers will first make each a short**

address...As the whole life and principles of their movement is speeches of the reformed, they cannot give up a whole meeting on one lecture. *This is the best I can do...*” The humanitarian continues on about venue and offers another invitation to speak. It is in fine condition with dark ink and white paper. Two pin holes, tiny chink at center fold, minimal edge toning. A Very Good letter from one of the greatest of all American pacifists. \$100 - up



**SILVANUS BOURNE**

**\* 66**  
**SILVANUS BOURNE** (abt.1756-1817): Consul to Cap Francois. From 1794-1797, he was appointed vice consul of Amsterdam and from 1797-1816, he was consul general in the same city and was appointed consul general to the Batavian Republic. In 1817, he became agent for seamen at The Hague. One page Autograph Letter Signed by Silvanus Bourne with integral address leaf addressed, interestingly, to Silvanus Bourne, Boston, with his Free Frank “S. Bourne.” Dated Philadelphia May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1792: “*My Dear Sir...I am compelled to inform you of the failure of your application for the office of T -n. Mr. Dalton is this day nominated, having failed in the appointment of Director, it seems he is willing to accept of this office Tench Francis and Major Jackson also applied 'tis said, but Dalton will obtain it; I sincerely feel for your disappointment, but doubt not you will soon obtain something worth receiving. I believe your friends here are all disappointed in the Nomination. Hope you found all your friends will on you arrival there. We have agreed to adjourn on Saturday next...I will meet you in Boston...Yr. Friend Sincerely, S. Bourne.*” A curious letter. Mounted on edge to a heavy stock 19<sup>th</sup> century autograph book page. In Fine condition. \$200 - up



**AN IMPORTANT LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED BY MIAMI INDIANS DURING ST. CLAIR'S DISASTROUS EXPEDITION OF 1791**

**\* 67**  
**GEORGE M. BEDINGER** (1756-1843) An Adjutant in the expedition against Chillicothe (May 1779); a major in the Battle of Blue Licks (1782); and a major in Drake's Regiment (1791). His love of adventure led him to join St. Clair's expedition in 1791. Later he served as US Congressman.

Manuscript document signed by Major George M. Bedinger ("GMB"), 2pp. 7½" x 8¼", Fort Washington, Northwest Territory, November 13, 1791. An important list of officers and soldiers killed by Miami Indians during St. Clair's disastrous expedition of 1791. The return is for the companies in Major George M. Bedinger's Winchester battalion of sharpshooters. According to Colonel Winthrop Sargent, the Second U. S. Regiment, Butler's and Bedinger's battalions, the artillery and cavalry took the heaviest losses on 4 November (Guthman, March to Massacre, p. 238). The return lists 114 casualties, 50 wounded, and 113 arms lost. Lost from the ranks of officers were two captains, two ensigns, a lieutenant, and an adjutant. The Indians targeted the officers since their distinctive uniforms made them easy targets. Strategically this worked well to Little Turtle's advantage, as the inexperienced troops were left without leadership. The Battle of the Wabash, also known as St. Clair's Defeat and the Battle of Wabash River, was fought on November 4, 1791, in Ohio Country between the United States and an American Indian confederacy, as part of the Northwest Indian War (also known as "Little Turtle's War"). The American Indians were led by Michikinikwa ("Little Turtle") of the Miamis and Blue Jacket of the Shawnees. The Americans were led by General Arthur St. Clair. The Indian confederacy was victorious. The battle was the most severe defeat ever suffered by the United States at the hands of American Indians; indeed, in proportional terms it was the worst defeat that United States forces have ever suffered in battle. As a result, President George Washington forced St. Clair to resign his post, and Congress initiated its first investigation of the executive branch. A few fold splits, edges frayed, repaired with later paper, some staining.

\$3,500 - up



**RICHARD E. BYRD**

**\* 68**  
**RICHARD E. BYRD** (1888-1957). American rear admiral; polar explorer. Byrd was the first man to fly over both the North and South poles and during the period of 1928 to 1957 did more than any other individual to explore Antarctica. DS. 1 page. 6 ½" x 2 ¾". Pink/Blue. Winchester, Virginia, Oct. 9, 1931. Partly-printed bank draft drawn on the Farmers & Merchants National Bank & Trust Co. payable to Charles J.V. Murphy in the amount of \$2,500.00. Stamp and Perf cancellations not affecting Byrd's fine signature. \$200 - up

exceptionally elegant pen: "To Miss Lillian G. Kimball, the kind of reader it is a privilege to write for; the most appreciative regard of - Yours Truly, G.W. Cable., Northampton, Mass, 1906." 6¼" x 5¼" Extremely Fine. \$50 - up



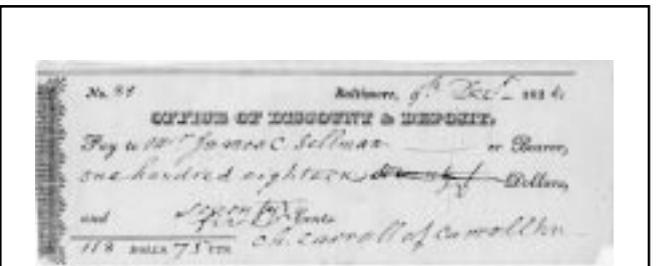
**ORIGINAL ART**

**\* 70**  
**THEODORE CHAPMAN CARLTON** (1860 - 1925) Famous American Landscape and Marine Painter. Student of National Academy, Julien Academy in Paris. Won Many Medals at art exhibitions in this country. Original Inscribed Artwork. New York. 1923. 2 pp. 4 1/2 x 6 1/2". On Imprinted "Century Association" letterhead. n.d. To a Mr. Ludlum. Thanking him for his letter and apologizing for a lame right arm. "Carlton C. Chapman" above a neatly drawn pen and ink illustration of two sail ships. Nicely presented in Fine condition. \$125 - up



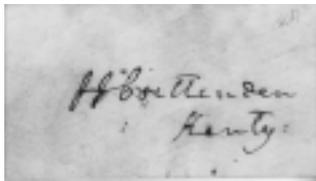
**AMERICAN SOUTHERN AUTHOR GEORGE WASHINGTON CABLE**

**\* 69**  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON CABLE** (1844 - 1925). American Author. Cable wrote the Old Creole Days and The Grandissimes to name a few. Signed note with an



**CHECK SIGNED BY DECLARATION SIGNER CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON**

**\* 71**  
**CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON** (1737-1832) Lawyer, politician, delegate to the Continental Congress and later a United States Senator. He was the last surviving and only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence. ADS. Partly printed check Signed "Ch. Carroll of Carrollton". Check made out to Mr. James C. Sellman and is entirely in his hand. 6¼" x 2½", Baltimore, December 9, 1826. On the Office of Discount and Deposit with William Woodville, Esq. for \$118.00. In fine condition with expected cut cancellations not affecting the signature. \$600 - up



**J. J. CRITTENDEN  
SIGNED CARD**

\* 72  
**J. J. CRITTENDEN.** "The Great Compromiser". 3 1/8" x 1 3/4". Card signed, "J. J. Crittenden, Kenty." Some soiling. \$75 -up



**LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENT  
AS SOLICITOR GENERAL OF  
THE NAVY, WITH VERY  
GOOD RAILROAD AND  
POLITICAL CONTENT**

"... They have already, by their various arts, taken entire possession of the NH legislature, and control by railroad retainers and other corrupt influences a large share of the active Republican politicians..."

\* 73  
**WILLIAM E. CHANDLER** (1835-1917) United States Secretary of the Navy and as a Senator from NH and a lawyer. In 1865, Chandler was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln solicitor and judge advocate general of the Navy Department. Subsequently, he was appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, until he resigned in 1867. Chandler was appointed by President Chester A. Arthur as Secretary of the Navy in 1882 and served until 1885. Typed Letter Signed with pen atop noting it as "Personal" on U.S. Senate letterhead. Feb 6, 1891 to Josiah Drummond, Sr. of Portland Maine:

*The Boston and Maine and Concord and Montreal roads have joined hands to get new stock issues to the amount of five and three million dollars. If they get this stock with no proper limitations and conditions, Jones and Sinclair will make New Hampshire Democratic in*

1892 without fail. They have already, by their various arts, taken entire possession of the New Hampshire legislature, and control by railroad retainers and other corrupt influences a large share of the active Republican politicians.

Their original railroad scheme, I think, was to consolidate their companies in the three states into one grand company. I do not know whether the Maine Central could have been carried into this, although the Boston and Maine own so much of its stock. Their present scheme is only a little less dangerous. It will be sufficient if successful to give the Democratic managers of the Boston and Maine power to make New Hampshire Democratic is 1892. This cannot do without Maine and Massachusetts. We ought to be saved and you ought to use such influences as you may possess to keep from the hands of Jones and Sinclair the power which they will have in five millions bonus to the present Boston and Maine. Think of this thing well, my friend, and do the best you can judiciously in our behalf...W.E. Chandler." Instructive view of the political maneuvering and the consolidation of the Maine and NH railroads in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fine.

\$150 - up



**JAMES COLGATE TAKES  
CREDIT FOR SAVING TEXAS'  
CREDIT  
"(WE) PURCHASED A STATE  
LOAN FOR 1 MILLION  
DOLLARS..."**

\* 74  
**JAMES BOORMAN COLGATE** (1818-1904) Banker and philanthropist. In 1852 Colgate took the initiative to form a stock-brokerage partnership with John B. Trevor. Trevor and Colgate regulated much of the gold and paper exchange during the Civil War. After naming his business Colgate and Co. in 1873, Colgate assumed presidency of the New York

Gold Exchange, a position he would hold until late in his life. Colgate substantially endowed Madison University in Hamilton, New York. The school was renamed Colgate University.

Autograph Letter Signed "Jas. B. Colgate" 1 1/2 pp. New York, 1891. Sent to the Historical Society in Dallas Texas, Colgate is complemented "...your request for my Photograph and Autograph letter...It may interest you to know that in the year 1874, when the credit of Texas was at a low ebb, Mr. Alexandre & myself purchased a state loan...for one million of Dollars, each taking 500,000. This was so judiciously used by your treasurer that the credit of the state was revived and now stands equal to any..." 5 1/2" x 8 1/2". Includes the original cabinet card photograph of Colgate. Both Very Fine. \$200 - up



**"THE AMERICAN  
DREAMBOAT"  
LEGAL DOCUMENT SIGNED  
TWICE BY TONY CURTIS  
RELATING TO HIS  
COMPANY CURTLEIGH**

\* 76  
**TONY CURTIS** (1925- ) American Actor. Document Signed. 2pp. 8 1/2" x 11". January 31, 1976. California. A legal document signed two times by "Anthony Curtis" related to his company Curtleigh. The document states in part: "THIS ASSIGNMENT AND ASSUMPTION AGREEMENT, made...between REYNARD PRODUCTIONS, INC., a California corporation, (formerly known as CURTLEIGH PRODUCTIONS, INC.), hereinafter "CORPORATION" and ANTHONY CURTIS, hereinafter "STOCKHOLDER", is as follows:...A. CORPORATION is a validly existing California corporation. It has elected to wind and dissolve in accordance with California Corporations Code Sections 4600...STOCKHOLDER is the sole stockholder of CORPORATION and is the owner of all of the outstanding shares of common stock of CORPORATION...CORPORATION is now in a position to conclude its dissolution...CORPORATION hereby transfers, assigns, grants and conveys to STOCKHOLDER all of its rights, title and interest in to each, every and all of its assets...STOCKHOLDERS hereby tenders to CORPORATION, for cancellation, all of his shares of the common stock of CORPORATION...". Curtis signs very boldly and with a strong pen. Fine. \$150 - up



**CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD  
SETTLES AN INDIAN CLAIM  
FOR A HORSE KILLED ON  
THE UNION PACIFIC  
RAILWAY**

\* 75  
**JOHN "CAPTAIN JACK"  
CRAWFORD** (1847-1917). Army scout and Indian fighter, Crawford later turned to ranching and writing and became known as "The Cowboy Poet". DS. 1 page. 8 1/4" x 11". Omaha, Nebraska. August 17, 1892. Partly-printed document in which Crawford signs as an Indian agent for the Union Pacific Railway paying "Wike Wike" of the Umatilla Reserve, Oregon "for one eight year old Cayuse horse...killed, April 14, 1892, mile and a half west of Cayuse on train unknown." The Indian receives a payment of \$20.00. Boldly signed by Crawford at lower right. Very Fine. \$250 - up



**MARK TWAIN PSEUDONYM OF SAMUEL CLEMENS**

\* 77

8" x 5". Signature of Samuel Clemens and his pseudonym Mark Twain. "Yours Truly Samuel L. Clemens Mark Twain". **SAMUEL L. CLEMENS** (1835-1910). Novelist; Humorist. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, was one of the most popular American novelists and lecturers of his day. Even today he is considered the greatest humorist in American literature, with his short stories and novels enjoyed by people of all ages. Among his best known novels are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, and *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*. The last 20 years of Clemens life were quite unhappy for many reasons, among them serious financial problems and deaths of close family members, including his wife and a favorite daughter. Center vertical fold, light age toning at edges and small tear at extreme top margin. Fine. \$600 - up

signed by "Katharine Cornell". She paid "Sinsley \$57.75". It is stamp cancelled, though not affecting the signature; it is in very fine condition overall.

\$50 - up



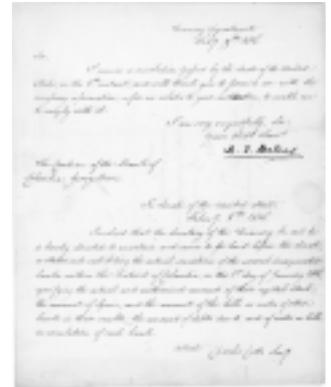
**ERASTUS CORNING et al TO BENJAMIN SILLIMAN ON ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

\* 81

**ERASTUS CORNING** (1794-1872); Railroad executive; U.S. Congressman. **JOHN VAN SCHAIK LANSING PRUYN** (1811-1877); US Congressman elected as a Democrat to the 38th Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Erastus Corning. Served during the Civil War & then 1867-69; chancellor of the University of the State of New York.

Partly printed Document Signed. Albany, 1852. Elegant printed script on blue paper bearing the signatures of not only Erastus Corning, but 5 other dignitaries. Also an Autograph Letter Signed to Silliman from John V.L. Pruyn. Manuscript atop addresses to Prof B. Silliman, Louisville a proposal:

"...You are probably aware that the attention of the Legislature of this State...was solicited to the subject of a National University...the undersigned feel confident that the wants of the age imperatively demand, and the signs of the times as clearly indicated...the establishment of such an institution can not be very long delayed. It's necessity for national purposes has been for some time forcing itself on the minds of reflecting men..." It is signed by many names in print, then original autographs of Gideon Hawley, John N. Campbell, T.R. Beck, Erastus Corning and others. On an integral leaf Pruyn writes personally to Sillman, one page, dated Jan 9, 1853. Signed "John V.L. Pruyn." Separate page in print gives the date and time of the proposed meeting "to discuss the subject of a National University." 4 pp. in all with the autographs presenting wonderfully with interesting content. Corning's signature is strong & bold. Altogether Fine. \$250 - up



\* 82

**ALEXANDER J. DALLAS** (1759 - 1817). Secretary of the Treasury under James Madison. Statesman. Dallas reorganized the nearly bankrupt treasury department as a result of the War of 1812. DS. 1 page. 8" x 10". Treasury Department. February 1, 1816. To William Whann, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Columbia. Dallas annexes "a resolution passed by the Senate of the United States, on the 8th instant, and with thank you to furnish me with the necessary information, so far as it relates to you institution, to enable me to comply with it." Dallas signs at the conclusion of the paragraph which is then followed below by a statement of the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury "...to ascertain...before the Senate a statement exhibiting the actual condition of the several incorporated banks within the District of Columbia...specifying the actual and authorized amount of their capital stock...and of notes or bills in circulation of each bank." Attached free franked address leaf; thus two Dallas signatures. Fine. \$250 - up



**PORFIRIO DIAZ SIGNED DOCUMENT**

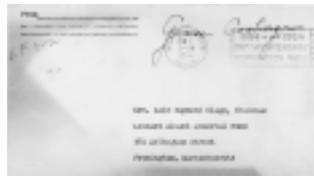
\* 83

**PORFIRIO DIAZ** (1830-1915). Diaz was President of Mexico two times and helped expel the French from Mexico. His progressive policies often failed and in 1910, the citi-

**MILITARY PAPER LOT INCLUDING A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GEORGE CLINTON**

\* 78

Interesting group of approximately 20 printed and manuscript items relating to Daniel Fisher, a New York City merchant, militia officer (Republican Greens) and author. Including: Business letter from New Orleans, 1813; Republican Greens Meeting Orders, 1810; Printed General Orders, 1809; Republican Greens vignette Company Orders, 1812; 8 page manuscript on court-martial proceedings, 1808; Meeting Orders, 1812 (arrangements for celebration of American Independence); Sergeant appoint in rifle company, 1807; letter from Ft. Tompkins on military matters, 1812; Republican Greens printed orders, vignettes, 1812; Fisher's commission to Ensign, 1804, signed by George Clinton; letter from department of war, 1805, with nice free franked cover; Copy "A System of Military Tactics" by Fisher 1805; another copy inscribed by Fisher to the Governor of Massachusetts, 1805, about five other pieces. Mostly fine or better. Deserving further research. \$2,500 - up



**GRACE COOLIDGE**

\* 79

**GRACE COOLIDGE** (1879-1957). First Lady and wife of President Calvin Coolidge. Mar 5, 1954. Signed "Grace Coolidge" on a postally sent envelope. The first lady penned her name across the printed postal stamp of the 300th Anniversary of Northampton. Address to Leonard Alumni Memorial Fund. Sun toning to 1/4 of envelope, signature unaffected. \$75 - up



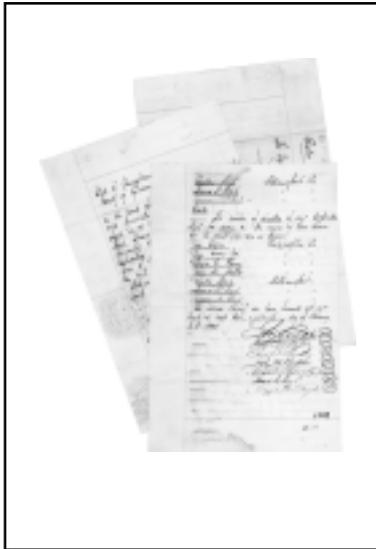
**A CHECK SIGNED BY FAMED ACTRESS KATHARINE CORNELL**

\* 80

**KATHARINE CORNELL** (1893-1974). American actress. DS. 1pp. 6 1/2" x 3 1/2". New York. March 13 1969. A "Chemical New York" check

**AN INTERESTING JAY COOKE SIGNED CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE OGONTZ FISHING CLUB ALSO SIGNED BY SMITH, BARNEY FOUNDER CHARLES D. BARNEY**

\* 84



**JAY COOKE** (1821-1905). Banker. A chance move to Philadelphia as a result of the panic of 1837 determined Jay Cooke's future career, with his eventually ending up as a partner in the distinguished banking house of Clark & Company in that city. Retiring as a wealthy man in 1857, he could not stay idle long, and founded Jay Cooke & Company in 1861, destined to become one of the most widely known banking houses in the country. Serving as treasury agent for the U.S. government during the Civil War, Cooke's banking house handled with great success the larger part of the \$2 billion in bonds which the government issued to finance the war effort. After the war, Cooke's banking house specialized in financing very large enterprises, most notably the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In the depression of 1873, however, the house failed, helping bring on the panic of 1873.

**CHARLES BARNEY.** Co-founder of today's well known Smith Barney brokerage firm. Charles Barney, founded his firm in 1873 and a young investment banker, Edward B. Smith, started his in 1892. These pioneers of the American securities industry helped make Wall Street the world's financial capital.

Document Signed. Williamsport, Pennsylvania. February 18, 1885. 6 pages. 8" x 12 1/2". Manuscript Charter of Incorporation of The Ogontz Fishing Club. The charter outlines the details of the club's formation stating "*The purpose of the said Corporation shall be the preservation and propagation of fish in the Waters of the West or First Fork of Larrys Creek and its tributaries in the County of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania*" The document is signed as the conclusion by all who are listed as directors; **JAY COOKE, JAY COOKE, JR., CHAS. D. BARNEY, JOHN M. BUTLER, CLINTON LLOYD, THOMAS W. LLOYD AND LIZZIE H. LLOYD.**

A fine document displaying Cooke's avid interest in sportsmanship and a great association with one of America's most well known brokerage names. Some light dampstaining. \$1,250 - up

zens revolted against him and he fled for France. Document Signed, 1 page. Mexico, 1899. "Porfirio Diaz" saigned as President. Penned in Spanish regarding the Magistrate of Tribunal Justice of the state to Carlos D. Benitez. 8" x 10 1/2", with original envelope. Fine. \$200 - up



**LEE DEFOREST ON UNITED ENGINEERING LABORATORIES LETTERHEAD**

\* 85  
**LEE DEFOREST** (1873-1961). Inventor of the vacuum tube; Radio broadcast pioneer. TLS 1 page 8" x 10". Hollywood, CA September 20,

1951. On imprinted stationery of United Engineering Laboratories. DeForest writes with thanks for birthday congratulation. Nice bold signature. File holes at left. Nice for framing. Fine. \$250 - up



**INVENTOR OF THE RADIO, LEE DEFOREST LOT**

\* 86  
**LEE DeFOREST** (1873-1961). DeForest invented the vacuum tube in 1906, a device which amplifies weak sounds and whose development was critical to the development of long distance radio and television communication. He was also a radio broadcast pioneer. Two items completely in DeForest's hand: 1954 Photo postcard address to Verne T. Braman written abroad: "Dear Verne, I hope you are well & all going well with you. This European life seems to be "up my Alley." Want to see you at the... reunion, Nov. 3...Doc." Also, an Autograph Note Signed from 8190

Hollywood Boulevard: "My dear Friend "VT" your good wishes have done much in speeding my recovery. Lee DeForest - Doc." Light crease in the postcard, ANS in Fine condition. A nice lot. \$300 - up



*"I AM HAPPY TO KNOW THAT YOU HAVE A SWEET TEN YEAR OLD DAUGHTER - MAY SHE LIVE LONG AND WITNESS THE CONTINUATION OF THE MIRACULOUS GROWTH OF ELECTRONICS WHICH YOU AND I HAD AN EARLY HAND IN DEVELOPING"*

\* 87

**LEE DEFOREST** (1873-1961). Inventor of the vacuum tube; Radio broadcast pioneer. A prolific inventor in the field of electronics and radio communication, de Forest had more than 300 patents to his credit at the time of his death. TLS. 1 page. May 17, 1956. On his personal imprinted letterhead. DeForest writes to an old friend and colleague, Verne T. Braman; "I am happy to know of your good estate with the Packard Motor Car Company in Plant Engineering." "The sentiments expressed in you letter are of great comfort to myself. I know that you have made wonderful progress in character building and are being blessed by heaven for so doing." "I am happy to know that you have sweet ten year old daughter - may she live long and witness the continuation of the miraculous growth of electronics which you and I had an early hand in developing." Boldly signed with his often used nickname "Doc" at the conclusion.

\$250 - up



**HENRY DEARBORN SIGNED CHECK**

**\* 88**  
**HENRY DEARBORN.** Secretary of War under Thomas Jefferson. Check, 6.5 x 2.5, filled out and signed by Dearborn, payable to Cottage Strange for \$68.50, February 28, 1818. In fine condition, with light soiling, cancellation hole to center and check affixed to a slightly larger slip.  
 \$200 - up



**CHAUNCEY DEPEW ALS JUST AFTER HIS WIFE'S DEATH**

**"WHITELAW WAS GREAT COMFORT DURING MY ACUTEST TRIAL..."**

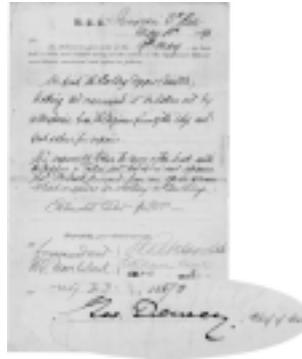
**\* 89**  
**CHAUNCEY DEPEW** (1834-1928). Depew was a prominent figure in American business and public life for almost 70 years. Autograph Letter Signed, 4pp., black bordered and dated May 18, 1893, eleven days after the death of his wife. He references his only child by her, Chauncey Depew, Jr. and writes to William Reid, likely a relative of Whitelaw Reid, distinguished journalist, diplomat and successor to Horace Greeley of the NY Tribune, whom he also references : "*Chauncey and I would be very glad to avail ourselves of your most thought*

*ful and kind invitation, but Mortien (?) Hegemen is so absorbed and sensitive that I feel I could not leave her just yet. She is improving every day, but I have to be very careful to keep her as quiet as possible and as little disturbed by doing anything out of the ordinary. Whitelaw was great comfort during my acutest trial, and I shall in a little while enjoy beyond anything dropping in on you...Chauncey is building on it...Chauncey M. Depew."* An interesting personal letter from the great orator and Secretary of State while Lincoln was president, written at a most poignant time in his life.  
 \$100 - up



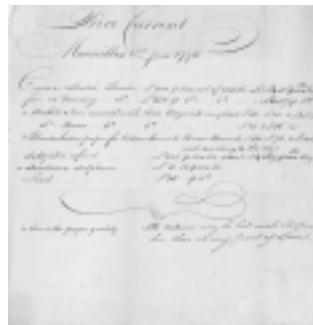
**CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERT JEAN LOUIS DELOLME TO A BOOKSELLER ABOUT HIS WORK "NATIONAL EMBARRASSMENT" EXCELLENT LITERARY CONTENT!**

**\* 90**  
**JEAN LOUIS DELOLME** (1740 - 1806) A Swiss jurist and constitutional writer. Autograph Letter Signed : "*In the beginning of the last month of January, I was about to print and publish some observations written by me on the "National Embarrassment" I could not at that time conveniently spare the money...neither did I choose to give the pamphlet away to a bookseller...The nature of the public business induced me to judge that it might not be unworthy of persons of the Royal family to invite information from all quarters...I did not apply to any person belonging to the Household of the Prince of Wales, because I thought his Royal Highness was so much engaged and beset by different persons that there was but a difficult chance of my application reaching him...As you have not seen perhaps the pamphlet I am alluding to I take the liberty to inclose a copy. I cannot attempt to prevail upon the above two gentlemen to do me justice otherwise than by using compulsive methods, namely the news papers, or putting them to their oath by me and of a bill in a court of equity; how can I do that without involving his R. Highness?"* The author is obviously conflicted about his need to write on the topic of constitutions of England and various other countries, and his desire to not offend the royal family. The writing is dark and clear. \$1,500 - up



**GEORGE DEWEY**

**\* 91**  
**GEORGE DEWEY** (1837-1917). American naval officer, who became a hero during the Spanish-American War when the U.S. fleet he commanded destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila. Partly printed Document Signed, 33pp. legal folio, Mare Island, CA, May 23, 1890. Dewey approves appropriation of \$25 submitted by the Equipment Department for the repair of a leak found in the Galley of the U.S.S Iroquois. Boldly Signed as chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. **Signed also by Rear Admiral A.E.K. Benham** as Commandant. Light toning, soiling, minor fold separation, age wear, mostly Very Good. \$200 - up



**PURCHASING ARMS FOR THE REVOLUTION**

**\* 92**  
**SILAS DEANE** (1737-1789) was the first representative of the Continental Congress to be sent abroad, and for nearly half a year he was the sole official United States diplomat in Europe. He carried secret instructions from Congress to France authorizing him to purchase munitions and supplies for the war

effort together with instructions to sound out the possibility of an alliance with France.

Manuscript Document in an unknown clerical hand, 1 pp. 8" x 8 1/4. Marseilles, June 6, 1776, [but likely accomplished several weeks later]. An important document detailing the prices for arms and ammunition soon after Silas Deane's arrival in Europe posing as a private merchant but carrying secret instructions from Congress to purchase munitions and supplies. Titled "Price Current Marseilles 6th June 1776" Accomplished in ink upon laid paper bearing the "PRO PATRIA" watermark, likely of Dutch origin. A compelling and important document, detailing the prices for arms and ammunition at Marseilles soon after Silas Deane's arrival in Europe. This document quotes the current prices of muskets, blunderbusses, gun powder, saltpeter, at the port of Marseilles. It notes the price of "*Coarse or Battle Powder*" at "*£100 pr Barrel of 120 lbs*", while "*fine or hunting*" powder ran for £150 for the same amount. Quotes for small arms include "*Muskets... iron mounted with their Bayonets complet.*"

Also quoted a prices for brass muskets as well as "*Blunderbusses proper for Entrenchments Brass Barrels*" and "*Seculiana Sulphure*." Whether this intelligence was provided to Deane through his own inquiries prior to his arrival in Paris is unknown. According to Deane's personal account, he "left Bordeaux the latter part of June. Whilst I remained in that city I took the character of a merchant from Bermuda, and applied myself to obtain an acquaintance with their sentiments respecting America. I found the goods I wanted could not be procured in that city..." The document could have also been drafted in conjunction with efforts of Beaumarchais and Deane from July onwards to supply America. The fact that the firm set up to mask their activities, Hortalez & Cie, ran supplies out of Marseilles is suggestive. No matter the specific use, the document remains a scarce and important record of American efforts to obtain critical supplies to continue the struggle against Great Britain. Light creases, else in very fine condition.  
 \$4,000 - up



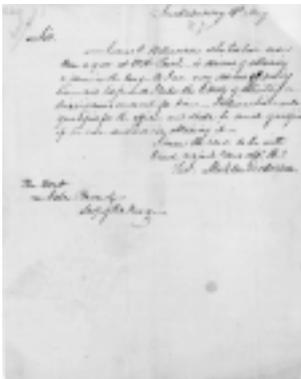
June 1834 to June 1838. Autograph Letter Signed to John Branch, Secretary of the Navy with integral address leaf. Ca. 1830. Dickerson, who would later fill John Branch's shoes as Sec. of the Navy, writes to Branch soliciting him for a Midshipman's warrant for a James C. Williamson, a West Point Cadet. 7½" x 9¼", mostly in Fine condition, with the exception of a teardrop mark in lower portion of letter, and very top corner has been nipped, removing the year he penned this letter.

\$125 - up

**PORFIRIO DIAZ SIGNED DOCUMENT**

\* 93  
**PORFIRIO DIAZ** (1830-1915). Diaz was President of Mexico two times and helped expel the French from Mexico. His progressive policies often failed and in 1910, the citizens revolted against him and he fled for France. Letter Signed in Spanish, one page, 8 ¼" x 10 ½" elaborately embossed in gold and silver with his intertwined initials, "PD" letterhead, June 4, 1895. Letter of thanks to a friend, boldly signed at the conclusion. Light age toning, some scattered light toning and soiling and some minor weeping to paraph of signature mostly Fine.

\$200 - up



**LETTER TO JOHN BRANCH, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FROM NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR AND CABINET MEMBER MAHLON DICKERSON**  
\* 94

**MAHLON DICKERSON** (1770-1853) Senator from New Jersey; declined appointment as Minister to Russia in 1834; appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Andrew Jackson; reappointed by President Martin Van Buren and served from

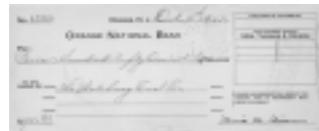
\$50 - up



**JOSEPH DUDLEY SIGNATURE**

\* 95  
**JOSEPH DUDLEY**, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. Cut Document Signed, "J Dudley," black ink, August 29, 1707, Boston, 1.5" x 5.25", Choice Very Fine. The slip of paper bearing his signature has been cut from a larger document and mounted to a 9.75" x 6" sheet bearing his likeness, closely cut. The larger sheet is titled "Administration of Dudley" and describes some of Governor Dudley's career. A fine, representational specimen. From the Henry E. Luhrs Collection.

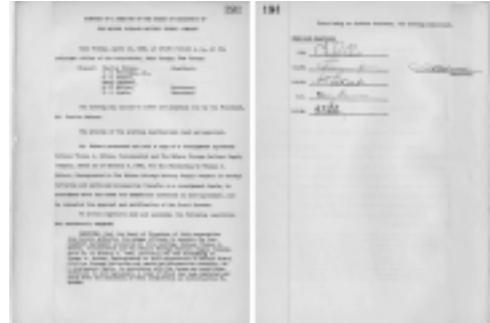
\$600 - up



**THOMAS EDISON'S WIFE MINA SIGNS A CHECK**

\* 96  
**MINA MILLER EDISON** (1865 - 1947). Second wife of Thomas Edison. DS. 1 page. 8 1/2" x 3 1/2". Orange, N.J., Oct. 9, 1923. Partly-printed bank draft drawn on the Orange National Bank. payable to the Watchung Coal Co. in the amount of \$751.50. Perf cancellation not affecting Edison's signature. Light damp staining at right margin. Fine.

\$50 - up



**EDISON SIGNS MINUTES OF THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY DIRECTORS MEETING**

\* 97  
DS. 4pp. (2 sheets). West Orange, New Jersey .81/2" x 11". November 11, 1925. Typed minutes of the meeting of the board of directors of the Edison Storage Battery Company, signed on page 4 by **THOMAS A. EDISON and his son, CHARLES**. The minutes concern routine topics such as the upcoming annual meetings for several of the Edison companies, and authorization for one of the Storage Battery Company officers to execute contracts with a number of firms, including well-known firms such as Standard Oil and International Nickel. **CHARLES EDISON** (1890 - 1969), Industrialist, New Jersey Governor, and Public Servant, was the son of Thomas A. Edison. While overshadowed by his father, Charles Edison was distinguished in his own right. During World War I he directed the manufacture of war materials, and later went on to become Secretary of the Navy (1939-1940) and Governor of New Jersey (1941-1944). Edison's father founded numerous companies and, during his active years, Charles Edison was heavily involved in many of these companies. Always active in public affairs, Edison gave generously of his time, and was trustee of numerous public foundations and institutions. At left, mounting strip where pages were attached in minutes book only very lightly affects edge text. Thomas Edison's dark signature is pristine, although the umbrella crosses his son's last name. Extremely Fine.

\$750 - up

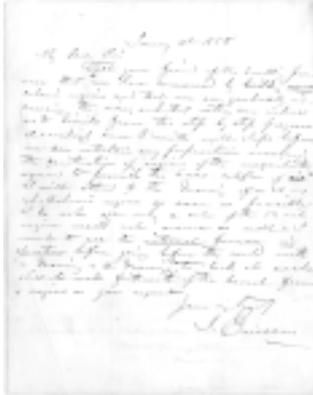
**A LARGE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ITALY'S KING VICTOR EMANUEL**

\* 98  
**KING VICTOR EMANUELE OF ITALY** (1820-1878). King of Italy, Emmanuel ascended in 1849 and was able to quell the threat of a revolution. Partly Printed Document Signed. 2pp. 9 3/4" x 14 1/2". n.p. [Italy]. 6 September 1874. A document signed **"Vittorio Emanuele"** with a large, dark autograph. Written in Italian. Though untranslated, it appears to be some type of promotion or commendation document. There is some extremely light toning to one edge but it is in Fine condition otherwise.

\$100 - up



**JOHN ERICSSON ALS ON HIS CALORIC ENGINE: "...THE SMELTING FURNACE THAT WE HAVE COMMENCED BUILDING SMALL ENGINES..WE CAN ENTERTAIN ANY PROPOSITION INVOLVING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ENGINES OF THE MAGNITUDE REQUIRED..."**



\* 99

**JOHN ERICSSON** (1803 – 1889) A Swedish naval inventor and engineer, he invented the screw propeller and made improvements in locomotives and naval guns. He is remembered for building the famed Civil War boat Monitor, which had one of the first turrets.

Autograph Letter Signed. "My Dear Sir, Tell your friend of the smelting furnace that we have commenced by building small caloric engines and that we are gradually increasing the size, and that nothing can induce us to deviate from this step by step progress - accordingly some 6 months will elapse before we can entertain any proposition involving the construction of engines of the magnitude required to furnish the 6,000 cubits of air I will attain & the drawing of a 24 in. cyl. caloric engine as soon as possible. I do not see why a cut of the 12 inch engine would not answer as well. I want to see the internal furnace in operation before going before the world with a drawing - a drawing however to look at ourselves, shall be made forthwith of the barrel...of engine as you request. Yours in trust, J. Ericsson".

\$750 - up

duty in the matter of the pension to Mrs. Garfield & the increase of Mrs. Lincoln's pension. Will you be so good as to consult Mr. Dawes as to the best course to adopt & advise much, and me oblige. Very truly your friend, Cyrus W. Field". An interesting letter displaying the financiers deep interest in insuring that the former first ladies of two assassinated presidents were well taken care of by the United States government. Folds Fine.

\$350 - up



**1834 PASSPORT SIGNED BY JOHN FORSYTH**

\* 104

**JOHN FORSYTH** (1780-1841) served as Secretary of State under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren (1834-1841). As Secretary of State he was concerned chiefly with gaining compensation from France for plundering U.S. ships during the Napoleonic Wars, with the question of the annexation of Texas, with the Caroline Affair, and with the disputed boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

Attractive Partly Printed Passport signed "John Forsyth" as Van Buren's Secretary of State, 1p, 10½" x 16½". Washington, October 7, 1834. A great eagle vignette surrounded by stars adorns center top. It reads in part: "I the Undersigned Secretary of State of the United States of America hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass George Hodgson a Citizen of the United States and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection." Hodgson is described as being 23 years old, 5 foot 7, moderate forehead, blue eyes, small mouth, round chin, light hair, fair complexion and oval face. He has signed: "George Hodgson" beneath his description. Some wrinkling, generally Very Good.

\$100 - up

company into the new corporation being formed as United States Steel Corp. Small hole at center. Cut and stamp cancellation slightly affect Fricks signature. Very fine.

\$375 - up

Library or Institution. The work is an account of the U.S. Exploring Expedition to the South Seas under Commodore Charles Wilkes. I am informed that 60 copies only were published & that it consists of 36 volumes or more." Excellent.

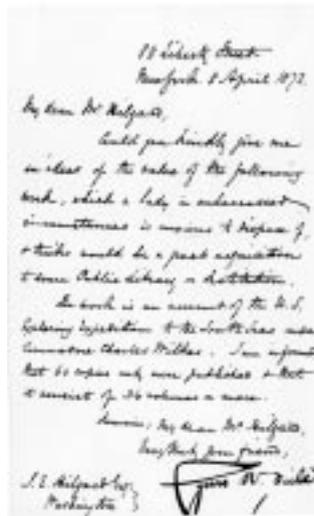
\$300 - up



**GERALD R. FORD SIGNED WHITE HOUSE ENGRAVING \* 100**

**GERALD R. FORD** (1913- ). Thirty-eighth President; Nixon's Vice President. Ford holds the distinction of becoming the only man to have held both of the nation's highest offices without being elected to either.

White House Engraving signed: "Gerald R. Ford". B/w, 8" x 6" overall, oval image 4¼" x 2¼" (one surface). View of the North Portico of the White House by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. \$175 - up



**CYRUS FIELD WRITES CONCERNING THE VALUE OF A SET OF VOLUMES ON COMMODORE WILKES' EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS**

\* 102

**CYRUS FIELD** LS. 1 page. 5" x 8". New York, 8 April 1872. "Could you kindly give me an idea of the value of the following work, which a lady in embarrassed circumstances is anxious to dispose of & thinks would be a great acquisition to some Public



**CYRUS W. FIELD WRITES CONCERNING THE PENSIONS OF FORMER FIRST LADIES MRS. GARFIELD AND MRS. LINCOLN**

\* 103

**CYRUS W. FIELD** (1819-1892). Capitalist; Telegraphy pioneer; Promoter. Letter signed 1 page. New York 10th Dec 1881. To Mr. Stanley Brown; "...I hope congress will do its plain



**HENRY CLAY FRICK ADS**

\* 101

ADS. 1pp. 7 ½" x 3". New York. 1910. Bank check signed by Henry Clay Frick. **HENRY CLAY FRICK** (1849-1919). Steel and coke manufacturer, known as "The Coke King" Capitalist. Frick played an essential role in bringing about the sale of the