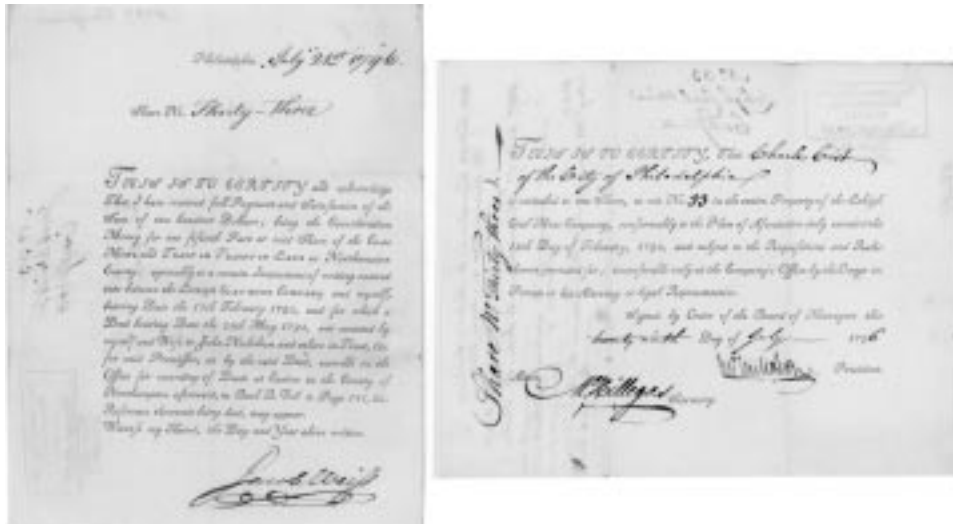


## THE RICHARD GREGG COLLECTION OF EARLY FINANCE



### AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LEHIGH COAL MINE COMPANY STOCK SIGNED BY JOHN NICHOLSON AND MICHAEL HILLEGAS

\* 85

1796, Pennsylvania. Stock certificate for one share. Black. Signed as president of the company by JOHN NICHOLSON and as secretary by MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

**MICHAEL HILLEGAS** (1729-1804). Merchant; First treasurer of the United States. Becoming the manager of his father's business upon the latter's death, Hillegas parleyed this into a considerable fortune through sugar refining and iron manufacturing. His first public service was in the construction of Fort Mifflin as a commissioner of the project. Serving as a member of the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania for ten years, Hillegas in 1776 served as a joint treasurer with George Clymer by action of the Continental Congress, thus becoming one of the two first Continental Treasurers. When Clymer began his term in Congress, Hillegas remained as the sole Continental Treasurer. On September 6, 1777 he was appointed the first treasurer of the United States, a position he held until 1789. A large part of Hillegas' fortune was given to the revolutionary cause in support of the Army and in 1781 more was invested in the original subscription of stock in the Bank of North America.

**JOHN NICHOLSON** (d. 1800). State official; Land speculator. Nicholson was a shady Pennsylvania state official who resigned all his state offices in 1794, having been impeached, but acquitted, by the Pennsylvania Legislature just prior to his resignation. At this time, Nicholson was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the country. In 1794-95 Nicholson joined with Robert Morris in a number of land speculation schemes which eventually bankrupted both men; Nicholson was sent to debtor's prison in 1800, and died there several months later.

The Lehigh Coal Mine Company was formed as a result of Phillip Ginder's discovery of large deposits of anthracite (hard coal) at Mauch Chunk in 1791. America's first recorded anthracite coal company, it was formed by Michael Hillegas, John Nicholson and printer Charles Cist, among others. Coal was successfully transported down the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers to Philadelphia but due to difficulty in marketing the output, mining efforts were soon halted. A great early American stock certificate signed by two important early American figures. Excellent condition. \$2,000 – up

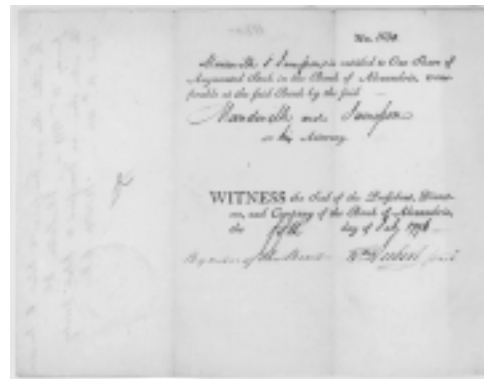


**A SCARCE EARLY AMERICAN STOCK  
THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL  
NAVIGATION COMPANY STOCK SIGNED BY  
ROBERT MORRIS**

\* 86

1792, Pennsylvania. Stock certificate for one share of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation Company. Black. Signed as president of the company by **ROBERT MORRIS** (1734 - 1806). Revolutionary War financier, often called "The Financier of the American Revolution"; Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution; Land speculator.

The Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation Company was chartered on April 10, 1792 under the direction of Robert Morris. He had hoped to build a canal to unite the Schuylkill and the Delaware rivers. An important goal of the company was to provide a water source for the city of Philadelphia "an object of "immense consequences for the health of the city, and to the extinguishing of fires." Detailed embossed seal at left. Couple of light folds. Extremely Fine. \$2,500 - up



**RARE EARLY BANK OF ALEXANDRIA STOCK**

\* 88

1796, Virginia. July 5, 1796. 9.5"x7.50". Certificate # 1130 issued to Mandeville & Sampson for "One Share of Augmented Stock in the Bank of Alexandria" Founded in 1792, George Washington was a shareholder in this bank, which was set up by Virginia to counter the banks in Baltimore. Transfers in pen on reverse dated 1799 and 1802 signed JA Sutton to Robert Beverly. Signed by bank president Wm. Herbert with embossed seal of ship. Exceptional 18<sup>th</sup> century certificate printed four years before the Federal government moved to D.C. A rare early American bank stock. \$2,000 - up

**ASYLUM COMPANY SHARE ISSUED TO  
FINANCE AN ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE  
ORIGINAL COMPANY**

\* 87

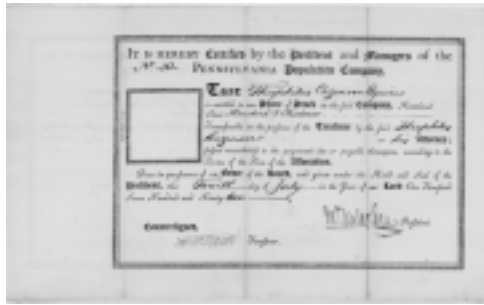
1802 Philadelphia One share issued to James Gibson. Issued to James Gibson, the secretary of the company who also signs in that capacity. Signed by Archibald McCall as president. This company was an attempt to reorganize the earlier asylum company founded by Robert Morris and John Nicholson. The original Asylum company was formed in 1792 to provide refuge for King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette and other elite members of the overthrown French government which never materialized. A scarce early stock from this extremely interesting company. 7" x 8" Trimmed close at left border. Uncancelled. extremely fine. \$500 - up



**NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY STOCK  
ISSUED TO JAMES GREENLEAF AND SIGNED  
AS PRESIDENT BY ROBERT MORRIS**

\* 89

1795, Pennsylvania. Stock certificate for 5 shares in the North American Land Company. Certificate # 64. 12.5" x 9.75". Signed as president of the company by **ROBERT MORRIS** (1734-1806). Revolutionary War financier, often called "The Financier of the American Revolution"; Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution; Land speculator. Issued to longtime Morris partner **JAMES GREENLEAF** who was involved with Morris and John Nicholson in a number of land schemes. Morris's signature is bold and remains completely intact free from the ink erosion problems which are frequently encountered with this piece. Excellent. \$900 - up



**PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION COMPANY STOCK SIGNED BY JOHN NICHOLSON AND TENCH FRANCIS**

\* 90

1792, Pennsylvania. Stock certificate for one share of the Pennsylvania Population Company. Black. Embossed company seal within a printed box border at left. Signed as President by **JOHN NICHOLSON** (d. 1800). State official; Land speculator. Nicholson was a shady Pennsylvania state official who resigned all his state offices in 1794, having been impeached, but acquitted, by the Pennsylvania Legislature just prior to his resignation. At this time, Nicholson was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the country. In 1794-95 Nicholson joined with Robert Morris in a number of land speculation schemes which eventually bankrupted both men. Nicholson was sent to debtor's prison in 1800, and died there several months later. Counter signed by **TENCH FRANCIS** as Treasurer. Francis Bailey Printer imprint. The Pennsylvania Population Company controlled a large amount of land (approximately 1 million acres) in Pennsylvania and collapsed among the financial turmoil of Nicholson and Morris in 1800. Some very light brown- ing at folds. Extremely Fine. \$2,500 - up



**RANCOCUS TOLL-BRIDGE COMPANY STOCK**

\* 91

1793, New Jersey. 14.85" x 4.35. One share issued to James Hopkins. Chartered on Nov. 28, 1792, "*The President, Managers & Company of Rancocus Toll-Bridge*" was the first bridge company to be incorporated in the state of New Jersey. Signed as president by Joshua Wallace. Light toning at folds, left fold reinforced with archival tape. Triangular cut cancellation at bottom right. Very Fine. \$800 - up



**AN EXTREMELY RARE CONNECTICUT GORE LAND COMPANY SHARE**

\* 92

1796. Elegantly presented large share Certificate # 303. Hartford. issued to Joseph Lyman of Northampton 1/400<sup>th</sup> part of the Connecticut Gore of land.. Important post revolutionary era land dispute which brought NY and Connecticut to battle over territory and early claims to the Western Reserve:

"Within the original Charter of Connecticut, abutting South on the North line of Pennsylvania, as claimed by that State; and North upon the South line of Massachusetts...and Westward...at or near a place called Presque Isle."

Colonel Jeremiah Halsey and General Andrew Ward in 1793 had proposed that if the state would deed them the narrow strip of land on the southern border of NY known as "the Gore," they would undertake to sell it and return to the state one half of the proceeds to build a new state house. In 1797 a bill was passed offering to deed over the Gore in return for completion of the building Halsey purchased Ward's interest and organized "The Connecticut Gore Land Company." New York vigorously denied Connecticut's claim to this area, and in 1797 passed an act which declared it to be treason to aid and or encourage the transfer of title or settlement in the district, directed the militia to destroy settlements and made settlers guilty of a "high misdemeanor." Speculative value of shares reached a peak of \$300,000, an offer refused as the proprietors thought it to be worth at least \$600,000.

Years of legal disputes followed in which none other than Alexander Hamilton represented NY After years of wrangling shareholders suffered a great loss. It went down in history as one of early America's most interesting land challenges.

Signed by Jeremiah Halsey, Jacob Ogden, Hezekiah Bissell, John Bishop and Thomas Bull 15.5" x 14.25". Fold marks, light separation at fold marks, archivally reinforced. Only the third we've handled in the past 20 years. An extremely rare and important early American share. Very Fine. \$4,000 - up

**COMPAGNIE DE COLONISATION  
AMERICAINE STOCK FOR 100 ACRES OF  
LAND IN THE STATES OF VIRGINIA AND  
KENTUCKY**



**\* 93**  
1820, Paris, France. Stock for one share at 1300 francs issued for 100 acres. Printed in French. A large size certificate measuring 13 3/4" x 18". The early part of the 19th century brought a large number of European investors to America in hopes of buying land for development and promotion to potential European immigrants. This company was one such attempt and controlled a vast portion of land totaling 1,849,000 acres in Virginia and Kentucky. Dividends were to be paid, although given the fact that all coupons are present, seems unlikely.

An interesting early certificate related to the European development of America. Few tiny holes. Uncancelled and excellent. \$400 - up



Christiann Van Eeghen, Pieter Stadnitski, Hendirch Vollenhoven & Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck . . the said quantity of acres . . ." Some light browning along one fold. Official documents which reference the purchase of land from Indians are very rarely encountered. Fine. \$200 - up

**LAND WARRANT FOR THE  
PURCHASE OF INDIAN  
LAND BY A CONSORTIUM  
OF DUTCH BANKERS**

**\* 94**  
1794, Pennsylvania. 13 1/4" x 8". Partly-printed land warrant issued by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and bearing a secretarial signature of governor **THOMAS MIFFLIN** (1744 - 1800); Signer of the Constitution; Revolutionary War general. Tiny, ornate vignette of resembling the at upper left. Issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the commonwealth, the warrant reads in part: "Whereas Wilhem Willink, Nicholass Van Staphorst, Christiann Van Eeghen, Pieter Stadnitski, Hendirch Vollenhoven & Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck . . paid into the office of Receiver-General of the Land Office, the whole of the purchase money for nine hundred acres of land within the last purchase made of the Indians, East of Allegheny river and Conawango creek, . . authorize and require you to survey . . for the said Wilhem Willink, Nicholass Van Staphorst,



**LAND WARRANT TO  
PROMINENT FINANCIER  
WILLIAM BINGHAM FOR  
THE PURCHASE OF INDIAN  
LAND**

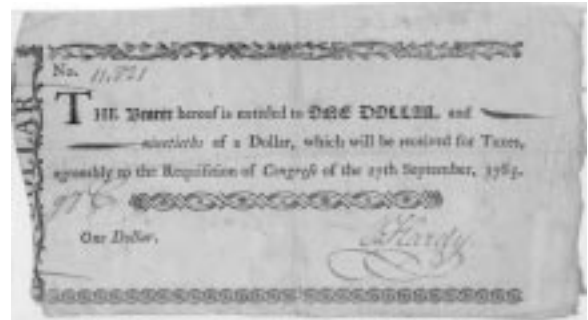
**\* 95**  
1794, Pennsylvania. 13 1/4" x 8". Partly-printed land warrant issued by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and bearing a secretarial signature of governor **THOMAS MIFFLIN** (1744 - 1800); Signer of the Constitution; Revolutionary War general. Tiny, ornate vignette of resembling the at upper left. Issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the commonwealth, the warrant reads in part: "Whereas William Bingham . . paid into the office of Receiver-General of the Land Office, the whole of the purchase money for one thousand acres of land within the last purchase made of the Indians, East of Allegheny

river and Conawango creek, . . authorize and require you to survey . . for the said William Bingham . . the said quantity of acres . ." This example is issued to **WILLIAM BINGHAM**, (1752-1804). Businessman. Bingham, a close friend of George Washington was one of the most influential businessmen of the period. In 1781 he founded the first bank in the young nation, the Bank of North America. As well as being one of America's first millionaires, Bingham was a political and social giant. Some browning at edges, mostly along folds. Official documents which reference the purchase of land from Indians are very rarely encountered. Fine. \$200 - up



**PARTLY-PRINTED PENNSYLVANIA LAND SURVEY APPLICATION**

**\* 96**  
DS. 1 page. Philadelphia. April 3, 1769 Land survey application of John Sprogle for three hundred acres in Pennsylvania to William Scull Deputy Surveyor. John Lukens (1720?-1789) friend of Benjamin Franklin, helped lay out the Mason Dixon Line. Some light toning. Over-all very fine. \$200 - up



**CONTINENTAL CONGRESS INDENT FOR ONE DOLLAR  
ONE DOLLAR FEDERAL INDENT - REQUISITION OF  
CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 27, 1785.**

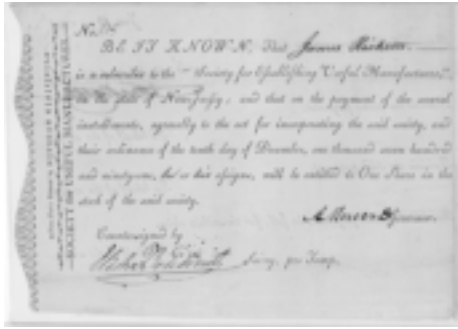
**\* 97**  
1785, A rare series of notes that were meant to circulate. Signed by John Hardy. No.11.821. Printed on laid paper. Top and bottom borders with typeset form with, left indent with protector 'ONE DOLLAR'

Space was set aside for written fractional denomination in the form of 'ninetieths of a Dollar'. This was based on the conversion of 90 Pence to a Spanish Milled Dollar in New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The Hardy signature is bold with an elegant paraph and much of the indent shows at the left.

This requisition was meant to help raise funds to pay the national debt after the War for Our Independence. On September 27, 1785 the US Congress assembled and the report of the grand committee being amended "...Resolved, that for the services of the present year ... it will be necessary that three millions of dollars, in addition to 649,880 dollars, hereafter provided for, be paid into the common treasury."

A fantastic paper money and financial history rarity. \$4,000 - up





**SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES SIGNED BY ELISHA BOUDINOT AND A. MERCER**

**\* 98**  
1792. One share No. 115. DsS Ornate indented border design, printed by Hugh Gainé.

**Elisha Boudinot** (1749-1819). friend of Washington and Hamilton, Boudinot was a Revolutionary War patriot; lawyer and jurist and president of Continental Congress as well as being the secretary of the Council of Safety (1778) in Newark.

Alexander Hamilton & other investors in 1791 initiated America's first planned industrial center. They founded "**The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures**" to harness the power of the Passaic River's Great Falls. The authorized capital of the new company was \$500,000, an enormous sum for those days. 14.25" x 5.25" Beautiful presentation from and extremely important early American company. \$3,000 - up



**SCARCE MADRID NOTE SIGNED BY FRANCIS HOPKINSON**

**\* 99**  
**FRANCIS HOPKINSON** (1737-1791). Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. DS. 1 page. Unlisted in Anderson. Printed in Green and Red. A rare Bill of Exchange for 444 Mexican Dollars. **A rare second bill of Exchange.** "At Six months sight of this Second of Exchange, First, Third and Fourth of the same Tenor and date unpaid, pay to the order of Alexander Thomas, Two Hundred and Twenty Five Mexican Dollars, Value received by the United States". Payable to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States "at the court of Madrid". Countersigned by Nathaniel Appleton, Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office, Massachusetts Bay. These notes were issued by Congress to fund payments on domestic debt, pay foreign claims in Europe and raise immediate specie in America. In this case, bills would normally be sold at a discount. Signed as Treasurer of Loans by Hopkinson. \$1,750 - up



**SCARCE HILLEGAS BILL OF EXCHANGE \* 100**

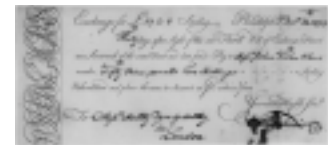
**MICHAEL HILLEGAS** (1729-1804). Merchant; First treasurer of the United States. Partly-printed Fourth Bill of Exchange payable to "the Commisioner...of the United States of America at Paris. Countersigned by William Inlay, treasurer or loans of Connecticut. A scarce bill and in above average condition relative to what we have seen. Extremely Fine. \$1,000 - up



**BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED AS MAKER BY JOHN NICHOLSON AND PAYABLE TO AND ENDORSED ON VERSO BY ROBERT MORRIS**

**\* 101**  
**ROBERT MORRIS** (1734-1806): Known as the "financier of the American Revolution" and one of the richest men in America, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He became financially involved in unsuccessful land speculation with **JOHN NICHOLSON** and was imprisoned for debt from February 16, 1798 until August 26, 1801. Partly Printed DS: "Jno Nicholson", 1p, 6x4. Philadelphia, 1795 February 25. In full: "Three years days after date I Promise to

pay Robt Morris Esqr or order One thousand Dollars for value received." Boldly endorsed on verso: "Robt Morris" with the commonly found ink bleed through from his strong pen. Nicholson's signature is unaffected and quite sharp. \$450 - up



**WILLING & MORRIS PARTLY-PRINTED BILL OF EXCHANGE SIGNED BY ROBERT MORRIS FOR THE PARTNERSHIP**

**\* 102**  
Philadelphia 1773. Very scarce formate of a Willing Morris partly-printed draft. Accomplished in the hand of Robert Morris and signed by him for the partnership "Willing, Morris & Co." Signed on reverse payable to Crafton & Colson signed by Joshua Fisher & Sons, a large mercantile firm begun in the 1750's. A nice sight draft dating early in the career of Robert Morris. There is significant contemporaneous ink staining at the signature. \$350 - up

**WILLING & FRANCIS BILL OF EXCHANGE**

**\* 103**  
1797 Port-Au-Prince St. Domingo, Exchange bill for 1,500 *Spanish Mill'd Dollars* paid to Monsieur Francois Daumas to the powerful mercantile firm in Philadelphia Willing & Francis. Left top corner tear, small loss of text. \$300 - up



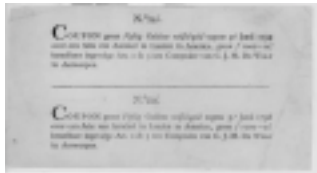
**VIRGINIA FIVE POUND NOTE**

**\* 104**  
July 1775. Virginia Five Pound Note. 6.25" x 4.75. Issued as Current Money under an Ordinance of Convention ...passed the 17th day of July 1775. Some toning and scattered foxing. Nice early note from this popular series. Signed Phil. Johnson, John Tazewell Fine. \$500 - up



**INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA TRANSFER**

**\* 105**  
1797 Philadelphia Signed Henry Philips 12.75" x 4". Partly-printed transfer assigning shares in the Joint Stock of the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. A nice 18th century related insurance item. Fine. \$125 - up



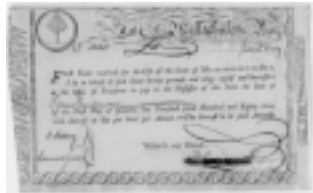
**UNCUT PAIR OF DUTCH COUPONS FOR LAND IN AMERICA**

**\* 106**  
June 1795, 1796 "Landen in America" An uncut pair of coupons cut from bond #826 for lands in America. From the company of C. J. M. DeWolf in Amsterdam. Excellent. \$150 - up



**VERY SCARCE PENNSYLVANIA ASSUMED DEBT CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY JOHN NICHOLSON**

**\* 107**  
1792, Pennsylvania. Partly-printed Assumed Debt Certificate in which "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, stands pledged to pay to Samuel Rogers Three per centum per annum, on two hundred sixty-six 76/100 of Three per cent. Stock of the United States accruing on Assumed Debt of this State..." As the Federal Government began assuming the debt accrued by the individual states as a result of the Revolution, settlements and interest finally began to be paid. This example demonstrates the payment of the interest due with the issuance of more paper. Signed as the Comptroller General of Pennsylvania by **JOHN NICHOLSON JOHN** (d. 1800). State official; Land speculator; joined with Robert Morris in a number of land speculation schemes which eventually bankrupted both men; Nicholson was sent to debtor's prison in 1800, and died there several months later. A choice and scarce early American document demonstrating the funding of the Assumption of Debt by the new federal government. Excellent condition. \$1,250 - up



**STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY LOTTERY BOND**

**\* 108**  
June 1, 1779 Massachusetts. 9" x 5.5". Partly-printed Massachusetts State Lottery, Class the Third bond in which the state promises "...to pay the Possessor of this note the sum of fifteen pounds by the first day of January, 1883..." Nice vignette of a pine tree encircled by a rattlesnake engraved by Nathaniel Hurd. Bold "DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT THIS" interweave on bottom. Ornate indented border design. Henry Gardner's signature as treasure is pen cancelled. Also Signed by J. Scollay and Edward Green. This bond was issued to pay the winners in the state lottery. A choice example. \$300 - up



**JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON**

**\* 109**  
1790, Connecticut. Anderson CT 27. Treasury office transfer certificate certifying the transfer of old notes for new issues to Peter wooster. Issued under an act of the General Assembly passed in May 1789. Signed by **JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON** (1743 - 1818); Brigadier-General during the Revolutionary War; and by **PETER COLT**. Attractive scroll bordered. Excellent. \$80 - up



**SOLDIER'S CERTIFICATION SIGNED BY ZEBULON BUTLER**

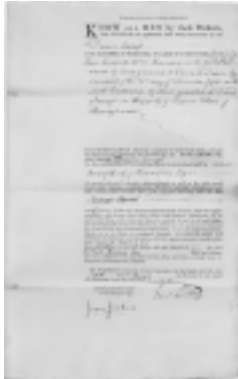
**\* 110**  
1783, Connecticut.. LS. Certification of military service of a soldier signed by Butler and a Revolutionary War soldier in which he is asking for papyment "*Gentlemen, Please note to the Bearer Cap't Simon Spaulding the Notes for my Balance found Due on Wages and Subsistence for my services in the first Connecticut Regt. From January 1781 to January 1782 to youse (sic) and Benefit, Signed His Mark Oliver Bennett. Westmoreland.* Butler responds: "*To the comitee of the pay table Hartford... Oliver Bennet was in service before the first of January 1781 and signed his name to the Above order Given to the Capt. Simon Spaulding Zeb Butler.*" Accompanied by a partly-printed document signed by Simon Spaulding being an army pay order dated Aug. 26th, 1783. **ZEBULON BUTLER** (1731 - 1795). Revolutionary Naval and Army officer. Both bright and clean. Very Fine. \$250 - up



**PAYMENT FOR SERVICE IN COL. WYLLYS REGIMENT**

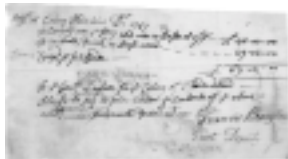
**\* 111**  
1780, Connecticut. MS document in beautiful calligraphic hand for Revolutionary War payment: "*Please to Deliver the Bearer, Eben Felch, the Treasurers Notes due to me on amount of the Depreciation of the Money due to me for my Wages and Service in Col. Saml Wyllys Regiment in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army, Canterbury, August 28, 1780.*(signed) *Samuel Stoddard.*" Accompanied by a separate Certification from the Selectmen verifying that Stoddard was

enlisted in Colonel Wyllys Regiment. Very Fine. Quite aa artful presentation. \$200 - up



**ROBERT MORRIS PURCHASES LAND IN PENNSYLVANIA**

**\* 112**  
**[ROBERT MORRIS]** 1793, 8 ¼" x 13 ½". Pennsylvania. Partly printed manuscript deed selling 400 acres of land in the North East Ward to Robert Morris "by land granted to Edward Dixon by warrant...in hand paid by Robert Morris of the City of Philadelphia ...have granted...unto the said Robert Morris...the above mentioned tract of land." Signed as the conclusion by Daniel Norcross, the seller. Nice piece of Morris documentary history. In excellent condition. \$250 - up

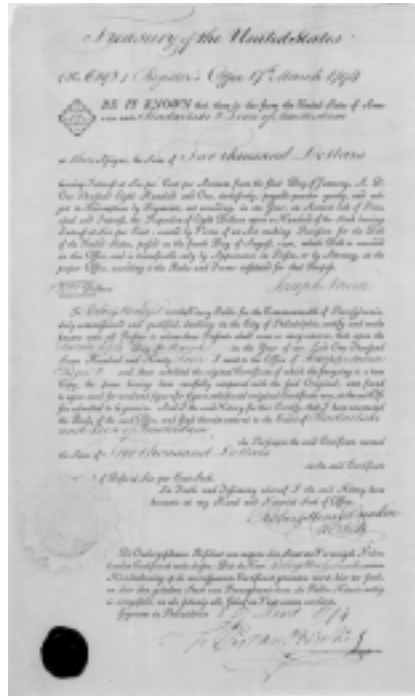


**FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR PAYMENT FOR CARRYING 160 MEN AND HORSE MEAT!**

**\* 113**  
 1757, Colony of Rhode Island. Manuscript document. "August 16, To carrying over ye ferry 160 men and horses at 5 sh. Pt...to victuals, drink & horse meat. Errors excepted pr Jno. Borden. To ye General treasurer for ye Colony of Rhoce Island. Please pay to John Borden ye contents of ye above acct. Portsmouth, December 24<sup>th</sup> 1757. Francis Brayton, First Deputy." Signed on reverse by John Borden. Very Fine condition. \$200 - up

**RARE TREASURY AND LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES**

The following Treasury Certificates are extremely rare examples of Treasury and Loan Office documents. Although we've been unable to determine usage, we believe that these notarized copies of the original certificates were given to the investors, possibly only those overseas, in place of the original which was kept in the Register's (Joseph Nourse) office. This may have been done to avoid theft or loss of the original bond during a sea voyage thus providing a certain level of security, while at the same time, providing the investors with their certificate completely notarized and, of course, providing proper evidence of their investment. It also appears that these were used by notary who may have been acting in a fiduciary role, to provide legal evidence that the loans had been legally executed and were not merely a scam. All of these loans indicate that the notary has "exhibited the original certificate of which the foregoing is a true copy, the same having been carefully compared with the said Original, and found to agree word for word and figure for figure, which said original certificate was, at the said office, admitted to be genuine." In any case, the following pieces represent a most unusual opportunity to acquire this very rare type of material.



**\* 114**  
 1796, Treasury of the United States. Dated at the Register's Office. Attached embossed paper seal. Partly-printed Treasury certificate attesting "that there is due from the United States of America unto Donate & Burson of London or their assigns, the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars bearing Interest at 3% per annum from the first of April 1792 inclusively; payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption, by the payment of said sum, when ever provision shall be made therefor by Law, which debt is recorded in this office..." The second portion of the document is the notarization by Clement Biddle that the original appears in the office of Joseph Nourse, who's secretarial signature appears. Rare and Extremely Fine. \$800 - up



**U. S. LOAN OFFICE NOTARIAL CERTIFICATION OF LOAN**

**\* 115**  
 1796, Treasury of the United States. Dated at the Register's Office. Attached embossed paper seal. Partly-printed Treasury certificate attesting "that there is due from the United States of America unto Donate & Burson of London or their assigns, the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars bearing Interest at 3% per annum from the first of April 1792 inclusively; payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption, by the payment of said sum, when ever provision shall be made therefor by Law, which debt is recorded in this office..." The second portion of the document is the notarization by Clement Biddle that the original appears in the office of Joseph Nourse, who's secretarial signature appears. Rare and Extremely Fine. \$800 - up



**LOAN OFFICE NOTARIAL CERTIFICATION**

**\* 116**  
 1796, United States Loan-Office, State of New York. Attached embossed paper and wax seal. Partly-printed Loan-Office certificate attesting that "there is due from the



United States of America, unto Jean Francois Paul Grand of Switzerland or his assigns, the sum of Five Hundred and and Thirty Three Dollars and Thirty three Cents Assd Debt bearing interest at 3% per annum from the first of Oct. 1796, inclusively, payable quarter-yearly, and subject to redemption by payments of said sum whenever Provision shall be made therefor by Law; which Debt is recorded in this Office and is transferable only by Appearance in Person, or by Attorney at the proper Office, according to the Rules and Forms instituted for that purpose, M. Clarkson, Commissr of Loans." The second portion of the document continuing on verso is the notarization by John Wilkes that the original certificate appears in the office of Matthew Clarkson, Commissioner of Loans, who's secretarial signature appears. Extremely Rare. Excellent.

\$800 - up

**BANK OF THE UNITED STATES NOTORIAL CERTIFICATION OF STOCK ISSUED**

\* 117  
1794. Philadelphia. Certification of the issuance of stock in the Bank of the United States in the name of Klaus Kruyer of Amsterdam. Attached white wafer seal. Signed by Clement Biddle. Similiar usage to the Loan Office certifications. Excellent..

\$800 - up



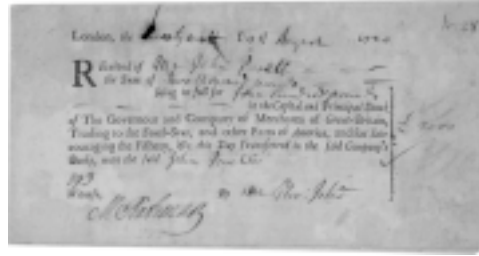
**SIGNED BY JONATHAN TRUMBULL**

\* 118  
1764, Lebanon, Colony of Connecticut. MS document for abatement of taxes to Joseph Talbot, Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut. Interesting list of people for whom abatement is requested for the year 1759 for reasons such as "John Baldwin: "His body exposed to go to Prison, have nothing Whereon to levy;" Reliance Toby: poor and gone away; John Strong: "late constable and unable to pay: Exposed to prison."

**JONATHAN TRUMBULL** (1710-1785) Governor, patriot. One of the few men who served as governor in both a pre-Revolutionary colony and a post-Revolutionary state.

Trumbull's signature is affected by an "X" cancellation, two other cancellations on page. Very Fine.

\$200 - up



**NEW SOUTH SEA STOCK**

\* 119  
1720, London. Stock certificate in which Mr. John Powell has paid in "the sum of two thousand pounds being in full for five hundred pounds, in the Capital and Principal Stock of The Governour and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for Encouraging the Fishery..."

The South Sea Company was founded in England in 1711 to trade with the South Seas (South America) in textiles, spices and whatever could be found to be profitable, including the slave trade. The early 1700's in England saw a wave of financial prosperity and the joint stock company came into favor as a means of investment. Since these companies were virtually unregulated in the amount of stock they could issue, insider trading, etc., investors were unknowingly exposed to an extremely high level of risk. An imaginative and preposterous scheme promoted successfully by the South Sea Company was a grand plan which involved the company's assumption of the entire national debt of England in exchange for an annual payment of six percent of the principal assumed by the company. This ultimately almost completely destroyed the English government. Gross mismanagement of the company along with corruption were prevalent as the company's stock sold. Additional stock was sold as the company's purported success caught on at a fevered pitch. With the frantic buying of South Sea stock came new schemes, many of which proved unsuccessful causing a wave of stock selling and the eventual collapse of these companies as well as the South Sea company, thus concluding the age of the first great financial crash. An interesting and important early stock from this famous company. Carefully reinforced at outer edges Fine. \$1,500 - up



**SOUTHSEA COMPANY EXCHEQUER BILL FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS**

\* 120  
June 1720 Earl of Halifax, George Montague Signed boldly "Halifax".

1<sup>st</sup> Earle of Halifax Chancellor of the Exchequer, was made keeper, and was afterwards succeeded by his nephew George Montague, also Earl of Halifax (Died 1739. Created Earl of Halifax in 1715, on the death of his uncle) by a later creation.

**The South Sea Company** or the "South Sea Bubble" - the name given to the economic bubble that occurred through overheated speculation in the company shares during 1720. The price collapsed the same year after reaching a peak in September. In June, 1720, the Bubble Act required all joint-stock companies to have a Royal Charter. The grant of a charter to the South Sea Company was an added boost, its shares leaping to £890 in early June. This peak encouraged people to start to sell; to counterbalance this the company's directors ordered their agents to buy, which succeeded in propping the price up at around £750. List of transfers on reverse. Also stamped "Paid into the Exchequer on Malt Lottery, 1722.

6.75" x 4.5" Embossed English Revenue stamp. Ornate indented border design lightly frayed at right edge carefully repaired on verso with tape. \$1,000 - up

**RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR WILLIAM GREENE RECEIVES HIS PAY FOR ATTENDING A COUNCIL OF WAR DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

\* 121  
**WILLIAM GREENE** (1731 - 1809). American jurist and Revolutionary statesman, Governor of Rhode Island during the Revolution. MDS. 1 page. 8 1/4" x 3". Rhode Island, August 27, 1781. "This certifies that His Excellency the Govr. Hath attended the Council of War as a Member one day for which he is intituled to draw fifteen shillings silver money out of the General Treasury." Endorsed on verso by Greene. Scarce and in fine condition. \$250 - up





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**BANK OF ENGLAND ONE HUNDRED POUND NOTE**

\* 122

1709 Signed by George Montague, who was to become 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Halifax (Third Creation). Please see lot #120 for more on Montague. Bank of England One Hundred Pound Note. 7" x 4.5". The Bank of England's fortunes became closely tied to those of the South Sea Company as Initial equity for the South Sea Company had come from conversion of short-term government debts into shares of the new company. In 1719 another part of government debt was converted into South Sea shares (the 1710 Lottery). In January 1720 the South Sea Company launched the ambitious plan to convert more than half of British government debt. As the mounting British Debt was convertible into South Sea shares, the shares rose rapidly as did the government debt. It was inevitable that the bubble in the company's shares would burst thus causing a panic in both the South Sea Company equities and the Bank of England which nearly collapsed when the South Sea Company shares crashed. A highly interesting note from this important period in world financial history. \$1,000 - up



*"...for Support of a Guard with 17 Prisoners from Stanford to Farmington..."*

\* 123

**OLIVER ELLSWORTH** (1745-1807). Revolutionary patriot; Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Ellsworth was a committed patriot, a member of the Connecticut Pay Table and member of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War. DS 1 Page. Hartford, January 11, 1777. Please to "pay Capt. Thomas Bevan Nineteen Pounds Seven Shillings & Six pence for that Sum by him Expended & paid out for Support of a Guard with 17 Prisoners from Stanford to Farmington..." Signed by Oliver Ellsworth for the committee. Very Fine. \$250 - up



**PRIVATE NOTE ISSUED BY A SCOTTISH COMPANY**

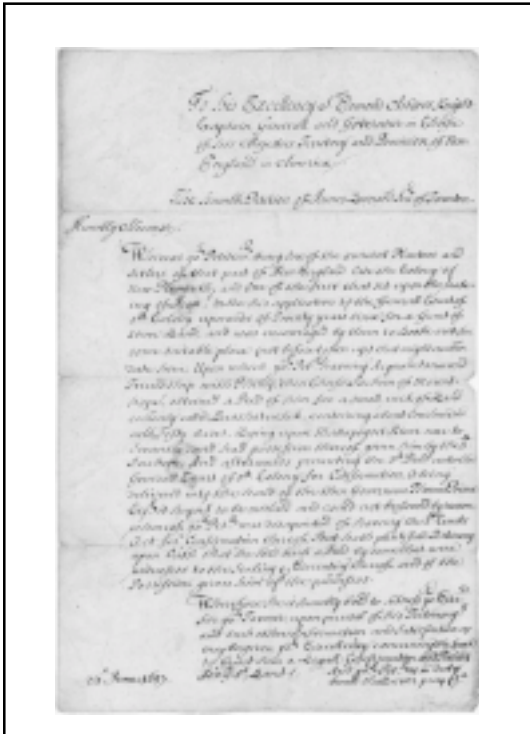
\* 124

1764, Edinburgh. "The Mason Banrowman Company oblige themselves to pay to... the Bearer One shilling Scots on Demand in the option of the Directors One Shilling Scots with the legal interest at the end of Six Months after the day of demand... The individual to whom the note was originally issued as well as the signing officers names have been erased. Very Fine. \$250 - up

## PLYMOUTH COLONIST & FIRST AMERICAN TO SET UP IRON WORKS, CLOSE FRIEND OF NATIVE AMERICAN LEGEND, KING PHILIP WRITES A 1687 PETITION FOR A TRACT OF LAND GIVEN TO HIM BY KING PHILIP

\* 125

[COLONIAL PLYMOUTH] 1687, Mass. 1p. Document. James Leonard, Plymouth colonist, first American to set up Iron works, and close friend of Native American legend, King Philip writes a 1687 petition for a chunk of land given to him by King Philip to Edmond Androse, Governor of his Majesty's territory in New England. "Whereas yo. Petition being one of the auncient Planters and Settlers of that part of New England late the colony of New Plimouth, and one of the first that set upon the making of Iron . . . having Acquaintance and friendship with Phillip, then Chiefs Sachem of Mount Hope"



Dated June 23, 1687 and reads in full: "To his Excellency of Sir Edmond Andros Knight Captain Generall and Governour in Chiefe of his Majesties Territory and Dominion of New England in America. The humble petition of James Leonard, Sen. Of Taunton. Humbly Shervets, Whereas yo. Petition being one of the auncient Planters and Settlers of that part of New England late the colony of New Plimouth, and one of the first that set upon the making of Iron; made his application to the general Court of sd. Colony upwards of twenty year's since for a grant of some land and was encouraged by them to looke out for some suitable place (not before taken up) that might accommodate him; Upon which yo. Pet'd having Acquaintance and friendship with Phillip, then Chiefs Sachem of Mount Hope, obtained a Deed of him for a small neck of Land commonly called Luashatuckik, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, lying upon Mattapoyset River near to Swansey, and had possession thereof given him by the Sachem. And afterwards presenting the s'd deed unto the generall Court of s'd Colony for Confirmation, it being delivered into the hands of the then Governour Thomas Prince Esq. It hapnd to be mislaid and could not befound by reason whereof yo. Pet'd was disappointed of having the s'd Courts Act for Confirmation thereof. But hath plentifull testimony upon Oaths that he had such a Deed by some that were witnesses to the sealing. Executing thereof, and of the possession given him of the promises. Wherefore he is humbly bold to address up Exc. For yo. Favour, upon perusal of his Testimony and such other information and Satisfaction as may be given yo. Excellency concerning the same to Grant him a legall confirmation and patent for s'd land. And yo. Pet. Has in duty bound shall ever pray."

From the Pequot Museum's special collections, a listing was found for New Plymouth Colony. The listing reads, "New Plymouth Colony. Deposition of Jabish

Hackit, 2 July 1669. MSS 180. This is the testimony of Jabish Hackit, who had witnessed a land transaction around 1 October 1665. On that day, the "Sachem of Pakanockit, called Philip, alias Metacomet," signed a deed by which he ceded to James Leonard, Sr. of Taunton, Massachusetts "a neck of land lying by Mr. Brinton's land at Matapoyset, being bounded on each side by a brook." Leonard also secured the right to use the brook "to set up a mill or iron works." James Walker recorded Hackit's statement." King Philip was the son of Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, who had made a treaty of friendship with the pilgrims of Plymouth soon after their landing. This treaty had been faithfully kept for 50 years, but soon after the death of the aged chief, Philip and his tribe became estranged from the white settlers and began to prepare for war. It was apparently a spontaneous outburst and the war began with an Indian attack on the town of Swansey, in which several men, women, and children were killed. Philip was a bold and powerful leader. He succeeded in enlisting the aid of the Narragansetts; but many of the Indians, especially those converted by Eliot, assisted the colonies. In the summer of 1675 the towns of Brookfield, Deerfield, and Northfield were burned by the savages, and many of the inhabitants perished. The following winter a thousand of the best men of New England marched against the savage foe; they surprised the Narragansett fort and killed about 700 people in a night. By the spring of 1676 the Indians were on the defensive. Philip became a fugitive and escaped his pursuers from place to place. At length he was overtaken in a swamp in Rhode Island by Captain Ben Church of Plymouth and was shot dead by one of his own race. The war soon ended; the Indians had lost 3000 thousand men, their power was utterly broken, and never again was there a war of the races in southern New England. But the cost to the colonies was terrible. Thirteen towns had been laid in ashes; the wilderness was marked on every side with desolate farms and ruined homes. A thousand of the brave young men had fallen, and there was scarcely a fireside that was not a place of mourning. The public debt had risen to an enormous figure, falling most heavily on Plymouth, in proportion to population. In this colony alone the debt reached was £15,000, more, it was said, than the entire property valuation of the colony — but this debt was paid to the last shilling. Sir Edmund Andros, who had made a record as governor of New York and New Jersey, to govern New England and also New York and New Jersey. Andros arrived late in 1686, and made his seat in Boston. Instructed to make laws and levy taxes without a legislative body. He abolished the legislature and laid taxes at his pleasure; he even took from the local town meeting its power of taxing; he sent innocent men to jail and curbed the liberty of the press. This was exasperating in the extreme, but the acme was reached when the despotic governor attacked the titles to the land, pronounced many of them void, and exacted quitrents from the owners. While Andros was at the height of his power a copy of the declaration of the Prince of Orange to the English people reached the colony. Andros arrested the messenger that brought it, but he could not arrest the wild shout of joy that rang from one settlement to another, from the ocean shore to the river valley. Next came the news of the prince's landing on British soil, and this became the signal for the people to rise in rebellion against their oppressor. Andros was seized and sent a prisoner to England. Elegantly penned in absolutely beautiful condition. \$10,000 - up