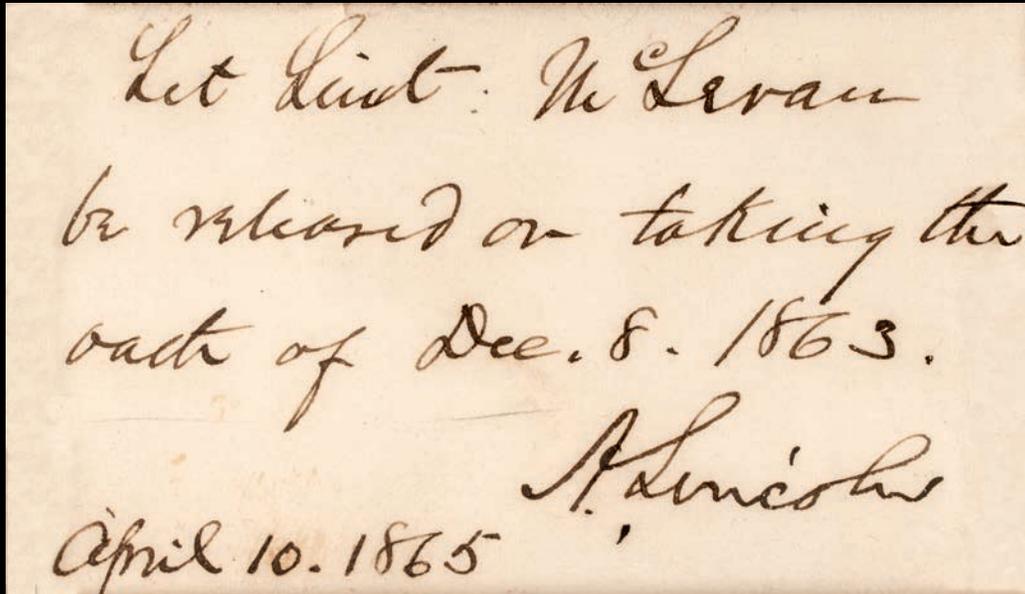


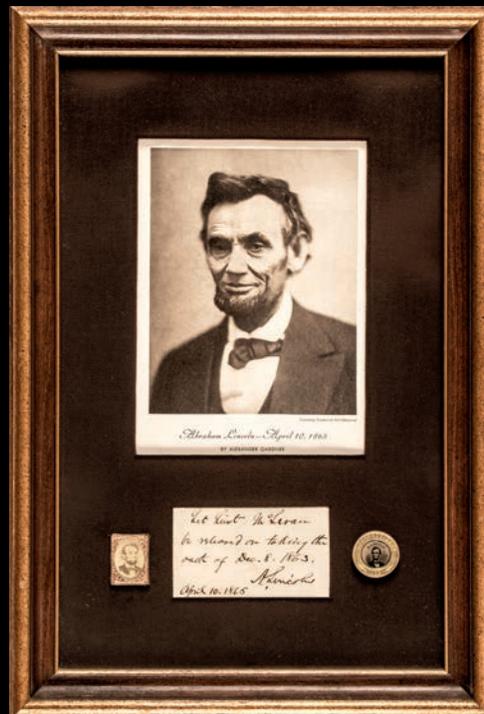
ABSENTEE BID & INTERNET AUCTION

SATURDAY • JULY 16, 2022

HISTORIC AUTOGRAPHS • DOCUMENTS • COLONIAL COINAGE & CURRENCY
MEDALS • WEAPONS • AMERICANA • MAPS



Let Lieut. McLevan
be pleased on taking the
oath of Dec. 8. 1863.
A. Lincoln
April 10. 1865



Lot 42: APRIL 10, 1865 Dated
Written & Signed Note
Just Four Days Prior to
Abraham Lincoln's Assassination

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS, INC.

RAMBLINGS

A BLESSED DEED MADE BY A WONDERFUL CLIENT & YOUR OPPORTUNITY “IN-KIND”

Alexander “Sandy” Gaston sadly recently passed. Sandy lived in Hawaii and his family heritage extended to the very founding of the United States Navy. Captain Silas Talbot, Second Commander of the frigate USS Constitution “Old Ironsides” (6/5/1799 - 9/8/1801), having a direct lineage to Sandy’s mother. A 50-year member of the Honolulu Council Navy League he was widely known for his deep patriotism and love of ships and the sea. Sandy’s legacy will live on through his generous support to many causes including museums and memorials in Hawaii and across the country associated with preserving history. All of his trust’s proceeds from the sale of his items herein will be donated to fund allowing free admission of school children for entry to the USS Arizona memorial and museum to learn its importance in history. Sandy made numerous donations of historic items to the USS Constitution Museum in the Charlestown Navy Yard, situated near the ship USS Constitution at the end of Boston’s “Freedom Trail.” Having no surviving family, his legacy will live on. Sandy will be greatly missed.

You can help. Early American has received a plea for desperately needed financial support for the JSPCA of Jerusalem. We hope you will help their noble cause. The Jerusalem Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, between Covid-19, and now the War in the Ukraine, funding is critically difficult. The JSPCA is Jerusalem’s largest animal shelter organization. They never refuse an animal if it is hurt, or in a dangerous situation. All animals are checked by our vet with emergency capabilities. The shelter is generally filled to capacity, housing and caring for up to 200 dogs and 150 cats and other animals. Please use their following address for donation assistance. Thank you for helping. JSPCA Website: <http://jspca.org.il/en>

Please enjoy the wide array of authentic historic Americana presented in this Saturday, July 16th Auction. I wish you the best of success in your participation

**Best Regards,
Dana Linett, President**

BID BY MAIL

**Early American
History Auctions, Inc.
P.O. Box 3507
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067**
Absentee Bids must be received by
Friday, July 15, 2022

BID BY PHONE

(858) 759-3290
Phone Bids Accepted daily
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Pacific Time up through
Friday, July 15, 2022

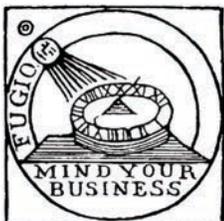
BID BY FAX

(858) 759-1439
Fax Bids are accepted
24 hours each day up through
Closing at 5:00 P.M. (PST)
Friday, July 15, 2022

Closing LIVE ONLINE • www.EarlyAmerican.com • Saturday, July 16th at 9:00 AM Pacific Time

* Phone & Fax Bidders: Please Mail in your Signed & Dated Original Bid Form, Marked “Phoned” or “Faxed” with the date transmitted, at top.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR FULL COLOR IMAGES: WWW.EARLYAMERICAN.COM



Auction Lot Viewing is Available via Express Mail / Federal Express

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS, INC.

P.O. Box 3507 • Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067 • (858) 759-3290 OR FAX (858) 759-1439

**CATALOG
PRICE
\$30**

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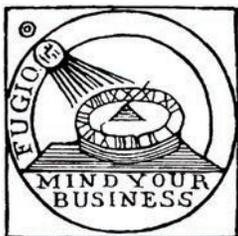
ABSENTEE BIDS & INTERNET AUCTION

Absentee Closing • Friday: July 15th • 5:00 PM Pacific Time

Closing LIVE ONLINE • Saturday: July 16th • 9:00 AM Pacific Time

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www.EarlyAmerican.com



EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS, INC.

DANA LINETT, PRESIDENT

JOHN INGLE, PRODUCTION MANAGER • MARK ZUNKER, INVENTORY MANAGER

P.O. Box 3507 • RANCHO SANTA FE, CA 92067 • (858) 759-3290 • FAX (858) 759-1439

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS • TERMS & CONDITIONS OF SALE

BY PARTICIPATING IN THE AUCTION EACH BIDDER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE BIDDER HAS READ AND UNDERSTANDS AND AGREES TO THESE TERMS & CONDITIONS OF SALE. (PLEASE REFER TO SECTION 12 "DEFINITIONS")

1. General Terms.

All **Bidder(s)** at the **Auction** acknowledge and agree that the following General Terms shall apply at all times to the conduct of the **Auction**:

- a. The **Auction** is by public mail/phone/email/internet/and/or fax. **Absentee Bid** Closing Date: Friday, July 15, 2022 at 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time. **Absentee Bids** will be executed over **EarlyAmerican.com** on Saturday, July 16, 2022 beginning at 9:00 a.m. Pacific Time. The **Auction** is conducted in accordance with the regulations of the State of California and the City of San Diego.
- b. Any **Bid** in the **Auction** automatically constitutes acceptance by the **Bidder**, and is deemed to incorporate by reference these General Terms and Conditions.
- c. A **Purchaser's Premium** of twenty-five percent (25%) on each individual **Lot** will be automatically added to all purchase(s) made by successful **Bidder(s)**; (or thirty percent (30%) of the "**Hammer Price**" if a given **Bid** is placed through any other selected outside auction service including **Invaluable.com** and **LiveAuctioneers.com**) it being understood that **EAHA** may waive such fee for reacquisition(s) by **Consignor(s)**.
- d. The **Consignor(s)** may **Bid** and purchase **Lot(s)** in the **Auction** and **Consignor(s)** that **Bid(s)** on his/hers/its own **Lot(s)** in the **Auction** may pay a different fee than the **Purchaser's Premium** charged to all other(s).
- e. If the **Consignor** shall re-purchase a **Lot** that is either returned to the **Consignor** or otherwise dealt with or disposed of in accordance with the **Consignor's** direction, **EAHA** reserves the right to make appropriate adjustments.
- f. **EAHA** reserves the right to include in the **Auction** its own **Merchandise** and have direct or indirect interests in any of the **Lot(s)** offered for sale in the **Auction**.
- g. **EAHA** may bid for its own account on any given **Lot(s)** at the **Auction**.
- h. **EAHA** may have information about any given **Lot(s)** that may not be publicly available, and reserves the right to use such information without making disclosure in the **Catalog**.
- i. All **Lot(s)** may, at **EAHA's** sole discretion, carry a **Reserve**.
- j. All **Lot(s)** will be sold to the highest **Bidder** as determined by the Auctioneer.
- k. If any dispute arises of and concerning a given **Bid** at the **Auction**, the **Auctioneer's** decision shall be considered absolute and final.
- l. No "Unlimited" or "Buy" **Bid(s)** will be accepted by the **Auctioneer** at the **Auction**.
- m. Any announcements made on the day of the **Auction** shall take precedence over any terms that may be contained in the **Catalog** and/or other announcements and/or documentation.
- n. The **Auctioneer** reserves the right, without recourse from any **Bidder** or **Consignor**, to postpone or delay the **Auction**, for a reasonable period of time, due to any significant event which, in the sole judgement of the **Auctioneer**, makes it inadvisable to hold the **Auction** as scheduled.

2. The Bidding Process.

All **Bidder(s)** in the **Auction** acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a **Bid** by the **Auctioneer**, that:

- a. The **Auctioneer** may open or accept a **Bid** on any **Lot** by placing a **Bid** on behalf of the **Consignor**.
- b. The **Auction Date** printed on the **Catalog** cover is the last day that bids are accepted through any means, EXCEPT for those bidding through **EarlyAmerican.com**, **Invaluable.com**, **iCollector.com** or **LiveAuctioneers.com** who are permitted to continue bidding until each **Lot** is closed on the day following.
- c. The **Auctioneer**, at his sole and exclusive discretion, may accept or decline a given **Bid**, and/or challenge any **Bid** or any increment thereof.
- d. **Bids** below the **Low Estimate**, which includes any requested increase(s), will not be reduced.
- e. **Bids** below fifty percent (50%) of **Low Estimate** are considered frivolous and will not be accepted.
- f. In the event of a tie, the **Lot** will be awarded to the bid with the earliest postmark.
- g. All **Bid(s)** must be for an entire **Lot**; it being understood that each **Lot** constitutes a separate sale.
- h. No **Lot** will be broken up unless otherwise permitted by the **Auctioneer**, and **Lot(s)** will be sold in their numbered sequence unless the **Auctioneer** directs otherwise.
- i. All **Merchandise** shall be sold in separate **Lot(s)** to the highest **Bidder** as determined by the **Auctioneer** in his sole and exclusive discretion.
- j. If a **Lot** is awarded to the wrong **Bidder** due to an administrative error, the highest **Bidder** will prevail. All **Bidders** agree to post-**Auction** corrections without protest or negative feedback.
- k. The **Auctioneer** shall have the right, at his sole and exclusive discretion, to adjudicate all bidding disputes and shall have the right, to rescind the acceptance of any **Bid** and/or place a given **Lot(s)** for re-**Auction**.
- l. The **Auctioneer's** decision on all **Bid** disputes shall be deemed to be binding and final.
- m. If there should be any **Material Error** in descriptions contained in the **Catalog** creating a **Significant difference from the value paid**, a given **Lot** may be returned by a successful **Bidder** for **Review**, but only if prompt written notice is first received by **EAHA** not later than seventy-two (72) hours of receipt of the **Lot(s)** by the **Bidder**; it being understood that any such **Lot(s)** must be received by **EAHA** no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the **Auction Date** and be in the same condition, in their original, sealed **Holders**, as when the **Lot(s)** were first delivered to the **Bidder**; it being further understood that late remittance(s) constitute just cause by **EAHA** to revoke any return privilege(s) otherwise available.
- n. Any **Lot** returned for **Review** will be at the sole expense of the **Buyer**, as well as the return expense should the claim be rejected.
- o. **EAHA** shall not be responsible for any errors in the bidding process, and the **Bidder** assumes full responsibility to ensure the **Bid** on a given **Lot** is correct. **Bidders using the Internet** acknowledge that due to the bidding process and speed of auctioneer it is possible to be awarded a lot in error. Instances of "awarding" a lot due to missing a bid or some other error may cause an **Internet** bidder to have their winning bid rescinded by the auctioneer. In such instance, the **Internet** bidder will be notified of the error and agrees that no further protest, or negative feedback will result on their behalf.
- p. The **Auctioneer** shall timely announce the **Hammer Price** for each **Lot** sold at the **Auction**.
- q. **EAHA** reserves the right to withdraw any **Lot(s)** prior to the **Hammer Price** being accepted by the **Auctioneer**.
- r. No **Bidder** shall have a right to claim any special or consequential damages from **EAHA** for any reason whatsoever.

3. Bidder Registration Required.

All **Bidder(s)** in the **Auction** acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a **Bid** by the **Auctioneer**, that:

- a. It/he/she duly registered to **Bid** at the **Auction** having fully completed and transmitted to **EAHA** the necessary **Auction Bid** form(s).
- b. The invoice describing a given **Lot** by number shall include the **Merchandise** described in the **Catalog** by the **Cataloguer**.

4. Prices, Payment and Delivery.

All **Bidder(s)** in the **Auction** acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a **Bid** by the **Auctioneer**, that:

- a. All payment(s) for **Merchandise** shall be made by check, money order, cashier's check, bank wire, credit card or in cash (U.S. currency only); **Bidder(s)** who have not established credit with **EAHA** must first furnish satisfactory credit references to **EAHA** and/or deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total **Bid(s)** for that **Auction**, or such other amount(s) as **EAHA** may, in its sole and absolute discretion, require before such **Bid(s)** will be accepted; it being understood that deposit(s) submitted will be applied to purchases and any remaining deposit(s) will be refunded upon clearance of funds. A 4.25% transaction fee will be added to any payment made by Credit Card, Debit Card, PayPal or any method other than check.
- b. California Sales Tax of 7.25% will be added to California residents; San Diego County residents add 7.75%.
- c. Payment shall be due immediately upon receipt of notification and payment is deemed delinquent, and in default if not made in good funds in full within fourteen (14) days of the **Auction Date**.
- d. On cash transaction(s) exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), a Treasury Form 8300 must be filed.
- e. **Lot(s)** will not be shipped before all funds are fully received by **EAHA**.
- f. **EAHA** reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges on any accounts past due.
- g. The **Bidder** agrees to report to **EAHA** any damage or breakage that occurs to **Merchandise** in the original **Holder** and packaging during shipment within 3 days of receipt of package. The original packaging MUST be saved, complete and intact, as required by the insuring company. Failure to meet either of these requirements will release **EAHA** of any further liability or payment for such damages.
- h. Successful **Bidder(s)** agree to pay reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by **EAHA** to collect on any past due account(s).
- i. **Bid(s)** will not be accepted from any individual(s) under the age of eighteen (18) years old without a parent or guardian's written consent and express acceptance of these General Terms and Conditions.
- j. If a corporation is the **Bidder**, the authorized corporate representative must provide **EAHA**, at the time of registration, with proof in the form of a legal document acceptable to **EAHA** confirming the representative's express authority to **Bid** in the **Auction** for and on behalf of the corporation.
- k. A shipping and handling charge will be added to each invoice to adequately package, ship and fully insure **Merchandise**. **Bidder** may request that **EAHA** increase the insured value of the purchased **Merchandise** above the successful **Bid** price for the **Merchandise** purchased at **Auction** by making a special arrangements in writing with **EAHA**, prior to shipment.
- l. All **Auction Lot Holders** are for short term use and should be changed by the new buyer for proper long term storage.

5. Financial Responsibility.

All **Bidder(s)** in the **Auction** acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a **Bid** by the **Auctioneer**, that:

- a. In the event a successful **Bidder** fails to make payment when due, **EAHA** reserves the right, in its sole and exclusive discretion, to rescind the sale or to resell the **Lot(s)** in a commercially reasonable manner (which may include a public or private sale); it being understood that the **Bidder** agrees to pay for the reasonable cost of such a sale, together with any incidental costs of sale, attorney's fees and costs, costs of the **Cataloguer** and any other reasonable charge(s).
- b. **EAHA** shall have the right to offset any sums due to **EAHA**, and to make such offset(s) from any past, current, or future consignment(s), or purchase(s) that are in the possession or control of **EAHA**.
- c. **EAHA** shall automatically have a security interest to secure any indebtedness due by a successful **Bidder(s)**; it being understood that the **Bidder** consents to granting **EAHA** the right to file a Uniform Commercial Code "Financing Statement" to secure **EAHA's** financial interest.
- d. If a given invoice submitted to the successful **Bidder** by **EAHA** is not paid for in full when due per the invoice terms, the unpaid balance shall accrue penalty interest at the rate of one-and-one-half percent (1-1/2%) per month until fully paid; it being understood that in such event the penalty interest rate shall exceed the interest permitted by law.
- e. **Bidder** agrees to pay all reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and collection costs incurred by **EAHA** in attempting to collect past due invoice(s).
- f. If the successful **Bidder** for a given **Lot(s)** consists of one or more person(s) or entity(ies), each shall be jointly and severally liable to **EAHA** for any payment(s) due for **Merchandise** purchased.

6. Guarantees of Authenticity.

Unless otherwise indicated in the **Catalog**, the **Merchandise** offered for sale at the **Auction** shall be guaranteed by **EAHA** to be authentic as described in the **Catalog**, and upon information and belief, is in full compliance with California Assembly Bill 1570; it being understood that SUCH LIMITED GUARANTEE SHALL BE VALID FOR A PERIOD OF THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS ONLY FOLLOWING THE **Auction Date**; it being further understood that after thirty (30) calendar days, no purchased **Merchandise** can be returned by a successful **Bidder(s)** under any circumstances; it being further understood that this limited guarantee is extended only to the original **Purchaser** of record, and to be effective requires the timely presentation of the original sales invoice as well as verification that the item of **Merchandise** is in the same exact condition as when originally sold. Due to their unique handmade manufacture, Encased Postage Stamps are expressly subject to a thirty (30) day inspection and return period from the sale date after which there is no return whatsoever. After thirty (30) calendar days, should any claim regarding authenticity of the **Merchandise** arise, at the sole discretion of **EAHA**, **EAHA** may elect to assign any rights it has against the original **Consignor** it may hold. It being understood and agreed that such an assignment, if granted by **EAHA**, shall not be considered an obligation and **EAHA** and any of its employees or officers shall be completely removed from any further involvement or responsibility.

7. Descriptions and Grading.

- a. Bidder(s) acknowledge that all gradings of coin and/or currency **Merchandise** sold in the **Auction** have been determined by independent grading services, and/or by **EAHA**; it being understood that the successful Bidder(s) acknowledge that the grading of rare coin(s), currency and other merchandise is subjective and accordingly may differ among independent grading services and among expert numismatists, and that such grading may have a material effect on the ultimate **Auction** value of the **Merchandise**.
- b. **EAHA SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GRADE(S), CLAIMS, OR STATEMENT ASSIGNED BY INDEPENDENT GRADING SERVICES, AND MAKES NO WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION REGARDING SUCH GRADE(S) OR STATEMENTS WHETHER AN ITEM IS PRE-CERTIFIED OR NOT (SOLD RAW)**. All third party graded lots are sold "AS IS" and are not returnable.
- c. **Lot** description(s) are based solely upon an examination of the coin(s), and are not intended to describe in detail any perceived special characteristics; it being understood that Bidder(s) acknowledge that coin grading and perception(s) are inherently subjective.
- d. **EAHA** does not warrant the accuracy of the description(s) and the photograph(s) and the color of photograph(s) contained in the **Catalog**, and that the Bidder acknowledges and agrees that the actual **Merchandise** offered for sale may vary in size and/or scale and/or color from any photograph(s) and/or description of the **Lot** in the **Catalog**.
- e. There can be no claim that any verbal description of the **Merchandise**, provided by **EAHA** or any employee, varies and/or alters the description contained in the **Catalog**.
- f. **Conservation and restoration or simply "Conservation"** will be used as an active generic term to indicate professional level, quality methods having been employed to an item at some point, the exact degree and specifics will be indicated as possible. **NO ITEM, HAVING MENTION OF CONSERVATION WILL BE RETURNABLE FOR ANY REASON, 30 DAYS PAST THE DATE OF AUCTION, REGARDLESS OF ANY NEGATIVE COMMENTS, OF ANY TYPE, SUGGESTED BY THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICES OR OTHERS.**
- g. There can be no claim regarding any item subsequently submitted to any certification service, including any non-certified (Raw) item once the initial inspection and return period has expired.

8. Disclaimer and Warranties.

All Bidders in the Auction acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a Bid by the Auctioneer, that: NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE OR IMPLIED ON ANY LOT IN THE CATALOG, AND NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY LOT EXCEPT FOR A WARRANTY OF TITLE; IT BEING UNDERSTOOD THAT ALL LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE ARE SOLD ON AN "AS IS" BASIS AND THAT THE PURCHASER CONSEQUENTLY ASSUMES ALL RISKS CONCERNING AND RELATED TO THE GRADING, QUALITY, DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, AUTHENTICITY, AND PROVENANCE OF A GIVEN LOT.

9. Waiver and Release.

All Bidders in the Auction acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a Bid by the Auctioneer, that: BIDDER EXPRESSLY WAIVES AND RELEASES, AND FOREVER DISCHARGES EAHA FROM ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, RIGHTS, DEMANDS AND CAUSE(S) OF ACTIONS AND SUIT(S), OF WHATEVER KIND OR NATURE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CLAIM(S) BASED UPON AUCTIONEER'S NEGLIGENCE, WHETHER IN LAW OR EQUITY OR WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, SUSPECTED OR UNSUSPECTED, WHICH BIDDER MAY CLAIM TO HAVE WITH RESPECT TO AND/OR ARISING OUT OF, OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY CHALLENGE TO ANY MERCHANDISE PURCHASED AT THE AUCTION, THE AUCTION PROCEDURES, OR THE PURCHASE OF ANY LOT(S); IT BEING THE INTENTION THAT THIS WAIVER AND RELEASE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE AS A BAR TO EACH AND EVERY CLAIM, DEMAND, CAUSE OF ACTION AND/OR SUIT OR CONTROVERSY THAT MAY ARISE HEREUNDER OR BE RELATED TO THE AUCTION ALL BIDDER(S) BY SUBMITTING A BID IN ANY FASHION, SIGNED OR UNSIGNED, IN THE AUCTION KNOWINGLY AND VOLUNTARILY WAIVE ANY AND ALL RIGHTS AND BENEFITS OTHERWISE CONFERRED UPON THE BIDDER BY LAW OR BY THE PROVISION(S) OF SECTION 1542 OF THE CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE, WHICH READS IN FULL AS FOLLOWS: "A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR."

10. Disputes and Arbitration.

All Bidders in the Auction acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a Bid by the Auctioneer, that:

- a. If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a given **Lot** that has been **Bid** upon or concerning proceeds of any sale, **EAHA** reserves the right to commence a statutory Inter-Pleader or similar proceeding at the expense of the **Consignor** and successful **Bidder** and any other applicable party, and in such event shall be entitled to its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- b. Neither **EAHA** nor any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of these General Terms and Conditions, the **Auction** or the conduct thereof and in no event shall such liability exceed the original **Purchase Price**, premium, or fees paid.
- c. If the **Bidder** fails to comply with one or more of these General Terms and Conditions, then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, **EAHA** may at its sole option either rescind the sale, retaining all payments made by **Bidder** as liquidated damages; it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or sell a portion or all of the **Lot(s)** held by **EAHA**, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of **EAHA** to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges, and **EAHA** may sell such portion at an **Auction** or private sale conducted by **EAHA** and charge a seller's commission that is commercially reasonable. More than one such sale may take place at the option of **EAHA**. Notice of the sale shall be by U.S.P.S. Mail, Return Receipt Requested to the address utilized on the **Bid Sheet**, **Auction Consignment and Security Agreement** or other last known address by **EAHA**. The

proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by **Bidder's** breach, then to any other indebtedness owed to **EAHA**, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, collection agency fees and costs and any other costs or expenses incurred.

- d. It/he/she shall be liable to **EAHA** if the proceeds of such sale(s) insufficient to cover the indebtedness.
- e. The rights granted to the **Bidder(s)** under the within General Terms and Conditions are personal and apply only to the **Bidder(s)** who initially purchase the **Lot(s)** at the **Auction**, and no rights may be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, and any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable.
- f. **ANY DISPUTE ARISING OUT OF OR RELATED TO THESE GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS, THE AUCTION OR ANY LOT, WITH THE SOLE EXCEPTION OF ACTIONS BY EAHA TO COLLECT THE PURCHASE PRICE AND OTHER DAMAGES, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO BINDING ARBITRATION WITH THE VENUE OF ALL HEARINGS TO BE IN SAN DIEGO AND PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF THE AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION AND/OR THE PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATICS GUILD ("PNG") AT EAHA'S EXCLUSIVE OPTION.**

11. Miscellaneous Terms.

All Bidders in the **Auction** acknowledge and agree, as a condition to the acceptance of a **Bid** by the **Auctioneer**, that:

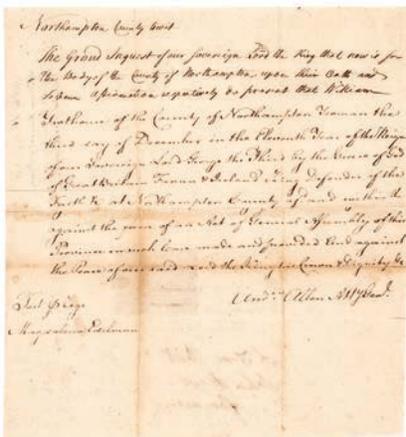
- a. These are the official terms and conditions for all certificates of authentication provided.
- b. These General Terms and Conditions and the **Auction** shall be construed and enforced in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of California, regardless of the location of the **Auction**.
- c. These General Terms and Conditions, and the information on **EAHA's** website, constitute the entire Agreement between **EAHA** and the **Bidder(s)** and supersede all other agreements, understandings, warranties and representations of and concerning the **Auction** and subject matter hereof.
- d. **EAHA** will not be responsible for damage due to irradiation by the U.S. Post Office.
- e. If any part of these General Terms and Conditions, or any term or provision of any part is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portion(s) shall remain and be in full force and effect.
- f. Due to recent legislation, we can no longer ship firearms to New Jersey.

12. Definitions

- a. The term "**Absentee Bid**" shall mean all **Bids** placed via any communication including: mail, phone, fax, email and website.
- b. The term "**Auction**" shall mean an auction or consignment sale authorized and conducted under the auspices of "**EAHA**" and under these General Terms and Conditions.
- c. The term "**Auction Date**" shall mean the date the **Auction** is conducted or consignment item is sold.
- d. The term "**Auctioneer**" shall mean an individual(s) duly licensed and/or employee designated by "**EAHA**" to conduct the **Auction** or any **Sale**.
- e. The term "**Bid**" shall mean a bona fide **Bid** made by a "**Bidder**" which is officially acknowledged and accepted by the **Auctioneer** at the **Auction** on the **Auction Date**.
- f. The term "**Bidder**" shall mean an individual or entity that submits a legally binding and bona fide **Bid** to the **Auctioneer** at the **Auction** or any direct buyer either physical or online.
- g. The term "**Catalog**" shall mean the official publication issued by **EAHA** and transmitted to potential **Bidder(s)** in advance of the **Auction**.
- h. The term "**Cataloguer**" shall mean the individual(s) that has described the "**Lot(s)**" contained in the **Catalog** for the **Auction**.
- i. "**Conservation**" the Professional activities including the careful examination as supported by expertise, research and education, in treatment of an item using, "any methods that prove effective in keeping or bringing that property in as close to its original condition as possible, for as long as possible.
- j. The term "**Consignment Agreement**" shall mean the written agreement(s) between "**EAHA**" and a given "**Consignor**" available at "**EAHA's**" offices.
- k. The term "**Consignor**" shall mean the owner of the "**Merchandise**" offered for sale by "**Lot**" at the **Auction**.
- l. The term "**Description**" shall mean the written remarks describing the features of a **Lot** combined with the corresponding photograph of said **Lot**.
- m. The term "**www.EarlyAmerican.com**" shall mean the Internet accessible service provided by **EAHA**.
- n. The term "**EAHA**" shall mean collectively Early American History Auctions, Inc. and/or any subsidiary or affiliated entity and/or Officer(s), Director(s) and/or employee(s) of **EAHA**.
- o. The term "**Fair Market Value**" shall mean the sale price a given **Lot** is expected by the **Cataloguer** to realize at the **Auction** from the **Bidder(s)**.
- p. The term "**Hammer Price**" shall mean the successful **Bid** in the **Auction** as determined by the **Auctioneer** on the **Auction Date**.
- q. The term "**Holder**" shall mean the original frame, container, case or clear plastic sleeve, labeled with the "**Lot**" number, in which the "**Merchandise**" is delivered by the **Consignor** to the successful **Bidder** at an **Auction**.
- r. The term "**Lot(s)**" shall mean the article(s) comprising the **Merchandise** offered for sale at the **Auction**.
- s. The term "**Low Estimate**" shall mean the low range of the sale price that a **Lot** is expected by the **Cataloguer** to realize at the **Auction**.
- t. The term "**Merchandise**" shall mean personal property described in the **Catalog** and offered for sale by **Lot** at the **Auction**.
- u. The term "**Purchaser**" shall mean the successful **Bidder** at the **Auction** on the **Auction Date**.
- v. The term "**Purchaser's Premium**" shall mean the commission that is automatically charged by "**EAHA**" to each successful **Bidder** at the **Auction** in a sum equal to twenty-five percent (25%), of the "**Hammer Price**" or thirty percent (30%) of the "**Hammer Price**" if bids are placed through a third party firm including **Invaluable.com**, **LiveAuctioneers.com** and **iCollector.com**.
- w. The term "**Reserve**" is a confidential price below which the **Auctioneer** will not sell a given **Lot**, and/or will re-purchase on behalf of the **Consignor** or **EAHA**.
- x. The term "**Settlement Date**" shall mean a time forty-five (45) days after the **Auction Date**.

HISTORIC AUTOGRAPHS

**1773 Indictment Signed by Andrew Allen
Colonial Attorney General of Pennsylvania
Fled to Britain as a Loyalist in 1776 in 1781
the PA. Assembly Convicted of Treason in Absentia!**



Und^r: Allen Atty Genl.

Andrew Allen
Attorney General of Pennsylvania,
Col in Revolution and
Member of Continental Congress.

1 ANDREW ALLEN (1740-1825). Colonial Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Colonel in the Pennsylvania Line, Member of the Second Continental Congress, Fled to Britain as a Loyalist in 1776, in 1781 the PA. Assembly Convicted him of Treason in Absentia. December 3, 1773-Dated Pre-Revolutionary War, Autograph Letter Signed, "Andrew Allen" as Attorney General of Pennsylvania, 1 page, measuring 8.25" x 7.5", Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Fine. Written on laid period paper with a Crown "GR" watermark. Here, Allen signs this "Grand Inquest" Indictment of William Grothouse of Northampton County for an unspecified crime designated as "... against the Peace and Lord King his Crown and Dignity, etc.". Boldly endorsed on its blank reverse Docket by "John Hays foreman" of the grand jury, noted at "The King v Wm. Grothouse - December 1773". Lightly toned overall with darker along some folds, a small square paper reinforcement on the reverse. The top and bottom halves were separated at one time, then trimmed and rejoined such that at least one line of the text is missing. If there was ever a doubt that Allen was a Loyalist, it is evident in the nearly three lines in which he addresses his: "Sovereign Lord George III by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith &c...". In the early years of the American Revolution, Allen sided with the Colonial cause and actually served in the Second Continental Congress, but as soon as America declared its independence, his Loyalist tendencies resurfaced and he immediately switched sides. Allen left for England in 1778, never to return. In 1781, the Pennsylvania Assembly convicted Andrew Allen of "Treason" in absentia.
..... (1,000-1,500)

Andrew Allen (June 1740 - March 7, 1825) was a lawyer and official from the Province of Pennsylvania. Born into an influential family, Allen initially favored the colonial cause in the American Revolution, and represented Pennsylvania in the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776. Like many other wealthy elites in Pennsylvania, however, he resisted radical change, and became a Loyalist after the Declaration of Independence and the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776.

**1819 General William Barton Signed Letter
Written from Danville Prison
Mentions Generals Washington & Prescott**

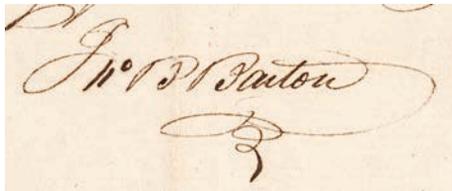
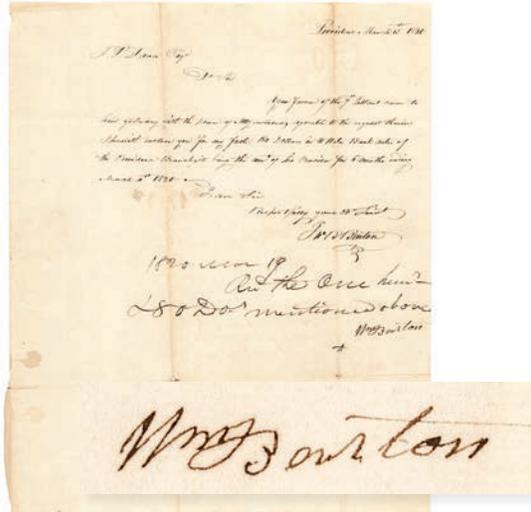


A copy of a letter sent to Judge
James Fiske collector of the
Customs at Danville State Vermont
Sept^r 17th 1819
To be copied by his worthy
Beloved Major John Ward to whom
the old Democrat is under many
obligation wish his determined
to make amply satisfaction.
Wm Barton

2 WILLIAM BARTON (1748-1831). Officer in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War a Lt. Colonel, fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill, who later served as Adjutant General of the Rhode Island Militia. By Resolution of Congress, 25 July 1777, an "elegant sword" to be presented for his capturing British General Richard Prescott and Major William Barrington, his Aide-de-Camp.

September 17, 1819-Dated, historical Manuscript Letter Signed Twice, "Wm. Barton," at Danville Prison (VT), 1 page, measures 7.75" x 12", Very Fine. This is General Barton's personal original retained copy letter written General William Barton, while being held at the Danville Prison, has written to James Fiske regarding the fact he is an old Officer that has been imprisoned in Vermont for selling Revolutionary War Granted Land that was deeded to him and later in a financial dispute. Here, Barton hopes that the next session of the Assembly "will take up the cause of an old Democrat and not allow him to die in prison... if he must die in prison." He hopes he will be given the same honors as if he was slain in battle. He states that General Prescott supports him and hopes that he will continue to support him to the last moments of his life. He hopes that in the next life he will meet his beloved General Washington and all the other officers... Signed, "Wm. Barton". Full docket on the blank reverse, also fully handwritten and Signed "Wm Barton". Usual folds with minor paper loss and torn corner, small stains, else fine condition with the script still crisp and dark. Great addition to any Revolutionary War collection.
..... (1,500-2,000)

**Continental Army General William Barton
Autograph Letter Signed in Receipt of
"180 Dollars in U States Bank notes"**



3 General WILLIAM BARTON (1748-1831). 1775 enlisted in the Continental Army, fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1777, Captured British Major General Richard Prescott for which was Continental Congress Presentation Sword honored, was sent to New York to notify George Washington that Rhode Island ratified the U.S. Constitution, Member of Society of the Cincinnati.

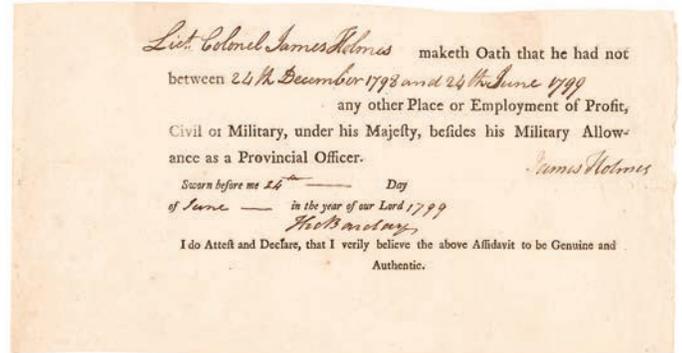
JOHN B. BARTON (1785-1869), Son of General William Barton. March 15, 1820-Dated, Autograph Letter Signed, "Jno B Barton" and also Endorsed below in rich brown ink with his additional Handwritten Notation Statement Signed, "Wm Barton", measuring 8" x 9.75", 1 page, sent from Providence (RI), Very Fine. Written on quality watermarked "RPARK & CO - TAUTON" (MA.) laid period paper, haing two pinholes at fold intersections. This original Letter was written and signed in Providence, Rhode Island by son John Barton, and later signed by General William Barton while being held a prisoner at the goal in Danville, Vermont, not released for 14 years until 1825. John B. Barton, was the son of the historic Revolutionary War hero and General. John was born to William Barton and Rhoda Carver in Providence, Rhode Island in 1785. This Letter reads:

"Your favor of the 7th Instant came to hand yesterday with the power of atty enclosed, agreeable to the request therein I herewith enclose you for my father 180 Dollars in U States Bank notes of the Providence Branch, it being the amt of his Pension for 6 months ending March 4th 1820."

William Barton writes and signs a notation below at the lower portion stating: "1820 Mar 19 -- Recd the one hundred & 80 Dos mentioned above... (Signed) Wm Barton".

General Barton is relieved to finally receive desperately needed funds due to him from Congress for his Revolutionary War military pension. Barton was placed in Danville Prison for debt. Barton was successfully sued in court for selling the same land to two different parties, which was a false claim. He refused to pay this debt. For this he was ultimately confined to the debtors' prison in Danville for 14 years, starting at the age of sixty-four. At the age of seventy-seven, he was released at the initiative of the visiting Marquis de Lafayette, who agreed to pay the balance of his debt. Subsequently, he helped to found the town of Barton, Vermont..
..... (1,000-1,500)

**"Thomas Barclay"
British Consul General in New York City Signed 1799
Oath of Military Service to a British Ex: Patriot
Colonel James Holmes Commander
Fourth New York Regt.**



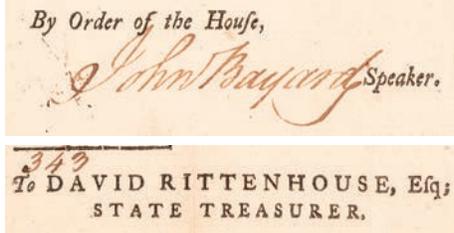
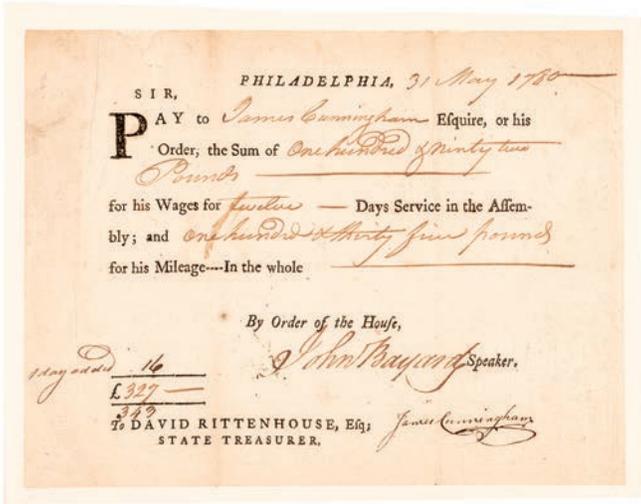
4 THOMAS BARCLAY (1753-1830). Colonial New York Attorney, Protg of John Jay, had Served in the British "Loyal American Regiment" through the Revolutionary War, Removed to Nova Scotia as a Loyalist, Led the British Committees to Determine US & Canadian Border. June 24, 1799-Dated Federal Period, Partly-Printed Document Signed, "TH. Barclay" as a witness on an Oath of Military Service, measuring about 5" x 9.5", 1 page on fine laid, watermarked period paper, Choice Extremely Fine. Here, Barclay is the acting Boundary Commissioner for the British when the border between the United States and New Brunswick was settled in Jay's Treaty. Although he was appointed to the British Council for Nova Scotia in 1799, he was given the post of British Consul General in New York City later that year, succeeding Sir John Temple. In this exceedingly rare original signed Loyalty Document to the British Crown, a former American Revolutionary War Patriot soldier who fought for the American side, Colonel James Holmes Commanding the Fourth New York Regiment, gives his renewed current Oath of Allegiance to Britain June 14th, 1799, signing before Consul General Thomas Barclay. This Document reads, in full:

"Lieutenant Colonel James Holmes... maketh Oath that he had not between 24 December 1798 and 24th June 1799 any other Place or Employment of Profit, Civil or Military, under his Majesty, besides his Military Allowance as a Provincial Officer. - (Signed) James Holmes -- Sworn before me 24th Day of June - in the year of our Lord 1799 - (Signed) Tho. Barclay - I do Attest and Declare, that I verily believe the above Affidavit to be Genuine and Authentic."

Lieutenant Colonel James Holmes of New York is recorded as being a Colonel in the 4th New York Regiment from June 30th, 1775 and serving to December 1775, when his NY Regiment of the Continental Army enlistment expired (December 31st), he then renewed his obligations to Great Britain, (Died July 8th, 1824). Colonel Holmes is well documented as he tried to supply his New York Patriot troops, as documented in the following: "An anonymous letter in the New York Provincial Congress proceedings from October 4th 1775 noted: "All our troops are furnished with belts and pouches for nineteen cartridges, bayonet belts, musket slings, blankets, coats, canteens, haversacks, &c." Yet arming his Regiment proved to be Colonel Holmes' hardest task." See: www.fortticonderoga.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Holmes-4th-NY.pdf

Apparently greatly frustrated with lack of supply and military action, Colonel James Holmes decided to switch sides during the war and is recorded as doing so in December 1799. We have never before offered any document where a noted American officer as Colonel Holmes of the 4th New York, would later change sides and his loyalties during the Revolutionary War. With the exception of General Benedict Arnold, this officer changed loyalty in a more forthright and straightforward manner. An impressive document, nicely printed and fully completed and signed in rich brown ink, on bright clean appearing paper, two hidden early mounting hinges on the blank reverse top edge. The 4th New York Regiment exemplified the struggle to equip men for war. Ironically, it was the lack of clothing and arms for Holme's men which left them relegated to the rear, in the right place and time to play a crucial role in the service of Henry Knox. Without deliveries of small arms, men of the Fourth New York at Ticonderoga helped deliver the big guns, which ultimately delivered Boston into freedom from British occupation. A remarkable rarity. (4,000-5,000)

**1780 Revolutionary War "John Bayard"
Signed Pay Order as Speaker of the PA. Legislature
To David Rittenhouse, Treas.**



5 JOHN BAYARD (1738-1807). Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Headed the Continental Philadelphia Militia, Member of the Council of Safety, Delegate for Pennsylvania to the Congress of the Confederation in 1785 and 1786, and later Mayor of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was Speaker on March 1, 1780 when "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery," was passed by the Fifth Pennsylvania General Assembly, prescribing an end for Slavery in Pennsylvania. On 1 March 1780, "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery," was passed by the Fifth Pennsylvania General Assembly, prescribing an end for Slavery in Pennsylvania. It was the First Act Abolishing Slavery in the course of human history to be adopted by a democracy. This May 31, 1780-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Manuscript Document Signed, "John Bayard," as Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature (representing Lancaster County) received his Wages, 1 page, measuring about 6" x 8" beautifully written on fine quality period laid paper, Choice Extremely Fine. It has a virtually invisible small professional margin repair near upper left edge and tipped to paper. Appears clean and fresh with excellent eye appeal that is perfect for display, with a huge bold 3" long "John Bayard" signature. The documents text reads, in full:

"Philad. - May 31, 1780 -- Sir -- Pay to James Cunningham Esquire, or his Order, the Sum of one hundred & ninety two Pounds for his Attendance in Committee on Public Wages for twelve Days Service in the Assembly; and one hundred & thirty five pounds for his Mileage ---- in the whole --- (Signed) John Bayard, Speaker" Noted: "To David Rittenhouse Esqr Sate Treasurer. (Cosigned by) James Cunningham"..... (600-800)

On 1 March 1780, "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery," was passed by the Fifth Pennsylvania General Assembly, prescribing an end for Slavery in Pennsylvania. It was the First Act Abolishing Slavery in the course of human history to be adopted by a democracy.

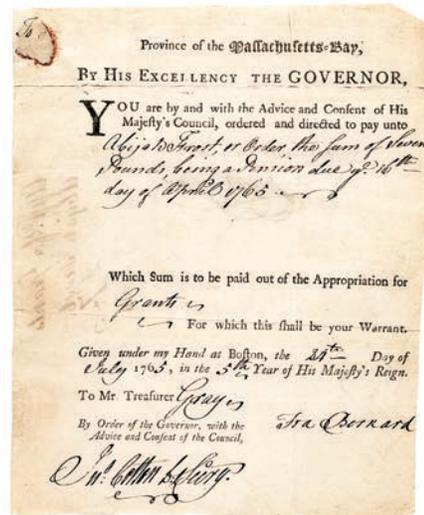
The Act prohibited further importation of slaves into the State, required Pennsylvania slaveholders to annually register their slaves (with forfeiture for noncompliance, and Manumission for the Enslaved), and established that all children born in Pennsylvania were free persons regardless of the condition or race of their parents. Those enslaved in Pennsylvania before the 1780 law came into effect remained enslaved for life. Pennsylvania's "gradual abolition"-rather than Massachusetts's 1783 "instant abolition"-became a model for freeing slaves in other Northern states.

**Superb CSA General Card Signed
"G.T. Beauregard - 1870"**



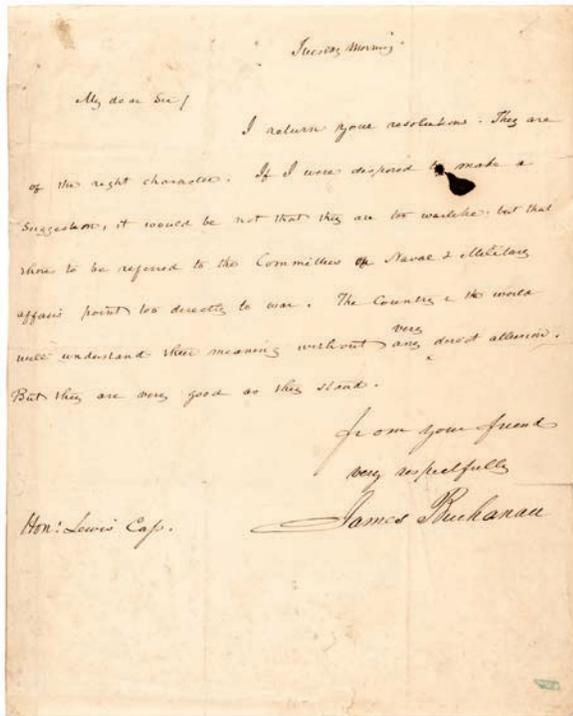
6 PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT de BEAUREGARD (1818-1893). First Prominent General of the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War as the First Confederate Brigadier General. Nicknamed: "The Little Napoleon" & "The Hero of Fort Sumter." 1870-Dated, Personal Presentation Card Signed, "G.T. Beauregard - 1870", 3.75" x 2.5", mounted to 8.5" x 11" sheet, no place, Superb Crisp Near Mint. Includes a 8" x 10" reproduction B&W photograph of Beauregard in uniform placed together the the signature card on a printed display sheet. The perfectly centered crisp signature is huge, nearly 3" long with his fancy flourish below and dated 1870 on a fresh bright clean card in rich brown. (300-400)

**"Fra.(ncis) Bernard" Signed
Important French and Indian War Military Appointment
as Royal American Colonial Governor**



7 SIR FRANCIS BERNARD (1712-1779). British Royal American Colonial Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts-Bay during the French and Indian War who felt it his Royal duty to the King to enforce the hated Stamp Act and other laws the American colonists found objectionable. July 24th, 1765-Dated French and Indian War Era, Partially-Printed Document Signed, "Fra.(ncis) Bernard," as Colonial Royal Governor, Very Fine. This being a Massachusetts-Bay Pension Warrant sent to "Mr. Treasurer Gray," to pay Abijah Frost his pension through April 16th, 1765. Also Signed by "Jno. Cotton, Secretary". Endorsed on the blank reverse as for payment received. Boldly printed on laid period paper measuring about 6.5" wide x 8" tall, 1" top edge and other reinforced clear tape fold splits on the blank reverse. Signed as Provincial Governor by "Fra Bernard" in rich brown ink measuring just over 2" long at bottom right. Abijah Frost (1729-1790) the pension recipient was born in Groton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts..... (800-1,000)

**President “James Buchanan” ALS
Written as President c. 1859 to his Secretary of State
“Hon: Lewis Cass” Regarding “warlike” Resolutions**



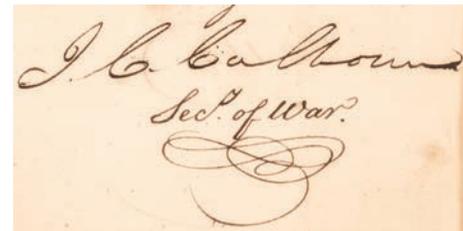
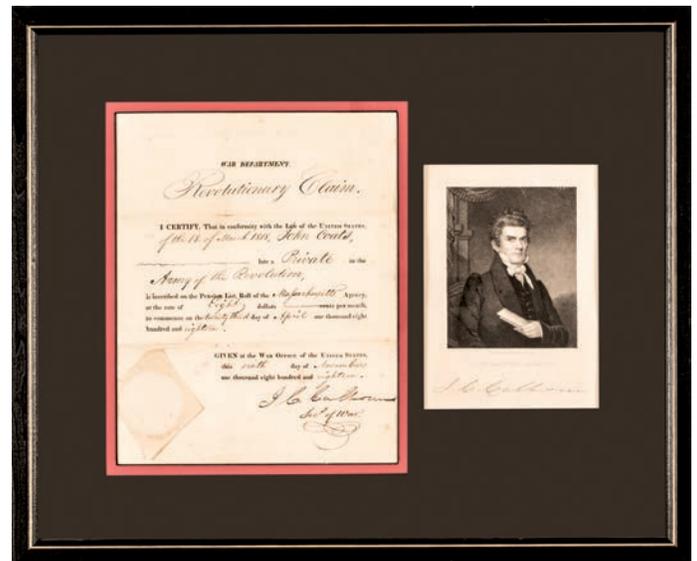
8 JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868). 15th President of the United States in office from 1857-1861, serving immediately prior to the American Civil War, represented PA. in the U.S. House of Representatives, later the Senate, served as Minister to Russia under President Andrew Jackson, named Secretary of State under President James K. Polk, the last Former Secretary of State to serve as President of the United States. c. 1859, Autograph Letter Signed, “James Buchanan” as President, 1 page, measuring about 10” x 8”, no date or place, Very Fine. Expected transmittal paper folds, a few trivial isolated pinholes and minor closed edge splits. An ink drip blot affects one word in the second line, and a thin vertical strip of old celluloid reinforces the extreme left edge of the blank verso. A likely precursor and consideration of the potential future Civil War. James Buchanan wrote the following message to fellow American statesman, “Hon: Lewis Cass” (1782-1866) who then served as Secretary of State in the Buchanan administration between March 1857 and December 1860, reading in full:

“My dear Sir - I return your resolutions. They are of the right character. If I were disposed to make a suggestion, it would be not that they are too warlike; but that those to be referred to the Committees of Naval + Military Affairs point too directly to war. The Country + the world will understand their meaning without any very direct allusion. But they are very good as they stand. -- from your friend / very respectfully -- (Signed) “James Buchanan”.

The signature “James Buchanan” is very bold and huge, measuring nearly 4” long.

Lewis Cass served as Secretary of State in the Buchanan administration between March 1857 and December 1860. The fact that the letter is undated makes it difficult to determine in what respective political roles Buchanan and Cass served at this time. However, it is likely that this letter predates Buchanan's presidency (and also Lewis Cass's Secretary of State.) This is because, in other presidential letters, Buchanan made sure to call his cabinet members by their official titles. Here, Buchanan only addressed Cass with the honorific “Hon.,” which was given to members of Congress. Cass served as U.S. Senator from Michigan between 1845-1848 and 1849-1857. (3,000-4,000)

**John C. Calhoun as Secretary of War Signed
Rare 1818 Dated War Dept . “Revolutionary Claim”
Pension for a Mass. Private who
Served in the “Army of the Revolution”**



9 JOHN C. CALHOUN (1782-1850). American Statesman and Political Theorist from South Carolina who held many important federal positions; served as Secretary of War under President James Monroe and, in that position, reorganized and modernized the War Department. Calhoun was a Candidate for the Presidency in the 1824. November 6, 1818-Dated, Partially-Printed Document Signed, “J.C. Calhoun - Secretary of War”, 1 page, measuring 8.5” x 9.5”, matted and Display Framed, Choice Very Fine. This boldly printed Document certifies that “John Coats, late a Private in the Army of the Revolution is entitled to a pension...” at the rate of eight dollars per month.” This very rare Document retains its intact original embossed paper seal at lower left. Normal light transmittal folds with one tiny central fold split. Secretary of War Calhoun’s signature is bold and dark, measuring almost 4” long. Nicely presented in a professional modern frame under UV Plexiglas with a circa 1860s Engraving of Calhoun, after a drawing by J.B. Longacer with John C. Calhoun’s facsimile signature below. A wonderful example of the rarely seen historic Document relating the a soldier in the Revolutionary War, ready to hang on display. (800-1,000)

Calhoun began his political career with election to the House of Representatives in 1810. As a prominent leader of the war hawk faction, Calhoun strongly supported the War of 1812.

He served as Secretary of War under President James Monroe and, in that position, reorganized and modernized the War Department. Calhoun was a candidate for the presidency in the 1824 election. After failing to gain support, he agreed to be a candidate for vice president. The Electoral College elected Calhoun for vice president by an overwhelming majority.

He served under John Quincy Adams and continued under Andrew Jackson, who defeated Adams in the election of 1828

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Send your top competitive bids.**

**“David Bushnell” Signed Historic Content Document
for His American Continental Army "Corps of Sappers and Miners"
asking for his Soldier’s 1781 Backpay
Bushnell was the Creator of the First Combat Submarine “TURTLE”
Attacking Ships by Attaching a Timed Bomb**

10 DAVID BUSHNELL (1740-1824). American Inventor creating the First Submarine Ever Used In Revolutionary War Combat in 1776 he named the “TURTLE” and in 1778, General Washington proposed a new military unit to be known as the "Corps of Sappers and Miners" (i.e. American Army First Combat Engineers), organized with Bushnell given Command; and an Original Member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. April 1, 1785-Dated Post Revolutionary War, Highly Important with American Army Historic Content Manuscript Document Signed, “David Bushnell”, measuring 7.75” x 12.75”, 1 page, Hartford Connecticut, Choice Fresh Crisp Extremely Fine. The most significant “value” of this Signed Document being its direct connection to the historic founding events of the American Army. Beautifully written and signed in rich brown ink on extremely clean bright period laid paper with an excellent signature being in receipt of the funds by David Bushnell, who was that special forces unit’s (the very first American Army Combat Engineers) commander.



In 1778, General Washington proposed the formation of a new military unit to be known as the "Corps of Sappers and Miners" (i.e. combat engineers) and in the summer of the next year it was organized. Bushnell was given command of the Corps with the rank of captain-lieutenant on August 2, 1779. On 6 May 1779, he was taken prisoner in Middlesex Parish, now Darien, Connecticut, and was later exchanged. On June 8th, 1781, Bushnell was commissioned as a Captain in the Continental Army and was at the Siege of Yorktown in September and October of that year. This was the only time the “Sappers and Miners” had had the opportunity to serve in combat. Bushnell served in the Army until he was discharged on June 3, 1783. Bushnell became an Original Member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, an organization formed by officers who were veterans of the Continental Army and Navy. After the Revolution, Bushnell was presented a Medal by George Washington.

This remarkable Manuscript Document Signed, “David Bushnell” is Backpay from the State of Connecticut to pay the balance due to eight Revolutionary War Army soldiers of the “Corps of Sappers and Miners” for their wages for the months of January, February and March 1781, prior to their important service later in the Fall of that year at the Battle of Yorktown. Eight names listed with the amounts owed, totaling 32 pounds 10 shillings. Below Bushnell has signed a receipt on April 1, 1785 which reads, in full:

“State of Connecticut -- To David Bushnell (sic) - To a balance due to the Corps of Sappers & Mines for their Wages for the Months of January Feby. & March 1781 - being for the Sum of one months Pay which was recd. at the Head of --- in March 1781 - & charged by the State & Pay Master General in Settlement --- Capt. James Buke £15 - James Dailey 2:10 - Peregrine Gardner 2:10 - Robt. Mathews 2:10 - Amos Parker 2:10 - Josiah Robbins 2:10 - Seth Luby 2:10 - William Graves 2:10 - (total) £32:10: --

Hartford April. 10th 1785 --- Rec.d from the Com.te of Pay Table this Order on Treas.(ury) for the above Sums amounting to Thirty two Pounds & Ten Shillings & No P. payable out of the Monies appropriated for the payment of the Conn.t Line in full at the above Amt. -- (Signed in reciept) David Bushnell Agt. for Corps of Sappers & Mines”.

Further Noted at bottom: “N: B: the Vouchers for the Payment of the above are lodged with the Abstracts for the bala.(nce) of 3 mo.(nths) pay in 1781”. Docket on the blank reverse side reads, in full: “Captn. David Bushnells Acct Balance 3 mo Pay in 1781 Sappers & Mines £32 : 10 -- April 1st 1785”.

Also, accompanied by its separate Transmittal Cover Sheet which reads, in full: “Capt. David Bushnell for the Corps of Sappers & Mines additional Balance 3 mo. pay 1781 - April 1st 1785 -”. Plus, a small reproduction portrait image of Ezra Lee and a modern diagram illustration of “BUSHNELL’S TURTLE” being driven by Lee. (4 items).

Connecticut’s most unusual vessel was a tiny submarine often called “Bushnell’s (American) Turtle.” Her designer, David Bushnell (1740-1824) of Saybrook, created a man-propelled submarine which looked like the upper shell of two turtles fastened together. She performed well in trials but failed against British warships. On September 6, 1776, the Screw Propellor Driven Submarine “Turtle,” Commanded only by Sergeant Ezra Lee of the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army, was used to attack the British Flagship, the 64 Gunship of the Line HMS Eagle, which was moored in New York Harbor. His efforts failed because the Turtle’s boring device which was meant to attached a timed gunpowder barrel bomb to the British Flagship, was unable to penetrate the the Eagle’s hull in order to properly attach the timed explosive mine.

The submarine Turtle was lost while being transported aboard a sloop, as the sloop was unfortunately discovered and sunk by British frigates while leaving near the village of Bloomingdale. Realizing that the Turtle was impractical as a Naval Weapon, Bushnell turned his attention to “Torpedoes” (as explosive devices were then called). Today, a full sized model of David Bushnell's Turtle is on display at the U.S. Navy Submarine Force Library and Museum in Groton, Connecticut.

In 1777 David Bushnell attempted to use a floating mine to blow up the HMS Cerberus in Niantic Bay; Bushnell’s mine struck a small Tender boat near the Cerberus and detonated killing four British sailors and destroying the vessel, but not the intended target. HMS Cerberus’ action in the American Revolutionary War included its first duties to dispatch Generals William Howe, Henry Clinton, and John Burgoyne to Boston after the Battles of Lexington and Concord. The American press likened the three generals to the three-headed dog that was the ship's namesake. It also provided naval reinforcement at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The early “Torpedo” attack by David Bushnell's newly developed powder keg Timed Torpedoes in 1777 was American Naval history. In 1778 he launched what became lauded as the “Battle of the Kegs,” in which a series of mines was floated down the Delaware River to attack British ships anchored there, killing two curious young boys and alerting the British. That attack proved ineffectual.

Ezra Lee (1749-1821) was an American Continental Army soldier, is best known for Commanding the “Turtle” submarine. Ezra Lee was born in Lyme, Connecticut. In August 1776 he was selected by brother-in-law Brigadier General Samuel Holden Parsons, also of Lyme, as one of several volunteers to learn to operate the Turtle, an early submarine invented by Saybrook, Connecticut, native David Bushnell. When General George Washington authorized an attack on British Admiral Richard Howe's Flagship HMS Eagle, then lying in New York harbor, Lee was chosen to operate the “infernal machine”. ...
.....(8,000-10,000)

DAVID BUSHNELL (August 30, 1740 - 1824), of Westbrook, Connecticut, was an American Inventor and a Veteran of the Revolutionary War. Bushnell is credited with creating the First Submarine Ever Used In Combat, he named the “TURTLE.” His design was developed while studying at Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut in 1775. He called it the “Turtle” because of its look in the water.

David Bushnell Sgt.
Co. Corps of Sappers & Miners

Capt. David Bushnell's
A/c Balance 3mo Pay
in 1781 Sappers & Miners
£32.10
April 1st 1785

Capt. David Bushnell
for the Corps of Sappers
& Miners additional
Balance 3mo. pay 1781 -
Apr. 1st 1785 -

State of Connecticut

To David Bushnell - Sgt

To a balance due to the Corps of Sappers & Miners for their Wages for the months of January February & March 1781 - being for the sum of one months Pay which was rec^d at the Treas^r of 6th in March 1781 - & charged by the State & Pay master General in Settlement

viz

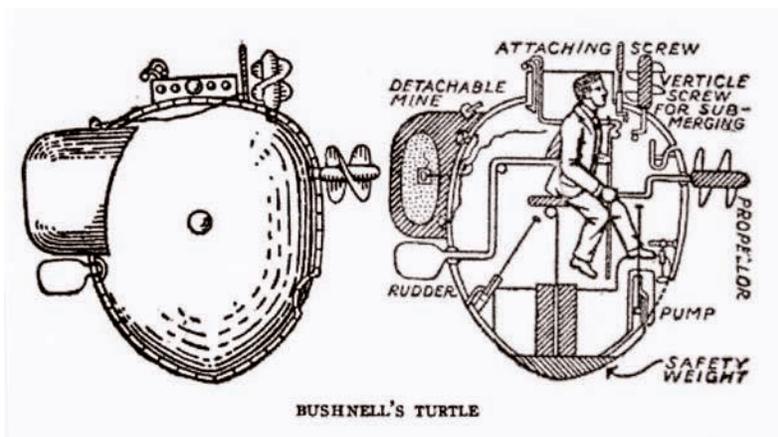
Capt. James Buke	£15.00
James Gaily	2:10
Benjamin Gardner	2:10
Robt. Matthews	2:10
Amos Parker	2:10
Josiah Robbins	2:10
John Selby	2:10
William Graves	2:10
	£32:10

Hartford Apr. 10th 1785

Rec^d from the Comm^r of Pay Table this Order on Treas^r for the above sum amounting to Thirty two Pounds & ten Shillings £32.10 payable out of the Monies appropriated for the payment of the Comm^r Line in full of the above A/c

David Bushnell Sgt.
Co. Corps of Sappers & Miners

N.B: the Vouchers for the Payment of the above are lodged with the Abstract for the bal^x of 3 mo. pay in 1781



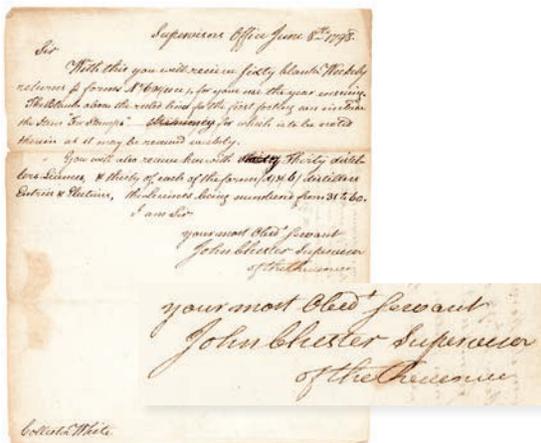
BUSHNELL'S TURTLE

Pristine “Jimmy Carter” Presidentially Signed Document for a National Highway Safety Advisory Committee Member



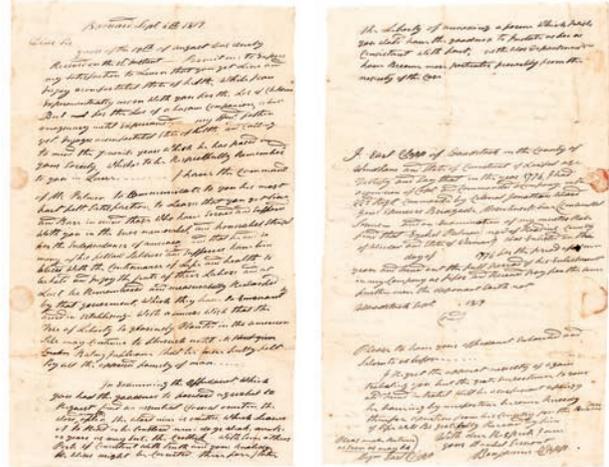
11 JAMES EARL “JIMMY” CARTER (b. 1924). 39th President of the United States serving from 1977 to 1981. In 2002, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work with the Carter Center for work to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development. August 23, 1978-Dated, Outstanding Partly-Printed Document Signed, “Jimmy Carter” as President, on heavy presentation cream-colored paper, Framed, Choice Crisp Mint. The Document measures 18.25” x 22.25” (by sight), professionally (costly) custom framed to 22.5” x 26.5” overall, the document shown under “TRU VUE Museum Glass” with brass identification plaque “JIMMY CARTER” below. Appointing James C. Schulz of Texas as a “Member of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee...”. Countersigned by “Warren Christopher” as Acting Secretary of State (Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, was often away on shuttle diplomacy, laying the groundwork for the historic Camp David accords). The large Embossed Great Seal of the United States at lower left is pristine. President “Jimmy Carter” signs in medium brown ink, measuring a large 3.5” long. A gorgeous, rarely encountered Carter-signed document as President..... (2,000-2,400)

1798 “John Chester” Signed Letter He Crossed the Delaware with Washington & Hero at Battle of Bunker Hill



12 JOHN CHESTER, (1749-1809). Revolutionary War Hero of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Crossed the Delaware with General George Washington, from Connecticut. June 8, 1798-Dated Federal Period, Autograph Letter Signed, “John Chester”, as Connecticut Supervisor of the Revenue. This document measures approximately 8” x 9.75” written in quill on hand-made laid paper. The paper is well-preserved with some age toning. Written to “Collector White,” this letter accompanied forms and licenses sent from Chester to White. The docket appears on the reverse. This piece of Connecticut history will please any collector. (800-1,200)

**Captain Earl Clapp
April 19, 1775 Minutemen Commander
at Lexington & Concord Testimonial Document Signed ...
“With a sincere wish that the Tree of Liberty so gloriously planted in the American soil may continue to flourish...”**



J. Earl Clapp

The Liberty of annexing a person which, which you should have the goodness to protect or bear as consistent with part, establish Department have become more particular provably from the necessity of the case

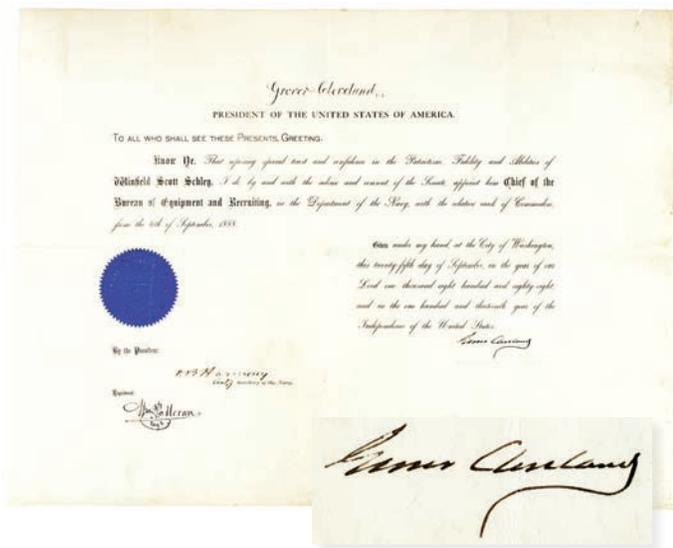
13 EARL CLAPP (1741-1836). Commanded a Company of Minutemen at the Lexington Alarm as a Captain of Massachusetts Militia Officer with the Minutemen on April 19, 1775 taking part at the Battle of Lexington & Concord, subsequently served as a Major of the Plymouth County Massachusetts, Militia. September 6, 1819-Dated Post Revolutionary War, Manuscript Testimonial Document Signed by “Earl Clapp”, an Officer with the Minutemen of April 19, 1775, Choice Very Fine. This Manuscript Document Signed by Earl Clapp is 2 pages (1 sheet written front and back), measuring 7.75” x 13” being his formal testimony and statement of Military Service during the Revolutionary War. This testimonial Document was done to help a Vermont soldier gain his government Bounty and Pension money. Several of these men are also noted in the book titled: "History of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill" by Frothingham, 1849. A Xerox copy of his information accompanies this lot. Within his testimony here Clapp fabulously writes: “With a sincere wish that the Tree of Liberty so gloriously planted in the American soil may continue to flourish...”.

This Document has been written with numerous misspellings and is Signed at the bottom of the second page by Major Earl Clapp. Research shows that he was a Captain, in command of a Company of Minutemen at the Battle of Lexington & Concord on April 19th, 1775. It also concerns Colonel Jonathan Ward and mentions General Joseph Spencer. General Spencer Commanded a Regiment at the Siege of Boston, prior to the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In this Document, Earl Clapp testifies that a soldier from Vermont was well known, and that he indeed served in the Army, stating that he was a fifer and received pay for his service. He further writes:

“With a sincere wish that the Tree of Liberty so gloriously planted in the American soil may continue to flourish...” See: "History of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill" by Frothingham, 1849. (3,500-4,500)

President Grover Cleveland's Naval Appointment to the Rank of Commodore to "Winfield S. Schley" Hero of the 1898 Spanish-American War Battle of Santiago Bay, Cuba



14 GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908), 22nd and 24th President of the United States.

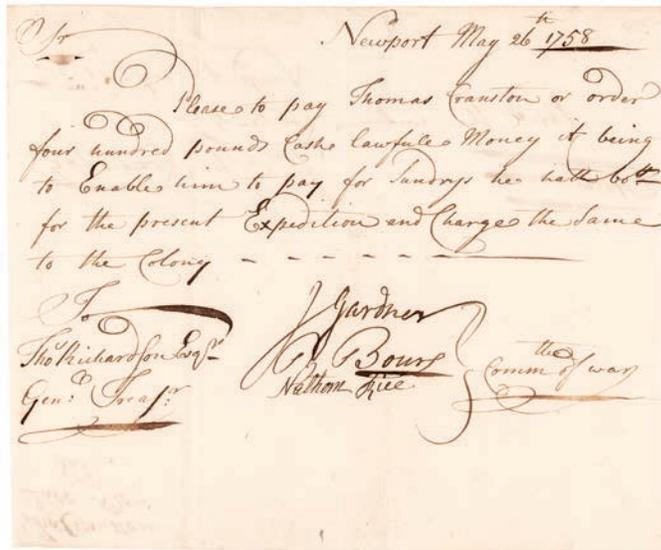
(WINFIELD S. SCHLEY) (1839-1911) was a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy and the hero of the Battle of Santiago de Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Commanding of the armored cruiser U.S.S. Brooklyn during the battle, his quick thinking resulted in the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, ensured the independence of Cuba from Spanish rule, and brought the Spanish-American War to a quick close Sept. 25, 1888-Dated, Partially-Printed Vellum Document, Historic Naval Appointment Signed, "Grover Cleveland" as President of the United States, 1 page, measuring 15.75" x 21", on Vellum, Washington, DC, Extremely Fine. President Cleveland Appoints the future Spanish-American War Hero Winfield Schley as the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy with the rank of Commodore (not signed by Schley). The original bold blue Embossed Paper Seal is fully present and intact. Signed at the conclusion by Cleveland in a bold dark ink his outstanding signature measuring 2-3/8" long. Cosigned by the Secretary of the Navy, David B. Harmony. Normal storage and/or mailing folds, one natural tiny hole at the lower vertical centerfold well away from the text or signature, well printed and clean.

This uniquely rare impressive Presidential Document features bold printing on clean Vellum and a fresh appearance. Perfect for display and exceedingly Rare Appointment of a U.S. Navy Commodore. In 1898, Winfield Scott Schley was a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy and the considered the "Hero" of the Battle of Santiago de Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He brought about the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, ensured the independence of Cuba from Spanish rule, and resulting in the Spanish-American War coming to a quick close.... (5,000-6,000)

WINFIELD S. SCHLEY (1839-1911) was a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy and the hero of the Battle of Santiago de Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Commanding of the armored cruiser U.S.S. Brooklyn during the battle, his quick thinking resulted in the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, ensured the independence of Cuba from Spanish rule, and brought the Spanish-American War to a quick close.

Stephen Grover Cleveland (March 18, 1837-June 24, 1908) was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 22nd and 24th president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897. Cleveland is the only president in American history to serve two nonconsecutive terms in office. He won the popular vote for three presidential elections-in 1884, 1888, and 1892-and was one of two Democrats (followed by Woodrow Wilson in 1912) to be elected president during the era of Republican presidential domination dating from 1861 to 1933.

**1758 Seven Year's War Pay Order :
"...for Sundrys to Thomas Cranston he hath bot
for the present Expedition..." Signed**



15 THOMAS CRANSTON (1710-1785). Thomas Cranston was an associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court from August 1763 to May 1764, and served as Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives at the time; the town of Cranston, Rhode Island was created in 1754 and historians believe either Cranston or his grandfather (or father) Samuel Cranston may be the namesake of Cranston. The first page of the first town record book of Cranston bears the inscription "the gift of Thomas Cranston to the town called Cranston." May 26, 1758-Dated French & Indian / Seven Year's War Manuscript Pay Order Signed, "Tho(ma)s Cranston" endorsed on the reverse in receipt of £400 payment: ...for Sundrys Thomas Cranston he hath bot for the present Expedition...", About Extremely Fine. Thomas Cranston was an associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court from August 1763 to May 1764, and served as Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives at the time that Cranston, Rhode Island was created in 1754.

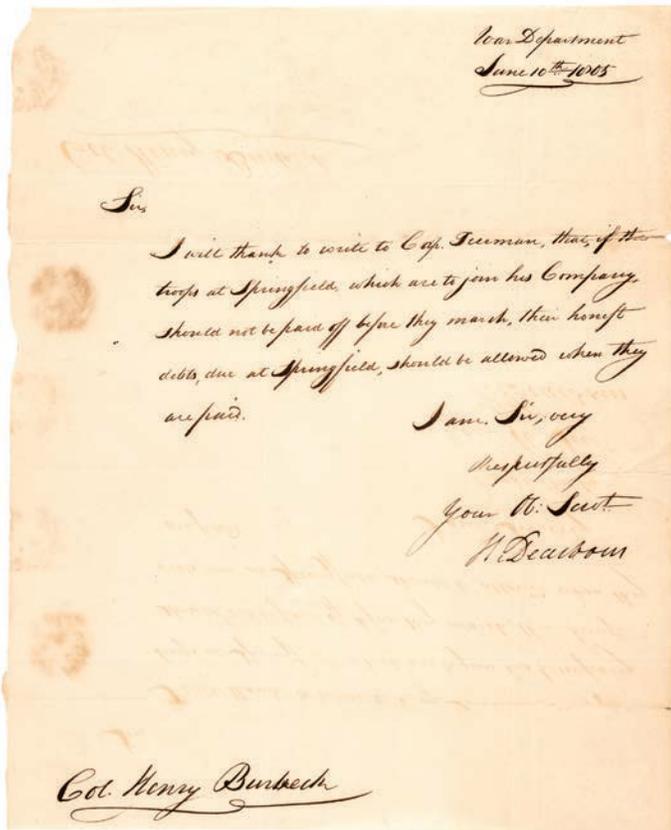
Historians believe either Cranston or his grandfather (or father) Samuel Cranston may be the namesake of Cranston, Rhode Island because the first page of the first town record book of Cranston bears the inscription "the gift of Thomas Cranston to the town called Cranston."

This Handwritten Payment Document measures about 6" x 7" and records the instructions to pay Thomas Cranston of Newport, Rhode Island £400 British Pounds for sundry materials he had purchased for an Expedition into Canada to fight the French during the Seven Year's War. Signed by three members of the "Committee of War" and directed to the General Treasurer, Thomas Richardson. Printed on fine laid paper with part of a British watermark visible when the document is held up to the light. Small loss at upper left, probably from a wax seal, yet otherwise bright and crisp, boldly written in rich brown. An important signed document that brings history to life. Signed in receipt of £400 on the reverse, reading in full: "Newport May 31st, (1758) - Paid the within Contents per (Signed) Thos. Cranston". Docket reads: "Tho. Cranston £400 - No 10 aud'd".

As added interest, an original oil painting of Thomas Cranston (1710-1785) attributed to Joseph Blackburn or John Singleton Copley is housed at the National Portrait Gallery, on loan from the Rhode Island Historical Society..... (1,200-1,600)

**Great Collection ?
Call Early American !**

**Autograph Letter Signed
"H. Dearborn" as Secretary of War**

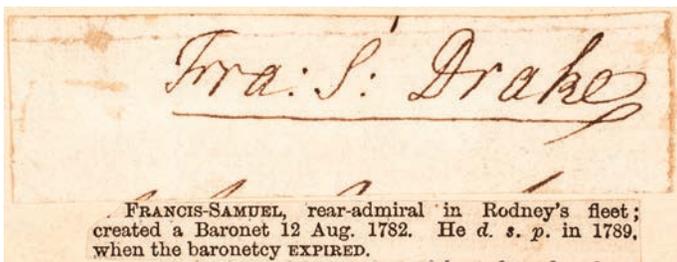


16 HENRY DEARBORN (1751-1829), Continental Army General, member of George Washington's staff present during the British Surrender at Yorktown, later U.S. Secretary of War under Thomas Jefferson. June 10, 1805-Dated, Autograph Letter Signed, "H. Dearborn" as Secretary of War, 1 page, measuring 7.5" x 9.75" (4to.), War Department, to U.S. Artillery officer Col. HENRY BURBECK (1754-1848) regarding the payment of troops, Choice Very Fine. It reads, in full:

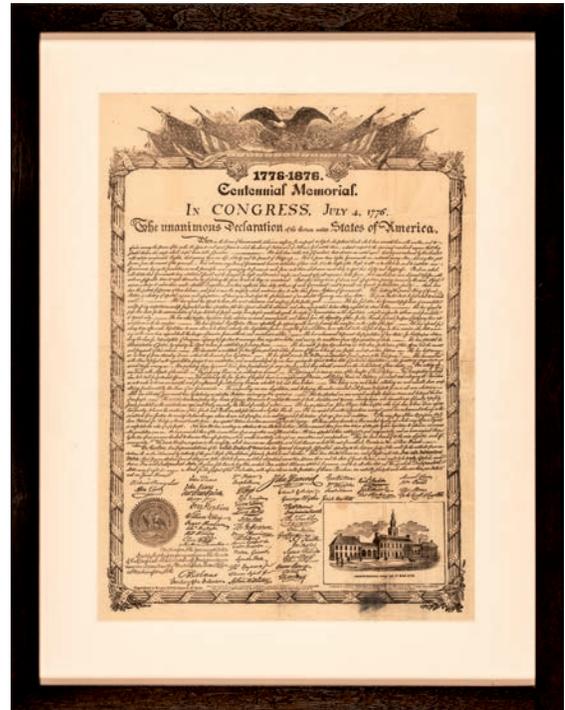
"Sir, -- I will think to write to Capt. Freeman that if the troops at Springfield, which are to join his company, should not be paid before they march, their honest debts due at Springfield should be allowed when they are paid. -- I am Sir, very Respectfully Your M. Servant -- (Signed) H. Dearborn".

Clean, well written in rich brown with scattered wax seal transfer on quality watermarked "JLarking" wove period paper. At this time in his career as Secretary of War, Dearborn's main objective was working with President Jefferson to establish a Western boundary for Native Americans by procuring lands along the Mississippi. (500-600)

Henry Burbeck (June 10, 1754 - October 2, 1848) was a senior officer of the United States Army who served as the Commandant of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers from 1798 to 1802.



**1776-1876 Centennial Printing
Declaration of Independence**



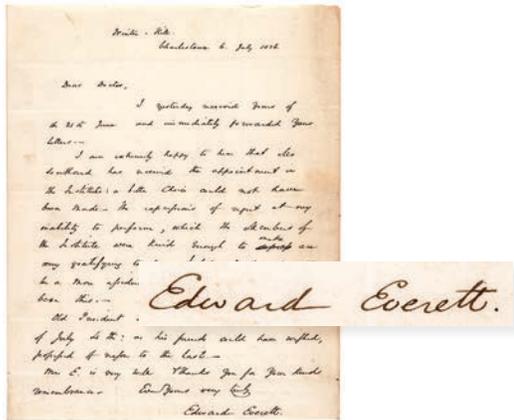
17 (DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE). 1874-Dated, original scarce large Printed Souvenir Commemorative Broadside titled, "1776-1876. Centennial Memorial." with The Declaration of Independence with facsimile signatures depicted below, Choice Very Fine. This original and really attractive 1876 Centennial Edition, copy of The Declaration of Independence measures a large 13" x 18.25" (by sight), professionally matted and modern custom framed under UV Plexiglas to fully 19" x 24.5". It is boldly headed in black: "1776-1876. / Centennial Memorial. - In Congress. July 4, 1776. - The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America." Small printed text at bottom edge at left reads: "Copyrighted in 1874 by James D. McBride, Philadelphia and printed by the Columbian Publishing Company, N.Y. Paullin." The block area at the lower right would normally feature an advertisement, but this scarcer type has the classic image of: "Independence Hall, Philadelphia as it appeared in July of 1776". Clean overall condition, being nicely designed with ornate patriotic themes and outer borders. Bold in print, with some typical light folds and a small smudge in the bottom right border. This very scarce design, and wonderful Centennial Printing of the Declaration of Independence, is completely ready for hanging on display. (1,400-1,800)

**Sir Francis Samuel Drake Signature
British Naval Officer**

18 SIR FRANCIS SAMUEL DRAKE (1729-1789). British Naval Officer who served during the French & Indian / Seven Years War and in the American Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red. Cut Signature of Sir Francis Samuel Drake, 3/4" x 2.75", undated, clipped from a larger document, Very Fine. Mounted along with a small slip of printed biographical text to a larger sheet measuring 3.75" x 1.75". Sir Francis Samuel Drake, 1st Baronet (1729-1789) was an officer of the Royal Navy. He served during the Seven Years' War and the American War of Independence, rising to the rank of Rear-admiral of the Red. Undoubtedly rare, as this is the first example of Drake's signature that we have offered. (300-400)

Sir Francis Samuel Drake during the French and Indian War, served on the Saint Lawrence River with Commodore Swanton in the summer of 1760; then with Lord Colville on the coast of North America, and with Sir James Douglas at the Leeward Islands in 1761 during the Invasion of Dominica, continuing there under Sir George Rodney in 1762 during the Invasion of Martinique, when he was moved into the 50-gun HMS Rochester, which he Commanded until the end of the war.

1826 EDWARD EVERETT Relays News of President JOHN ADAMS Death on July 4th, 1826



19 EDWARDEVERETT (1794-1865). American politician, pastor, educator, diplomat, and orator from Massachusetts, he served as U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator, the 15th Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain, and United States Secretary of State, and Harvard University President. A great American Orator remembered for the dedication ceremony of the Gettysburg National Cemetery in 1863, where he spoke for over two hours before President Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous two-minute Gettysburg Address. July 6, 1826-Dated, Important Content Autograph Letter Signed, "Edward Everett" at Charlestown (Massachusetts), 1 page, measuring about 9.75" tall x 7.75" wide, with "Free" Franked Handwritten Integral Address Panel by Everett, Choice Very Fine. The postal Address Panel reads, in full: "Free. - Edward Everett - Dr Thomas Sewall - Washington City." and has a round red postal date-stamp "BOSTON - JUN 6 - MS", along with a docket on the outer edge panel "Hon. E. Everett - July 6 1826". Typical transmittal folds, boldly penned in rich deep brown ink and signed twice "Edward Everett" in the FREE Frank and at the conclusion of this Letter which is on clean "S & A BUTLER - US" watermarked period wove paper.

This truly remarkable original historic Letter written and signed by Edward Everett, is to the noted Doctor Thomas Sewall in Washington City (DC), in which Everett sends a reply to prior correspondence and, most importantly, notifies Dr. Sewall that President John Adams had died on July 4th, being just two days prior. As previous "Founding Fathers" and comrades in the Revolutionary War era fight for the United States' Independence from Britain, then as later political rivals, and finally aging newly rejoined friends, the Death of both President JOHN ADAMS and President THOMAS JEFFERSON was extraordinary miraculously occurring on the exact same day, July 4th, 1826, being on the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE on JULY 4, 1776 is considered to be one of the remarkable most "Romantic" ends to the historic "American Revolutionary" generation. This Amazing Content personal Letter reads, in full:

"Winter - Hill Charlestown 6 July 1826.

Dear Doctor, --

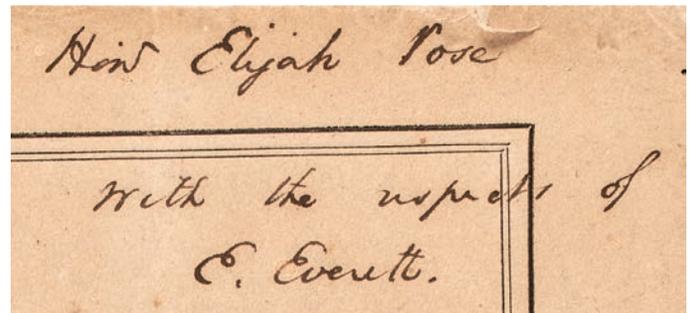
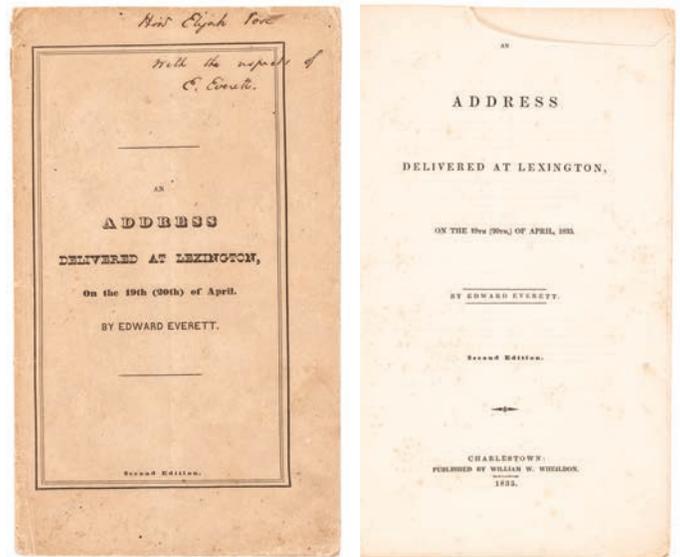
I yesterday received yours (letter) of the 21st June and immediately forwarded your letters. - I am extremely happy to hear that Mr Southland has received the appointment in the Institute: a better Choice could not have been made. - The capacious (sizable) of regret at my inability to perform, which the Members of the Institute were Kind Enough to make are very gratifying to me. I hope next write to be a more assiduous Member than I have been thus. -

Old President Adams died on the afternoon of July 4th; as his friends could have wished, possessed of valor to the Last. -

Mrs. E. (Everett) is very well - Thank you for your kind remembrance. - Ever Yours very truly -- (Signed) Edward Everett."

Dr. Thomas Sewall (1786-1845) was an American doctor, writer and academic. He gained notoriety for being convicted of "body snatching," and later went on to become a professor. In August 1812, he graduated from Harvard Medical School and began practicing medicine. In 1819, he was arrested, charged, and found guilty of multiple counts of body snatching in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Forced to leave the state, he moved to Washington City to re-establish his career. In 1825 he became a founding faculty member of the Medical Department at Columbian College (which later became George Washington University), where he became a Professor of Anatomy. (3,600-4,200)

Edward Everett Inscribes and Signs his Speech Given on the 60th Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord and Start of the Revolutionary War Delivered at Lexington



20 EDWARDEVERETT (1794-1865). American politician, pastor, educator, diplomat, and orator, U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, 15th Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain, United States Secretary of State, and Harvard University President. Great American Orator best remembered for his dedication at the Gettysburg National Cemetery in 1863, where he spoke for over two hours prior to President Abraham Lincoln delivering his famous two-minute "Gettysburg Address". April 19th (20th) 1775-1835 60th Anniversary Historic Printed Booklet, 2nd edition, boldly Inscribed and Signed, "With the respects of E. Everett" on the front cover of: "An Address Delivered at Lexington (MA), on the 19th (20th) of April by Edward Everett", 36 pages, measuring 9" x 5.25", Complete, Very Fine. This historic anniversary speech by Everett was given at the 60th Anniversary commemoration and celebrations for the April 19, 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord with its "Shot heard round the world" starting the American Revolutionary War. This booklet is complete with original covers bearing Everett's inscription and signature at upper right which are nicely legible and bold. Everett's signature is scarce; his inscriptions are even more so, and exceedingly rare being possibly one-of-a-kind, on this momentous printed Address..... (800-1,200)

**"Phone Backs" are Available !
 Just Bid at Least the High Estimate & Ask !**

**David G. Farragut Signed Document
Regarding Captured Prizes Won by the
First Warship U.S.S. Essex During the War of 1812**

A List of Vessels Captured by the U.S. Frigate Essex, under the Command of the Commodore David G. Farragut, during the War of 1812.

Name	Date Captured	Tonnage	Number of Guns	Disposition
British Frigate Essex	Dec 11/12	318	38	Recaptured
British Schooner	Jan 15	16	11	Recaptured
British Schooner	Apr 27/12	270	24	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	170	36	"
British Schooner	"	210	35	Recaptured
British Schooner	May 29	225	35	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	205	34	Recaptured
British Schooner	June 11/12	320	34	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	270	30	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	270	34	Recaptured
British Schooner	July 11/12	247	31	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	270	34	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	270	34	Recaptured
British Schooner	"	241	31	Recaptured

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the Captures made by the U.S. Frigate Essex during her last cruise in the years 1812 & 13 on the Coast of Brazil and in the Pacific Ocean. The first USS Essex of the United States Navy was a 36-gun Sailing Frigate that participated in the Quasi-War with France, the First Barbary War, and in the War of 1812. The British captured her in 1814 and she then served as HMS Essex until sold at public auction on 6 June 1837.

D. G. Farragut
Comdr U.S. Navy
at Valparaiso April 11/50

Respectfully,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the list of prizes captured by the U.S. Frigate Essex, under the Command of the Commodore David G. Farragut, during the War of 1812, is as follows:

Yours truly,
D. G. Farragut
Comdr U.S. Navy

Deposition of
Capt. D. G. Farragut,
29th April 1850.

Skip of British Vessel captured by Comr David Porter of the U.S. Frigate Essex on her last cruise in the years 1812-1813 on the Coast of Brazil & in the Pacific Ocean. Value \$2,500,000.

D. G. Farragut
Comdr U.S. Navy

21 DAVID G. FARRAGUT (1801-1870). Flag Officer of the United States Navy during the American Civil War. He was the first rear admiral, vice admiral, and admiral in the United States Navy; he is remembered for his order at the Battle of Mobile Bay usually paraphrased as: "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead" in U.S. Navy tradition. April 29, 1850-Dated Mexican War Era, Manuscript Document Signed, "D. G. Farragut - Comdr U.S. Navy", 1 page, measuring 8" x 12.5", at Norfolk (VA.), Choice Extremely Fine. It is nicely written and presented on pale blue wove period paper with Integral leaf, light toning. This Naval Document comprising, "A List of Vessels captured by the U.S. Frigate Essex on her last cruise in the years 1812 & 13 on the Coast of Brazil and in the Pacific Ocean. The first USS Essex of the United States Navy was a 36-gun Sailing Frigate that participated in the Quasi-War with France, the First Barbary War, and in the War of 1812. The British captured her in 1814 and she then served as HMS Essex until sold at public auction on 6 June 1837.

In this historic handwritten Document there are Fifteen (15) Captured War of 1812 Era Enemy Ships listed, along with the dates of their capture, their tonnage, number of crewmen, number of guns, and how each warship was disposed of, including: "Burnt... Sent home but recaptured... Given up to prisoners... Sold in N.Y.," etc. Here, David Farragut certifies that the list is correct and that the ships, "were supposed to be worth at that time by a number of the residents at Valparaiso and the Officers, at about 2,500,000 Dollars."

One wonders why Farragut chose, almost forty years later, to document the prizes of the Essex, the ship on which he served as a young 12-year-old Prize Master. Certainly an extraordinarily rare and historical United States Navy Signed Document. Boldly Signed, "D. G. Farragut - Comdr U.S. Navy" in rich brown at the conclusion measuring a large 2.75" long. An important content, truly wonderful example for display..... (3,500-4,500)

**1851 "Cyrus W. Field" Signed Letter
Giving Thanks for Obtaining Him Tickets
to the Lajos 'Kossuth Banquet'**

New York December 15th 1851

Wife & Dear Friends

I am sincerely thank you for the great exertions you have made to obtain tickets for us both, to the "Kossuth Banquet", and if we can at any time be of pleasure to you, it would give us great pleasure, no matter what trouble it might cause us.

Truly your friend
Cyrus W. Field & Co.



22 CYRUS W. FIELD (1819-1892). American Businessman and Financier who led the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the company that successfully laid the First Telegraph Cable across the Atlantic Ocean in 1858. December 15, 1851-Dated, Wonderful Historic Lajos Kossuth Banquet Content Letter Signed, "Cyrus W. Field", measuring 8.25" x 8", 1 page, from New York, Choice Extremely Fine. This Letter regards the event where President Millard Fillmore entertained Lajos Kossuth at the White House on December 31st, 1851 and January 3rd, 1852. The U.S. Congress organized a banquet for Kossuth in his honor, which was supported by all political parties. Field writes in fine brown ink on clean wove period paper to the Beach Brothers to thank them for obtaining him "Lajos Kossuth Banquet Tickets." This Letter reads, in full:

"Gentlemen -- I be sincerely thank you for the great exertions you have made to obtain tickets for us both, to the 'Kossuth Banquet', and if we can at any time be of service to you, it would give us great pleasure, no matter what trouble it might cause us. - I remain, Truly your friend - (Signed) Cyrus W. Field & Co."

Lajos Kossuth who visited America in 1851 arriving in New York just before Christmas, and was greeted by Kossuth mania, enjoying a reception overwhelmingly friendly and enthusiastic. At this time, notes for the Hungarian Fund were created. Also, includes Two small Portrait Engravings of Lajos Kossuth and a One Dollar "Hungarian Fund" Currency note in mint state. Boldly signed, "Cyrus W. Field" in heavy bold brown at the conclusion, measuring a large 2.5" long. We previously offered in our EAHA Auction October 28, 2016, Lot 56, which sold for \$2,500 being Lajos Kossuth's ALS to United States President Millard Fillmore that, in part:

"President - The most generous invitation contained an act of the Congress of the U.S. approved and officially transmitted to me by Your Excellency having afforded me the Distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic: --- Having been upon subsequent resolutions of Congress received with almost unprecedented honors by the Senate and by the House of Representatives: --- ... the time has come when the exigencies of my country's affairs, require me to Depart from Washington (and return to Europe)." (Not Part Of This Lot) (600-1,000)

1787 John Fitch Built the First Recorded Steam-Powered Boat in the United States



John Fitch
 11 Penn

23 JOHN FITCH (1743-1798), Inventor who in 1787 Built the First Recorded Steam-Powered Boat in the United States, Continental Army officer since his Trenton, NJ. business was destroyed by the British, Winter of 1777 he provided Washington’s Troops at Valley Forge and Philadelphia food at his own expense, Captured by Indians in 1782 and handed over to the British spending the remainder of the Revolutionary War in Canada until released. May 5, 1772-Dated, Autograph Letter Signed, “John Fitch”, New York, 2 pages, 8” x 13.25”, Fine. The folds are weakened from water damage resulting in separation in places and minor loss of text, and uneven toning. Fold splits have all been stabilized with modern archival tape. This important content Small Pox and Vaccine-related Letter is to his sister regarding his journey to New York aboard ship, giving a daily account of the trip. When he reaches New York several days later, Fitch was, “... Inoculated (sic) as Soon as Possible...”. Inoculation involved exposing otherwise healthy individuals to a disease, in this case smallpox, in the hopes that they catch it and survive, thereby building up an immunity. The technique was employed years later, including at Valley Forge Camp by George Washington for his Revolutionary War Continental army soldiers. The following day he, “... went to Court where there was Six Men and Women found Guilty of Stealing by the Jury Their Sentence (sic) is not Red (sic) off yet but it is Supposed that they will be Condemned to be Hanged.” He then relates the story of a fire, “... near Chappel Street where we Board.” Fitch then adds an amazing historic Postscript at the conclusion, reading:

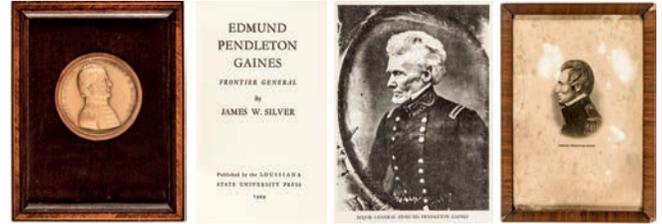
"You need not be Afraid a Catching the Small Pox of this letter for there is no Danger at all."

This extraordinary Letter with important American “Small Pox” and his own Vaccine Inoculation content while active in Colonial New York. This letter is timely. Entirely Handwritten and boldly Signed by John Fitch, he survives the Small Pox epidemic then present and rampant in the population by successful taking the very dangerous vaccine inoculation treatment. Not only did this historic American figure assist as a gunsmith and merchant to George Washington’s troops at Valley Forge and elsewhere, he then survived the American Revolutionary War, and was later captured by hostile Indians, then in 1787 Invented the First Steam-Powered Boat in the United States! Imagine the historic impact of this sole if he had not survived the Small Pox epidemic of 1772.

The full text of the letter is presented on our online catalog.

..... (6,000-8,000)

General Edmund Pendleton Gaines (1777-1849) Archive Known as the Historic Namesake of Gainesville, Florida

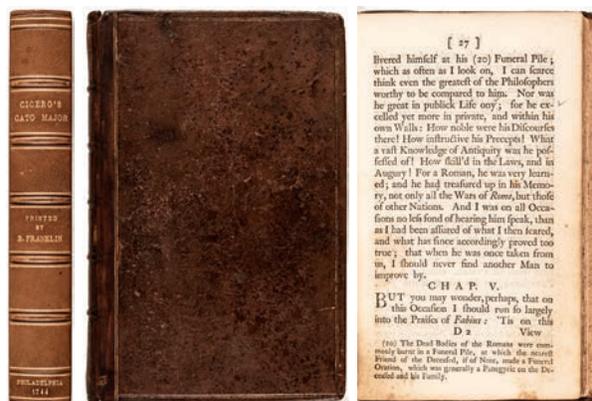
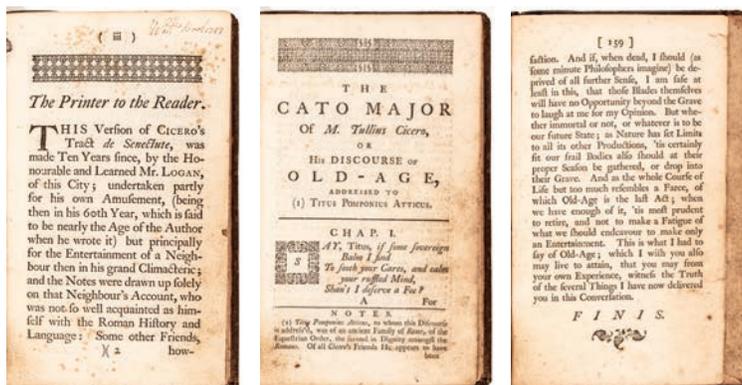
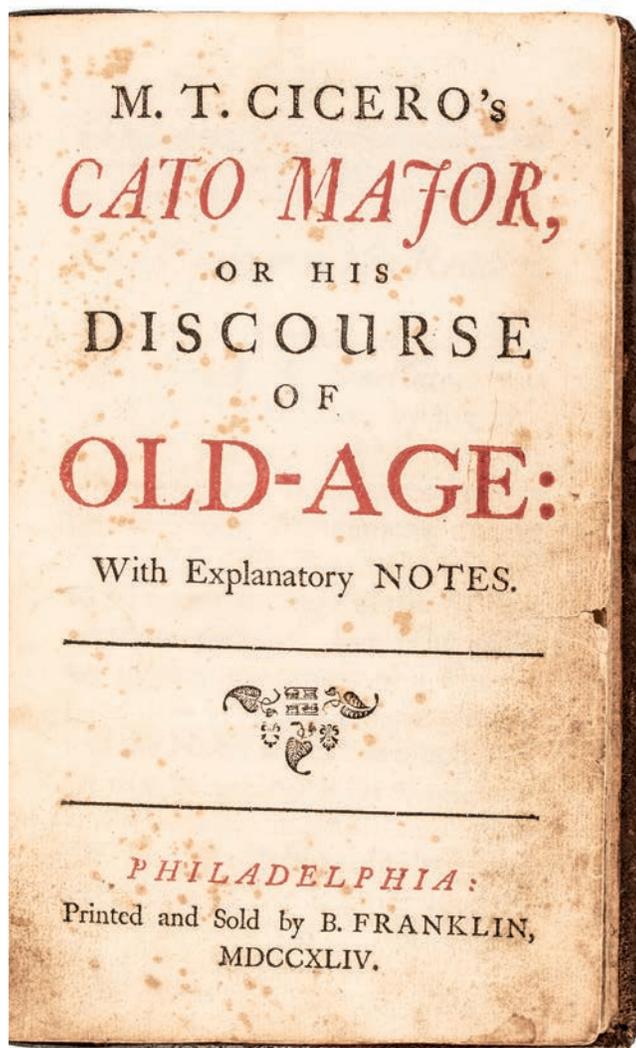


24 (EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES) (1777-1849), career United States Army officer of nearly fifty years, attaining the rank of Major General; one of the Army’s Senior Commanders during its formative years early to mid-1800s; a Veteran of the War of 1812, Seminole Wars, Black Hawk War and Mexican-American War. For his victory at the First Battle of Fort Erie during the War of 1812, Gaines was awarded with the thanks of Congress, a Congressional Gold Medal, and a brevet promotion to Major General. This Archive Collection of Four Items related to Edmund Pendleton Gaines (nothing is signed). The Gaines material was held by notable descendants of President Zachary Taylor, through his daughter Ann Mackall Taylor and her husband Richard Crooke Wood, as Gaines was a contemporary of Taylor’s and a companion-in-arms. This Archive includes:

1. Hand-Painted Miniature Watercolor Portrait and Lock of Hair attributed to Gaines. Indeed, the “key” item in this lot being a colorful Hand-Painted Miniature Portrait of a young Edmund Pendleton Gaines apparently from life, dressed in his military uniform as a handsome American soldier. This Miniature Portrait is to our best knowledge previously unknown. It came with other pieces related to Edmund Pendleton Gaines who’s distinguished career spanning numerous conflicts over 50 years of active service in U.S. Army military. He is also the namesake of Gainesville, Florida. The Portrait itself measures 2” x 2.5”. It is not artist signed or identified, housed in a period gold locket under beveled glass. The opposite side contains a woven locket of authentic dark golden-brown hair, under beveled glass with a painted patriotic deep blue surrounding field together with 13-Stars with gold-gilt with accompanying decorative rays. We estimate the date of its production circa 1805-1812 when Gaines would be in his late 20s to around 30 years of age. There is a vertical broken crack in the painting, a result of natural warping and shrinkage, yet held together and in place by its original backing card and is worthy of conservation. Housed in its original period custom leather covered felt-lined hinged case with brass hook a top for attachment of the bezel Portrait.
2. The Portrait image does closely resemble the very Portrait of Gaines as depicted on the U. S. Mint Medal presented to Gaines for the Battle of Erie (a modern restrike example of this medal accompanies the lot).
3. Also included is a 1949 biography of Edmund Pendleton Gaines titled, “Edmund Pendleton Gaines Frontier General” by James W. Silver, 291 pages, Hardcover, Extremely Fine.
4. A simple wood framed Engraving reprint of an older Edmund Pendleton Gaines inscribed on the verso, “great, great grandmother’s brother”, soiling and tone. (A modern signed letter of provenance provided by a previous auction’s consignor, detailing its long line of ownership provenance, will also accompany the lot.)

A number of places in the United States were named in Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines’ honor, including: Gainesvilles in Florida, Texas, Georgia, and New York; Gaines Township in Michigan; and Gainesboro in Tennessee. He was also the namesake of Gaines Streets in Tallahassee, Florida, and Davenport, Iowa; and Fort Gaines, a historic fort on Dauphin Island, Alabama. (4 items)..... (2,800-3,600)

1744 Benjamin Franklin Printed and Sold - First Edition Book of Cicero's "Cato Major, or his discourse of Old-Age: with Explanatory Notes." Philadelphia, Considered the "Pinnacle" of Franklin's Press by Evans, Ford and Sabin



25 (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790), Printer). 1744-Dated Colonial America, True First Edition Book titled, "M. T. Cicero's Cato Major, or his discourse of Old-Age: with Explanatory Notes.", Printed and Sold by Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, by Marcus Tullius (106-43 B.C.), Translated by Franklin's old friend and secretary to William Penn, James Logan, Considered the "Pinnacle" of Franklin's Press, Complete, Very Fine. Original true First Edition of this exceedingly rare and important 1744 Benjamin Franklin printed book, accomplished on his famous press and sold in Franklin's Philadelphia print shop. This book measures about 5.25" x 8", with 159 pages, not signed. Page 27 proves the true First Edition status by the presence in the fifth line of the spelling error "ony" instead of "only". The title page is printed in red and black with a printer's device below, and with "Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN" below. Hardbound in full period calf, double ruled in gilt, five raised bands on the spine. Internally sound having full solid pages with typical modest foxing, scattered soiling throughout. Some trivial chipping confined to the outer margins and not affecting text. Overall, a very good copy of this important Franklin imprint. Housed in a brown cloth chemise that slips into a quarter morocco over marbled boards case, lettered and ruled in gilt.

Franklin's bibliographers, and indeed bibliographers of early American imprints in general, all concur that this title is the "pinnacle" of Franklin's press, with Evans stating, "this is generally considered to be the best specimen of printing produced by Franklin's press." Ford agrees, remarking, "it is the finest piece of printing from Franklin's press, and is eagerly sought for by collectors..." Sabin conclusively notes, "[this is] probably the finest production of Franklin's press, and really a splendid specimen of the art."

Without concern for word-count, Church begins, "it is generally conceded to be the finest product of Franklin's press, if not of the American press of the eighteenth century. It is really a beautiful specimen of the printer's art," and he concludes with a quote from Franklin's own *The Printer to the Reader*, which notes the volume is printed, "in a large and fair Character, that those who begin to think on the Subject of OLD-AGE, (which seldom happens till their Sight is somewhat impair'd by its Approaches) may not, in Reading, by the Pain small Letters give the Eyes, feel the Pleasure of the Mind in the least allayed."

Prior appearances of this rare book are few and far between. Over two decades ago in April 2001, a similar First Edition sold for \$22,325 at a Christie's, auction 9630 lot 146, underscoring the rarity and collector popularity of this book. We have seen other listings in the past by dealers on AbeBooks for \$22,500 and \$32,500 though no copies are currently listed. This current true "First Edition - First State" not to be confused with the Second State, with the page 27 spelling error having been reprinted corrected.(20,000-25,000)

**Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin
FREE Franked Letter**



26 ALBERT GALLATIN (1761-1849). Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, American politician, Diplomat, Founder of New York University, served in the Senate and House of Representatives, the Longest-tenured U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and Ambassador to France and Britain. 1812-Dated War of 1812 Period, Scarce U.S. Treasury Department Partly-Printed and Handwritten Document Form, dated March 1, 1813 from Washington, D.C. with an attached Integral Address Leaf featuring the "FREE" franked signature of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, "-- Albert Gallatin" in the postage section, Very Fine.

Also Signed by Treasury Department clerk, Daniel Sheldon, Jr. (1780-1828) as "D:Sheldon jr." at lower right. Sheldon confirms the deposit of four checks from the Marblehead, Massachusetts Customs office at the State Bank of Boston. Its Integral Address Leaf has two stamped philatelic markings including a round Hand-stamped postmark, and is docketed. Some minor paper loss corresponds to the original red wax seal. Expected wear includes weathering, minor closed tears, and discretely positioned mounting traces. Unfolded, this letter measures fully 8" x 9.875"; folded, it measures 5" x 3.125." Countersigned by Joseph Wilson as Collector of the Customs at Marblehead. Wilson (1756-1821) was a Revolutionary War veteran and sea captain..... (350-400)

Joseph Wilson (1756-1821) was a Revolutionary War veteran and Sea Captain. He was appointed Collector and Inspector for the District of Marblehead, Massachusetts in late August 1802, following the dismissal of his predecessor, Samuel R. Gerry, for incompetence. Wilson was recommended by one contemporary as "equal to the trust, his character good, his politicks republican." Wilson served as Collector and Inspector at Marblehead until at least 1813.

Daniel Sheldon, Jr. performed secretarial duties for sitting Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin, and before that, had served Gallatin's predecessor, Oliver Wolcott. Later, Sheldon served as Gallatin's Secretary of Legation and Charg d'Affaires in France.

**1796 New Hampshire Governor & Commander in Chief
John Taylor Gilman
Signed Militia Military Appointment**



27 JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN (1753-1828). Two Time Governor of New Hampshire, Farmer, Shipbuilder, and Statesman from Exeter, New Hampshire. He represented New Hampshire in the Continental Congress in 1782-1783 and was Governor of New Hampshire for 14 years, from 1794 to 1805 and from 1813 to 1816. December 8, 1796-Dated Federal Period, Partially-Printed Document Signed, "J.T. Gilman" as Governor of New Hampshire, 1 page, measuring 11"x 14," Concord (NH), Fine. Governor Gilman military Appointment of Asa Davis as Ensign of the Seventh Company in the Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Militia, New Hampshire. Gilman's signature is bold and measures almost 3" long, the flourish above his signature is even longer. Countersigned by Nathaniel Parker as Deputy Secretary. This Document is printed on wove period paper that was laid down on thick cardstock for prior display. The backing and document has split vertically along the left edge of the printed text portion, now reinforced from the blank reverse side with archival fiber tape for support, still worthy of conservation. The original Paper and Wax Embossed Seal is intact at upper left. This is a scarce autograph and historic Appointment. Asa Davis was one of the volunteers of Nottingham West, NH at the time of the Battle at Lexington and on April 19, 1775 is listed on a muster roll for Capt. Samuel Greeley's Company as having turned out for service to fight at Lexington. In June 1778 later on during the Revolutionary War, Asa Davis was empowered by the state, "to hire and agree with any men or number of men, and what sum of money they will give, provided at any time the militia should be called upon to march, in order to stop our enemy on any sudden emergency." On July 3, 1780 Asa Davis was likewise given discretionary power raise men for any emergency to raise men for the town for service in the Continental Army. (400-600)

**"American Autographs" Reference Set
by Charles Hamilton
the Absolute "Bible" for American Historical Autographs**

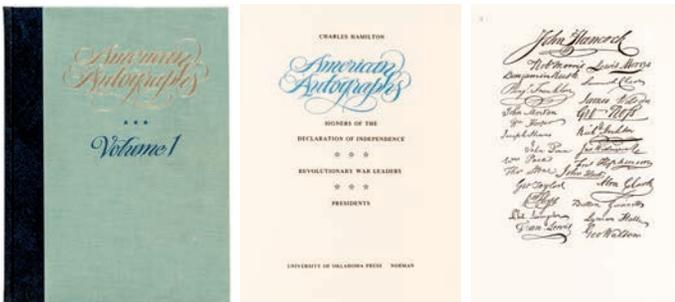
28 (CHARLES HAMILTON) 1983-Dated, First Edition Two Volume Reference Book Set, "American Autographs", Long Out of Print and in High Collector Demand, With Original Slipcase, Choice Near New. 1983 First Edition of "AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS", by Charles Hamilton, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 634 pages in Two Volumes, 9" x 12.25", not signed, complete with its original slipcase as issued. The end papers are printed with a facsimile of the bottom portion of the Declaration of Independence, including the signatures. The hard cover boards are bound in dark blue faux leather and turquoise buckram and are imprinted in gold and blue foil, no library markings or personalization, small tears at the upper edges of the faux leather spines. The bindings are tight and square, and the pages are otherwise bright and clean. This is an outstanding set that any serious collector of American historical autographs must have for their authentication reference library. Currently long out of print and Scarce.



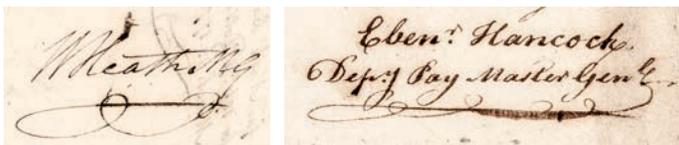
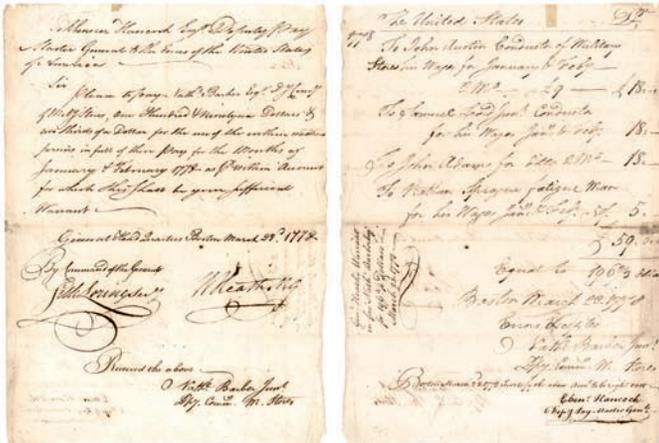
1. Volume 1 includes printed facsimile signatures of: Signers of the Declaration of Independence, along with officers, statesmen, and patriots of the American Revolutionary War.

2. Volume 2 contains: Printed facsimile signatures of Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Ronald Reagan.

(Two Volumes) (350-450)



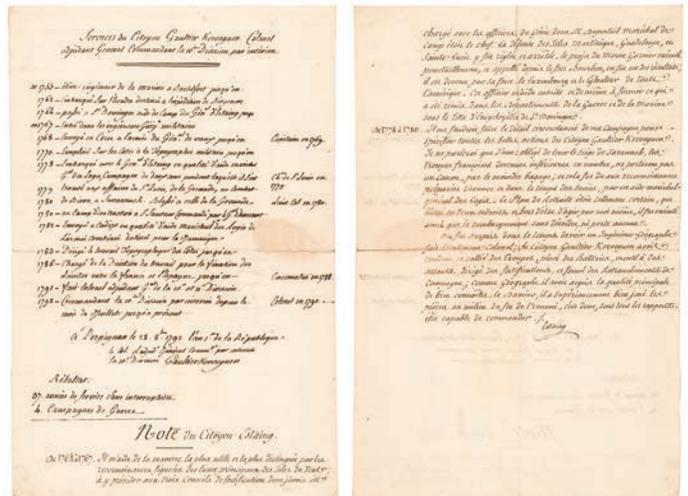
**Major General William Heath
of the Continental Army
Signed With Ebenezer Hancock
(Brother of John Hancock)**



29 Major General WILLIAM HEATH (1737-1814). Major General in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, original member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

EBENEZER HANCOCK (1741-1819). Brother of John Hancock, Signer of the "Declaration of Independence", the 4th and 13th President of the Continental Congress. March 23, 1778-Dated Revolutionary War, Autograph Document Signed, "W. Heath MG" (Major General), 2 pages, measures 8.25" x 11.5", at Boston, Choice Very Fine. Boldly written in rich brown and easily readable on very clean period laid paper. This Document is written to Thomas Hancock, Deputy Paymaster General of the Forces of the United States of America. It is ordering him to pay Nathaniel Barber, Deputy Commissary of Military Stores, the sum of \$196 for four Continental Army soldiers' wages. The account for these soldiers is fully stated on the verso, having Signed Endorsements by Nathaniel Barber and Ebenezer Hancock, Deputy Paymaster General. Minor stamp hinge reinforcement of an edge tear at top, Docket written on the reverse side. This good content American Revolutionary War financial document is nice for display and is rare, having the dual signature combination inclusive of Ebenezer Hancock (1741-1819) Brother of John Hancock (Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the 4th and 13th President of the Continental Congress). Ebenezer also was the keeper of the Powder-house, Paymaster General of Continental Army, a Fire Warden, Selectman, and the official Inspector of the Massachusetts Mint. (2,400-2,800)

**1792 Citizen Jean Baptiste Comte D'Estaing
Signed Officer's Military Service Record
Between 1755 to 1792 for His Associate
& Friend Citizen Gaultier of Kerveguen**

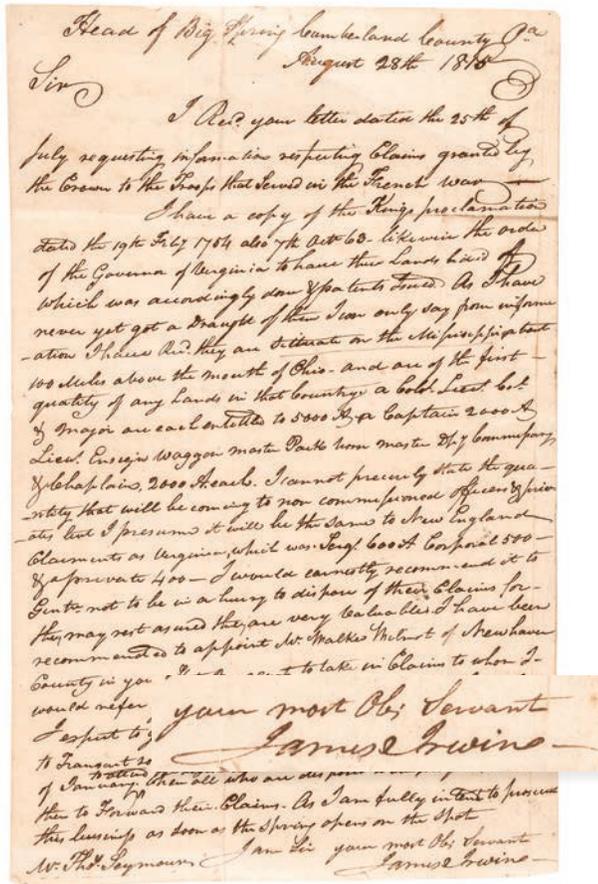


30 JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES HENRI HECTOR, COMTE D'ESTAING (1729-1794), Commander of the First French Fleet sent in support of the American colonists during the American Revolution, wounded at the Siege of Savannah in 1779. August 28, 1792-Dated, Autograph Document Signed, "d'Estaing" on the back of a lengthy two-page Military Service Record measuring 12.25" x 8", Perpignan (France), Choice Very Fine. This beautifully handwritten document includes the front page of this French language document written in the hand of Citizen Gaultier of Kerveguen, whose long service record ran from 1755 to 1792. Gaultier's handwriting is crisp, neat, and tight in deep brown on clean solid laid watermarked high quality period paper. It includes highlights of his military career spanning 37 years and 4 wars. Similarly, with a long note by d'Estaing's who's writing is perfection. Here, he writes as Gaultier's Commanding Officer, giving a warm recommendation (in French) based on their long years of service together. In the subsequent French Revolution, d'Estaing was guillotined because of his loyalty to the Royal Family. Gaultier was Captain of Infantry and Assistant to the Quartermaster General for lodging and landing troops; entered the service in 1755 as a Naval Engineer, went to Santa Domingo as Aide-de-Camp to Count d'Estaing; he performed duties of Engineer from 1764 to 1766; Topographical Engineer of Camps in 1767; sent to Corsica 1769; Captain of Infantry 1769; employed on the coasts and frontiers up to 1777; he participated in all of d'Estaing's campaign and engaged in the land actions which took place during the twenty-one months campaign of his squadron; was one of the first in the assault of the bluff of the Granada Hospital; and the (1778-1780) Siege of Savannah gave proof of Gaultier's great usefulness and valor. He survived the French Revolution, perhaps by remaining apolitical. Most likely unique, this is a very attractive historic military service record, the likes of which we have not seen before. (3,000-4,000)

Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector, comte d'Estaing (24 November 1729 - 28 April 1794) was a French general and admiral. He began his service as a soldier in the War of the Austrian Succession, briefly spending time as a prisoner of war of the British during the Seven Years' War. Naval exploits during the latter war prompted him to change branches of service, and he transferred to the French Navy. D'Estaing served in India during the Seven Years' War and was governor of the Antilles (1763-66). He was appointed Vice Admiral in 1767 and in 1778 attempted to surprise the English squadrons in North America and enable the colonists to resume the offensive. His blockade of Admiral Richard Howe in New York Bay proved unsuccessful (July 1778), and in August storms prevented him from engaging the British fleet near Newport, Rhode Island. In November he sailed for the Antilles, where, despite several opportunities, he failed to eliminate a much smaller British squadron. His caution and hesitancy greatly disappointed the American colonists during a crucial phase of the Revolutionary War. Following France's entry into the American War of Independence in 1778, d'Estaing led the first French fleet to aid the American rebels. He participated in a failed Franco-American siege of Newport, Rhode Island in 1778 and the equally unsuccessful 1779 Siege of Savannah. He did have success in the Caribbean before returning to France in 1780. His difficulties working with American counterparts are cited among the reasons these operations in North America failed.

**1815 Important Autograph Letter Signed
by Major General of Pennsylvania militia James Irvine
Seeking French & Indian War Period Soldier's
Valuable Land Grant Claims**

**"I have a copy of the King's proclamation
dated 19 Feb'y 1754...
likewise the order of the Governor of Virginia..."**

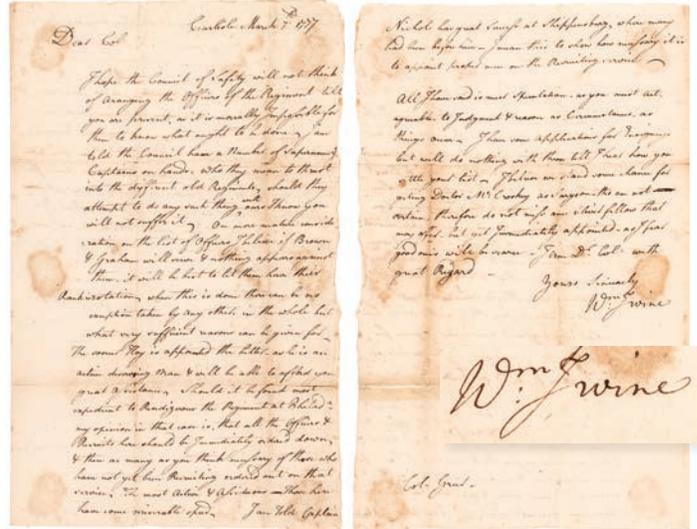


34 JAMES IRVINE (1735-1819). Revolutionary War Major General of Pennsylvania militia, later Vice President of Pennsylvania. August 28, 1815-Dated War of 1812, Great historic and fiscal French & Indian War Content, Autograph Letter Signed with Integral Address Leaf, 1 page, measuring 7.75" x 12.5" (legal folio), Head of Big Spring, Cumberland, Pa., to THOMAS SEYMOUR (1735-1829) of Hartford, who served in the Revolution, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel, was a member of the Conn. general assembly from 1774 and served as Hartford's first Mayor. It reads, in part:

"Sir ... I Rec'd your letter... respecting Claims granted by the Crown to the Troops that served in the French war. I have a copy of the King's proclamation dated 19 Feb'y 1754... likewise the order of the Governor of Virginia... to have the lands laid off... they are situate on the Mississippi about 100 miles above the mouth of Ohio - and are of the first quality of any Lands in that Country. A Lieut. Col. & Major are each entitled to 5000 Acres, a Captain 2000 & Lieut Ensign waggon master Pack horse master & Chaplains 2000 A[cre]. I cannot presently say the quantity that will be coming to non commissioned officers & privates but assume it will be the same to New England claimants as Virginia... they [the claims] are very valuable... they are situate on the Mississippi..."

Plus, much more good content. Boldly penned in rich dark brown and easily readable on clean laid period paper, folded for mailing, with "30" (cents) postal rate paid. A few tiny marginal tears, else very nice. The distribution of land to war veterans became standard procedure in the years following the Revolution... (1,800-2,400)

**General William Irvine
Writes to Colonel David Grier About Recruiting
While a Prisoner of War - Dated March 7, 1777**

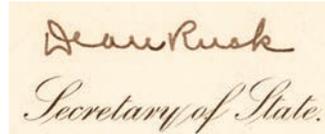
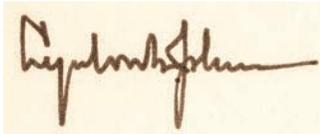
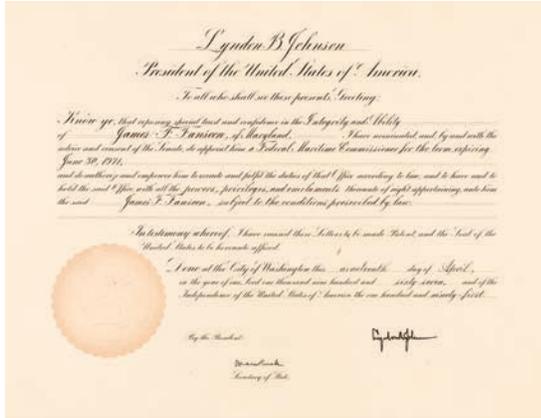


35 WILLIAM IRVINE (1741-1804). Continental Army Brigadier General in the American Revolutionary War, Physician, Soldier and Statesman from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who Represented Pennsylvania in both the Continental Congress (1787-88) and the United States House of Representatives (1793-1795), intimate friend of George Washington, and Treasurer of the Society of The Cincinnati. March 7, 1777-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Autograph Letter Signed, "Wm. Irvine" on a 1-1/2 page Letter with Integral Transmittal Cover, measuring about 13" x 8", at Carlisle, PA., Very Fine. William Irvine served as a Brigadier General in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War serving under General George Washington, with whom he frequently corresponded. Irvine represented Pennsylvania in both the Continental Congress (1787-88) and after the war, in the United States House of Representatives (1793-1795). Earlier, he had served as a ship's surgeon and settled in Carlisle, PA. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly which granted him a Colonel's commission in January 1776 for the purpose of raising the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment. On June 16th 1776 he was captured, along with a large number of his fellow officers and men, in Canada at the Battle of Three Rivers during the Lake Champlain Campaign, and Irvine was not "exchanged" until May 6, 1778. In May 1779 he was promoted to Brigadier General of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment and arrived in Pittsburgh in November. Here, Irvine writes to Colonel David Grier (1742-1790) (of the 7th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army) "by Hand - Capt. Talbot" to Philadelphia, concerning the politics of appointing Continental army officers, recruiting, and the necessity of getting good men. This Letter reads, in part:

"...therefore do not moss any Clever fellow that may offer -- but get immediately appointed -- as I fear good ones will be scarce."

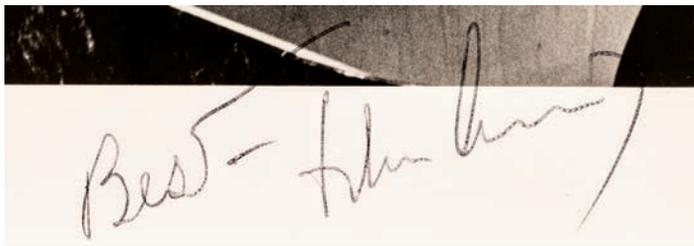
Some scattered tone and soiling, old glassine tape repairs to reinforce and close fold splits, some tone transfer from the intact red wax and paper seal coming close to Irvine's signature. David Grier was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Pennsylvania line who was wounded at the Paoli Massacre just half a year after this Letter, in September 1777. The date of this letter is interesting and critical as Irvine would have been a Prisoner of the British at the time he wrote this letter, yet the captivity allowed him to live at home. Accompanied by a typed full transcription of this letter and some additional printed biographical text on both Irvine and Grier. (1,400-1,800)

**April 19, 1967 (Patriot's Day)
 "Lyndon B Johnson" Signed Presidential
 Federal Maritime Commissioner Appointment**



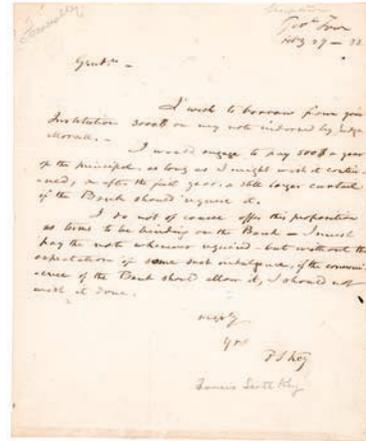
36 LYNDON B. JOHNSON (1908-1973). Thirty-sixth President of the United States and Creator of the "Great Society" Social Welfare Programs. April 19, 1967-Dated, Partly-Printed Document Signed, "Lyndon B Johnson" as President, 22.5" x 19" (by sight), 1 page, Washington, D.C., wood framed, no glass, measuring to 24.25" x 20", Choice Mint. A handsome official Presidential Appointment for James Fansen to the role of Federal Maritime Commissioner. Cosigned by Secretary of State Dean Rusk (1909-1994). Bright, clean and boldly signed in black ink, having an impressive large embossed Presidential Seal at lower left. (800-1,000)

**Photograph Signed "Best - John Kennedy"
 as President taken September 25, 1961
 during JFK's Speech to the United Nations**



37 JOHN FITZGERALD "JACK" KENNEDY a.k.a. "JFK" (May 29, 1917 - November 22, 1963). 35th President of the United States, served as both a U.S. House Representative (1947-1953) and Senator (1953-1960) from Massachusetts, elected President of the United States from 1961 until his Death by Assassination in Dallas, Texas in November of 1963. An impressive, sharp contrast Photograph is Signed, "Best - John Kennedy", as President, Framed, Choice Extremely Fine. This handsome Black and White Photograph measures 8" x 9.75" (by sight), modern custom matted and framed under "TRU VUE Museum Glass" to 14.5" x 16.25". The historic Photograph shows President Kennedy at a speaker's podium giving a speech. Although now framed, we know it to be stamped on the back of the photograph, "Newsweek Photo by Tony Rollo" with a pencil notation that it was taken September 25, 1961 during JFK's speech to the United Nations. Photo has two light creases at the bottom left corner, not affecting signature. The signature, "Best - John Kennedy" is beautifully and sharply written in blue ball-point below the image, as shown. A brass identification plaque is attached to the gold-gilt lined black painted wooden frame reading: "JOHN F. KENNEDY". Provenance: Said to have been from the George Foble collection, to the current consignor. (3,000-4,000)

**Francis Scott Key Autograph Letter Signed
 December 1832 Bold Bank of the U.S.
 Request for Their Interest Free Loan**



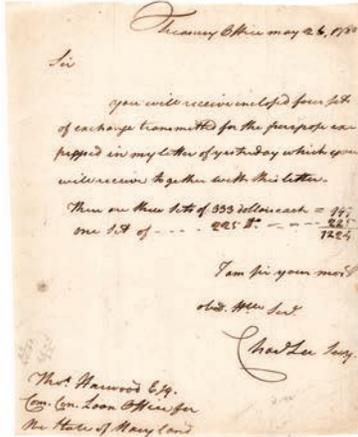
38 FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (1779-1843). American lawyer, author, and amateur poet from Frederick, Maryland, best known for writing the lyrics for the American National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner" when Key observed the British bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814 during the War of 1812, a leader of the American Colonization Society, criticized Slavery and gave free legal representation to some Slaves seeking for freedom. February 27, (18)32-Dated, Autograph Letter Signed, "FS Key", 1 page, measuring 8" x 9.75", with Integral Transmittal Cover, Georgetown, Choice Very Fine. This well written and nicely penned Letter is addressed and written to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States at Washington. Transmittal folds, a couple trivial edge nicks, in bold brown ink on wove period paper. Francis Key optimistically writes, in full:

"Gentn. --- I wish to borrow from your Institution 3000\$ on my note endorsed by Judge Morrell. I would engage to pay 500\$ a year of the principal, as long as I might wish it continued, & after the first year, a still larger curtail if the Bank should require it. I do not of course offer this proposition as terms to be binding on the Bank - I must pay the note whenever required - but without the expectation of some such indulgence, if the convenience of the Bank should allow it, I should not wish it done. -- Respectfully Yrs - (Signed) F.S. Key".

A bold request for a large interest free loan, boasting no issue of its future repayment by Key. Docket on the blank verso reads, in full: "F S Key / Day Feby 1832". The signature, "FS Key" is boldly written and clearly readable in rich brown ink at the conclusion. A scarce Francis Scott Key Autograph Letter Signed. (1,200-1,800)

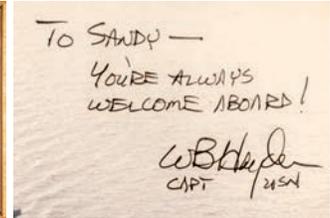
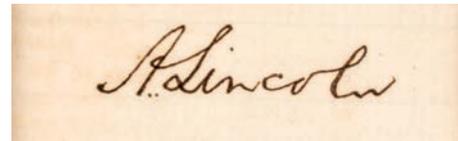


1780 Charles Lee Autograph Letter Signed to Thomas Harwood of the Continental Loan Office of Maryland



39 CHARLES LEE (1758-1815). American Lawyer from Virginia, served as the 3rd United States Attorney General in 1795 after William Bradford died in office, until 1801 under Presidents George Washington and John Adams. May 26, 1780-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Autograph Letter Signed, "Chas Lee Secy", measuring 8.5" x 10.5", 1 page, Treasury Office, Choice Very Fine. Here, Charles Lee writes as the Acting Continental Congress Treasury Secretary to Thomas Harwood of the Continental Loan Office of Maryland regarding the payment of three accounts he mentioned in another letter sent the prior day. It reads, in full: "Sir - You will receive inclosed four letters of exchange transmitted for the purpose expressed in my letter of yesterday which you will receive together with this letter. There are three Sets of 333 Dollars each = 999 one Set of - - - - -225. 00 225 1224 I am Sir your most obet. Humble Servt (Signed) Chas Lee Secy." The signature "Chas Lee Secy." is boldly written in rich brown ink on clean laid period paper, measuring a large 3.5" long..... (1,200-1,600)

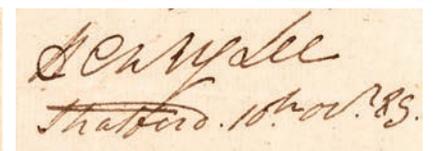
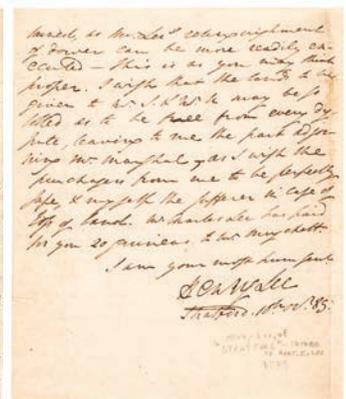
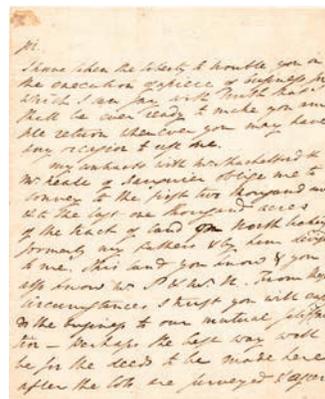
President Abraham Lincoln Cut Signature & Engraved Print Custom "Commissioning" Ceremony Display Tribute to the Aircraft Carrier USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN Nov. 11, 1989



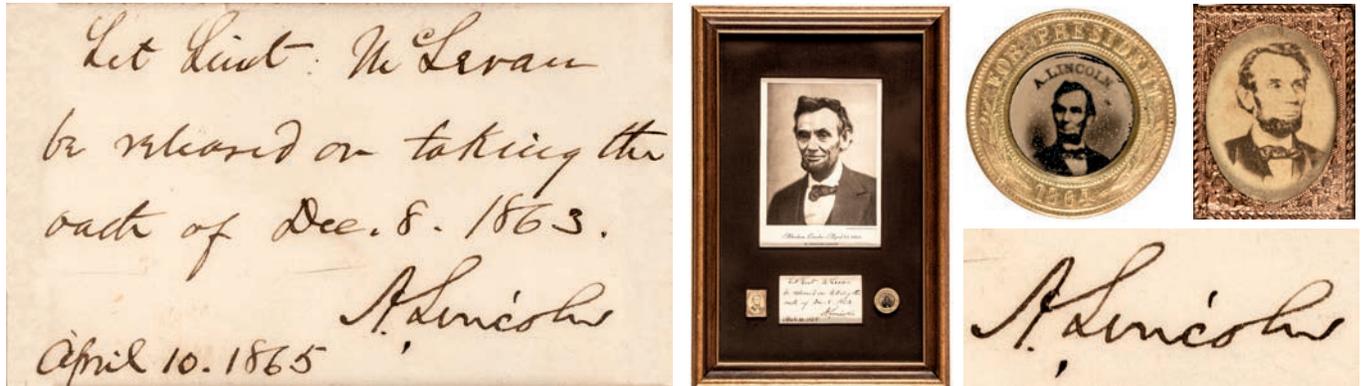
41 ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-April 15, 1865). Abraham Lincoln was an American lawyer and statesman who served as the 16th President of the United States, throughout the American Civil War from 1861 until his Assassination in 1865. Superb "A. Lincoln" Cut Signature on very clean light blue lined wave period paper, Choice Extremely Fine. The signature measuring about 2" x .75" (by sight). The signature is one of the finest we have offered, boldly signed in deep brown ink and now attractively matted together with a handsome engraving of Abraham Lincoln as president above, measuring about 6" x 4.75". Presented in a custom display in tribute to the Commissioning of the United States Navy Nuclear Aircraft Carrier USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (CVN-72) commissioned November 11, 1989. The authentic "A. Lincoln" signature is placed above two apparently Silver medals specially engraved and minted for the occasion. The Obverse shows a portrait of Lincoln with "SHALL NOT PERISH" above, the Reverse side having an image of the Aircraft Carrier with its name and naval number below, Choice Proof. At left is a large presentation photo of the Carrier, Signed and personalized by its Captain, reading: "To Sandy (Gaston) - You're Always Welcome Aboard! - (Signed) W B Hayden Capt. USN", from 11/1988 to 6/1991 the Commissioning CO, of the USS Abraham Lincoln (CVN-72). Additional items displayed include a Gold-Gilt small plaque at top "Honorary Plankowner"; a "Distinguished Guest" Invitation Seating Card for the ceremony; plus a large 5" diameter round textile patch in the form of a Lincoln penny, headed SHALL NOT PERISH / USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A unique commemorative display signed by both the Captain and incorporating Abraham Lincoln's signature. Custom framed and under Special UV Plexiglas, ready to hand on display. Provenance Ex: (Lincoln Signature) EAHA Auction, December 2006, Lot 104 (pre-display) - Alexander Gaston Collection..... (2,000-3,000)

1785 (Light Horse) "Henry Lee" Autograph Letter Signed Father of Confederate Commanding General Robert E. Lee

40 HENRY "LIGHT HORSE HARRY" LEE (1756-1818). Revolutionary War Cavalry Commander; served in the Virginia legislature and the Continental Congress; helped to suppress the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794; in 1799 eulogized General & President George Washington with words which became famous: "He was First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."; Governor of Virginia (1792-1795); and the Father of Confederate Commanding General Robert E. Lee. November 10, 1785-Dated, Autograph Letter Signed, "Henry Lee - Stratford - 10th Nov. ", measuring 6.25" x 7.75", 2 pages, at Stratford with Integral Transmittal Envelope also written in Lee's hand, Choice Very Fine. Nicely penned in rich brown by General Henry Lee on clean watermarked laid period paper folded for delivery. Lee writes to his brother, "Henry Lee, Esq. Bourbon County, Kentucky", concerning selling 3,000 acres of his father's extensive plantation to pay off debt. This Letter reads, in part: "I have taken the liberty to trouble you on the execution of a piece of business for which I can say with truth that I shall be ever ready to make you on the return whenever you may have any reason to use me...". A full transcription is included. Also includes an engraving of General Henry Lee, made by Chappel in 1862, when he is shown dressed in his Revolutionary War military uniform while seated on horseback, his facsimile signature below. A wonderful ALS signed by Henry Lee addressed by him to "Henry Lee esqr." his brother. (3 items)..... (1,000-2,000)



**APRIL 10, 1865 Dated Written & Signed Note
Just Four Days Prior to Abraham Lincoln's Assassination is Displayed,
Being Lincoln's Spectacular & Historically Momentous Day**



42 ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-April 15, 1865). Abraham Lincoln was an American lawyer and statesman who served as the 16th President of the United States, throughout the American Civil War from 1861 until his Assassination in 1865. APRIL 10, 1865-Dated Civil War Period, Autographed Note Signed, "A. Lincoln" as president, Choice Extremely Fine. Written on one of the most important highpoint in Lincoln's presidential Civil War history if not his lifetime, the president takes the time from his busy schedule to craft this well known prisoner release "Oath" note, reading in full:

"Let Lieut. McLeran be released on taking the oath of Dec. 8. 1863. - (Signed) A. Lincoln - April 10, 1865".

Identified as: John C. McLeran, Confederate States of America, Enlisted on 5/1/1862 as a 1st Lieutenant, commissioned into "G" Co. Alabama 45th Infantry. This regiment was organized at Auburn, in May 1862 and saw extensive action. See: Unit History at end of our online information. *Special thanks to Abraham Lincoln expert Jonathan Mann of the Railsplitter for his kind assistance in identification.

The president's vivid Handwritten note is bright and boldly written in rich brown on white wove period paper that measures about 2" tall x 3.25" wide (by sight), his bold signature "A Lincoln" measuring about 1.5" long (10 out of 10 in quality). The note is one of the finest in quality we have offered, clean and bold in appearance with one slight crease away from the signature at far right and the paper with a trivial bend when professionally framed. It is presented in a handsome custom matted and framed display shown under glass, together with three additional commemorative Abraham Lincoln items. At top is a large 6.5" tall x 4.5" wide (by sight) image of the photograph actually taken of Lincoln on April 10, 1865 by Alexander Gardner, the image noted as being "Courtesy of Frederick Hill Meserve" with legend below, Choice Extremely Fine. On either side of the written note by Lincoln are two portrait images of the president. One at left is an oval Albumen photograph, apparently taken that same day, housed in an ornate gold-gilt frame measuring 1" x .75". On the right side is a beautiful Mint State gilt 1864 presidential campaign ferrotype, the surround reading "FOR PRESIDENT - 1864" and within above his tintype portrait at center "A LINCOLN". Together, the professionally crafted display is beautifully matted and framed to overall 14" tall x 9.75 wide. We note a respected autograph dealer currently lists a far lower quality similar oath yet of no noted significance, dated in 1864 at \$17,000.

Also accompanied by a copy reprinted from online of a November 1, 1937, "LINCOLN LORE" Bulletin Number 447 from the Lincoln National Life Foundation titled: "The Amnesty Oath of December 8, 1863". Interestingly, it features what appears to be the exact current note offered here, reading: "Let him (name not mentioned) be released on taking the amnesty oath of December 8, 1863. - A. Lincoln - April 10, 1865". The Lincoln Lore article further stating: "This endorsement was signed, it was observed, on April 10, four days before Lincoln's assassination and the day after he was notified of General Lee's surrender. It might be called a jubilant signature."

On Monday, April 10, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was back at work in Washington, feeling very relieved at the news of the Robert E. Lee's surrender the previous day. He had breakfast at the White House with his friend, Sacramento journalist Noah Brooks, and he then paid a visit to the Navy Yard that morning, where he made a brief speech that was reported in the Washington Star later that day. He also caught up with the news in Washington from his friend former Illinois Senator Orville Browning. Also on April 10, 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, one day after Surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, said farewell to his men, praising them for their "unsurpassed courage and fortitude." At about 6 p.m., a delegation of 15 men came to the White House and met with the President. According to an article in Harper's Monthly magazine, a spokesman for the group gave a speech and presented Lincoln with a picture of himself in silver frame. Lincoln had other photos taken of himself that day by photographers; Alexander Gardner, Frederick H. Meserve, and Carl Sandburg.

President Lincoln wanted to implement a lenient policy for reconstruction for the South. A key part of this plan was put into place on December 8, 1863, when he issued a proclamation that provided guidelines for the systematic reestablishment of loyal state governments in that region. It also contained a means of repatriating those who had "participated in the existing rebellion" and now wanted to resume their allegiance: he would issue a full pardon if they took a prescribed oath of loyalty.

Significantly, the pardon provided for restoration of all rights of property except as to Slaves. This was the required oath: "I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to Slaves... and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves... So help me God."

Many persons in southern areas under Union control, as well as Confederate soldiers held as prisoners of war in the North (including those who had been reluctantly drafted into the Southern service or gotten themselves involved in something that they really did not have their heart in) thought the war as good as lost and sought to take Lincoln up on his offer. They or their friends wrote the President explaining their situations and sincerity, and asking for the pardon. He would write his order on the back of the letter or on a separate note card and send it on to the appropriate department. This is one of those pardon offers.

On December 8, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln offers his conciliatory plan for reunification of the United States with his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction.

Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection.

For further Information Please See the PBS episode: <https://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/investigation/lincoln-oath/>.(6,000-12,000)

**Signed Photograph of the
First Flag-Raising Atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima**

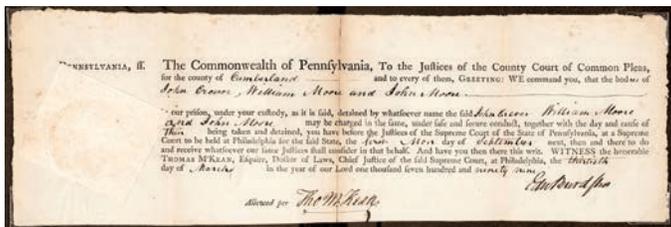


43 CHARLES W. LINDBERG (1920-2007). (IWO JIMA - World War II). (Feb. 23, 1945) Historic Photograph of the First American Flag Raiser atop Mt. Suribachi, on Iwo Jima Signed, "Charles W. Lindberg," Choice Crisp Mint. This Black & White Photographic Reproduction measures about 9" x 7.25" (by sight) matted and framed under UV Plexiglas to an overall size of 13.75" x 11.25", vintage, no date or place (yet the original event's date is obvious and recorded). Charles W. Lindberg signs in the field just above his head. Out of the 40 man platoon that made the climb up Suribachi and raised the FIRST AMERICAN FLAG on captured Japanese territory, 36 were killed or wounded, and one died in the subsequent fighting on Iwo Jima. Also pictured are Sgt. Hansen (without helmet), Sgt. Thomas (seated by flagpole), Pfc. Michels (on guard with carbine), Lieutenant Schrier and Private Charlo. This was the first American Flag-raising on Iwo Jima. A second, larger flag replaced this first one, that being the scene captured in Joe Rosenthal's iconic Iwo Jima image. The LA Times announced: "Jun 26, 2007 - Charles W. Lindberg, one of the U.S. Marines who raised the first American flag over Iwo Jima during World War II, has died. He was 86."

Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection..... (200-300)

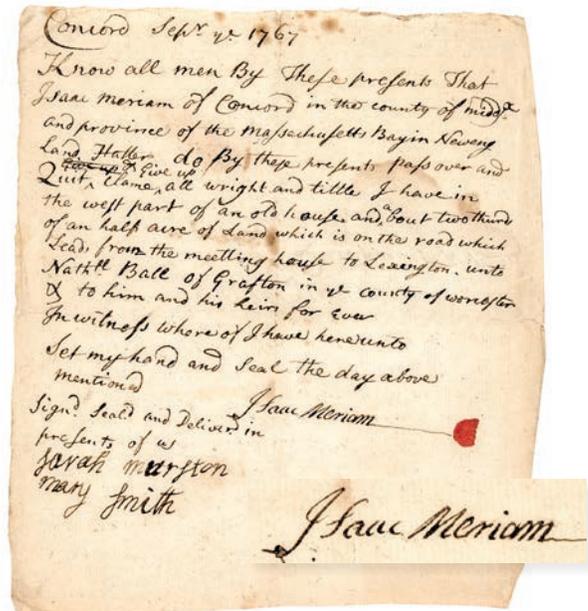
Thomas McKean

**Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the
Articles of Confederation, Governor of Pennsylvania**



44 THOMAS MCKEAN, (1734-1817). Signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, Governor of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. March 13, 1799-Dated Federal Period, Partly-Printed Document Signed, "Tho. McKean" as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, measuring 4.25" x 13.25", 1 page, Custom Presentation Displayed, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Choice Very Fine. Being a legal document pertaining to the arrest of three men in Pennsylvania. Manuscript portion reads, in part: "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Justices of the County Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Cumberland and to every one of them, GREETING: We command you, that the bodies of John Creves, William Moore, and John Moore in our prison, under your custody, as it is said, detained by whatsoever names the said John Creves, William Moore, and John Moore may be charged in the same, under safe and secure conduct, together with the day and cause of their being taken and detained, you have before the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, at a Supreme Court to be held at Philadelphia for the said State, the first Monday of September next, then and there to do and receive whatever of our same Justices shall consider in that behalf..." The original Embossed Paper and Wax Seal remains fully sharp and intact at left side. The bold dark signature, "Tho McKean" measures about 1.75" long, located at bottom center. A lightly toned centerfold line runs vertically through the M of the signature. Expertly mounted and beautifully matted along with a displayed image of McKean and an engraved copper dedication plaque, ready for framing to an overall size of 19.25" x 20" in a professional display..... (600-800)

**April 19th, 1775 Battle of Lexington & Concord
"Isaac Meriam" Signed Document
at Concord, Massachusetts
Historically Important MERIAM'S CORNER Land Sale
Exactly Located Where Battle of Concord Began**



45 (CAPTAIN) ISAAC MERIAM, (1737-1825). Captain from "Merriams Corner" in Concord, Massachusetts where the American Revolutionary War began April 19th, 1775 where the British Troops retreating from the Old North Bridge were here attacked in flank by the men of Concord.

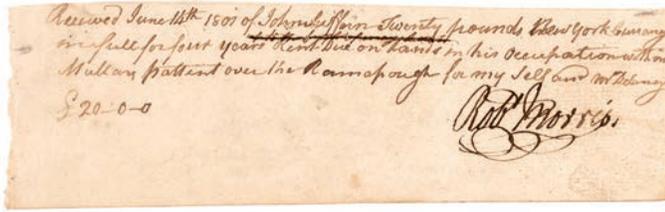
September 2nd, 1767-Dated Colonial Era, Manuscript Document Signed, "Isaac Merriam" with his red wax seal, Choice Very Fine. Historic "Meriam's Corner" and the Meriam House Minuteman National Historical Park related, on what will later be known as the "Battle Road". This original Document being Signed by Isaac Meriam, of Concord, Massachusetts sale of land where Battle of Concord began. This is a wonderful, original Document is dated 1767, Concord, Mass., where Isaac Meriam, hatter, has sold to Nathaniel Ball of Grafton, Massachusetts, an old house and some land along the road which leads from the "Old Meeting House to Lexington." Boldly Signed at bottom by Issac Meriam (Seal), Witnessed by Sarah Marston and Mary Smith. This Document measures 6.5" x 7.25" and is in overall very clean, solid, boldly written and signed condition. Docket on its blank reverse side reads, in full: "Isaac Meriam's Quittance to N. Ball".

See: <https://patch.com/massachusetts/concord/a-revolution-at-merriams-corner> - A Revolution at Meriam's Corner: A look at one of the oldest houses in Concord, where a decisive battle took place during the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It reads, in full:

"Concord -- Sept. 2 1767 --- Know all men By These presents That Isaac Meriam of Concord in the county of middlx and province of the Massachusetts Bay in Newengland, Hather, do By these presents pass over and Quit Clame (sic) & Give up all wright (sic) and tittle (sic) I have in the west part of an old house and about two thurds (sic) of an half acre of Land which is on the road which Leads from the meeting house to Lexington, unto Nathl. Ball of Grafton in the county of worcester & to him and his heirs for ever -- In witness where of I have here unto - Set my hand and Seal the day above mentioned --- (Signed) Isaac Meriam (Red Wax Seal). --- Sign.d Seal.d and Deliver.d in presents of us - (Signed) Sarah Marston - Mary Smith".

A remarkable opportunity to acquire an authentic, original historic document related and tied to the location of the very start of the American Revolutionary War at Battle of Lexington & Concord... MERIAM'S CORNER. (5,000-6,000)

Robert Morris
Signer of the Declaration of Independence
the Articles of Confederation &
United States Constitution



46 ROBERT MORRIS (1734-1806). Signer of all Three Foundational Documents including: the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution; Patriot of the American Revolutionary War, known as “The Financier of the American Revolution,” later United States Senator from Pennsylvania. June 14, 1807-Dated Federal Period, Manuscript Document Signed, “Robt Morris”, measuring 7.25” x 2.25”, 1 page, no place, Very Fine. Written on laid period paper in easily readable brown ink with a bold near 2” long signature with his flourish below. About a dozen tiny pinholes at center-top which are not visible unless held to a strong light, clean and pleasing in appearance overall. Being a receipt for £20-0-0 rent due for four years occupation of land (since 1797). It reads, in full:



“Received June 14th 1807 of John Geffern Twenty pounds New York Currency in full for four years Rent Due on Lands in his occupation within Mullan patten over the Ramapough for my self and Mr Delaney - (Signed) Robt Morris - £20-0-0”.

Mr. Delaney mentioned is Capt. Sharp Delaney (1739-1799) was an associate and partner with Robert Morris who was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. No doubt Morris and Sharp Delaney were well acquainted, and likely of the funds received, would have his share go to his son Thomas or family. Sharp was elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1774. In 1775-6, he was an active member of committees in favor of American independence and later subscribed five thousand pounds to supply the army. He was a deputy to the Provincial Convention in January, 1775, and to the Provincial Conference in June of the same year. In June, 1776, he raised a company of militia, of which he was Captain, and in 1779 was Colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania Battalion. Colonel Sharp Delaney was a personal friend of George Washington and a constant associate of General Anthony Wayne, who made Colonel Delany one of the executors of his will. After the American revolution, he was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. On March 15, 1784, Sharp Delany was appointed Collector of Customs under the State of Pennsylvania, and was the first to be appointed to that position at the Federal level by George Washington in 1789, a position he held until his death in 1799. Many of the writings of Sharp Delany survived, including his Revolutionary War orderly book, U.S. Customs letter book, and correspondence with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and General Anthony Wayne, which offer insight into the American Revolution and the birth of the United States.

The Ramapo River in New Jersey is where the Ramapough Lenape Nation of Native American Indians lived. During the 1775-1783 Revolutionary War, the Ramapough Pass was critical objective for both sides and hence area saw much fighting during war. In 1801 Brotherton Reservation is sold, and the few native Indians in residence leave the state. Lot also includes: Engraving of Robert Morris by J.B. Longacre (1794-1869) who was an American portraitist and engraver, and the fourth Chief Engraver of the United States Mint. Engraving with a facsimile signature below Morris’ portrait, measuring fully 9.5” high x 6” wide.

(2 items) (1,000-1,500)

A.A. MILNE Signs his Book
“The Secret and Other Stories”
Rare First Edition Number 84 of 742 Copies Signed



47 ALAN ALEXANDER MILNE (1882-1956). British Author, Playwright and Poet, most famous as the Creator of “Winnie the Pooh” and the series of children’s books, most being illustrated by artist E.H. Shepard. 1929-Dated Book titled, “The Secret and Other Stories” Signed, “A. A. Milne” as author, on a front half-title page. “The Secret and Other Stories” published in New York & London by The Fountain Press/Methuen, Very Fine. Rare First Edition, numbered 84 of 742 copies signed. 70 pages, measuring 8.5” x 5.5”. Original red buckram covers with a paper spine label. Lightly spotted yet overall a nice Signed copy of this popular and desirable “A.A. Milne” autograph. (800-1,000)

American Folk Artist
“Grand Ma Moses” Signed Photograph

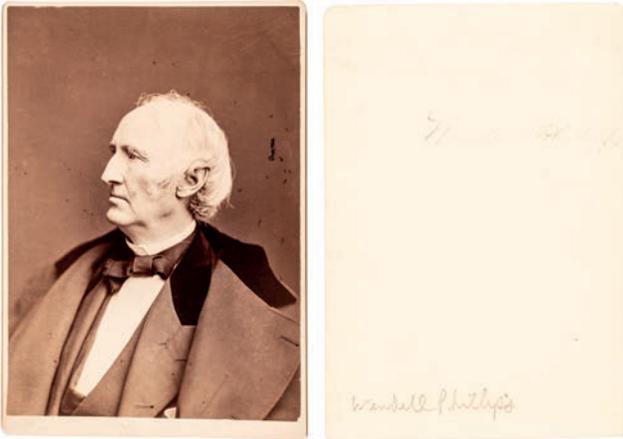


48 ANNA MARY “GRANDMA” MOSES (1860-1961). Famous American Folk Artist and Painter. c. 1950, Marvelous framed Signed Photograph of the artist at work, undated, Choice Extremely Fine. This glossy original Photograph image features Moses with her brush in hand, diligently painting a canvas. Signed in black ink in lower right “Grand Ma Moses.” Measures 7.25” x 9” by sight, matted and framed to an overall size of 14.5” x 16.25”. Choice eye appeal with a trivial scratch above the artist’s hand, not examined outside of the frame. A rare and exceptional Signed photo of this noted popular Folk Artist shown actively engaged in her craft. (700-800)

Anna Mary Robertson Moses (1860 - 1961) is better known as “Grandma Moses.” She was a renowned American folk artist. She is often cited as an example of an individual successfully beginning a career in the arts at an advanced age. Her family and friends called her either “Mother Moses” or “Grandma Moses”, and although she first exhibited as “Mrs. Moses”, the press eagerly dubbed her “Grandma Moses”, which stuck. LIFE magazine celebrated her 100th birthday by featuring her on its September 19, 1960 cover.

Beautiful Full Color Enlargements:
www.EarlyAmerican.com

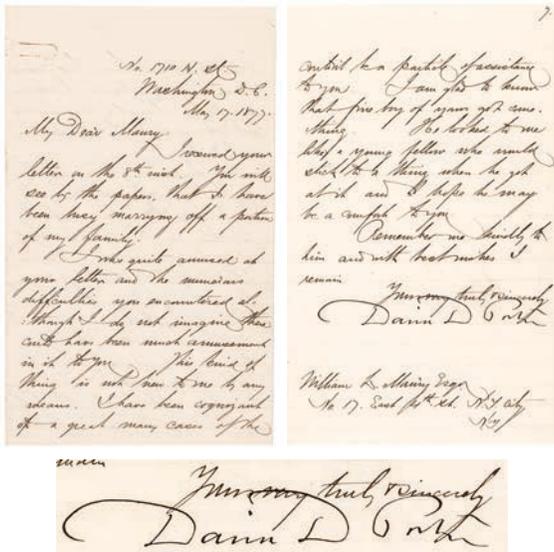
**“Wendell Phillips”
Signed Cabinet Card Photograph
Historic American Abolitionist &
Women's Rights Advocate**



49 WENDELL PHILLIPS (1811-1884). Famed American Abolitionist and advocate for Native Americans as well as Women's Rights. “Wendell Phillips” Signed Cabinet Card Photograph, measuring 4” x 5.5”, handsome Seated pose, Signed “Wendell Phillips” in light pencil on the blank verso, Choice Extremely Fine. The image has exceptional clarity and contrast, some small dark spots at right being in the actual image as taken. A scarce image signed. (250-350)

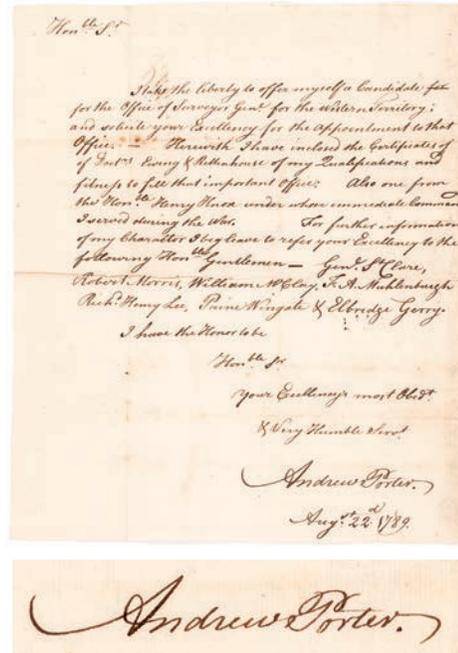
“David D. Porter”

**7-Page Autograph Letter Signed
Content Criticizing the Current Administration
(Rutherford B Hayes)**



50 DAVID DIXON PORTER (1813-1891). United States Navy Admiral, one of the most noted and celebrated Union Naval Heroes of the Civil War. May 17, 1877-Dated, Autograph Letter Signed, “David D. Porter,” written from Washington, D.C., to William Maury, 7 pages, octavo, 5” x 8”, Choice Extremely Fine. Great content letter from Porter, in which he criticizes the current administration, accusing them of being hypocritical as far as civil service reform is concerned, and complains of ill treatment of career naval personnel. It reads, in part: “... Politicians in this country ... are like the fellows at the gold diggings, they don’t neglect the smallest grain of gold dust.” Rutherford Birchard Hayes was President in 1877. Paper is in choice condition with a minor rust mark from a paper clip in upper left of first page and an erased pencil notation in upper right corner. Comes together with its original stamped transmittal envelope. (2 items)..... (600-800)

**Andrew Porter Applies for the 1789 Job
of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania
Declined George Washington as Sec. of War**



51 ANDREW PORTER (1743-1813). Revolutionary War Captain of Marines, Colonel in the 4th Pennsylvania Artillery, Tasked by George Washington to Prepare Artillery for the Siege of Yorktown, Rose to Rank of Major General, Declined the Positions of Brigadier General in the U.S. Army and U.S. Secretary of War Because of Advanced Age, one of the most Prominent Members of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. August 22, 1789-Dated, Federal Period, Autograph Document Signed, “Andrew Porter” here Petitioning (applying) to become the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, 1 page, measuring about 9.25” x 7.75”, no place, Choice Very Fine. It is unclear to whom Porter addressed this letter, as there is no integral docketing leaf used. Normal slight tone on the folded letter, nicely and boldly written on clean quality watermarked laid period paper. It should be noted that his use of the term, “Your Excellency,” refers to Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania’s President 1788-1790 (succeeding Benjamin Franklin), and its first Governor under the U.S. Constitution of 1790 to 1799. In this remarkable job application Letter, Andrew Porter mentions some highly significant names of key historical figures. This Letter reads, in full:

“Honble. Sr. -- I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Surveyor Genl. for the Western Territory; and solicit your Excellency for the Appointment to that Office. -- Herewith I have inclosed the Certificates of Doctrs. Ewing & Rittenhouse of my Qualifications and fitness to fill that important Office; -- Also one from the Honble. Henry Knox under whose immediate Command I served during the War. -- For further information of my Character I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the following Honble. Gentlemen - Genl. St. Clair, Robert Morris, William W. Clay, F. A. Muhlenburgh, Richd. Henry Lee, Paine Wingate & Elbridge Gerry. --- I have the Honor to be, Honble. Sir. -- Your Excellency’s most Obedt. & Very Humble Servt. - (Signed) Andrew Porter / Augst. 22nd 1789.”

Porter’s missive paid off, as he indeed became the Surveyor General, and as such was one of the Commissioners who helped determine the boundaries between Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. Porter’s impressive large bold brown signature measures nearly 3.5” across. This is one of those extraordinary letters whereby a major Revolutionary War figure himself, goes on to mention an important list of names, one after another, of numerous key Revolutionary War figures who helped to found the United States. (3,000-4,000)

**Souvenir Color Photograph Autopen Signed
Ronald Reagan, Richard Nixon,
George Bush and Jerry Ford**



52 RONALD REAGAN (1911-2004). 40th President of the United States. RICHARD NIXON (1913-1994). 37th President of the United States. GEORGE H.W. BUSH (1924-2018). 41st President of the United States. GERALD FORD (1913-2006). 38th President of the United States. c. 1991, Souvenir Color Photograph Autopen Signed, "Ronald Reagan, Richard Nixon, George Bush, Jerry Ford", Hand-inscribed: "To Sandy Gaston, With Best Wishes and appreciation - ", Photo measures 8" x 10.75" (by sight), framed to fully 14" x 16.5", Choice Crisp Near Mint. Photo was taken at the Richard Nixon Library. An attached February 21, 1991-Dated, Handwritten Presidential Gold Embossed Seal special "National Republican Senatorial Committee" 5" x 7" Card on the back of its frame, reads: "Dear Sandy, I've enclosed your two new photos. Please let me know if you need anything else. - Sincerely, Claudia Bessey". Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (150-200)

**"Rochefontaine - Major of Engineers"
Revolutionary War Corps of Sappers and Miners
Autograph Document Signed**

53 STEPHEN ROCHEFONTAINE (1755-1814). French military engineer who served in the American Continental Army during the American Revolution, later promoted to Chief of Engineers. President George Washington made Rochefontaine Commandant of the new Corps on 26 February 1795, and Rochefontaine started a Military School at West Point, NY. December 3rd, 1781-Dated Revolutionary War, Historic American Military Rare Autograph Document Signed, "Rochefontaine - Major of Engineers", 1 page, measuring about 4" x 7.75" (8vo.), Philadelphia, About Fine. This being an war-date Order, stating that soldiers in the Corps of Sappers and Miners are entitled to gratuity. The light black ink is moderately faded but still fully legible. The laid period paper is evenly toned, has some small scattered stains, and is trimmed around the margins, reinforced with old archival tape on the right side, likely from prior mounting, as shown. It reads, in full:

"Philadelphia December 3rd, 1781 -- Sargeant John Lovely quarter master of the Corps of Mar(ine) Sappers, Michael Brown, Robert Clare, Stephen Licard & Davis O'Brian all soldiers in the Said corpswere all really from the Line of Pennsylvania & by resolve of the State are all entitled to Bounty pay, & other gratuities granted to the soldiers of the Said line. -- (Signed) Rochefontaine / Major of Engineers". Docket written on the blank reverse reads: "Sappers & Miners who a(re) Intitled to gratuity".

An Act of Congress on May 9, 1794, established a military school at West Point New York to train the newly-authorized Corps of Artillerists and Engineers. Stephen Rochefontaine, who had served honorably during the Revolutionary War was appointed by President George Washington as the military school at West Point First Director. The military school would be destroyed by a fire a year later, yet it was the first military school established by the United States, predating Thomas Jefferson's establishment of the United States Military Academy in 1801..... (1,000-1,500)

Stephen Rochefontaine was born on 23 February 1755 in Ay, Marne, France. His name at birth was Estienne Nicolas Marie Bchet, Sieur de Rochefontaine.

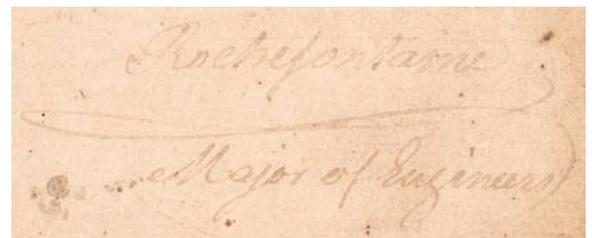
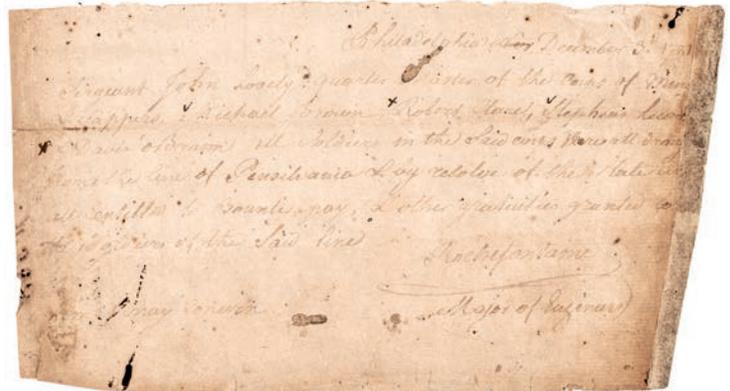
**c. 1967 "Stockbridge Main Street at Christmas."
Artist Signed Large Color Print
"Sincerely, Norman Rockwell"**



54 NORMAN ROCKWELL (1894-1978). Famous American Author, Painter and Illustrator. Classic Norman Rockwell Signed Print titled, "Stockbridge Main Street at Christmas." measuring 29.5" x 9" (by sight), Extremely Fine. Rockwell signs his full name along the lower right edge of print, "Sincerely, Norman Rockwell". This wonderful signed color print depicts a Christmastime panorama of the busy snow-covered town center at dusk, with hills and mountains in the background. The print is linen matted and mounted to a foam board for display to the overall size of 34.5" x 14". Some slight discoloration to the right of the mat. In 1967, Norman Rockwell completed his famous original painting of the town Stockbridge, located in far western Massachusetts that became home to the artist for the final 25 years of his life.... (1,000-1,500)

Norman Rockwell was one of the most famous American illustrators of the 20th century, second only, perhaps to Maxfield Parrish in terms of his artistic craft and popularity. Rockwell's works are usually considered both patriotic and commercial.

His works continue to enjoy broad popular appeal in the United States, where Rockwell is most famous for a series of covers for The Saturday Evening Post, notably those painted during the 1940s and 1950s, especially the Four Freedoms series and Rosie the Riveter. Later in life, he attempted to address political themes, such as the desegregation of a Little Rock high school during the 1950s, but generally he steered clear of politics in his art.



**NORMAN ROCKWELL Signed Print
"MIGHTY PROUD"**



55 NORMAN ROCKWELL (1894-1978). Famous American Author, Painter and Illustrator. Color Illustration Print Signed. "Norman Rockwell" for the 1958 Boy Scouts of American Calendar titled, "Mighty Proud", measuring 14" x 11", Choice Crisp Mint. This iconic Print comes from Rockwell's "Scouting Through the Eyes of Norman Rockwell" series. It is in excellent fresh vivid condition with Rockwell's signature in bold deep blue pen at the bottom right below the image, measuring a large 3.5" long. A tiny black stamp from Brown & Bigelow in the bottom right of the print notes the printer on this large glossy full heavy print paper sheet. The image features a depiction of a Boy Scout being dressing in his new scout uniform with his family's dotting proudly over him and his achievements. His prior "Cub Scout" uniform seen on the floor at bottom right. A virtually identical signed print can be found online at the Norman Rockwell Museum store priced at \$1,000 though it may be sold by our auction date. A beautiful fresh clean vibrant full margin print with an outstanding "Norman Rockwell" signature that is perfect for framing and display. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (800-1,000)

In 1924, Rockwell began painting what would become a half-century of calendar images for the Boy Scouts of America. Each of these featured a scouting-themed painting using models from his successive home towns of New Rochelle, New York, Arlington, Vermont, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

The yearly calendar was published by Brown & Bigelow, one of the nation's largest calendar publishers, today the Boy Scouts of America own a sizable portion of the fifty-two calendar scenes which Rockwell painted.

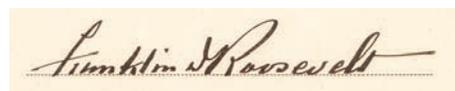
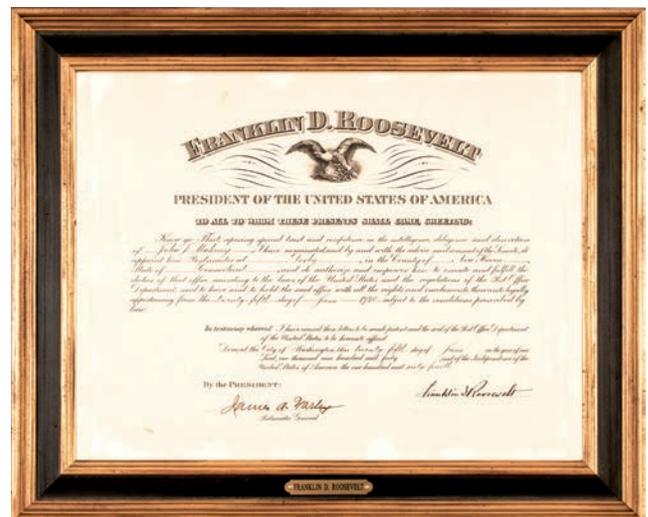
**Boldly Signed 1940 "Franklin D. Roosevelt"
as President Appointment of John J. Mahony
"Postmaster at Derby, CT."**

56 FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (1882-1945). Thirty-Second President of the United States who Instituted the historic "New Deal" Democratic social programs that would become his signature government reform, one promising that government policies would help Americans emerge from the economic depression, and who led the United States through most of World War II. Custom Framed Partly-Printed Document Presidential Signed, "Franklin D. Roosevelt" as President, June 25, 1940, Washington, Choice Very Fine. Document measures 13.25" x 17.25" (by sight). Handsomely, professionally (and costly) display framed shown under "TRU VUE Museum Glass" to an overall 17.5" x 21.5". Being the Appointment of John J. Mahony as "Postmaster at Derby, in the County of New Haven, State of Connecticut". Countersigned by Postmaster General "James A. Farley". This crisp appearing Document has a just a couple of tiny light spots and is printed in deep black on a light tan color heavy presentation paper. Roosevelt's full signature, "Franklin D. Roosevelt" is boldly written in black ink measuring a large vivid 4" long. A lovely presentation, ready to hang on display. (800-1,000)

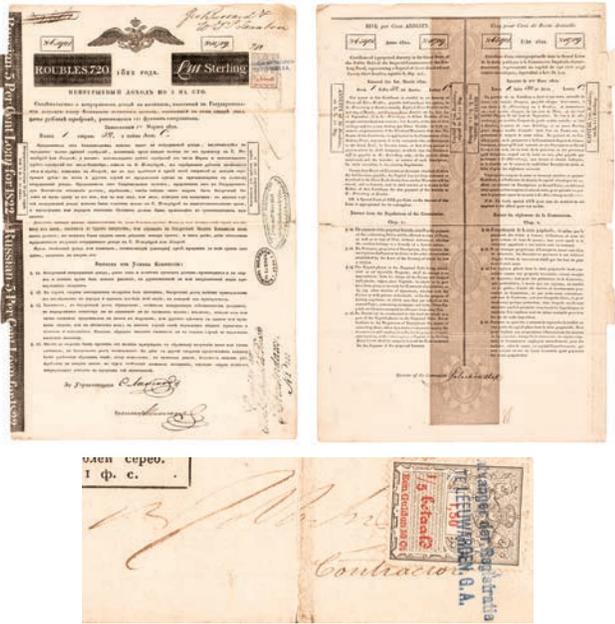
**The Most Famous Military Photograph
Signed by Its Photographer "Joe Rosenthal"
Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima**



57 JOSEPH JOHN "JOE" ROSENTHAL (1911-2006). Joe Rosenthal was an American Photographer who received the Pulitzer Prize for his iconic World War II Photograph Raising the American Flag atop Mount Suribachi, on Iwo Jima, taken during the 1945 Battle of Iwo Jima. Historic Oversized Signed Photograph of the famous later reproduction image Signed, "Joe Rosenthal, Mt. Suribachi, Feb 23, 1945" (at some later date), in black felt tip pen, measuring a huge 12.75" x 10" being mounted and framed under UV Plexiglas to an huge overall size of 15.25" x 12.5", Choice Crisp Mint. The stated date refers to the day the original photo was taken. This is perhaps one of the most famous military photographs ever taken, here signed by the Photographer himself. Joe Rosenthal took the original famous photograph on February 23, 1945 of five US Marines and one US Navy corpsman raising a United States flag atop Mount Suribachi during the Battle of Iwo Jima in World War II. Originally rejected as a photographer for the Army due to poor eyesight, Rosenthal would go on to join the Associated Press and follow the Marines in the Pacific Theater of Operations during the war. That photo won him the 1945 Pulitzer Prize for best photo; the only photograph to win in the same year it was taken. In April 2022 a similar exact oversized Signed Photograph sold for \$2,470 in an East coast auction. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (1,600-1,800)



**Historic Jewish Banker Nathan Mayer Rothschild
Signed 1822 Russian Five Percent
Annuity Bond Paid in London**



58 NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD (1777-1836). Baron de Rothschild, English-German banker of Jewish heritage, businessman and financier of the second generation of the Rothschild Banking dynasty which was to become N. M. Rothschild & Sons. First person of Jewish faith admitted to the House of Lords. A Freemason, in the aftermath of the British Slavery Abolition Act 1833, with the Slave Compensation Act 1837, Rothschild and his business partner Moses Montefiore loaned the British Government £15 million (worth £1.46 billion in 2022), used to compensate the Slave owners in the British Empire after the Slave Trade had been Abolished. 1822-Dated, Partially-Printed Document Signed, "N. M. Rothschild" by Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777-1836), Being a Russian 5% Loan Bond of 1822, Fully Signed and Issued with Embossed "Rothschild" and "London" Seals, Very Fine. Signed "N. M. Rothschild" as "Contractor" in the upper right margin of an 1822 Russian Annuity Bond, measuring 14" x 9.25", this example with a Russian paper stamp partially covering part of his last name. Somewhat worn from use with some minor marginal tears, chipping affecting the left border imprinting. This Bond is printed in Russian text on its face, and in both English and French on the back. This historic fiscal Document initiated by the Russian Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg provided for a perpetual annuity of 720 Roubles or 111 British Pounds Sterling on the investor's money. The top front displays a Crowned Two-Headed Russian Eagle vignette and is official registered with various stamps and seals. It also displays the official Embossed Seal at lower right reading: "RUSSIAN LOAN 1822 CONTRACTED BY N. M. ROTHSCHILD" plus a black oval stamp reading: "COUPONS DELIVERED - IN LONDON - 1834". Plus unused bond interest payment coupons.
(2 items) (700-900)

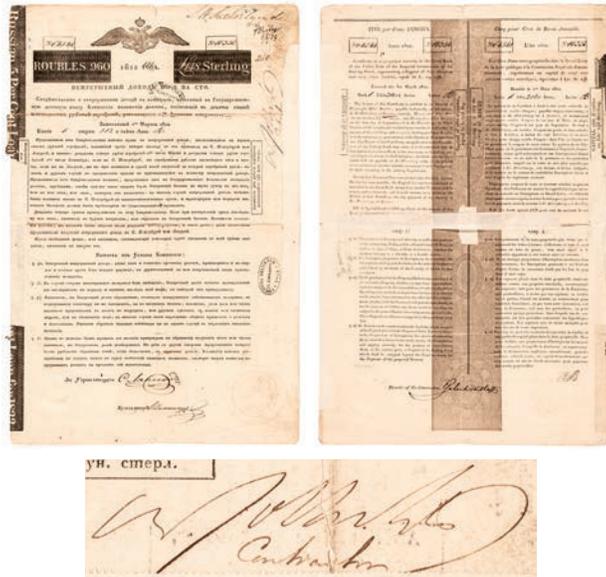
**Historic Jewish Banker Nathan Mayer Rothschild
Signed 1822 Russian Five Percent
Annuity Bond Paid in London**



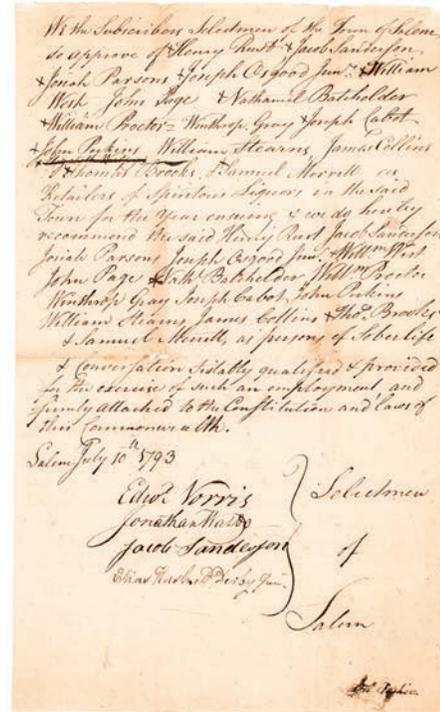
59 NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD (1777-1836). Baron de Rothschild, English-German banker of Jewish heritage, businessman and financier of the second generation of the Rothschild Banking dynasty which was to become N. M. Rothschild & Sons. First person of Jewish faith admitted to the House of Lords. A Freemason, in the aftermath of the British Slavery Abolition Act 1833, with the Slave Compensation Act 1837, Rothschild and his business partner Moses Montefiore loaned the British Government £15 million (worth £1.46 billion in 2022), used to compensate the Slave owners in the British Empire after the Slave Trade had been Abolished. 1822-Dated, Partially-Printed Document Signed, "N. M. Rothschild" by Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777-1836), Being a Russian 5% Loan Bond of 1822, Fully Signed and Issued with Embossed "Rothschild" and "London" Seals, Very Fine. Signed "N. M. Rothschild" as "Contractor" in the upper right margin of an 1822 Russian Annuity Bond, measuring 14" x 9.25", this example with a Russian paper stamp partially covering part of his last name. Somewhat worn from use with some minor marginal tears, chipping affecting the outer left border imprinting, some early paper reinforcement added to the outer edges as shown. This Bond is printed in Russian text on its face, and in both English and French on the back. This historic fiscal Document initiated by the Russian Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg provided for a perpetual annuity of 3360 Roubles or 518 British Pounds Sterling on the investor's money. The top front displays a Crowned Two-Headed Russian Eagle vignette and is official registered with various stamps and seals. It also displays the official Embossed Seal at lower right reading: "RUSSIAN LOAN 1822 CONTRACTED BY N. M. ROTHSCHILD" plus a black oval stamp reading: "COUPONS DELIVERED - IN LONDON - 1834". Plus one unused bond interest payment coupon. £518 Sterling was a large sum of money bond. (2 items).. (800-1,000)

Additional Information & Many Extra Full Color Images are Available !
Visit our Internet Site: www.EarlyAmerican.com

Historic Jewish Banker Nathan Mayer Rothschild Signed 1822 Russian Five Percent Annuity Bond Paid in London



1793 Privateer & General Elias Hasket Derby, Jr. & Other Noted Historical Selectmen of Salem, Massachusetts Approval of Retailers of Spiritous Liquors for the Town



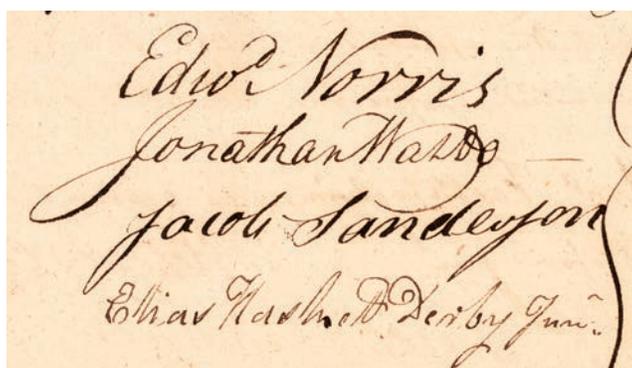
60 NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD (1777-1836). Baron de Rothschild, English-German banker of Jewish heritage, businessman and financier of the second generation of the Rothschild Banking dynasty which was to become N. M. Rothschild & Sons. First person of Jewish faith admitted to the House of Lords. A Freemason, in the aftermath of the British Slavery Abolition Act 1833, with the Slave Compensation Act 1837, Rothschild and his business partner Moses Montefiore loaned the British Government £15 million (worth £1.46 billion in 2022), used to compensate the Slave owners in the British Empire after the Slave Trade had been Abolished. 1822-Dated, Partially-Printed Document Signed, "N. M. Rothschild" by Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777-1836), Being a Russian 5% Loan Bond of 1822, Fully Signed and Issued with Embossed "Rothschild" and "London" Seals, Very Fine. Signed "N. M. Rothschild" as "Contractor" in the upper right margin of an 1822 Russian Annuity Bond, measuring 14" x 9.25", this example with a nice clear signature. Somewhat worn from use with some minor marginal tears, chipping affecting the outer left border imprinting, some early paper reinforcement added to the outer edges, and more modern fiber tape reinforcement on the reverse side centerfold, as shown. This Bond is printed in Russian text on its face, and in both English and French on the back. This historic fiscal Document initiated by the Russian Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg provided for a perpetual annuity of 960 Roubles or 148 British Pounds Sterling on the investor's money. The top front displays a Crowned Two-Headed Russian Eagle vignette and is official registered with various stamps and seals. It also displays the official Embossed Seal at lower right reading: "RUSSIAN LOAN 1822 CONTRACTED BY N. M. ROTHSCHILD" plus a black oval stamp reading: "COUPONS DELIVERED - IN LONDON - 1834". Plus one unused bond interest payment coupon. £518 Sterling was a large sum of money bond. (2 items) (800-1,000)

61 (SELECTMEN OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS). Signed by: **Elias Hasket Derby, Jr. (General and Privateer); Edward Norris (Shipmaster); Jonathan Waldo (Important Salem Apothecary) and Jacob Sanderson (Historic Salem Cabinetmaker).** July 10, 1793-Dated Federal Period, List of 15 Approved Retailers of Spiritous Liquors in the Town of Salem, MA. by four Selectmen, including being Signed by (General) Elias Hasket Derby, Jr. (Son of the first Elias Hasket Derby (1739-1812), who was a wealthy merchant who became one of the first American millionaires through Trade with China and the far east, who's Ship "Grand Turk" was the first New England ship to enter China for trade), Very Fine.

In this official Manuscript Document, four Selectmen of Salem, Massachusetts sign their names approving a Resolution allowing fifteen men as Retailers of Spiritous Liquors: "as persons of Sober Life and Consecrations suitably qualified & provided for the exercise of such an employment and firmly attached to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth." This unusual historic "Spiritous Liquor" related autographed document is 2 pages, measures about 12.5" x 7.5" and has some minor pinhole loss at two fold intersections, all of which is well away from the Signatures of the Selectmen including Signed by:

1. General Elias Hasket Derby, Jr. (1766-1826). He was a colonel of the Salem militia, and served in the War of 1812; was responsible for fitting out the Privateers of Salem that preyed on the British during that War of 1812; when General Lafayette came to Derry, NH on 1 September 1824 he stayed with General Derby at his house on Lane Road.
2. Edward Norris, See Book titled: "Edward Norris, Shipmaster from Salem" by William Charles White, pub. 1967;
3. Jonathan Waldo (1756-1817) was an important Salem Apothecary who served as a Major of the Salem Militia during the American Revolution and the major administrator of the restoration of the renamed Fort Pickering (previously Fort William); and
4. Jacob Sanderson, the guiding genius Salem Cabinetmaker, as noted in the September 1939 issues of "American Collector" magazine.

Curiously, on the list presented, a woman named Elizabeth W. was included as the sixteenth "Retailer", but her name was crossed out. A remarkable original period document signed by four highly important historic figures as the "Selectmen of Salem". (1,800-2,800)



**E.H. Shepard Signed
Important Original Hand-drawn Pencil Cartoon
WWII Artwork "Germany Shall Never Be Encircled"**



62 ERNEST HOWARD SHEPARD (1879-1976). Famous for his original artwork Illustrations of "Winnie the Pooh" in the famous books by author A.A. Milne, Creative Illustration Cartoonist for Punch Magazine from 1921-1953. c. 1939 WWII Period, Original Pencil Cartoon Artwork Artist Signed, "E.H. Shepard", 1 page, no place, measuring 8" x 10-3/4", Choice Extremely Fine. This Hand-drawn pencil artwork is titled at bottom, "Germany Shall Never Be Encircled." The cartoon portrays Adolph Hitler as a megalomaniac intent on encircling the Entire World himself ! This historic cartoon created by Shepard eventually did appear published in Punch Magazine. Hitler was ready for war over Poland but he wanted to avoid the First World War scenario of a two-front war with France and Britain in the west, and Russia in the east. Unfortunately for Hitler, that is exactly what came to pass. A unique, one-of-a-kind historic original Artwork created and Signed, "E.H. Shepard" at lower left within the illustration. Paper is crisp never folded with rich dark pencil illustrations that have strong eye appeal. Ready for framing and display. Accompanied by PASS-CO Photo Certificate of Authentication as: "an authentic original illustration signed by Ernest Howard Shepard." (2,000-3,000)

**"E.H. Shepard" Artist Signed Original Published Il-
lustration Artwork President Franklin Roosevelt Warns
"Europe" of the Future Intent of Adolph Hitler as Seen in
His Crystal Ball**



63 ERNEST HOWARD SHEPARD (1879-1976). Famous for his illustrations of "Winnie the Pooh" in the famous books of that series by author A.A. Milne, also Creative Illustration Cartoonist for Punch Magazine from 1921-1953. c. 1939, "E.H. Shepard" Artist Signed, Original Published Pencil Cartoon Illustration Artwork signed at lower right, measuring about 8" x 10-3/4", titled: "A Wise Man From The West", Choice Crisp Extremely Fine. This Hand-drawn illustration shows President Franklin Roosevelt portrayed as a Spiritualist / Fortune Teller reading a crystal ball for lady "EUROPA". The suggested caption below the title at bottom reads:

"Professor Roosevelt. 'I see a man with a small dark moustache crossing your path during the first few months of the year.'" (obviously referring to Adolf Hitler). This historic political cartoon illustration actually appeared published in Punch Magazine in 1939. The significance of the Crocodile hanging from the ceiling escapes us, but it may be another reference to the scaly and dangerous Hitler who is not to be trusted. A unique, one-of-a-kind historic original Artwork illustration created and Signed, "E.H. Shepard" at lower right within the illustration. Paper is crisp never folded with rich dark pencil illustrations that have strong eye appeal. Ready for framing and display. Accompanied by PASS-CO Photo Certificate of Authentication as: "an authentic original illustration signed by Ernest Howard Shepard." (2,000-3,000)

**c. 1939 E.H. Shepard Artist Signed
Original Political Artwork Cartoon titled
“Arms And The Woman”
President Franklin Roosevelt
Fights to Fund the Western Allies in 1939**



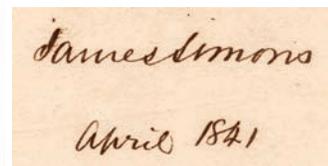
64 ERNEST HOWARD SHEPARD (1879-1976). Famous for his Illustrations of “Winnie the Pooh” in the famous books of that series by author A.A. Milne, also Creative Illustration Cartoonist for Punch Magazine from 1921-1953. c. 1939, Original Pencil Political Cartoon Artwork Signed, “E.H. Shepard” at lower left, measuring 8” x 10-3/4” Titled, “Arms And The Woman - Steady on, boys, spare the dame”, with PASS-CO Photo Certificate of Authentication, Choice Extremely Fine. Historic Content, being dressed as an American cowboy, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) protects a Woman representing “World Peace”, while admonishing his opponents who are firing their guns at him states: “Steady on, boys, spare the dame”, as his huge five-gallon hat, representing the “Neutrality Amendment,” has just been shot off his head. Franklin Roosevelt prevailed over the American isolationists, and on November 4th, 1939, he signed the Neutrality Act of 1939 into law, allowing for arms trade with belligerent (yet allied) nations (Great Britain and France) on a cash-and-carry basis, thus in effect ending the prior arms embargo. A historical theme truly wonderful, unique political cartoon original Signed “E.H. Shepard” Artwork at lower left within the illustration, that is ready for framing and display. Accompanied by PASS-CO Photo Certificate of Authentication as: “an authentic original illustration signed by Ernest Howard Shepard.” (2,000-3,000)

After a fierce debate in Congress, in November of 1939, a final Neutrality Act passed. This Act lifted the arms embargo and put all trade with belligerent nations under the terms of “cash-and-carry.” The ban on loans remained in effect, and American ships were barred from transporting goods to belligerent ports.

In the spring of 1939, as Germany, Japan, and Italy pursued militaristic policies, President Roosevelt wanted more flexibility to meet the Fascist challenge. FDR suggested amending the Act to allow warring nations to purchase munitions if they paid cash, and transported the goods on non-American ships, a policy that favored Britain and France. Initially, this proposal failed, but after Germany invaded Poland in September, Congress passed the Neutrality Act of 1939 ending the munitions embargo on a “cash and carry” basis.

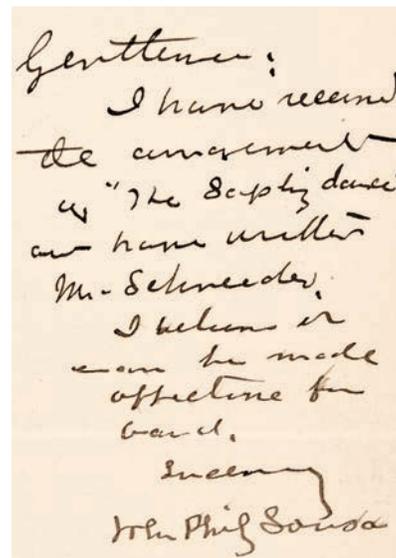
The passage of the 1939 Neutrality Act marked the beginning of a congressional shift away from isolationism. Over the next 2 years, Congress took further steps to oppose fascism. One of the most important was the 1941 approval of Lend-Lease, which allowed the United States to transfer arms to nations vital to the national defense.

**CSA General “James Simons”
Signature and Anthony CDV**



65 JAMES SIMONS (1813-1879). First General Appointed for the Confederacy by CSA President Jefferson Davis. South Carolina Brigadier General of militia Commanding on Morris Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Resigned his commission following an argument with Governor Pickens. April 1841-Dated, Blank wove sheet of period paper Signed, “James Simons - April 1841”, measuring 9” x 8”, 1 page, no place, folded, plus CDV, both Very Fine. Also, includes a nice Carte de Visite of Simons shown in his Civil War Confederate military uniform chest-up pose, with brown ink “Genl. Simons CSA” on the lower albumen photo image below the portrait, and has a maker, Anthony printed backmark, further identified in another hand “Gen Simons - S.C.” (2 items) (400-500)

1909 John Philip Sousa Autograph Letter Fully Signed



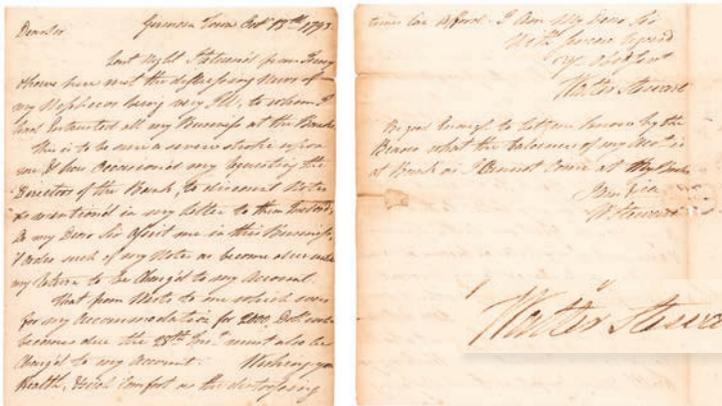
66 JOHN PHILIP SOUSA (1854-1932). American Marching Band Conductor and Composer, best known for military and highly patriotic marches. Postmarked November 6, 1909, Autograph Letter Signed, “John Philip Sousa” upon letterhead of Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, Choice Extremely Fine. Together with its Original Transmittal Envelope to “Sherman Clay & Co Music” in San Francisco, reading: “Gentlemen: I have received the arrangement of “The Sceptiz dance” and have written Mr. Schneider. I believe it can be made effective for band.” Fully signed Autograph Letters Signed by Sousa are quite scarce. (600-800)

1791 William Smith's Autograph Letter Signed Describing "The Battle of Gray's Garden" to Otho Holland Williams

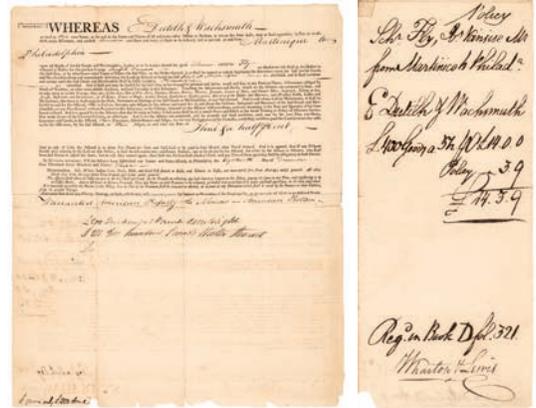


67 WILLIAM SMITH (1728-1814). American politician and representative of the fourth Congressional district of Maryland in the United States House of Representatives; Member of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and Committee of Observation in 1775; Committee appointed by the Continental Congress to constitute a Naval Board 1777; elected to the 1st United States Congress, March 4, 1789 - March 3, 1791; First Auditor of the United States Treasury July 16, 1791, to November 27, 1791. July 11, 1791-Dated Federal Period, Autograph Letter Signed, "W. Smith", 3 pages, Baltimore, MD, on a friendly letter measuring about 8.75" x 7.25", Fine or better. Written just a few days before starting his new role as the 1st Auditor General of the United States Treasury on July 16th, 1791. Here, Smith writes to his son-in-law, Otho Holland Williams at Great Springs, about family, unseasonably hot weather, the wheat harvest, and a little known "Battle of Gray's Garden". Otho Holland Williams (1749-1794) was a Continental Army officer from Maryland in the American Revolutionary War. He participated in many historic major battles throughout the war in the New York, New Jersey, and the Southern theaters, eventually ending his career as a Brigadier General.

Apparently, a group of people who Smith describes as "Plebeians" were denied admission by the "Patricians" to the Gray brothers' elaborate pleasure garden. In response, the Plebeians launched a volley of stones into the popular Garden and were repelled, but eventually took control of the Garden and caused it "...to be very much injured." The Grays begged forgiveness for the affront to the Plebeians and the matter was settled, despite some broken arms and legs, and perhaps even some deaths. According to Smith, this "battle" never made it to the local papers, but was generally well known. This well written letter is easily readable in deep rich brown ink on quality "JC & Co. - BRANDYWINE" watermarked laid period paper. The letter has some fold splits that have been artfully closed with archival tape across two long central horizontal folds. It contains some great content that is deserving of further research. Boldly signed at the letter's conclusion, "W. Smith" measuring about 2.75" long with his large flourish. **(800-1,000)**



1793 General "Walter Stewart" Signed Insurance Policy for the Cargo of the Schooner "Fly"



68 WALTER STEWART (1756-1796). Continental Army and Pennsylvania Brevet Brigadier General in the Revolutionary War; Aide-de-Camp to Gates; His full-length portrait is forever secured in the famous historic Painting by Col. John Trumbull of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, his image on the left of the line of the American officers. December 18, 1793-Dated, Printed Document Signed, "Walter Stewart" on an Insurance Policy for the Schooner "Fly", 1 page, measuring about 16" x 13.75", at Philadelphia, Very Fine. Intersecting folds, some strengthened on the back with glassine tape, short tears and some chipping along the bottom edge. Printed in black typeset on a large sheet of fine laid period paper watermarked "Brandywine." This special ship's Insurance Policy issued by Wharton & Lewis, and taken out by E. Dutilh & Wachsmuth to protect cargo on the Schooner "Fly" on a trip to and from Philadelphia to Martinique. Here, Walter Stewart and Pette Hight sign just below the center, with each subscribing in the amount of 200 Pounds. Scarce, even as a period maritime insurance policy, greatly enhanced in value by the excellent signature of Walter Stewart. **(600-800)**

Walter Stewart (1756 - June 16, 1796) was an Irish-born American general in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. Stewart began his military career as captain of a Pennsylvania infantry company at the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. He served as an aide-de-camp to Horatio Gates for a year with the rank of major. Given command of the Pennsylvania State Regiment, which later became the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, Stewart led his troops with distinction at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777. He was wounded while leading a detachment at the Battle of Monmouth in the summer of 1778. Despite Stewart's ability to cool tensions during the 1780 mutiny of the Connecticut Line, his regiment later became involved in the Pennsylvania Line Mutiny.

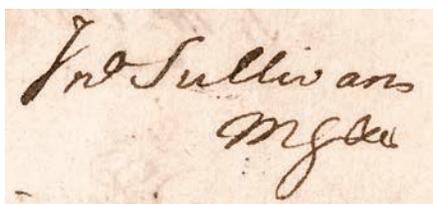
Walter Stewart Asks for Accommodations on His Loans to the new President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, John Barclay

69 WALTER STEWART (1756-1796). Continental Army Brevet Brigadier General in the Revolutionary War; served as an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Horatio Gates; led his 2nd PA. Regiment troops with distinction at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777; wounded while leading a detachment at the Battle of Monmouth in the Summer of 1778. October 13, 1793-Dated Federal Period, Autograph Letter Signed, "Walter Stewart" and a Second time as "W. Stewart" in a Postscript, Germantown, PA., 2 pages plus attached Integral Address Leaf, Very Fine. Transmittal noted as: "Re Business at Bank - Pennsylvania". This Letter measures about 10" x 8" written on fine laid period paper with an "SC" watermark. Stewart writes to John Barclay, then the new President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to request forbearance on some large debts that were coming due. At the time, General Stewart was out of town and had entrusted his business affairs to his son. Unfortunately, his son had fallen ill, presumably with Yellow Fever and his son had let the business slide. There is light uniform tone and minor damage near the center left edge that affects the postscript signature from where the red wax seal had been opened. Interesting early financial and business content from one of Philadelphia's most prominent merchants of his day. **(500-600)**

**Brevet Brigadier Revolutionary War General
Walter Stewart Plans to Visit "the city of Washington"**



70 WALTER STEWART (1756-1796). Continental Army Brevet Brigadier General in the Revolutionary War; served as an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Horatio Gates; led his 2nd PA. Regiment troops with distinction at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777; wounded while leading a detachment at the Battle of Monmouth in the Summer of 1778. His full-length portrait is forever secured in the famous historic Painting by Col. John Trumbull of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, his image on the left of the line of the American officers. October 29, 1794-Dated Federal Period, Autograph Letter Signed, "W. Stewart", 2 pages plus Integral Address Leaf, measuring about 8" x 5", Very Fine. Lightly tipped onto a larger sheet for display with an 4.5" x 3.75" photogravure portrait image of General Stewart being die set above, measuring about 14" x 8.5" overall. Here, Stewart writes to "John Nicholson" (1757-1800) on business and property matters and mentions his plans to visit "the city of Washington" in a few days. John Nicholson was Comptroller General of Pennsylvania and a business associate of Declaration Signer Robert Morris in the North American Land Company. Nicholson was a financier and land speculator who was elected Comptroller General of Pennsylvania from 1782 to 1794. He was impeached for mismanaging state funds for his own gain in 1793 but was found not guilty. Nicely written in even brown ink on clean laid period paper by Stewart, his signature at the conclusion of page 2 measuring about 2.5" long. A scarce signature of a major military figure throughout the Revolutionary War lacking in most collections. (600-800)



**1778 Continental Army Major General John Sullivan
Revolutionary War Signed and Dated
Expense Document for Sailing the Captured Prize
British Galley "Pigott" Which was Named for the British
Commander at Rhode Island Sir Robert Pigott, Sailing
from Providence, Rhode Island to Stonington, Connecticut**

71 Major General JOHN SULLIVAN (1740-1795). American Revolution War Continental Army Major General under George Washington, captured at Long Island and exchanged, he later Wintered at Valley Forge, and was abandoned by D'Estaing to face the British at Newport, Rhode Island, Delegate in the Continental Congress; 3rd Governor (or "President") of New Hampshire, and appointed by Washington as First United States Federal Judge for NH. December 12, 1778-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Manuscript Document Signed, "Jno Sullivan MGnl" (Major General), measuring 6" x 10.25", 1 page, at Head Quarters Providence, (RI), Fine. Folds, some moderate tone, old tape repair to the bottom edge, otherwise boldly written in rich brown ink and fully readable with full dates and having a clear bold signature, "Jno Sullivan MGnl" towards the lower portion of the page. This historic Document specifically relates to the historic Captured British (Ship) "Pigott," a Galley in October of 1778. About October 22, 1778 at the British Commander Major General Sir Robert Pigott, 2nd Baronet, who commanded the left flank of the British assault in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Pigot was placed in command in Rhode Island and in the Battle of Rhode Island he fought with 3,000 men against 5,000 men under American Major General John Sullivan. Pigot surrendered his command to General Prescott, under the command of Major General John Sullivan. However, the British galley "Pigott" was left in defence of the east channel and mouth of the Providence river. Silas Talbot fitted out the American ship "Hawk" in Providence with 60 men to capture the galley "Pigott." In the fog at midnight they attacked the galley with the "Hawk's" eight 12-pounder cannon. The surprised crew and commander, Lieut. Dunlop, of the Pigott were soon overwhelmed, the ship fastened with grappling hooks and before dawn their prize was moored in a friendly haven. This Invoice and Receipt were in payment for the expenses and pilot for then sailing in transport the galley "Pigott" to Stonington, Connecticut the next day.

At the entry of France into the American War of Independence in 1778, D'Estaing left Toulon in command of a fleet of twelve ships of the line and four frigates. He intended to assist the American colonies against Great Britain. In cooperation with the American Generals including John Sullivan, d'Estaing planned an attack on Newport, Rhode Island, preparatory to which he compelled the British to destroy some war vessels that were in the harbor. Before the concerted attack could take place, he put to sea against the British fleet, which was under Admiral Howe. Owing to a violent storm, which arose suddenly and compelled the two fleets to separate before engaging in battle, many of his vessels were so shattered that he found it necessary to put into Boston for repairs. Being an Order to paymaster Benjamin Steele to in part:

"To Benjamin Steele Esquire, Paymaster Genl. of the Army in the State of Rhode Island -- Sir Pay Capt. Clark & Officers Eighty three pounds seven shillings and six pence for their Expences [sic] to & from Stonington and during their stay there as specified in the annexed Abstract and this shall be your Sufficient warrant -- Given at Head Quarters Providence this 12th day of Decr. 1778 --- By his honor's Command -- (Signed) "Jno Sullivan MGnl." Noted below as being in receipt for the payment at Providence: 17th Dec. 1778 (Signed) Jerh. Clark, Capt.

On the verso is the expense account in question to:

"The United States..... for Sundry Expenses for Self & Officers from Providence to Stonington & During our Stay there the feeding and care of horses as well as, "Cash paid Candles & Nails for the use of the Piggot Galley..." The Galley was a British Ship captured on Oct 28, 1778 by Capt. Silas Talbot, then commanding the "Hawk". The account also notes 14 Shillings 8 pence paid, "...To Cash pd Wm Card for Pilotage...". Docket reads: "Jer. Clark Capt. Guard Ship his Expenses to Stonington - 277 Dollrs 66/72 No. 118-"

Records show on November 3, 1778, "We the Subscribers, the Officers & Crew of the Sloop Hawk do by the presents appoint Major Silas Talbot to be our Sole Agent in a Voluntary Cruize in the said Sloop in which we captured the Piggott Galley belonging...". The Ship ended up at Newport Harbor (following the British evacuation) and was utilized as a salvage vessel for the shipwrecks left by the British following their occupation of the town. The clearing of wrecks was likely hastened by the imminent arrival of the French Army under Rochambeau that would later join George Washington's forces at Yorktown in 1781. A remarkable original Document, nicely signed by Major General Jon Sullivan in the wake of the Battle of Rhode Island directly connected to the factual account of the captured British ship named after their Commanding General at Providence.

(2,400-3,200)

**1782 Revolutionary War Major General John Sullivan
Document Signed Receipt
for a Soldier's Prior "Depreciation Notes Value"
Due from Continental Currency**

72 Major General JOHN SULLIVAN, (1740-1795). American Revolution War Continental Army Major General under George Washington, captured at Long Island and exchanged, he later Wintered at Valley Forge, and was abandoned by D'Estaing to face the British at Newport, Delegate in the Continental Congress; 3rd Governor (or "President") of New Hampshire, and appointed by Washington as First United States Federal Judge for NH. July 1782-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Autograph Document Signed, "Jno Sullivan", measuring 6.75" x 3.75", 1 page, tipped to larger 10.5" x 4.25" sheet for display, Choice Extremely Fine. This Document is regarding (Continental Currency) Paper Money Notes of Depreciation received from Captain Joseph Kelley (Joseph Kelly, Nottingham West, N.H. a Major of Colonel Sargent's Regiment). Very clean and fresh, well written and easily readable on laid period paper in John Sullivan's hand, his signature being vivid and clear, measuring 2.25" long at the conclusion. This Inflation of paper money related Document reads, in full:

"Rec'd July 1st, 1782 of Capt Joseph Kelley two depreciation notes one for twelve pounds four shillings & four pence - one of Sixteen pounds - & other dated the first Day of January 1780 on Interest, being depreciation notes of the State of New Hampshire also a State note dated the 18th Day of March, 1778 for five pounds and Interest for all which, I promise to be accountable for Said Kelly -- (Signed) Jno Sullivan".

General Sullivan was apparently familiar with Captain Joseph Kelley, perhaps having been to the Tavern Kelley maintained pre-war in his home at "Kelley's Landing" at Nottingham West, New Hampshire. Kelley was also renowned to have a "hot head" and had actually broken out of jail in 1772. These "Depreciation Notes" were issued to Soldier's to help compensate with Interest for the rapid depreciation and loss in "value" of the Continental Congress' issued Paper Money Currency Notes, the depreciation of that currency during the year 1779 was more than five-fold, and where the purchasing power of one dollar at the beginning of the year had the purchasing power of twelve and one-half cents, and at the close of the War had fallen to a small fraction above Two Cents! In other words, where in January it required eight dollars to purchase the normal "value" in commodities and goods of one dollar, in the following December to purchase the same normal "value" of items it required \$41.50.

Provenance: A note written on the tipped wove paper for display reads, in full: "John Sullivan. - Governor of New Hampshire. 1786-1788" and (acquired): "May 26, 1926" (1,200-1,800)

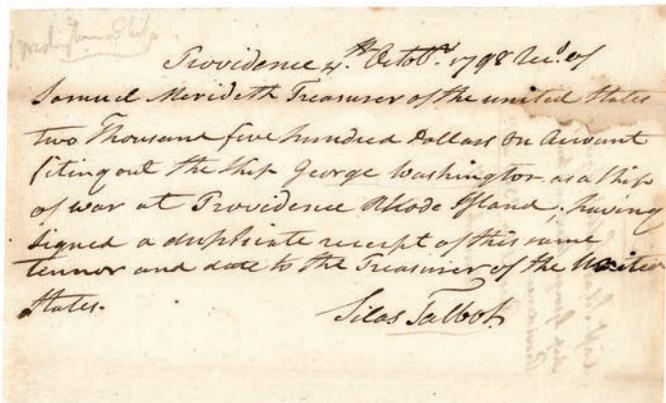
**Important William Howard Taft
1907 Panama Canal Related Typed Letter Signed
Involving Chief Engineer G.W. Goethals**

73 WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1857-1930), 27th President of the United States, 42nd Secretary of War (1904-1908) and the 10th Chief Justice of the United States (1921-1930), the Only Person to have held both offices. June 30, 1907-Dated, Typed Letter Signed, "Wm. H. Taft" as Secretary of War, measuring 5.5" x 9", 1 page, Washington, Very Fine. Includes the original Transmittal Envelope. Written on "War Department" Letterhead and typed in bold blue, Taft writes to Mr. Rufus A. Lane, Assistant to the Secretary, Isthmian Canal Commission regarding employment in consultation with Panama Canal Chief Engineer George Washington Goethals. This Letter reads, in part:

"My dear Sir: -- I have your note in respect to your retention in the service and I shall give it proper consideration. My impression is that there will be no trouble about your remaining, but I must consult with Colonel Goethals as to the particular place which you will hold. - Very sincerely yours, - (Signed) Wm H Taft".

The Isthmian Canal Commission was set up in 1904 to oversee the construction of the Panama Canal and reported directly to Secretary of War William H. Taft. According to the book titled: "The Panama Canal: An Army's Enterprise". Goethals made such an impression on William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, that Taft recommended him as an Chief Engineer for the Panama Canal. Colonel George Washington Goethals supervised the construction and the opening of the Panama Canal, and also served as the name sake of both the Goethals Bridge and the Goethals Medal. The building of the Canal was completed in 1914, two years ahead of the target date of June 10, 1916. Taft's large signature is strong and measures 2.25" across. A letter certain to be of special interest to collectors of Panama Canal history. (2 items) (800-1,200)

**2nd USS Constitution Commander
 SILAS TALBOT (1799 to 1801)
 Fitting out the “George Washington”
 First United States Navy Frigate “Ship of War”
 Providence, Rhode Island**



74 SILAS TALBOT (1751-1813). Officer in the Continental Army and in the Continental Navy during the American Revolution, also Commanding the USS Constitution (1799-1801), who was an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati. October 4, 1798-Dated Federal Period, Historic United States Navy Manuscript Document Signed, “Silas Talbot”, measuring 7.25” x 4.5”, 1 page, Providence (RI.), Choice Very Fine. Being a United States Treasury Payment Receipt Signed by Talbot. This Document is well written and signed in rich deep brown ink on fine quality clean laid period paper having one tiny ink burn on United and some trivial humidly tone at upper right. It reads, in full:

“Providence - Octob 4, 1798 - Recd. of Samuel Merideth Treasurer of the United States Two Thousand five hundred Dollars On Account fitting out the Ship George Washington as a Ship of War at Providence Rhode Island. Having Signed a duplicate receipt of this same Tenor and date to the Treasurer of the United States. - (Signed) Silas Talbot.”

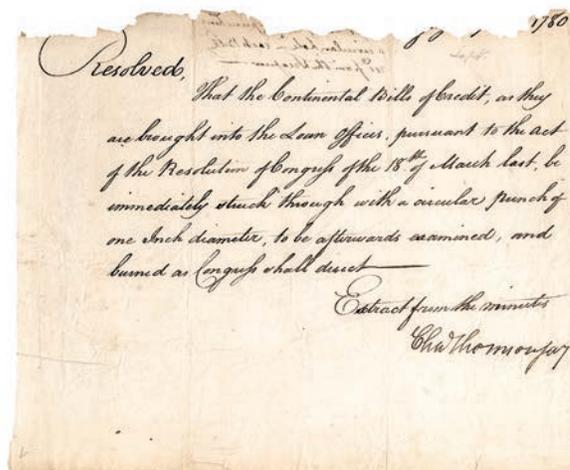
Docket on the blank reverse reads, in full: “Capt. Silas Talbot Agent for Ship George Washington at Providence. -- Receipt for 2500 dols. - Warrant No. 7”.

The first USS George Washington was a Frigate in the United States Navy. She was named after President George Washington. Her Complement was 220 officers and enlisted sailors and her Armament consisted of 24 x 9-pounders and 8 x 6-pounders of cannon. She was the first American Warship to enter the Mediterranean!

The First Navy Frigate USS “George Washington” was built as a merchant vessel at Providence, RI, in 1793; purchased by the Congress at Providence, RI. on October 12th, 1798 from John Brown and John Francis for \$10,400 in cash and \$30,000 in 6 percent Navy Stock, for use in the developing undeclared naval war (the so-called Quasi-War) with France, and converted to a warship under the supervision of Captain Silas Talbot, with Captain Patrick Fletcher in command. The George Washington was a Frigate and would serve until 1802 under the command of Talbot and William Bainbridge. An important early historical United States Navy Signed Receipt, documenting the First American Warship named USS George Washington, the very first American Warship to enter the Mediterranean. (3,000-4,000)

Silas Talbot (January 11, 1751 - June 30, 1813) was an officer in the Continental Army and in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War. Talbot is most famous for Commanding the United States Navy Frigate USS Constitution from 1799 to 1801.

**Secretary of the Continental Congress
 Charles Thomson Signed Treasury Orders
 Cancel & Burn Redeemed Currency**

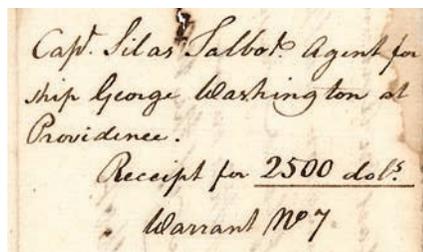


75 CHARLES THOMSON (1729-1824). Patriot leader in Philadelphia during the American Revolution and the longtime official Secretary of the Continental Congress (1774-1789) throughout its existence. September 1780-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Manuscript Document Signed, “Charles Thomson,” as Secretary of the Continental Congress, regarding Redemption, Cancel and Burning of Continental Congress Treasury Guaranteed Bills and Loans, Very Fine. This Document is an extraordinary and historic, Continental Congress Treasury Order to Hole Cancel and Burn Redeemed Continental Bills (Currency Notes) of the various 1780 “Guaranteed” by the United States State issues of paper currency. This historic Document was officially issued by the Continental Congress, being fully written and Signed by the hand of Charles Thomson. It is dated September 1780, which corresponds to the issue of “Guaranteed” by the United States Currency Notes, from a number of States, issued in the year 1780. States that issued these “Guaranteed by the United States” notes included, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, and VA. This unique Document measures 8” x 10” being boldly written in rich brown ink on clean, laid period paper. There is an irregular top outer edge, expected light folds and is in overall very nice condition.

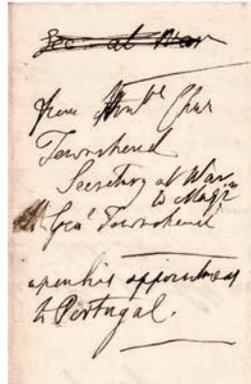
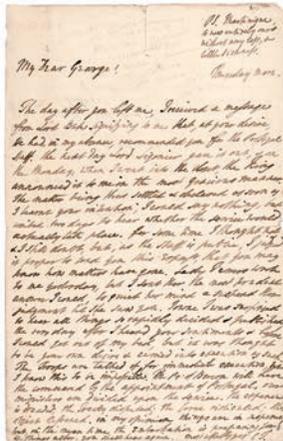
Charles Thomson has written and signed this Resolution order of the Continental Congress for the Treasury, to specifically “Hole Cancel” and also burn all such redeemed Treasury Bills (Paper Money Notes). Here Charles Thomson, as the official Secretary of the Continental Congress, has signed a Resolution written completely in his hand, as passed by Congress. The Resolution directs that all Continental Bills of Credit (Guaranteed State Notes) be punched with a hole, examined and burned as Congress directs, Signed “Cha. Thomson, Secy” at its conclusion. It reads, in full:

“1780 -- Resolved, That the Continental Bill of Credit, as they are brought into the Loan Offices, pursuant to the Act of the Resolution of Congress of the 18th of March last, be immediately struck through with a circular puch, and burned as Congress shall direct. --- Extract from the minutes (Signed) Chas Thomson, Secy”.

A partial docket on the blank reverse reads: “punching a circular hole in each Bill rec(eived) from the Treasurer”. ... (4,000-5,000)



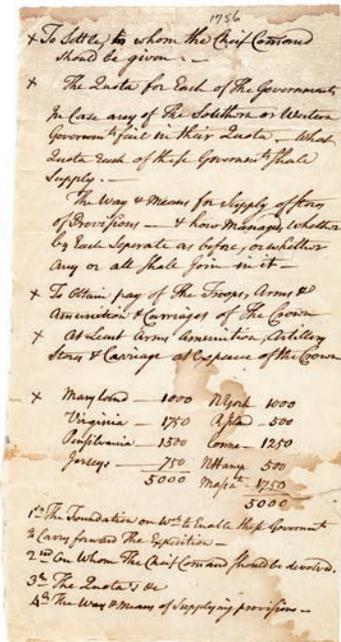
Charles Townshend
who as British Chancellor of the Exchequer Originated
the "Townshend Acts"
to Collect Revenue from the American Colonies



76 CHARLES TOWNSHEND (1725-1767). British Chancellor of the Exchequer, originated the Townshend Acts, passed by the English Parliament in 1767, and designed to collect revenue from the American Colonies by putting Tax duties on imports of glass, lead, paints, paper, and Tea. These Acts and the resulting Boycott of English goods by Boston merchants, were major factors in the start of the American Revolution. c. 1761-1762 French and Indian War Period, Autograph Letter Signed with his initials, "C.T.", as Secretary at War, 1 page, measuring 12.5" x 8", Very Fine. Letter to his brother George (1724-1807), after receiving the news from Lord Bute of George's appointment to the military staff in Portugal (in 1762 George took command of a division of the Anglo-Portuguese army which was protecting Portugal from France and Spain). Here, Charles Townshend tells his brother George, reading in part:

"...the King announced it to me in the most gracious manner... I was surprised to hear things so rapidly decided... The Troops are talked of for immediate execution but I know this to be impossible... The expense is dreaded; the Treaty disputed; the force ridiculed... In my opinion things are in suspense but... the Embarkation is preparing..."

This Letter has a couple of edge splits and some mounting remnants down one edge of verso. George would be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1767, promoted general in 1782 and field-marshal in 1796. (1,000-1,500)



Jonathan Trumbull's (Later Connecticut Governor)
1756 Handwritten Notes on Military Quotas
for the Southern & Western Governments
for Provincial Troops Provisions

77 (JONATHAN TRUMBULL, SR.) (1710-1785). Connecticut's First Patriot Governor as an Independent State, a merchant, judge, and politician. Trumbull held the distinction of being the only Patriot Governor at the start of the Revolutionary War, serving as the Colony's 16th Governor prior to the American Revolution (Oct. 1776 - May 1784), the State's First Governor after the Declaration of Independence from Britain. 1756-Dated on Docket, French and Indian War Period, important content Manuscript Autograph Page of Military Notes, not signed, fully written in Jonathan Trumbull's own hand, 1 page, measuring 4.25" x 8.25", no place (likely Hartford, Connecticut), Docket reads being sent to Boston, Very Fine.

The text is boldly written in rich brown ink, is clear and easily readable. Trumbull was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in Connecticut's Militia in 1739, and was Colonel of the 12th Connecticut Regiment during the French and Indian War. After playing a vital role in supplying Troops during the French and Indian War (which this historic Document is while in that position). Trumbull then won election as Deputy Governor of Connecticut in 1766. Previously, from 1733 to 1740, he was a delegate to the general assembly, and, from 1739 to 1740, was Speaker of the House.

This Document has Trumbull's handwritten notes concerning critical military matters, specifically filling financial, armament and leadership roles, determining quotas on Provincial Troops, obtaining provisions and ammunition for the troops in the coming military expeditions, and determining who will bear the expense for these necessary expenditures. There is some scattered humidity tone, and a small repaired horizontal edge split at the lower right side fold. Here, Colonel Trumbull writes his checklist of critically important matters, as follows:

"To Settle, to whom the Chief Command should be given -
 The Quota for Each of the Governments in Case any of The Southern or Western Governments fail in their Quota what Quota - What Quota each of the Governments shall Supply. -
 On the blank reverse the Docket reads: "Head for Our Comission To Boston 1756."

All of these Military issues are brought forward by Colonel Johnathan Trumbull (Sr.), written during his appointment to Connecticut's 12th Regiment, here outlining the crucial points to be decided upon and organized or the upcoming military campaign against the French.

It should also be noted that the French and Indian War was instigated by and its fuse originally lit, by the actions of George Washington of Virginia. The French and Indian War, 1754-1763, is the name given to the American theater of a massive conflict involving Austria, England, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Sweden called the Seven Years War. The American conflict was precipitated by the French building Fort Dusquesne on the Ohio River, and area also claimed by the British. In 1754, the governor of Virginia sent twenty-one-year-old George Washington to demand the withdrawal of the French. The French refused and Washington, along with 150 men, tried to force them out, attacking a group of Frenchmen and killing ten of them, sparking the beginning of the French and Indian War. Britain and France declared War in May 1756, and so began the Seven Years' War.

August 10, 1756 to August 14, 1756 - The Battle Of Fort Oswego

September 8, 1756 - The Kittanning Expedition, also known as the Armstrong Expedition or the Battle of Kittanning.... and more. ... (1,400-1,800)

“Tuskegee Thunder” by Robert Bailey Art Print Signed by Ten Members of the Tuskegee Airmen a.k.a. “Red Tails”



TUSKEGEE THUNDER
 by
 Robert Bailey, A.S.A.
 Artist Fellow, American Society of Illustration Artists
 On March 24th, 1945, Lieutenant Earl R. Lane of the 100th Fighter Squadron, deals promptly with a Messerschmitt 262 jet during a B-17 raid to Berlin. On this raid, the Luftwaffe used a captured P-51 Mustang painted all black.

21/50 numbered
 Charles A. Lane, Jr.
 William L. Holloman III
 Alexander Jefferson

Chris Newman
 George E. Hardy
 Leo R. Gray

James A. Sheppard
 Stuart Shamm
 Roger C. Terry

June 17, 2022 Brigadier General “Charles McGee” The Last Surviving Tuskegee Airmen was Honored at his Arlington National Cemetery Burial Site Died at Age 102 Signed With Sixteen Different Members of the 2006-Dated Limited Edition “Red Tails” Art Print “Ramitelli Rumble”



Charlotte. McGee

William L. Holloman III
 Charles A. Hill
 James A. Sheppard

Bill Broadwater
 Leo R. Gray
 William L. Holloman III
 17 February 2006

George A. Taylor
 James A. Sheppard

Charles A. Lane, Jr.
 Bill Broadwater
 Alexander Jefferson
 Stuart Shamm

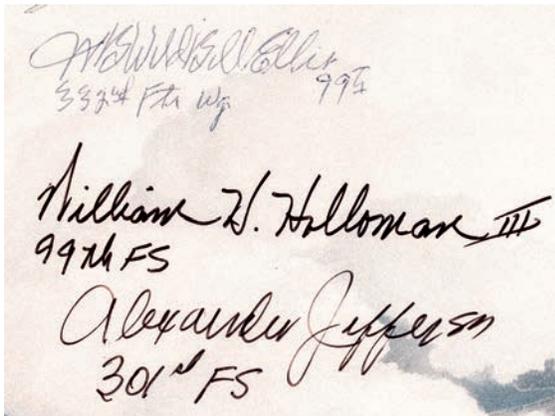
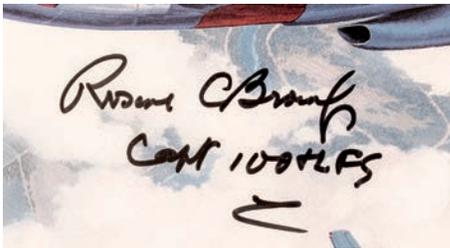
Charlotte. McGee
 George E. Hardy
 Roger C. Terry

78 (TUSKEGEE AIRMEN). Black History Group of Primarily African-American Military Pilots Who Flew With Distinction During World War II, a.k.a. the “Red Tails”. Ten Different Members of the Historic Tuskegee Airmen Signed 2007-Dated Limited Edition Print, “Tuskegee Thunder” by Robert Bailey (who also signs), Choice Bright Mint. This impressive Signed Print measuring about 21.5” x 28.75” (by sight) under UV Plexiglas in a professional gold-gilt modern frame that measures about 24” x 31.25”. This being the 21st numbered print out of a Limited Edition of only 50 (unsigned) prints. The artwork shows an intense dogfight between American and German fighters, with a German fighter engulfed in flames at center. Signed in pencil in the bottom margin by 10 surviving Tuskegee Airmen, including: Charles A. Lane, Jr., Alexander Jefferson, Chris Newman, Leo Gray, William Holloman III, and others. Most members of the Tuskegee Airmen and “Red Tails” have passed away by now, so a signed print like this is irreplaceable. “Red Tails” is a 2012 American war film directed by Anthony Hemingway in his feature film directorial debut, and starring Terrence Howard and Cuba Gooding Jr. made in tribute to this historic unit. Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection. (800-1,000)

79 (TUSKEGEE AIRMEN). Brigadier General “Charles McGee” The Last Surviving Tuskegee Airmen is one of Sixteen Black History Group Signers of Primarily African-American Military Pilots Who Flew With Distinction During World War II, a.k.a. the “Red Tails”. Brigadier General “Charles McGee” The Last Surviving Tuskegee Airmen is one of Sixteen Different Members of the Tuskegee Airmen on this Signed 2006-Dated Limited Edition Art Print, “Ramitelli Rumble” by Robert Bailey, Choice Bright Mint. This Signed Print measuring about 21.” x 32.25” (by sight) in a nice, UV Plexiglas protected professional modern gold-gilt wooden frame that measures about 23” x 35”, this being the 12th numbered print out of a Limited Edition of only 100 (unsigned) prints. The artwork shows the Tuskegee Airmen taking off from their base in Ramitelli, Italy. Signed in pencil in the bottom margin by 16 surviving Tuskegee Airmen, including: George Taylor, Charles McGee, Bill Broadwater, Charles A. Lane, Jr., Alexander Jefferson, Leo Gray, William Holloman III, and others. Most members of the Tuskegee Airmen have passed away by now, so a signed print like this is irreplaceable. A wonderful display piece of immense historical importance. We have located a similar signed print by only 13 Tuskegee Airmen Signatures offered for \$995 not framed, while the current print offered has 16 signatures. Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection. (800-1,200)

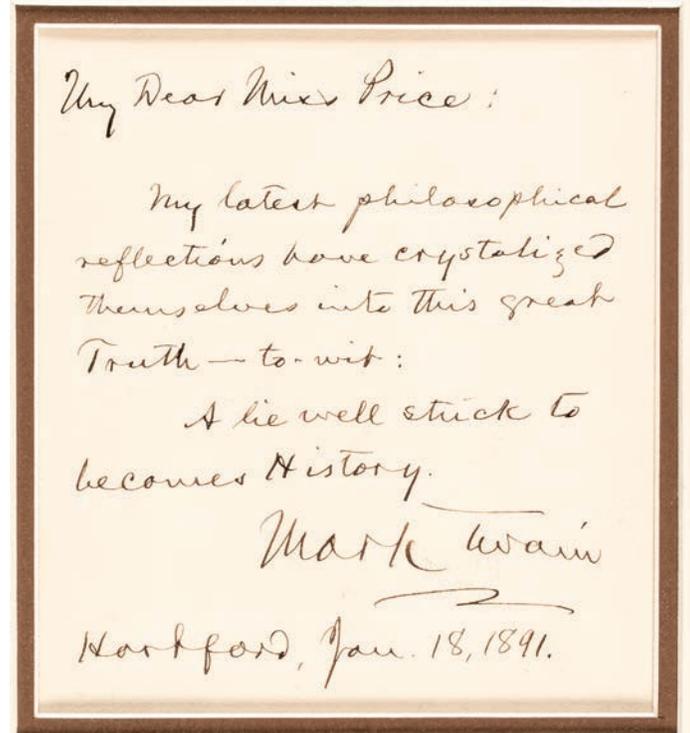
Be a Winner !
 Send your top competitive bids.

**UNCOMMON VALOR Four Tuskegee Airmen
"Red Tails" Members Signed
Historic Black History WWII Art Print**



80 (TUSKEGEE AIRMEN). Black History Group of Primarily African-American Military Pilots Who Flew With Distinction During World War II, a.k.a. the "Red Tails". A gorgeous historic Black History WWII theme Art Print Signed by Four Different Members of the Tuskegee Airmen in 1997-Dated titled, "Uncommon Valor", Choice Crisp Bright Mint. This Signed Print measuring about 16.76" x 21" (by sight) in a UV Plexiglas protected professional modern gold-gilt wooden frame that fully measures about 18.5" x 23.25". This artwork shows the Tuskegee Airmen "Red Tails" protecting four Boeing B-17 "Flying Fortresses" on their way to a March 24, 1945 attack on Berlin. Nicely Signed by four surviving Tuskegee Airmen, including: William Holloman III, Alexander Jefferson, William B. "Wild Bill" Ellis, and Roscoe C. Brown. Most members of the famous WWII Tuskegee Airmen unit have passed away, so acquiring a personally Hand-signed authentic print as this is irreplaceable. A wonderful display piece of immense historical Black History importance. See: "Red Tails", a 2012 American war film directed by Anthony Hemingway in his feature film directorial debut, and starring Terrence Howard and Cuba Gooding Jr. The film is about the Tuskegee Airmen, a group of African-American United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) servicemen during World War II. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection..... (600-800)

**1891 "Mark Twain" Historical Insight Quotation:
"My latest philosophical reflections have
crystalized themselves into this great Truth-to-wit:
A lie well stuck to becomes History."**

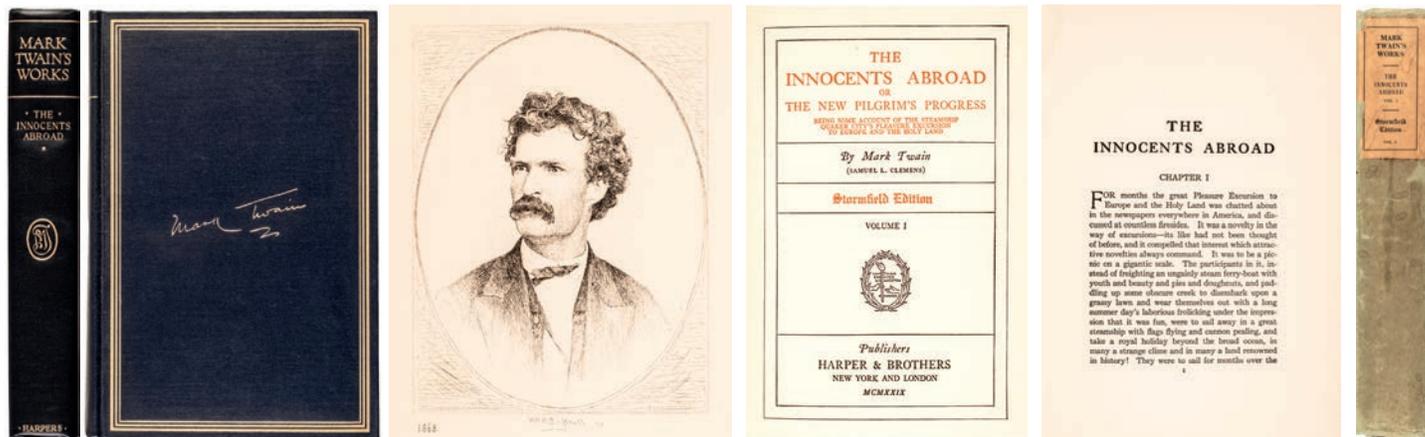


81 SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, "MARK TWAIN" (1835-1910). American Author and Humorist best known works are "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." January 18, 1891-Dated, Remarkable Content Autograph Quotation Signed, "Mark Twain", measuring 4.25" x 4.75" (by sight), Art Gallery professionally decoratively framed to fully 10.5" x 11.5", 1 page, Hartford, (CT), Choice Crisp Extremely Fine. A choice quality insightful quote of current "Timely" historical context. Beautifully penned on fresh clean wove period paper that appears crisp within its lovely double-matted presentation, seen under "TRU VUE" UV Protection Museum Glass. The signature "Mark Twain" is boldly written and measures a large 2.5" long. This personal Quotation reflecting his deep wisdom and insight is handwritten to a "Miss Price". (To whom do you believe this quotation might apply in recent era World history?) It reads, in full:

"My Dear Miss Price: -- My latest philosophical reflections have crystalized themselves into this great Truth-to-wit: A lie well stuck to becomes History. - (Signed) Mark Twain / Hartford, Jan. 18, 1891."

Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection..... (3,500-4,500)

**A Fine Rare 1929 Stormfield Edition Complete Set
of 37 Volumes of MARK TWAIN'S WORKS
"The Writings of Mark Twain" (Samuel Clemens) Harper & Brothers, NY**



Stormfield Edition
OF THE
WRITINGS OF MARK TWAIN

LIMITED TO 1024 SETS, OF
WHICH 1000 ARE FOR SALE

NUMBER..851..



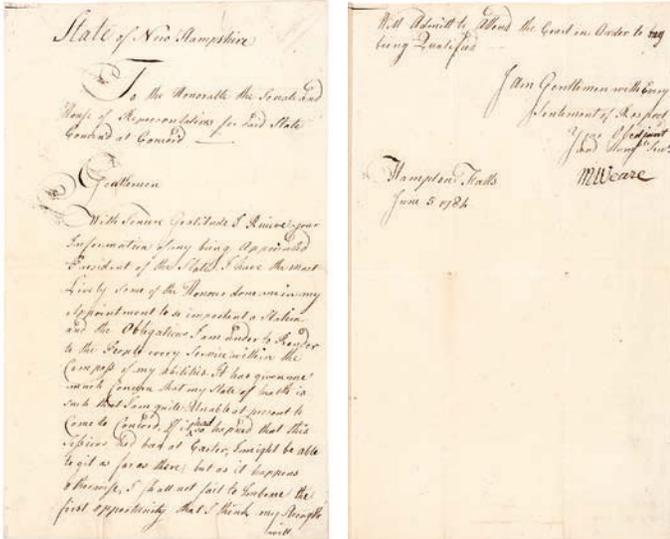
82 (MARK TWAIN'S WORKS) (Samuel Clemens) (The Writings - 37 Volume Complete Set - Not Signed) c. 1929, The Rare Stormfield Edition in 37 Volumes of "The Writings of Mark Twain" by Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) (The Writings), Not Signed, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1929, a bright Set of this excellent gilt and untrimmed edge edition of Twain, With rare Original Dust Jackets, Choice Very Fine. The rare Stormfield Edition was limited to 1,024 numbered sets, consisting of thirty-seven octavo volumes measuring approximately 9" x 6". This set is number 851 of the 1,024 sets, as indicated in the First Volume. Each book was bound in dark blue fine-bead cloth, with the cover featuring a gilt, triple-rule border and the gilt stencil signature of Mark Twain. The spines were lettered in gilt. The top edge of the pages was trimmed and gilt; the remaining edges are untrimmed. The title-pages are printed in red and black. The books include photogravure frontispieces and plates and portraits based on drawings, and paintings by artists such as E.W. Kemble, Howard Pyle, Dan Beard, W.H.W. Bicknell, P. Newell, J. Allen St. John, A.B. Frost, and many others. Each book in this remarkable set is clothed in the original pale blue dust jackets with printed paper labels on the spine and a clear plastic, protective cover. This a Complete Set of 37 Volumes, including Twain's biography (Volumes 30-33) and edited letters (Volumes 34-35), as well as Twain's autobiography (Volumes 36-37). Accompanied by an undated letter sheet from the Heritage Book Shop of Los Angeles, CA. indicating our consignor's original purchase price of \$6,000. We note a similar Stormfield Edition Set previously offered for sale online for \$5,500 but in lesser quality and having more heavily worn and toned dust jackets.

The Stormfield edition of the Writings of Mark Twain, published in 1929 by Harper & Brothers, is identical in every way (with the exception of Twain's signature) to the Definitive Edition which had been published by Gabriel Wells in 1922. Both sets shared a limited edition of 1,024 numbered copies. Some collectors consider the full cloth binding on the Stormfield edition to be superior to the quarter blue cloth over paper boards of the Definitive edition. Together with the original typed invoice from the Heritage Book Shop.

(37 Volumes) Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection.....(4,000-6,000)

The Stormfield edition was named after Mark Twain's final home "The Clemens family was itinerant from 1891 until well after Olivia's death in 1904, trying out a number of houses, none of which they found ultimately congenial. Fully out of debt, Clemens decided toward the end of his life to try and recover the feeling of stability that the Hartford home represented by building another house, this time in Redding, Connecticut, where he had purchased nearly 250 acres of land in 1906. In 1907, he commissioned John Mead Howells, son of William Dean Howells, to design the house, and allowed, or perhaps even encouraged, daughter Clara to participate in planning and overseeing construction. Built on the money he earned on "Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven," he named the house "Stormfield" and lived there until his death in 1910. Clara sold the house many years after her father's death. When the house burned down, its owners built a near replica, which remains in private hands" (Camfield)

**June 1784 Meshech Weare Signed
Acceptance Letter on His Appointment as
“President” of the State of New Hampshire**



83 MESHECH WEARE, (1713-1786). Among the most important figures in Revolutionary War New Hampshire history. He was the First President (Governor) of New Hampshire and also served as President of the Council, Chief Justice, and Chairman of the NH Committee of Safety, also called “The father of New Hampshire.” June 5, 1784-Dated Manuscript Letter Signed, “M(eshech) Weare,” having 26 written lines, on pages 1 & 3, 4-pages, measuring 12.75” x 7.75”, from Hampton Falls, (New Hampshire) and addressed to the Congress of New Hampshire, Choice Very Fine. It has a docket on the blank reverse reading, “President’s Ans(wer) - June 5th 1784.”

Headed, “State of New Hampshire,” Weare writes to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, convened at Concord, accepting their appointment of him as President of the State. This Letter of Acceptance reads, in full:

“State of New Hampshire -- To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives for said State Conven’d at Concord ---

Gentlemen -- With Sincere Gratitude I Receive your Information of my being Appointed President of the State. I have the most Lively sence of the Honour done one in my Appointment to so important a Station and the Obligations I am under to Render to the People every Service within the Compass of my abilities. It has given me much concern that my state of health is such that I am quite Unable at present to come to Concord, & it had so happened that this Sessions had been at Exeter, I might be able to git (sic) as far as there, but as it happens otherwise, I shall not fail to imbrace the first opportunity that I think my Strenght will Admitt to Attend the Court in Order to my being Qualified. -- I am Gentlemen with Every Sentiment of Respect, Your Obedient and Humble Serv(ant). - (Signed) M Weare”.

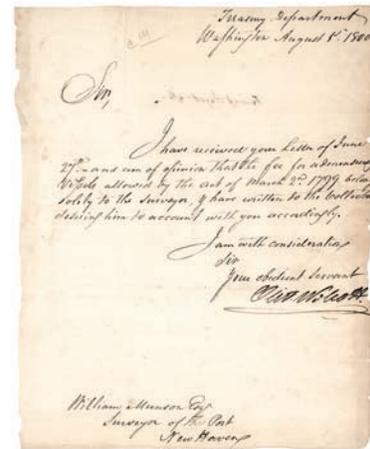
This was no new honor, he had served in the office since 1776, but he was reappointed under the new state constitution adopted in 1784. Weare, with the name of the New Hampshire town after him, was, however, troubled that his state of health was so poor that he could not attend the legislative session in Concord.
..... (4,000-5,000)

**New Hampshire Land Document
Signed “Meshech Weare”**



84 MESHECH WEARE (1713-1786). “President” (Governor) of New Hampshire from 1776 to 1785, Chairman of the Revolutionary War Committee of Safety, and Signer of Colonial Currency. January 14th, 1754-Dated French and Indian War Period, Handwritten Manuscript Land Sale Document Signed, “Meshech Weare” as Justice at the formal deed signing. It is well written in rich clear brown ink on clean watermarked period laid paper, at Hampton Falls, Province of New Hampshire, Very Fine. The tract of Land is sold for “the Just Sum of One Hundred Pound in Bills of Credit of the Old Tenor to Ye in hand Paid before the Delivery...”. Other Signers on this Document include; John French & Comfort French (her Mark), witnessed by Samuel Philbrick and Abner Philbrick. Measures 8.5” x 12” in size with expected age including wear along some fold lines. Scarce being so attractive, well presented and preserved. The bold signature “Meshech Weare” measures 2.25” long..... (500-600)

**Secretary of the Treasury “Oliv. Wolcott”
Autograph Letter Signed
With His Opinion Regarding Surveying Fees**



85 OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (1760-1833). American politician appointed by President Washington to be Alexander Hamilton's successor, who served as the 2nd United States Secretary of the Treasury from 1795 to 1800 and the 24th Governor of Connecticut from 1817 to 1827. August 1, 1800-Dated Federal Period, Autograph Letter Signed, “Oliv. Wolcott” as Secretary of the Treasury, on fine quality period laid paper, at Washington, D.C., measuring 9.75” x 7.5”, Fine. A Letter to William Munson, Esquire of New Haven, rendering an opinion regarding surveying fees. Some modest toning and light foxing near the edges, no tears or splits. Wolcott’s signature runs right up to the right edge of the paper, with a pencil notation on upper left. Completely legible and a nice example of the signature. Wolcott graduated from Yale in 1778 despite serving in the Continental Army from 1777 to 1779. (500-600)

Frank Lloyd Wright's "Taliesin" Wallpaper Sample Book



86 (FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT) (1867-1959). Famous American architect, designer, writer, and educator, who designed more than 1,000 structures over a creative period of 70 years. UNESCO designated eight of them, including: Fallingwater, the Guggenheim Museum, and Unity Temple, as World Heritage sites in 2019. 1955-Dated Custom Book (not signed), titled, "Schumacher's Taliesin Line of Decorative Fabrics and Wallpapers Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright" (not signed), Extremely Fine. This large well designed hardcover book, measures about 18.25" x 14" and contains 25 actual "Samples" of Wright's own original Wallpaper Designs, along with pictures and explanatory text of some of his uniquely designed homes. This copy lacking just one of the "Design 705" samples, which was likely removed as the chosen design for some client's walls. Minor wear on the corners of the cover but internally sound except for some toning and ghosting on the back of the samples and with small losses on the upper right corners of some of the samples near the back of the book.

Toward the end of his life, in 1955, Frank Lloyd Wright produced a line of home furnishings under the name "Taliesin Ensemble". Wright partnered with several firms, including Heritage-Henredon, for furniture, the Martin Senour Company (a division of Sherwin-Williams), for paints, and Schumacher, for decorative fabrics and wallpaper. The printed prices on the backs of the samples indicate that the target market for the Taliesin wallpaper was the well-to-do.

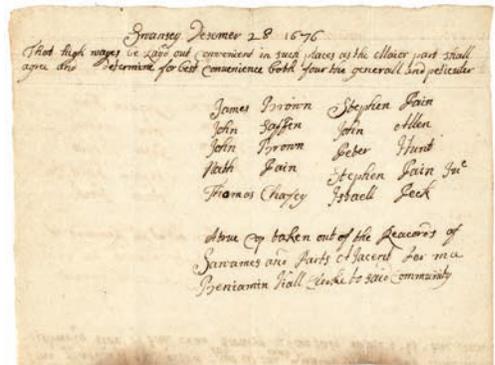
For example, his Design 103 was priced at \$6.75 for a single roll. According to the Cost of Living Calculator produced by the American Institute for Economic Research, that same roll would cost \$1,005.56 today. Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin designs were revolutionary for their time, and they remain so in the eyes of architectural historians and interior designers. This is a very rare volume, as most have been separated for their valuable individual samples. We noted a current offering on the Web for an intact volume at \$8,500 and offerings of other individual samples being offered at about \$900 each. As such, the calculated value for a full intact volume would be at \$22,500 and this current 25-sample volume valued at about \$21,400. However, our estimate range remains conservative and attractive for Frank Lloyd Wright specialists.....**(4,000-6,000)**

COLONIAL AMERICA

1676 First Highways Agreement for Swansea, Massachusetts

After being Burnt Down in 1675 During the first Indian Attack of King Philip's War & Rebuilding Started in 1676

87 December 28, 1676-Dated Early Colonial Era, Historic Manuscript Document Signed, "Benjamin Vaill Clerk to said Community", community Agreement to lay out the First Highways in Swansea, Massachusetts, Settled 1662 and Incorporated March 5, 1667, Choice Very Fine. Headed, "Swansey December 28, 1676" (this being "A true cop(y) [sic] taken out of the Records [sic] (Records) of Sarvames [sic] (Surnames) and Parts of Ajaacent Per me. - Benjamin (Benjamin) Vaill Clerk to said Community". Ten community property owners names are listed as all apparently being in agreement, reading in full: "That high wayes [sic] be Lay'd out convenient in such places as the Maior [sic] (Major) part shall agree and determine for best convenience both four [sic] the generall [sic] and peticuler [sic]."



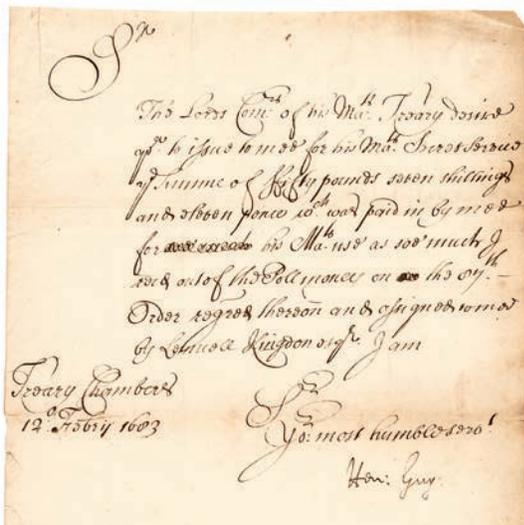
A historic agreement was to lay out highways in Swansea for the property owners best convenience. It had importance for trade, travel and military purposes due to recent Indian attacks. Some additional writing on the blank reverse is apparently not pertaining to this document. This document is in choice condition for its age period, and measures 8" x 6" written in bold deep brown ink on a quality watermarked laid period paper. Signed by Benjamin Viall, as Town Clerk, this important piece of the early colonial history of Swansea, Massachusetts retains pleasing eye appeal for display. Swansea is a town in Bristol County in southeastern Massachusetts. It is located at the mouth of the Taunton River, just west of Fall River, 47 miles (76 km) south of Boston, and 12 miles (19 km) southeast of Providence, Rhode Island.

Swansea was named for the Welsh city of Swansea, which had been the hometown of some original settlers. John Miles, the founder of the first Baptist Church in Wales, moved to Swansea in 1662/3. William Brenton had purchased the land from Native American Indians. Parts of its territory were originally part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

In 1667 the first Baptist church in Massachusetts relocated to Swansea from Rehoboth after experiencing religious intolerance there, and Swansea was incorporated as an independent town. Initially, the town established a committee to assign rank of 1, 2, or 3 to the residents with the first getting 3 acres of land, the second 2, and the third 1. The committee could promote and demote residents as it saw fit. The system collapsed in 1681 when the committee voted to make five residents the highest rank and to make the rank hereditary. The town unanimously voted to abolish the system.

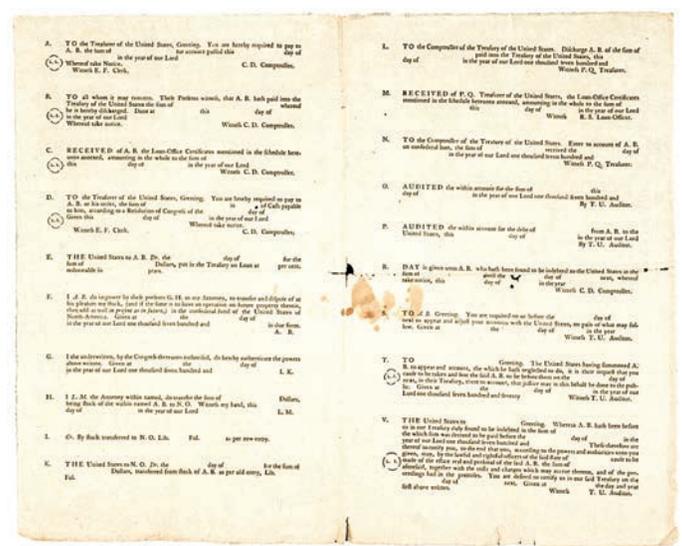
On June 20, 1675, the first Indian attack of King Philip's War had all 70 settlers confined to their stockade. The attack had taken place at the Miles Garrison, near the Palmer River. By June 25 the entire town had been burned, although a handful of the colonists escaped to Taunton. When the active war ended in 1676, the town was soon rebuilt.**(2,000-3,000)**

**1683 British Order by Sir Henry Guy
Treasurer to Sir Robert Howard,
Auditor of the Exchaquer, with Integral Transmittal Leaf
in Payment “for His Majesty's Secret Service”**



88 February 12, 1683-Dated, Manuscript Document Signed, “Hen: Guy” as Treasurer (1679-1688), British Order by Sir Henry Guy to Sir Robert Howard Auditor of the Exchaquer, with Integral Transmittal Leaf, Very Fine. Treasury Chambers / 12th Feby 1683, measuring 7” x 11.25”, 1 page, Treasury Chambers. In the Correspondence of Henry, Earl of Clarendon (ed. 1828) are particulars of sums paid to him for Secret Service money for one year, to March 7th, 1688. This item being an Order to sent to Sir Robert Howard, as Auditor of the Exchaquer “fifty pounds seven shillings and eleven pence”, to return money for His Majesty's Secret Service. With a small Embossed Seal, written in bold brown on clean, evenly toned laid period paper. Docket on the reverse, along with Integral Transmittal Leaf “To the Honorable Sir Robert Howard...”. An intriguing financial document regarding a British Royal Treasury confirmation of “his Maj(esty)s Secret Service” by this payment order in 1683. (800-1,000)

**Rare Early United States Treasury Department Broadside
Displaying Official Treasury Responses with Seals
Printed “Style” Sheet
Format and Apparently Unique**



89 c. 1780 Revolutionary War Era, Possibly Unique Unrecorded Printed Document, United States Treasury Department Broadside, Shows Printed Text Examples of Treasury “Auditor” and “Comptroller” Responses and Summons, listed A to V, with added “Witness” sworn statements for signature including the “Treasurer” of the United States, Very Fine. Uniface Double-Page Style Sheet of the United States Treasury Department, meant to standardize regularly encountered situations, responses, and official entries. Examples are listed “A” to “V”; some are for the Comptroller, the Auditor, the Treasurer, etc. Preceding initials probably refer to whoever held the post at that time. Example S reads, in full:

“To A.B. Greeting. You are required on or before the day of next to appear and adjust your accounts with the United States, on pain of what may follow. Given at the day of in the year Witness T.U. Auditor.”

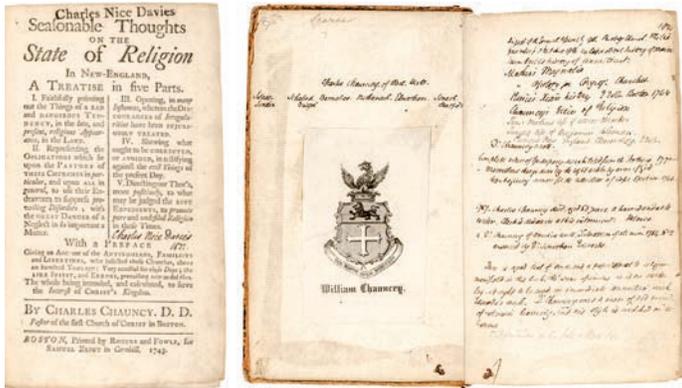
Example M reads, in full:

“Received of P.Q. Treasurer of the United States, the Loan-Office Certificates mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, amounting in the whole to the sum of this day of in the year of our Lord Witness R.S. Loan-Officer.”

This Broadside printing was obviously designed to be a timesaving device and standardization of official correspondence and format for the officials then in charge whose duty it was to dictate and execute these various notices. There is a small area of spotting at inside margin near center, plus a couple of small minor holes along horizontal fold not affecting any text. This is the first such United States Treasury Department Broadside “Style Sheet” of this sort we have seen and know to exist. An important discovery Broadside. (5,000-6,000)

Plan to Participate !
There are many wonderful items in this catalog. We look forward to receiving your bids.

**1743 First Edition Book
“Seasonable Thoughts on the
State of Religion in New-England”
by Charles Chauncy, Boston**



90 1743-Dated Colonial Era, First Edition Religious Book titled, “Seasonable Thoughts on the State of Religion in New-England”, by Charles Chauncy, Boston, Printed by Rogers and Fowle, Fine. An Engraved Bookplate of William Chauncey inside the front cover, where some remnants of old pencil and more serious research notations in deep brown ink can be read. It contains 424 pages of text, plus 18 pages of subscribers and a lengthy preface, all bound in brown calf hard covers and a ribbed spine. The front board has separated and the back board is held on by a single piece of twine from the spine. Internally, the pages are all sound and lightly toned around the edges, but generally free of foxing and staining. Overall, the condition is fine and very clean internally. Autograph notations appear on the inside front cover and the front side of the first leaf, presumably in the hand of the minister Charles Nice Davies (1794-1842), whose signature (and dated 1822) appear on the title page as prior owner. Very scarce. Evans 5151, Sabin 12327.

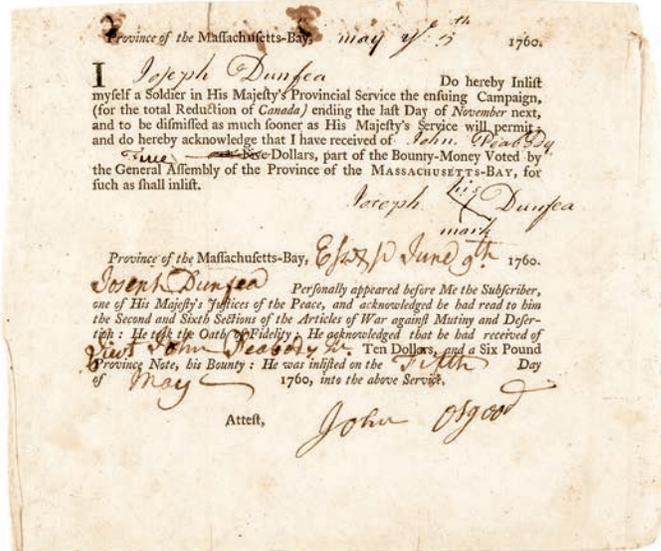
In his autograph text at the beginning of the book, Davies makes an interesting observation on Chauncy’s book: “There is a good deal of work, and a proper respect to religion manifested in this book, tho’ some opinions in it are rather lax.” Noted at the top edge of the inside cover page as “Scarce”..... (400-500)

**1758 Seven Year’s War Reimbursement for Use of a Horse
“... in the Late Expedition: in Defence of the Country ...”**



91 January 9, 1758-Dated French & Indian / Seven Year’s War Period, Manuscript Pay Order for Expenses Incurred, “...in the Late Expedition...”, Very Fine. This nicely written Document measures about 2-1/2” x 7-3/8” and directs the General Treasurer of the Colony of Rhode Island to pay 13 Pounds, 10 Shillings “... in many old tenor...” to Mr. Joshua Eddy for “...the hire of his horse in the Late Expedition: in Defence of the Country...”. The only expeditions going on here would have been military sallies into Upstate New York and Canada to fight against and defeat the French and their Native American Indian allies. Signed by “John Smith” on the front, and by “Zebedee Hopkins” on the back, acknowledging payment of the requested amount..... (400-500)

**1760 Enlistment “in His Majesty’s Provincial Service
the ensuing Campaign
(for the total Reduction of Canada).”**



92 May 5, 1760-Dated French & Indian War, Province of Massachusetts-Bay, Essex, Partially-Printed Document completed in Manuscript, Two-Part, Provincial Service Military Enlistment Document, “in His Majesty’s Provincial Service the ensuing Campaign, (for the total Reduction of Canada),” receiving Five Dollars “Bounty-Money”, Very Fine. This rare fully signed and executed Partially-Printed Two-Part official Document, measures 6.75” x 8”, and records the enlistment of Joseph Dunfea “in His Majesty’s Provincial Service the ensuing Campaign, (for the total Reduction of Canada).” Dunfea has Signed with “his X mark” as having received his enlistment Bounty-Money of “Ten-Dollars, and a Six Pound Province Note, his Bounty” Also, printed directly below the top enlistment form, dated June 9th 1760, it is Signed, “John Osgood” attesting Dunfea had taken his Oath of Fidelity. A small library stamp of Bangor Historical Society is on the upper reverse (deaccessioned). The first of this important fully executed early American Enlistment “in His Majesty’s Provincial Service the ensuing Campaign, (for the total Reduction of Canada)” we have offered.

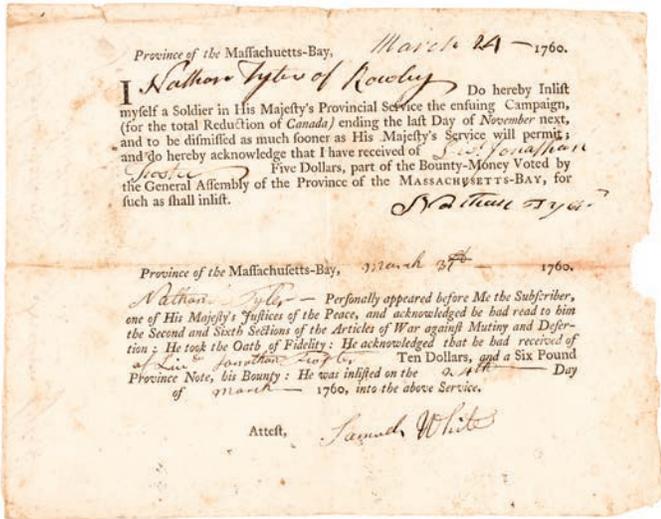
Major John Osgood of Andover, Mass. was born July, 17, 1712 and died Oct. 17, 1775; he was a magistrate, and Colonel in the Militia..... (1,500-2,000)

Major John Osgood had a Servant named Primas October 23, 1755, in 1757 Colonel John Osgood’s Regiment 1757 Andover, Mass. The Osgoods have ever been staunch patriots. Captain John, son of John the first, was one of the number imprisoned by Andross during the opposition to the taxation of 1687. Colonel John and Captain Peter Osgood were members of the committee which drew up resolutions against the British Stamp Act. Peter was a leading member of the committee formed to encourage home manufactures. He would have nothing to do with English importations. Yankee-made articles were good enough for him -- everything else was superfluous. The Massachusetts Revolutionary rolls of those who flew to arms upon the “Lexington Alarm” give the names of six Osgoods from Andover, eight from Salisbury, and twelve from other towns.

Bid with Confidence !

We have provided
the finest photography
& catalogue descriptions
for your benefit.

**1760 French & Indian-Seven Year's War
Massachusetts-Bay Soldier's Enlistment and Oath
Receipt of Bounty-Money for the Ensuing Campaign
(for the total Reduction of Canada)**



93 March 24, 1760-Dated, Seven Year's War, Rare Two-Part Partly-Printed Document Signed, (Colonel) "Nathan Tyler" (1729 - 1784), Massachusetts Bay Soldier's Enlistment Receipt and Sworn "Oath of Fidelity" Signed, "Samuel White" who Attests, Very Fine. This historic complete Two-Part Partly-Printed Document measures about 6.5" x 8" and records the enlistment of "Nathan Tyler of Rowley, MA.... in His Majesty's Provincial Service the ensuing Campaign (for the total Reduction of Canada) ending the last Day of November next and to be dismissed as much sooner as His Majesty's Service will permit...". For his enlistment, Tyler received current Colonial Currency of \$5 "Bounty-Money." A week later, he also received another Bounty of \$10 plus a "Six Pound Province Note". The second printed section is a Sworn "Oath of Fidelity" Signed by the noted, "Samuel White" who Attests to Tyler's oath. We locate a "Samuel White" (1710-1769), who was a prominent lawyer in the Province of Massachusetts Bay who served several terms as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, also a Member of the Governors Council for the Province of Massachusetts Bay (1767-1769). Its blank reverse Docketing indicates that Nathan Tyler enlisted into "Lieutenant Jonathan Foster's Company". The French and Indian, a.k.a. "Seven Year's War" was one of the most important conflicts in North America prior to the American Revolution. A great tangible reminder of that decisive war that led to Britain's dominance in the American Colonies and Canada. That is until the American Revolutionary War when we cut ties with Britain and France became the Patriot's cause greatest ally and savior. See: Daughters of the American Revolution, DAR Genealogical Research Databases, database online, (<http://www.dar.org/> : accessed 2022-05-05), "Record of Nathan Tyler", Ancestor # A117695.... **(1,200-1,800)**

**1765-1769 Fitch Poole & Richard Clarke
Boston Invoice For "Swivel Guns" and
12 Sets of "Fire Arms"
Poole and Clarke Were Consignees of the
"The Boston Tea Party" Tea
Which Was Thrown Into Boston Harbor**



94 October 1765 to June 8, 1769 French & Indian War Dated, Manuscript Document Invoice Titled, "Mr. Thomas Boylston, his Acct. with Pool & Clarke," with later "Boston Tea Party" Connection, Choice Very Fine. Original Manuscript Document Signed, "Thomas Boylston" (1721-1798), measuring 8" x 13" has a final order date of 1769, where the firm of Fitch Poole and Richard Clarke has sold Thomas Boylston one pair of Swivel Guns and 12 Sets of Fire Arms, but has agreed to make payment in molasses. Document is boldly written on very clean, fine quality laid period paper with a "G R" and Crown watermark, some light folds and is in overall very fine condition.

Richard Clarke of the firm Poole and Clarke, was a Boston Merchant and Loyalist who became one of the most prominent merchants in Boston. His firm at the time of the American Revolution including his two sons, Jonathan and Isaac, under the name of Richard Clarke & Sons. Jonathan was in London in 1773 and Richard Clarke & Sons were named as factors for the Honorable East India Company and were among the consignees of the Tea which was thrown into Boston Harbor in December of that year, in the Boston Tea Party.

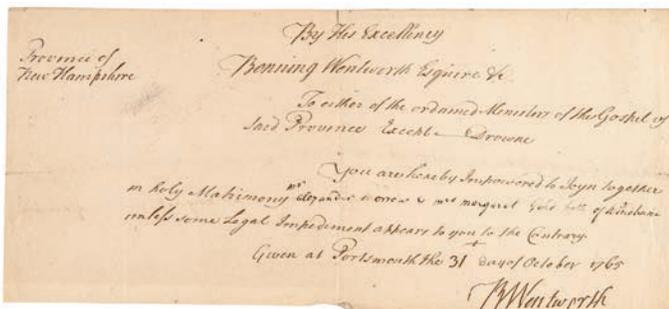
Also, as prominent Boston Merchants, the Boylstons inevitably joined in the growing dispute over Parliamentary regulation and taxation of American commerce and goods. Both John Boylston and Thomas Boylston supported the Crown in the dispute and, as a result, left Boston for England following the outbreak of hostilities. Both re-established their trading houses, in England. Upon his death in 1798, there was published, "to the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston ... are hereby notified to meet at Faneuil-Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September ... to consider whether any and what measures shall be taken to carry into effect the will of the late Thomas Boylston, Esq. **(1,200-1,800)**

1765 New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth Approves a Colonial Marriage Manuscript Document

95 BENNING WENTWORTH (1696-1770). Colonial New Hampshire Governor from 1741 to 1766, a great-grandson of "Elder" William Wentworth, become one of the most prominent political and merchant families in the Colony. October 31, 1765-Dated Manuscript Document Signed, "B. Wentworth" as Governor of New Hampshire, 1 page, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Choice Extremely Fine. Governor Wentworth signs on clean, fresh fine quality period laid watermarked paper measuring 5.5" x 12.25." It reads, in part:

"You are hereby Impowred to Joyn together in holy matrimony Mr. Alexander Morrow and Mrs. Margaret Gard of Windham unless some Legal Impediment appears to you to the Contrary.... Given at Portsmouth the 31 day of October 1765 --- (Signed) "B. Wentworth".

Wentworth's vivid signature appears at lower right; it is perhaps the boldest on this Document and measures a large 2.75" long at bottom right. An attractive beautifully Signed "B. Wentworth" Document..... **(500-600)**



Massive French Hallmarked Flintlock Holster Pistol



96 c. 1690-1710 Massive French Flintlock Holster Pistol, Hallmarked by "HENRI LIEBAU, A. SUDAN", Very Fine. This impressive French Flintlock Holster Pistol that measures 21.5" overall in length and is of very high quality by "HENRI LIEBAU, A. SUDAN". It has a 14.25" .56 caliber smooth-bore steel barrel, with fine decorative engraving around the breech area including a face of a monster or gargyle on the top flat and retaining a remarkable amount of original blue finish (approx. 80% finish remaining). The round face, banana shaped lock is rather plain with molded edges, maker signed "HENRI LIEBAU, A. SUDAN". The pistol is in its original flintlock configuration. The stock is solid with areas of decorative high relief carving with light scratches and dings from years of handling. The top jaw and frizzen are period replacements. The stock's for-end broke between the ram rod pipes and was mended sometime in the pistol's working life and the brass entry ram rod pipe is a replacement. The ram rod is an old replacement. All brass furniture includes a fantastic high quality open worked side plate depicting scrolls, human and mystical faces, an open worked trigger guard finial, an open worked wrist escutcheon and a fabulous long eared butt cap with a face of a "monster". (2,000-3,000)

British Military Heavy Dragoon Type Flintlock Pistol



97 c. 1730-1760 French & Indian War to American Revolutionary War Period British Military Style Heavy Dragoon Merchant Marine, Militia or Volunteer Unit Flintlock Pistol, by R WATKIN, LONDON, Fine. This British Military Style Heavy Dragoon Flintlock Pistol is 19.5" in overall length. It has a 12", .66 caliber (carbine bore) round steel barrel with 2 London private proofs, and an unidentified mark (most likely the barrel makers mark). This Pistol is in its original flintlock configuration. The lock is maker mark signed, "R WATKIN". Its Brass furniture almost identical to the standard British military Pattern 1730/1738 Land Service Pistol (excluding the butt cap) and retains the original steel belt hook. There are varying opinions on exactly when these pistols were produced and for what purpose. We concur with Robert Brooker that these pistols were made for Militia or Volunteer units or for the Merchant Marine. There were many makers of these arms remarkably copied like the ordnance approved as military patterns and produced to supply all the other needs outside the primary military. The stock has numerous scattered old tiny wood worm holes throughout, but the wood is stable and solid with some typical scratches and dings from years of handling and service. All steel surfaces exhibit a dark rich age patina. Its wood ram rod with brass tip may be the original. A large impressive looking holster or belt early flintlock pistol that is in good mechanical working order.

Ref. p. 80. British Military Pistols and Associated Edged Weapons 1603-1887. By, Robert Brooker, c. 2016..... (2,500-3,000)

**Curious About the Status Of Your Bids ?
Phone Us to Get the Latest Information.**

**First Model Long Land Pattern
British Military Brown Bess**



98 1742-Dated, 1st Model Long Land Pattern British Military Brown Bess Musket, restocked c. 1760 to 1813, Choice Very Fine. An attractive British Military 1st Model Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket that is dated "1742" and measures 56.25" in its overall length. This type was common in use in America during the French and Indian War and throughout the American Revolution. This Musket has a 40.75", .75-77 caliber round steel barrel with 2 early Tower Proofs, an unidentified barrel makers mark appears to be "I" and 2 Inspector marks on the tang, then Re-proofed with 2 Birmingham proofs circa 1813. The lock is Engraved "TOWER" and "1742" with a "CROWN" over "GR" (King George II). This gun has Brass regulation furniture (trigger guard has a period repair). The stock has a circular Bone Inlay marked "M A", "104" (assumed to be McCLESFIELD ARSENAL #104) and is burn marked on the right comb with 2 Stores Keeper marks, and a small "CROWN" at the muzzle, and is overall very solid with a smooth rich appearance showing very little active service. Its steel ram rod is regimentally marked "J 51" and Stamped with a "CROWN". This Brown Bess Musket is nice in appearance and is in good mechanical working order. See: *BATTLE WEAPONS of the American Revolution*. by, George C. Neumann c. 1998, pages 58-62. Provenance: Private collection in Philadelphia.....(5,000-7,000)

Additional information regarding Provenance: From a private collection in Philadelphia. Said to have been removed and sold from the Earl of McCLESFIELD'S Castle (originally built during the 1300s, to present), located at Shirburn, Staffordshire, England. It is said that this musket remained in the castle's armory until financial hardship plagued the McClesfield family in the 20th century, forcing the eviction of the 9th Earl, and the sale of its contents in 2004. This information was provided to the current consignor and cannot be proven at this time, but makes sense and is worthy of note.

**1757-Dated French & Indian to Revolutionary War Era
Royal Navy Steel Barrel Flintlock Ships Swivel Blunderbuss**



99 1757-Dated French & Indian to Revolutionary War Use, British Royal Navy Flintlock Ship's Swivel Blunderbuss (Espingole) with Steel Barrel, Very Fine. This Rare French & Indian War to Revolutionary War Period, British Royal Navy Steel Barrel Flintlock Ships Swivel Blunderbuss (Espingole) is marked by "EDGE" and Dated "1757". It has a 23.25" octagon to round flaring blunderbuss barrel (replaced during the period of use most likely by American Colonial Forces and fits very well). Measures 39.5" in overall length. Its all brass Royal Navy Sea Service pattern furniture. This Ship's Blunderbuss is in good mechanical working order. Specifically, the firing mechanism is marked on the tail of the lock plate "EDGE" and dated "1757", a large Engraved "CROWN" over "GR" (King George II), and a small "CROWN" over the "BROAD ARROW" (Government ownership mark).

This Blunderbuss is in its original flintlock configuration. The firing mechanism is a 1st Model 1756 Pattern Long Land Pattern Brown Bess lock. The stock has period restorations on the upper edge of the left and right side of the muzzle and at the toe of the butt. There is evidence of trivial woodworm holes scattered throughout, otherwise, it is solid with normal period scratches and dings from years of actual military service. It is our opinion the barrel was apparently replaced during the period of use most likely by American Colonial Forces to keep the weapon in service). The wrought-iron post and yoke is not original to this gun yet works perfectly and a wood ram rod with brass tip is present. The accompanying arsenal display stand is newly made of wood with copper plates modeled after the originals in museums.(6,000-8,000)

Ref: See; GUNMAKERS OF LONDON 1350-1850. by. Howard L. Blackmore. c. 1986, p. 59; also see; BOARDERS AWAY II Firearms of the Age of Fighting Sail. by, William Gilkerson. c.1993, pp. 97-119; BATTLE WEAPONS of the American Revolution. by, George C. Neumann. c. 1998, pp. 14, 191.

**Decorative European 18th Century
Flintlock Holster Pistol**



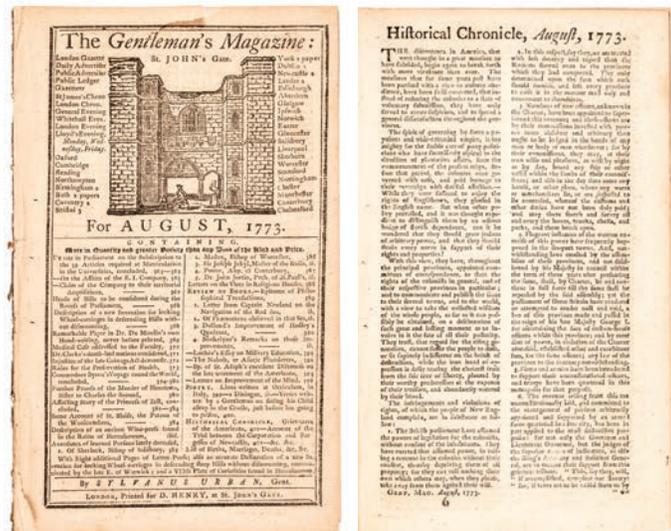
100 18th Century, European Flintlock Holster Pistol with high-relief Decorative Carving, Very Fine. Overall, a nice impressive looking Flintlock Pistol that is in good mechanical working order.

This European Flintlock Holster Pistol is likely German, Austrian or Dutch, has a 12.5", .58 caliber steel smooth-bore barrel with brass blade front site and measures 19.75" overall. The touch-hole has a brass bushing. The lock has Decorative Engraving on all parts. The fore end exhibits a marriage of wood. It is our opinion that this Pistol was made this way, or it is a very early repair made during the period. It is also our opinion that the lock is a replacement that originally came from a very high-quality Ottoman Empire pistol. The brass ram rod entry pipe has some losses. The stock has a horn fore-end cap and has a brass tipped wood ram rod. Overall, its stock is solid with high-relief Decorative Carving (some areas are worn from heavy use), minor scratches and dings from years of use and handling. The all Brass furniture also has fine open worked wrist escutcheon and side plate Decorative Engraving. ...
..... (1,200-1,600)

**1747-Dated American Colonial
Large Carved Powder Horn Hand Inscribed
"NATHAN LVES HIS HORn 1747" & More**



101 1747-Dated Colonial Period, Decorative Engraved American Ornately "Folk Art" style Carved Powder Horn, Large 17.5" in length, Hand Inscribed "NATHAN LVES HIS HORn 1747" plus other decorations, Very Fine. This impressive, authentic large-sized golden-brown Powder Horn measures about 17.5" in length, which is much longer than the typical Powder horn of this period. The side was Hand-carved inscribed: "NATHAN LVES HIS HORn 1747" which is easily readable, nicely within a wide decorative rectangular outer frame of scallop and dot decorations, together with several fish, a fox, a tent, and a short meandering vine device. Originally, this horns base had two holes in the suspension lobe for leather, but pieces of that extended horn lobe have chipped off. The wood base cap plug is lacking, yet there are ten small original nail holes present in the end cap plug area, at the ready for a replacement if desired. The detail of the carving is clear and impressive. Its surfaces are nice and smooth showing actual proper wear and expected light scratches from use. The overall condition is pleasing and the visual appeal is superb for display.
..... (1,800-2,400)



**"American Grievances"
published by the Boston Committee of Correspondence
which was led by Samuel Adams**

102 August 1773-Dated Colonial Era, Magazine titled, "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE", page 401 report "Grievances of the Americans" regarding the British Intolerable Acts in Boston by the Boston Committee of Correspondence which was led by Samuel Adams, published London, England, Choice Extremely Fine. August 1773 Pre-Revolutionary War Era, Magazine measuring 8.5" x 5.25", 2-column layout, authentic issue of the Gentleman's Magazine, 56 pages, complete. Includes a lengthy 2.5 page printing of "American Grievances", published by the Boston Committee of Correspondence which was led by Samuel Adams. In part the Americans claim, in part:



The Intolerable Acts (passed/Royal assent March 31-June 22, 1774) were punitive laws passed by the British Parliament in 1774 after the Boston Tea Party. The laws were meant to punish the Massachusetts colonists for their defiance in the Tea Party protest in reaction to changes in taxation by the British Government. In Great Britain, these laws were referred to as the Coercive Acts.

The Acts took away self-governance and rights that Massachusetts had enjoyed since its founding, triggering outrage and indignation in the Thirteen Colonies. They were key developments in the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War in April 1775.

Four of the acts were issued in direct response to the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773. The British Parliament hoped these punitive measures would, by making an example of Massachusetts, reverse the trend of colonial resistance to parliamentary authority that had begun with the 1764 Sugar Act.

"The British Parliament have assumed the Power of Legislation for the Colonists in all Cases whatsoever without obtaining the Consent of the Inhabitant ... Thus our Houses and even our Bed-Chambers are exposed to be ransacked, our Boxes, Trunks and Chests broke open, ravaged and plundered by Wretches ... Introducing and quartering Standing Armies in a free Country in times of Peace without the consent of the People, either by themselves or by their Representatives, is and always has been deemed a violation of our Rights as Freemen ... thus we are not only deprived of our grand Right to Trial by our Peers in the Vicinity, but any Person suspected, or pretended to be suspected, may be hurried to Great Britain to take his Trial in any County the King or his Successors shall please to direct ...", and Much more..... (800-1,000)

**Colonial Period Pewter and Brass Large Size Tankard
The British 29th Regiment was posted to Boston in 1768**



103 c. 1750 to 1770 Early Colonial Period, Pewter and Brass Large Tankard, English “Crown” over “29-R” Hallmark, Choice Very Fine. This well used Tankard measures about 6” tall and 4.75” in diameter at the base. It has a heavy pewter body with an unusual decorative 3/4” tall brass surround at top, located for contact with ones mouth when drinking. English “Crown” over “29-R” (possibly the “G” at left worn from use, thus “G-R”) Maker’s Hallmark stamp with remnants of owner’s name engraved in script below, well worn from significant use. The pewter body has multiple decorative turned rings, also useful for a better grip when in use, it is smooth from wear with one slight ding on the engraved last name. Overall, used for its purpose with a nice natural patina for display. (400-800)

The British 29th Regiment was posted to Boston in 1768. On 5 March 1770, members of the Grenadier company under Captain Thomas Preston were involved in the Boston Massacre, when five colonists died during a riot in front of the Boston customs house. The 29th was later dubbed the Vein Openers, for allegedly drawing first blood in the American Revolution.

Those involved were tried for murder, defended by John Adams, a future President of the United States; two soldiers, Hugh Montgomery and Matthew Kilroy were found guilty of manslaughter and branded on the thumb.

Preston and the others were found not guilty and following the trial, the regiment moved to British-controlled Florida in 1771, then to England in 1773.

**c. 1770 Colonial Era Handmade
Brass Grog or Toddy Mug**



104 c. 1770 Colonial Era Handmade Solid Brass “Grog” or “Toddy” Tavern Mug, Very Fine. This well made and very solid Grog or Toddy Mug measures 4.5” tall x 2.5” in diameter at the top, and 3.25” in diameter across its bottom base. Made of solid brass, secured with three decorative brass bands around the base, the middle, and the top. A simple brass handle is attached with solder to the side of the mug. The central band is partially age oxidized and there are numerous small spots of similar natural oxidation scattered about. There are no holes, major dings or any defects worthy of further mention. All this indicates of course, that the surfaces are original and they actually add to the overall period character of this classic mug. It is a very desirable, actually used, practical drinking item from the American Colonial period with nice eye appeal for display. (350-450)

**1750-80 Colonial / Revolutionary War Era
Currency Wallet**



105 c. 1750-1780 American Colonial to Revolutionary War Era, Hand-Sewn Leather Folding Wallet for Currency, Complete and Intact with flap, Very Fine. This nice Colonial folding wallet measures about 5.5” x 3” and includes two tooled pouches, each sized perfectly for carrying Colonial Currency era paper money notes. Well worn from use with normal age, yet having no untoward flaws, the rich brown leather is flexible with its original closing front flap and overall completely intact. As wholesome a early wallet of this period as any we’ve seen. (400-500)

Pair of Colonial Era Hand-forged Iron Flint Strikers



106 c. 18th Century Colonial Era, Pair of Hand-forged Iron Flint Strikers, Very Fine. Pair of Flint Strikers, the first one measures about 2” long x 1” tall. The second measures about 2.75” long x 1.25” tall. These would have been carried along with some flint to ease the starting of campfires. (2 items). (200-300)

American Colonial Era Matched Pair of Shoe Buckles



107 c. 1760 American Colonial Era Matched Pair of Shoe Buckles, Very Fine. This Matched Pair of Shoe Buckles are mostly complete and fully intact with one small spike tip chipped at its point. Measuring about 3” x 2.5” it is made of brass which appears to have been silvered but with only slight traces remaining. The outer frames have circular and edge decorations, now with an even naturally aged patina. (2 items). (200-300)

**18th Century Naval Ship's "British Lion"
Hand-Carved Oak Wooden Figurehead
Design Model Upon a Scrolled Base**



108 c. 1770 18th Century Colonial to Revolutionary War Era, British Naval Ship's Hand-Carved Oak Wooden "British Lion" design Ship's Figurehead / Cathead Model, Extremely Fine. This authentic Colonial to Revolutionary War Era Hand-Carved Oak Ship's "Figurehead" or "Cathead" model measures about 8" tall x 2.75" wide x 3" deep. It appears to have been carved from natural oak, no date or place as usual, possibly Federal period. As displayed, it has a nice patina with a nicely shaped lion's head on a scrolled base.

This classic naval figure design would have been carved by a Ship's Master Carver and was traditionally design-modeled for approval prior to full size version for the ship. This prime example shows the head of a "British Lion" such "figurehead" would normally be placed on British warships. This carving could be either English or American. The iconography of Lions as used on ships in England was detailed by the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England in stating: "The lion had obvious traits that made it especially suitable for Royal Navy warships: not only was it a fierce predator, but it was also a national symbol and formed part of the monarch's coat of arms." This current example shows only light handling and proper age. The reverse is flat, meant for attachment to a wooden beam as would the full size decorative figurehead when completed. As a model it is whole and complete, stained an attractive rich brown in color, the carved Lion's head very clear in detail.

Examples we have reviewed offered by "Folk Art" or Antiques and Nautical specialists, have shown examples of various sizes and designs, most having been refinished. Unlike this more authentic Figurehead Model or possible Cathead, they are offered for mid-four to low-five figures. The last example we offered was August 21, 2021, Lot 85, "British Lion" design Cathead, Used, Very Fine which sold for \$3,900. Our estimate range should appear attractive to collectors..... **(3,000-4,000)**

Figureheads are the carved wooden sculptures that decorate the prows of sailing ships. In the perilous life of an ocean-going ship, figureheads embodied the spirit of the vessel, offering the crew protection from harsh seas and safeguarding their homeward journeys.

As such, they were often lovingly cared for by the crew. The superstitions of seamen meant that the figurehead held great significance to those on board and they would go to great lengths to protect it.

**Large Benjamin Franklin
Polychrome Staffordshire Figure**



109 c. 1850 Victorian Period, Colorful BENJAMIN FRANKLIN Staffordshire Commemorative Figure Depiction, 15.5" tall, titled below in Hand-Painted and gold script as, "The Old English Gentleman" on its white base, England, Choice Extremely Fine. This large standing Benjamin Franklin Staffordshire Figure was produced for export to America and we have seen the name on its base titled various ways including being identified as "Washington" instead of "Franklin". This classic Ben Franklin measures about 15.5" tall, including its 5.75" diameter oval base. Franklin is shown standing, some of the gold paint has flaked from the lower text. Ben is shown carrying his Colonial Tri-corner Hat under left arm, and holding a Document in right hand. He is well dressed, wearing a vivid violet neckpiece or scarf, white waistcoat with gold painted fancy decorations and britches, with Colonial period black shoes. This example is similar to other Ben Franklin ceramics we have seen illustrated in Arman. Similar in appearance to Arman AI.21, shown illustrated on page 233 of "ANGLO-AMERICAN CERAMICS", Part 1, by authors David and Linda Arman, published 1998, there being listed and valued at that time between \$1,000 to \$1,500. This prime example having rich rosy cheeks, deep red lips, light charcoal-gray hair and black highlighted facial features. A wonderful large Benjamin Franklin that is impressive and ready for display..... **(800-1,400)**

**Colonial Miniature Portrait
of a Gentleman Painted on Bone**



110 c. 1770 18th century American Colonial Period, Miniature Portrait of a Gentleman Hand-Painted on Bone, Fine. This painted portrait measures about 2-1/8" x 1-5/8" and features a well dressed Colonial era gentleman with his hair in a queue and wearing a high-collared brown suit and a fancy colorful embroidered shirt. Unfortunately, the thin carved bone matrix has cracked into three pieces and have been rejoined the crack running above the eyebrows as shown. The background is a deeper even brown. Housed in a later Civil War era thermoplastic case with a gold-gilt surround to the central portrait, with an intact working clasp. A very affordable Colonial era authentic Miniature Portrait of a Gentleman Hand-Painted on Bone..... **(250-350)**

**Paul Revere's 1774 Copper-Plate Engraved Frontispiece From Captain Cook's Voyages
Titled: "Dramatic Interlude & Dance given by the Indians of Ulitea
Performed by Two Women & Six Men with three Drums"**



111 1774 Published Colonial Era, Paul Revere Copper-Plate Engraving From Captain Cook's Voyages, "Dramatic Interlude & Dance given by the Indians of Ulitea performed by two Women & Six Men with three Drums" Signed within the plate, "P. Revere, Scp.," Fine. Original Paul Revere Engraved folded frontispiece showing Tahitian girls dancing dshabill, in Vol. I (which is based on Plate VII in Vol. II of the 1773 London edition by Hawkesworth here reduced), showing somewhat vaguer anatomical correctness by Paul Revere than as in the London edition. Overall a good strong dark impression of the much-sought edition with patriot Paul Revere's work. With prior owners' contemporary ink signature "Christopher Dilrean" in the blank marginal selvage above. The blank reverse with early archival fiber tape reinforcement upon the two main book folds and a small .25" x .75" deft expert repair at the bottom margin nowhere near the engraved plate image. Overall, a strong early impression off the Revere plate that would present well properly matted and framed for display. Exceptionally rare.

This important Copper-Plate Engraved Print is by Paul Revere, Jr. (Silversmith of Revolutionary War Fame). The engraved plate size itself measures about 5" x 6.75" and is Signed within the text portion, "P. Revere, Scp." which is located just below the engraved plate border at the lower right. The engraved signature is very clear and easily readable. This Revere print reads: as the Top Header: "to Front the Title of Cooks Voyage Vol. 1st" and Below reads: "Dramatic Interlude & Dance given by the Indians of Ulitea performed by two Women & Six Men with three Drums." This is the only Paul Revere engraved plate that is documented and confirmed by Brigham to be included within this American set of books, as made.

American printing of COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE, by John Hawkesworth, London, here fully entitled: "A New Voyage, Round the World in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771; Undertaken by Order of His Present Majesty, Performed by, Captain James Cook, in the Ship Endeavour, Drawn up from His Own Journal, and from the Papers of Joseph Banks.... New York: James Rivington, 1774." This First American Edition represents a classic case of Colonial era authorship piracy, brought out by James Rivington of New York, printed to rival and undercut the imported London edition: "Whosoever would purchase the English Edition of the late Voyage round the World ... must give Three Guineas for it; which excessive price has engaged James Rivington's Proposing to the public, a complete edition of that work... for one dollar and a half" (as quoted in Holmes). Judging from the known subscribers' list, the interest in this work was intense and widespread. Subscriptions came in from all parts of the British North America colonies, including Quebec, Jamaica, Antigua, and Dominica. People of all social classes subscribed, including luminaries such as John Adams, William Franklin, and Silas Deane. Numerous other printers also took on subscriptions, no doubt for their resale.

One example located within the collection of the American Antiquarian Society, another John Carter Brown Library and other institutional collections. First American edition, second issue (with subscriber list ending on p. 17 and Cook's name spelled correctly on title) of the first publication of Cook's first voyage to appear in the British North American colonies. Andrews, Revere, pp. 53-55. Beddie 656. Brigham, Paul Revere's Engraving, pp. 102-105. Evans 13324.....(14,000-18,000)

**Beautiful Benjamin Franklin Portrait
Bilston Enamel Patch Box**



112 c. 1800, Hand-painted Benjamin Franklin Portrait Bilston Enamel Patch Box, Extremely Fine. A beautiful, impressive Benjamin Franklin Portrait Bilston Enamel Patch Box, England, likely Federal period early 19th century, oval box with hand-painted portraits, the hinges with small stops. Measures about 2.25" x 1.5", 1" deep. Some wear and a small chip to the turquoise color enamel on its base edge, the hinged lid with Franklin's portrait is operational as made. Items related to Benjamin Franklin have seen a surge in popularity of late created by numerous historical television and cable documentaries, and the wonderful book of his namesake, authored by Walter Isaacson. The portrait in bright, clean, colorful and very handsome. (800-1,600)

c. 1750 Colonial Era, George II Sterling Silver Seal Spoon



113 c. 1750 Colonial Era, George II Sterling Silver "Bird of Prey" Design Seal Spoon, Choice Extremely Fine. This attractive Sterling Seal Top Spoon measures approximately 7" and features a 1.25" figural seal (reminiscent of the earlier Apostle spoons) with an impressive "Bird of Prey" Cameo Seal forming the hat atop the figural figure. Several Hallmark punches are visible on the back of the stem, and with a lion passant and a cursive "JW." Excellent bright clean condition. (400-600)

c. 1750 Colonial Era George II Sterling Silver Seal Spoon



114 c. 1750, Colonial Era, George II Sterling Silver "Bird of Prey" Seal Spoon, Choice Extremely Fine. We note that this came to us in a lot of two identical spoons, the other with a cursive "JW" hallmark (not present). Lovely in its overall condition. This attractive Sterling Seal Top Spoon measures approximately 7" and features a 1.25" figural seal (reminiscent of the earlier Apostle spoons) with an impressive "Bird of Prey" design Cameo Seal forming the hat atop the figural figure. Several Hallmark punches are visible on the back of the stem, and with a lion passant. Excellent bright clean condition. (400-500)

1772 Paul Revere Engraved Metal Cut Illustrations



115 (PAUL REVERE, JR.) 1772-Dated Colonial Pre-Revolutionary War Period, Imprint entitled, "An Astronomical Diary or Almanack for the Year of Our Lord Christ 1772," containing Three of Paul Revere Engravings, plus including the historically important, "Letters From a Pennsylvania Farmer" having a historic Portrait of Patriot John Dickinson, and a metal-cut of "Mrs. Catharine McCaulay," plus the Cover Illustration of the Dwarf Emma Leach, as compiled by Nathaniel Ames, Choice Very Fine. Rarely offered original Boston Almanac was published late in 1771 for the coming year of 1772. It contains 24 printed pages with some contemporary note pages at its conclusion, measures 6" x 4" and includes Three (3) different Metal-Cut Engravings made by the famous American Patriot and Silversmith Paul Revere, Jr. as recorded in the reference, PAUL REVERE'S ENGRAVINGS, 1954, by Clarence S. Brigham, copyright by the American Antiquarian Society. As reported by the American Antiquarian Society, this almanac: "One of two editions of Ames for 1772, the other printed for Ezekiel Russell. This edition is presumably that of Fleets, Edes, and Gill, although there is no printer's imprint. It is doubtlessly the (contemporary) pirated edition anticipated by Russell."

This particular example, measures 6" x 4" somewhat tightly trimmed at bottom, and has 8 blank pages at the end which are filled with a handwritten account of expenses, including 3 entries for chocolate! It has some light tone with a slight stain at the top of the front cover. The pages are still well bound together. Overall, a fine quality early American Colonial Boston Almanac, graced with three important original Paul Revere Engravings.

Illustration of John Dickinson (1732-1808) a Founding Father of the United States, is titled below "THE PATRIOTIC AMERICAN FARMER," where Dickinson is shown in 2/3rds portrait holding a scroll titled "FARMER'S LETTERS" in his hand, as his arm rests on a pedestal titled "MAGNA CHARTA".

Mrs. Catherine McCaulay (1731-1791) also received a full page Engraving. Between 1763 and 1783 Macaulay wrote, in eight volumes, "The History of England...". She was personally associated with many leading figures among the American Revolutionaries. She was the first English radical to visit America after Independence, staying from July 15, 1784 to July 17, 1785. Macaulay visited James Otis and his sister Mercy Otis Warren. Mercy wrote afterwards that Macaulay was, "a lady whose Resources of knowledge seem to be almost inexhaustible" and wrote to John Adams that she was "a Lady of most Extraordinary talent, a Commanding Genius and Brilliance of thought." According to Mercy's biographer, Macaulay had "a more profound influence on Mercy than had any other woman of her era". She then visited New York and met Richard Henry Lee, who afterwards thanked Samuel Adams for introducing him to "this excellent Lady". Upon the recommendation of Lee and Henry Knox, Macaulay stayed at Mount Vernon with George Washington and his family. Afterwards, George Washington wrote to Henry Lee of his pleasure at meeting "a Lady... whose principles are so much and so justly admired by the friends of liberty and mankind".

They are copies or versions of the three cuts in Russell's editions of Ames, two of which were by Paul Revere. Evidently these versions are also by Revere, as an entry in his Day Book for December 21, 1771, records a charge against Edes and Gill, 'to engraving 3 plates for Ames' almanack.' The evidence suggests that Edes & Gill secured a copy of Russell's edition on the day it appeared, and ordered reproductions of the plates from Paul Revere." (8,000-10,000)

COLONIAL CURRENCY & FISCAL AMERICANA

American Colonies Early German Broad Sword / Hanger



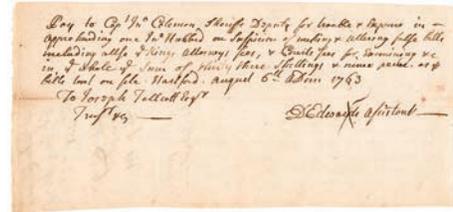
116 c. 1660-1700, German Broad Sword / Hanger of the type used throughout the American Colonies, Fine. This sword having a typical design type used extensively throughout the American Colonies seeing French and Indian War to Revolutionary War use and beyond. This German Broad Sword has a 35" double edge blade with remnants of engraving on both sides. The most distinguishing features of this type of sword is the double lobes seen on both the knuckle bow, vertical side branch and included a thumb ring; plus pierced counter-guard panels. Its original black ebony wood grip is fully intact being spiral in form. No scabbard. A very interesting sword with a very solidly held nice evenly patinated blade.
..... (1,500-3,000)

c. 1750-75 Colonial Period American Cuttoe/Hanger Sword



117 c. 1750-1775 Colonial Period French and Indian to Revolutionary War Use, American Cuttoe/Hanger Sword, Very Fine. This American Cuttoe/Hanger dates to the 2nd half 18th century. It has a simple hilt with small iron bilobate counter guard, a sheet iron pommel cap and a rich brown stag horn grip. The straight blade has a false edge at the tip and remnants of etched floral decorations on both sides of the blade plus some nicks in the edge indicating its actual use. The blade itself measures about 21" long and the swords overall length is about 25-7/8". The counter guard and pommel cap are toned to a deep silver-brown with fine to moderate natural surface oxidation. The stag horn grip has minor wear but is solid and the blade has mottled gray patination with fine underlying pitting. A small museum number is painted in white on one side of the blade close to the hilt. A nice example of this American use edged weapon.
..... (500-600)

**1763 Connecticut Payment for
"Trouble & expenses in apprehending one John Hubbard,
on Suspicion of making and altering false bills..."**



118 August 6, 1763-Dated French & Indian War Period, Colonial Manuscript Document Regarding (Counterfeiting of Paper Money) "making and altering false bills," Hartford, Connecticut, Choice Very Fine. This rare original August 6, 1763-Dated Manuscript Document measures about 7.5" x 3.5", 1 page, Hartford, Connecticut. Being a Pay Request by Daniel Edwards having requested that Captain James Coleman, deputy sheriff, be paid for "trouble & expenses in apprehending one John Hubbard, on Suspicion of making and altering false bills...". Signed at lower right by Daniel Edwards and on back by Captain James Coleman. A clean well written document having excellent eye appeal with this order to Joseph Tallcott, Esqr. Treasurer.
..... (600-800)

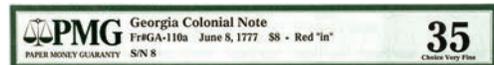
Classic Continental Congress "Thirteen Links"

Georgia Eight Dollars Note

"for Support of the Continental Troops"

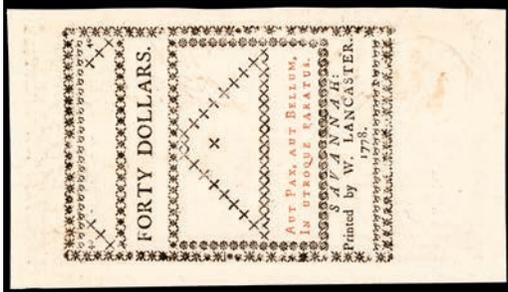
1776 Continental Dollar &

1787 FUGIO Cent Vignette Design



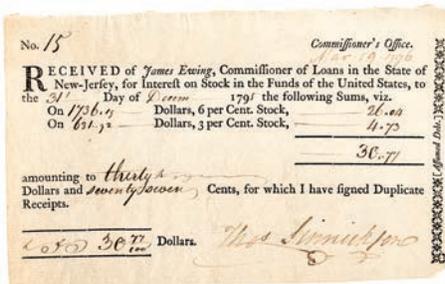
119 Georgia, June 8, 1777. Eight Dollars. Continental Congress Blue Seal "Thirteen Links" Vignette. Red "in" type. "for Support of the Continental Troops." PMG graded Choice Very Fine-35. Fr. GA-110a. A pleasing colorful historic note lightly circulated Georgia Revolutionary War date colonial that has the printed red "in" variety. Low serial number "8" which is unusual as low numbers are generally associated with the black printed "in" denominations. In any event, this historic \$8 highest denomination on this issue is also the scarcest of the series. The "Thirteen Links" design represents the binding of the Thirteen Original Colonies now bound together in America's struggle against Britain for Independence. Its PMG Choice VF-35 holder notes minor repairs. However, this cataloger sees no repair even under magnification. This is a well printed and sharply signed note with a very clean blank reverse side. "C / Congress" within the center of the 13 Links of the Unbroken Chain, referring to "Continental Congress." Always the most popular and sought after major type on this issue by collectors. This note should see active bidding...
..... (3,500-4,500)

**May 4th, 1778 Georgia
Forty Dollars Currency Note
with "Dove and Sword" Seal Vignette
Superb Crisp Uncirculated**



120 Colonial Currency. Georgia, May 4th, 1778, Forty Dollars, "Dove and Sword" Seal Vignette. Superb Crisp Uncirculated. Fr. GA-124. Serial Number 1125. This important Revolutionary War period Georgia note is printed on special watermarked laid period paper in red and black with a magnificent full bold vivid and distinct blue-green "Dove and Sword" vignette Seal. Large script type "GEORGIA" within the left margin. These Bills of Credit were funded "out of the Monies arising from the Sales of forfeited (Tory) Estates." Perfectly centered within four huge margins that frame the bold black and red printed text and designs, as shown. The five fresh bold brown ink signatures of Charles Kent; Richard Wylly; William Maxwell; William O'Bryen and Nehemiah Wade, all adding to this notes superb eye appeal. A "monster" note. One of the finest known examples existent. (5,000-6,000)

**United States Loan Interest Form on New Jersey
Signed by American Patriot
Thomas Sinnickson of New Jersey in 1796**



121 THOMAS SINNICKSON (1744-1817). American Patriot, as a Correspondent of the New Jersey Committee of Safety his inflammatory Pro-Independence writings led British Lord Howe to offer a "Dead or Alive" bounty on his head! American Merchant, Politician and Judge from Salem, New Jersey. March 19, 1796-Dated Federal Period, Partially-Printed Document, Signed "Thos Sinnickson," as the Commissioner of Loans of New Jersey, 3.75" x 6", Choice Extremely Fine. This being a Receipt of \$30.77 of Interest Paid on Stock of 6% and 3% Issued Loans of the United States, neatly Signed by Thomas Sinnickson at the lower right. This Fiscal Document is specific to New Jersey, and has "Assumed Debt" typeset within the center of the right border design. This is a very rare Possibly Unique, New Jersey Loan United States Partially-Printed form. (2,400-3,200)

**John Hancock Announces
the New 1780 Massachusetts 5% Currency Notes Issued
"Guaranteed by the United States"
But Redeemed at a Rate of \$40 in Old Bills
for a Single \$1 New Bill**



122 April 6, 1780-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Important Historic Fiscal Paper Money Content Printed Newspaper titled, "THE MORNING CHRONICLE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER," Printed by White and Adam in School-Street, Boston, Choice Very Fine. This exceedingly important 40-to-1 Conversion of Massachusetts Paper Money Content, original four-page Newspaper. It has three columns per page, measuring about 10" x 15.5", has full margins, is well printed, clean, complete and is easily readable. The entire front page is devoted to money and debts and prices of food. Most of pages 2 and 3 are reprinting news from the American Continental Congress regarding the issuing of a new Paper Money, dated March 18, 1780, concerning the CIRCULATION OF MONEY and the newly published bills, that these new notes will have printed on the front, "THE POSSESSOR OF THIS BILL SHALL BE PAID SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS BY THE 31ST DAY DECEMBER, 1786 WITH THE INTEREST LIKE MONEY, AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM,..." and that the United States (Continental Congress) guarantees these bills by the Continental Loan Offices, Board of Treasury. The Act calls for replacing the older existing currency notes for the new "Guaranteed" bills by the United States redeemed at a rate of \$40 Old Bills for \$1 New Bill (FORTY DOLLARS IN OLD BILLS FOR ONE NEW BILL).

"That (the new currency notes) silver and gold be received in payment of the said quotas at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation."

In addition, it provides the exact text to be printed on the face of these bills, reading:

"That the face of the bills to be emitted read as follows, viz. - The possessor of this bill shall be paid --- Spanish Milled Dollars, by the thirty-first day of December, 1786, with the interest in like money, at the rate of five percent per annum, by the State of -----, according to the act of the legislature of the said State, of the --- day of -----, 1780.

In addition, there is more news of the Revolutionary War , payments to troops, from the Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives. Signed in print by JOHN HANCOCK, as the Speaker of the House. A Resolution concerning GENERAL HEATH and the appointment of recruiting officers to complete the state's quota of men for the Continental Army. Another long and detailed Resolution signed in print by John Hancock. A most historic Revolutionary War newspaper, directly related to the 1780 Massachusetts Currency "Guaranteed by the United States" issue, and in really fine condition. The very first of this rare issue we have seen. (2,000-3,000)

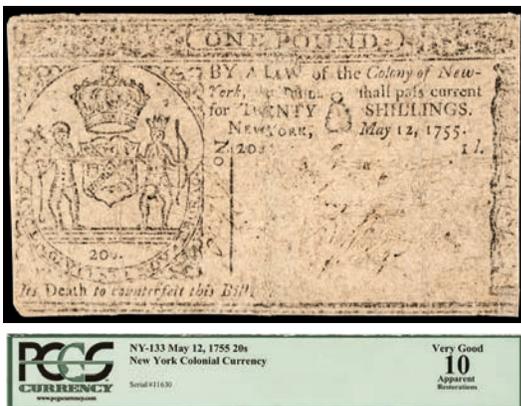
Sinnickson was a Captain in the 1st Salem (Co.) Regiment of New Jersey Militia, where he also served as paymaster. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In addition to serving in the New Jersey Assembly, he was also a delegate to the Provincial congress in 1775, and was elected to the First Congress as Representative from New Jersey. He also served as Representative in the 5th Congress, and was a long-serving judge on the Court of Common Pleas.

123 State of Massachusetts Bay. May 5, 1780. Eight Dollars. "Guaranteed by the United States" Issue. Contemporary Counterfeit, with No Cancel. Very Good. Fr. MA-284. Fully signed, without cancel but splitting at centerfolds. Printed 5% Annual Yearly Interest payment table on the lower left of the face side. Contemporary Counterfeit as listed in (1990) 5th Edition Newman on page 470 as having the top "S" with a smaller bottom loop. Heavily worn and splitting at its folds from lots of circulation. Apparently this note was never "caught" as being a circulated Counterfeit!.....(150-200)

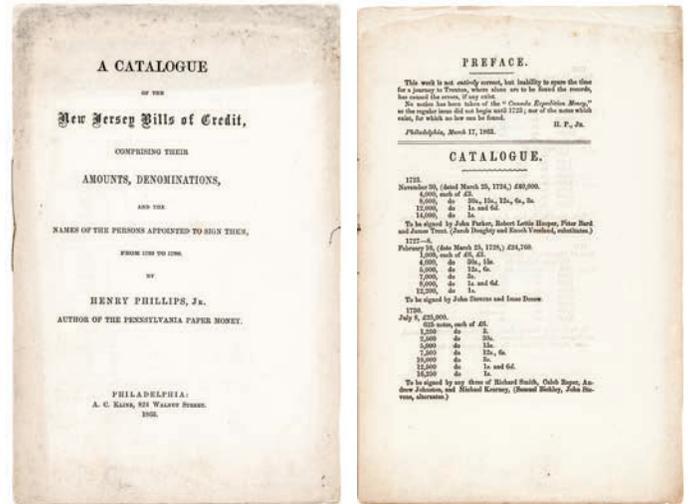
**October 20, 1758 "Brown Back"
Unique Color Issued Note**



124 New Jersey, October 20, 1758, Six Pounds, Red and Black Printed Face, with a Unique Brown Color Printed Reverse by James Parker at Woodbridge (NJ), Fine or better. Fr. NJ-127. An extremely rare "Brown Back" Color printed note. Extreme rarity with just a few recorded auction appearances, believed Rarity-7 (4-12 known). One of only 250 Six Pounds notes issued. All were to be recalled back to the Treasury and invalid for further circulation after October 1764. This is the rare highest denomination note on the issue. It has a red and black printed face and the reverse is Unique for any Colonial issue, being printed in Brown some likely nominal conservation present. It has a unique brown printed color on its reverse, not used for printing any other Colonial issue. The signature of Joseph Yard is weak but clear, and A. Johnston is weaker. An excellent affordable note and represents a rare opportunity for Colonial Currency and New Jersey specialized paper money collectors. "To counterfeit is DEATH" and the central Nature Print on the reverse are worn yet clear. The Stack's Boyd/Ford Collection note was a bright Fine to VF example that sold in May 2004 Ford III, lot 706 for \$3,220. This uniquely styled Brown Back rarity is worn from circulation but still a prized New Jersey note.....(800-1,600)



**"Catalogue of New Jersey Bills of Credit"
by Henry Phillips**



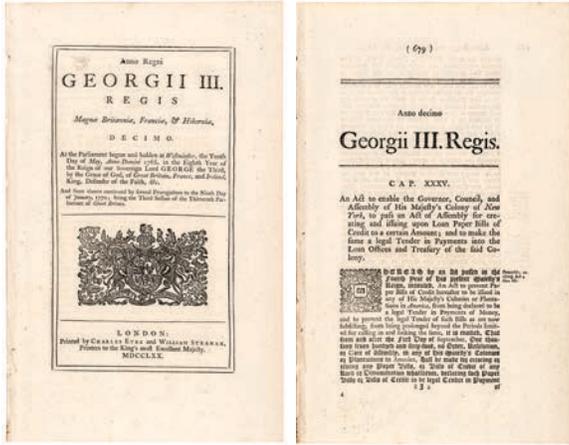
125 1863-Dated Civil War Period, Exceedingly Rare Colonial Currency Reference titled, "A CATALOGUE of New Jersey Bills of Credit, Comprising Their AMOUNTS, DENOMINATION, And The Names Of The Persons Appointed To Sign Them, From 1723 To 1780. By Henry Phillips, Jr." printed by A. C. Kline, 824 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Very Fine. Original Full Paper wrappers, with 8 pages, measuring 9.5" x 6", Octavo. published by Kline in Philadelphia. Henry Phillips, Jr. (1838-1895) is also noted as being the "Author Of The Pennsylvania Paper Money." Phillips' works on the paper currency of the American colonies and on American Continental money were the first on those subjects. His works have been cited by the United States Supreme Court in a decision on the "Legal Tender Cases." Among his writings may be mentioned: "History of American Colonial Paper Currency" (1865); "History of American Continental Paper Money" (1866); "Pleasures of Numismatic Science" (1867); "Poems from the Spanish and German" (1878); "Faust" (1881); and four volumes of translations from the Spanish, Hungarian, and German (1884-87).

A very collectible, impossible to find original reference and as an original copy as not many of these were either printed or have survived due to their soft paper covers. Some light tone to the front upper cover, and overall a very solid, completely intact nice copy. This Civil War vintage imprint is certainly vastly more Rare than most of the notes it records! An amazing, perhaps "once in a lifetime opportunity" for New Jersey and Colonial Currency collectors alike, to acquire an original copy for their library.....(600-800)

**May 12, 1755 New York Note
Only 1,100 Printed In 1755**

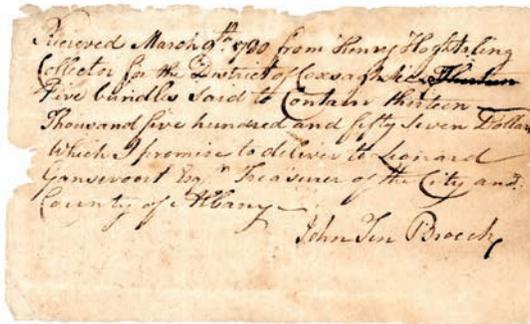
126 Colony of New York. May 12, 1755. One Pound or Twenty Shillings. PCGS graded Very Good-10. Fr. NY-133. This note is of a rarely encountered French and Indian War era New York Colonial issue. It carries a One Pound / 20 Shillings dual denomination. Any example from this issue is very likely lacking in most advanced and specialized collections. This note has some eye appeal and detail of Fine and is graded VG-10, noted with apparent restorations on its holder. It has expert repair, such as a sealed centerfold seen mostly from its blank reverse. The date and text are quite clear and readable and the Arms of New York vignette at left appears quite complete, almost untouched by the restorations. The signatures and serial number have faded. All notes from this issue were to be redeemed into the Treasury and destroyed by November 1762. Only a tiny handful or so have survived. This was the only and Finest Quality Note to be Certified by PMG when we last sold it in our EAHA Auction, August 28, 2010, Lot 746 then graded VG-8, selling for \$1,416. An exceedingly rare, early New York colonial rarity.(1,000-1,500)

**1770 New York Paper Money Act
Authorizing the Printing of the February 20, 1771 Issue
of Colonial Paper Money**



127 January 9, 1770-Dated Colonial Era, Imprint, Official British Act of Parliament, at London, "for raising £120,000, current money of New York in Paper Bills of Credit, 4 pages, Crisp Near Mint. An original printed British Act of Parliament, "for raising £120,000 current money of New York in Paper Bills of Credit, to be received as a legal tender by the Loan Officers of the said Colony....". This historic Act of Parliament in London directly relating to the printing of New York Colonial paper money of the February 20, 1771 issue. Fresh bold and vivid in appearance, beautifully printed and an important contemporary authorization. A great addition for Colonial Currency, New York paper money, or early American financial specialists. (2,800-3,200)

**\$13,557 of Paper Money Is Delivered
To The City & County of Albany**

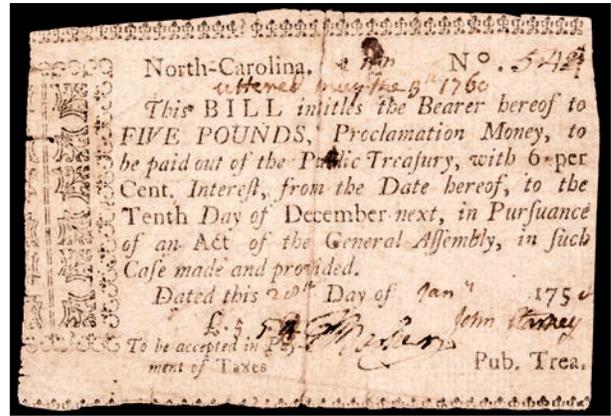


128 March 9, 1780-Dated. Manuscript Document Signed, "John(athan) Ten Broeck," Albany (New York), in Receipt of "Five Bundles Said to Contain Thirteen Thousand five hundred and fifty seven Dollars...." Fine. This is the original, Revolutionary War Signed Manuscript Document is the Official Transfer Receipt, from, "John. Ten Broeck," for five bundles of Paper Currency being delivered to Leonard Gansivoort, the Treasurer for the City and County of Albany, in Upstate New York. It reads, in full:

"Received March 9th 1780 From Henry Hogthaling Collector For The District Of Cocksackie, Five Bundles Said To Contain Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred And Fifty Seven Dollars Which I Promise Deliver To Leonard Gansivoort Esq. Treasurer Of The City And County Of Albany - (Signed) John Ten Broeck."

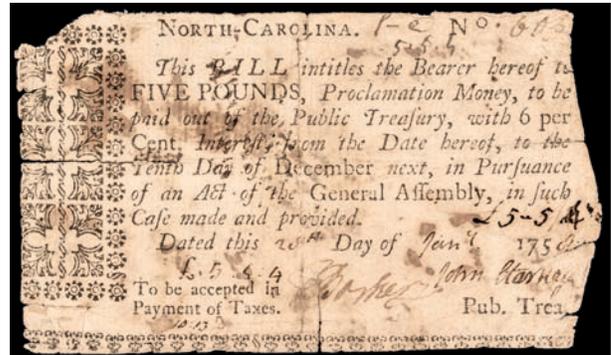
Docket on the blank reverse reads: "Rec. for Henry Hogthaling." This historic document is well written and easily readable on clean period laid paper which has a couple of minor edge irregularities which do not affect the text. It is possible that the Paper Money enclosed within those five bundles was either from paid taxes or delivery of the new Paper Money Notes issue of June 15, 1780, the "Guaranteed" issue bearing 5% interest by the United States. (1,000-2,000)

**Rare North Carolina 1756-57 Issue
Five Pounds PCGS VF**



129 North Carolina. 1756-57 Issue. April 21, 1756 Handwritten Date. Five Pounds. PCGS graded Very Fine-25. Fr. NC-83. In comparison to the various other issues of this early Colonial period that are shown illustrated in Newman, this example is clearly superior and of very high grade on this elusive issue. This note appears whole and complete, with fully readable text and manuscript portions. The holder notes; Apparent center split repaired, small edge tears. A few quite typical contemporary period notations are written upon its blank reverse side. An important example of this elusive early North Carolina issue that is lacking in most advanced North Carolina Colonial and overall currency collections. (1,400-1,800)

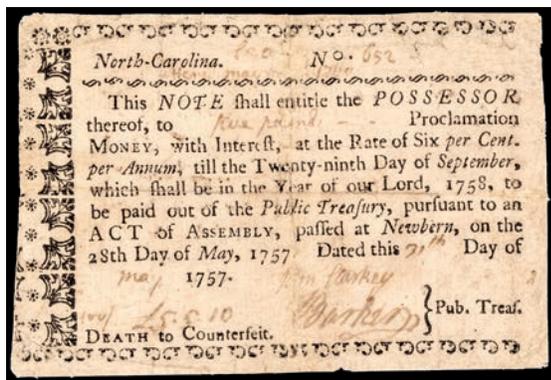
**Rare North Carolina 1756-57 Handwritten Date Issue
Five Pounds "per Cent" on two lines
for £5-5 shillings-4 pence**



130 North Carolina. November 21, 1757 Session Act Issue. "Payment" Not Hyphenated, January 20th 175(8) Handwritten Date. Five Pounds Proclamation Money. Interest at 6% per Cent, £5-5shillings-4pence, Fine. Fr. NC-83. This scarce bill is one of an unknown number of November 21, 1757, 5 Pounds notes authorized by the Colony of North Carolina "To be accepted in Payment of Taxes." This is one of two varieties of this bill differentiated by the placement of the word "Payment". On this bill Payment not Hyphenated when the text is typeset onto two lines. These bills were printed by James Davis, signed by: Thomas Barker, John Starkey. It is estimated that less than 100 these bills exist today. Stains, irregular margins as shown, splits, contemporary notations and a heart symbol on the blank reverse. An excellent opportunity to add an affordable genuine example of an early North Carolina Colonial paper money note to your collection. (450-500)

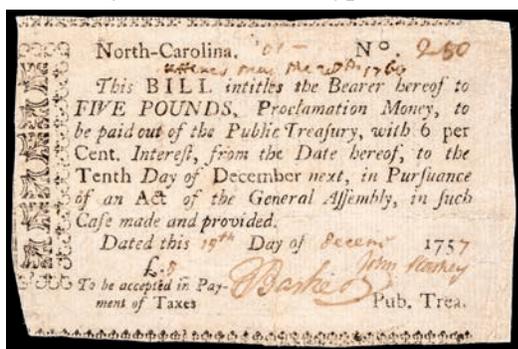
**Great Collection ?
Call Early American !**

**May 28, 1757 Act
with May 31, 1757 Handwritten Date**



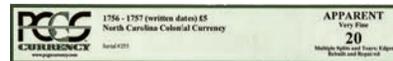
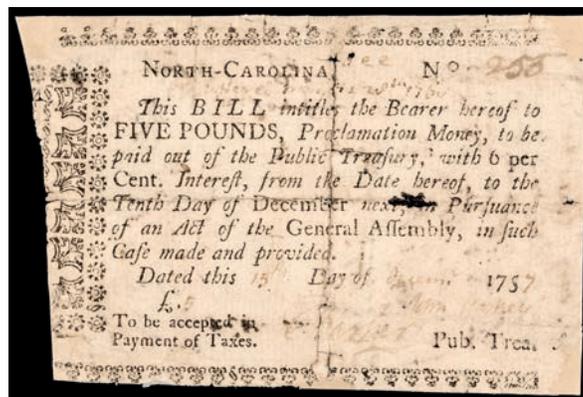
131 North Carolina. May 28, 1757 Act. May 31, 1757 Handwritten date. "per Cent" type. Five Pounds. PCGS graded Fine-12. Fr. NC-90a. This very rare, early North Carolina issue note has a superior circulated appearance and overall choice centering with its full text and outer border designs intact and fully upon the paper. It is one example of only three we have offered over four decades. There are some sealed edge and minor repairs to the centerfold area and upper right corner as noted on its holder stating, splits, tears, damage and repairs, pieces replaced. Overall expert conservation provides the eye appeal of being one of the finest known examples of this historic typeset issue. This major listed variety has the "per Cent" typeset design to the text. A superior example, specially as compared to those illustrated in the Newman reference. (1,000-1,500)

**Finest PMG 1756-1757 North Carolina
Written Dates Five Pounds Note
with "Pay-ment of Taxes" Hyphenated Rarity**



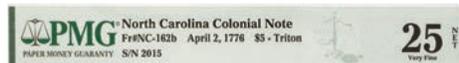
132 North Carolina. 1756-1757 (written dates) Hand-Dated to December 15, 1757, Five Pounds, "Pay-ment of Taxes" is Hyphenated type, bearing 6% Interest, PMG graded Very Fine-25. Fr. NC-83. This December 15, 1757, Five Pounds North Carolina Colonial note is the Finest to be PMG Certified, Graded "Very Fine-25". *This note arrived in a "misattributed" PCGS holder, erroneously stating the issue was "1756 -1757 (written dates)" and is being sold with the promise of it being placed into a new re-holder with a proper attribution to the November 21, 1757 issue, authorized for Payment of taxes. It is far superior to the two other certified NC-94 notes, both tied as Fine-12. It also appears cleaner than the Newman plate note for the issue, illustrated on page 318 of the 5th Edition. Signed by John Starkey and Thomas Barker and completed in manuscript, being clean and well printed by the historic North Carolina printer James Davis. All complete whole notes on this issue are rare. The face side has particularly strong eye appeal with a blank reverse. Its holder states apparent repaired splits and tears having typical conservation, overall with nice centering and a pleasing solid appearance. This example is vastly superior in quality for this issue and the PCGS Finest Certified. (1,800-2,400)

**November 21, 1757
North Carolina 5 Pounds Colonial Note**

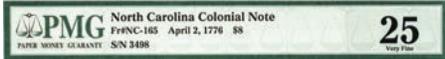


133 North Carolina. November 21, 1757 Act, Typeset with Hand Written Date. Five Pounds. "Payment" Not Hyphenated Type. PCGS graded Very Fine-20. Fr. NC-94. Rare 1757 French and Indian War Period early North Carolina issue. This note has original typical wear from circulation and some prior collector repairs. Its holder notes apparent multiple splits and tears, edges rebuilt and repaired. Overall, this note is whole and complete, well centered and is strongly printed for the issue. Signatures are light yet still mostly visible, signed by John Starkey and Thomas Barker. Typical period notations on its blank reverse. Overall, this note is about on par with the "Early Paper Money of America" Newman plate example illustrated on page 318. *Note: Incorrectly attributed in its PCGS holder as the "1756-57" issue, actually a November 21, 1757 "Payment" Not Hyphenated type. An early North Carolina note certainly lacking in most collections. (1,500-2,000)

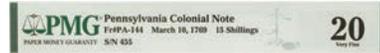
**April 2, 1776 North Carolina
Five Dollars "Triton" Vignette**



134 North Carolina. April 2, 1776. Five Dollars. "Triton" vignette and error "d2" in the date. PMG graded Very Fine-25. Fr. NC-162b. This handsome 1776 issued Revolutionary War "Triton" vignette note represents a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, here shown with the head and trunk of a human and the tail of a fish. Triton is often represented with a conch-shell trumpet, however in this vignette he has a three-pronged spear and is shown wearing a crown. The engraver's initials "G L" appear on this note hidden at the lower left corner. There is also an engraving error in the date, with it shown as April d2, 1776 instead of April 2d, 1776. Its PCGS holder states repaired, likely for a deft sealed centerfold split, yet nothing serious is seen. Overall, a very attractive sharply detailed note. Printed on laid period paper with four perfectly even clear straight margins on all sides and an excellent sharp "Triton". The signatures of Williams, Sumner, and Webb are readable (plus a fourth signature which has faded). A nice example of this denomination and vignette type. (600-800)



135 North Carolina. April 2, 1776. Halifax Issue. Eight Dollars. "Rooster" vignette. PMG graded Very Fine-25. Fr. NC-165b. Graded by PMG VF-25 having No negative comment on its holder. A boldly printed, well centered, respectably margined \$8 note with the Rooster vignette. That design displays strong detail. This pleasing, lightly circulated note has a clean blank reverse. (600-800)



136 Pennsylvania. March 10, 1769. Fifteen Shillings, Act for the "Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia" issue, Only 1,000 issued, PMG graded Very Fine-20. Fr. PA-144. Quite rare. This note bears the written Serial number 455 of only 1,000 notes issued. PMG has No negative comment whatsoever on its VF-20 graded holder. The current 5th Edition Newman reference book lists this issue on page 346, lists this 15s denomination having only a "dash" listed in Very Fine quality due to its rarity. Some light left conservation at the centerfold and corner tips. Overall, this note appears very evenly circulated, well printed clear text and designs with decent centering. All three of the signatures are nicely written and extremely clear including, Abel James, Thomas Say, and Joseph Fox. A very rare, yet quite affordable circulated example, suitable for any better quality Colonial Currency collection. (500-600)

Superb April 10, 1777 "Double-Pane" Twenty-Four Note Sheet of Pennsylvania Notes

137 Pennsylvania. April 10, 1777. Black Print. Full Uncut Double-Pane Sheet of Twenty-Four Notes. Two Complete Pence Note Denomination and Plate Letter Sets of this Issue. Each Note Choice to Superb Gem Crisp Uncirculated. Fr. PA-209, 210, 211 and 212. Including: 3d, 4d, 6d and 9 Pence Denominations. This a very rare, Complete Double-Pane Full Uncut Sheet. There are two identical printed panes each having twelve notes. Each pane is arranged with four vertical by three horizontal notes. Across are the printed plate positions A, B, and C. This outstanding original Double-Sheet is extremely well printed on heavy fiber period paper that is specially watermarked with the State name, "PENNSYLVANIA." This gorgeous, very impressive, full Double-Sheet was printed by John Dunlap of Philadelphia and has its full, original wide margin selvage intact on all four sides.



The face side of each note shows a seal with Sailing Ship and Plowshare. The back side of the notes have an imprint and the text warning "TO COUNTERFEIT IS DEATH." Between the two full panes the vertical centerfold has minor archival conservation removing some trivial soiling. The two panes are solidly attached making this item excellent for display. Almost all of the individual notes grade Superb Gem Crisp Uncirculated. Each note is nicely Signed by "Levi Budd" in rich red ink. There is an ancient collector pencil notation and date at the upper left of the right pane which reads, "12-24-1926" written in the hand of the noted collector Henry Chapman. With individual Superb Gem notes bringing about \$1,000 or more at auction, this original uncut sheet is quite a wonderful value. An important complete Double-Pane Sheet that is excellent and ready for display. (6,000-9,000)

**November 6, 1775 Rhode-Island Issued
Five Shillings Colonial
Revolutionary War Period Currency Note**



138 Colony of Rhode-Island. Colonial Currency, November 6, 1775. Five Shillings. Extremely Fine. Fr. RI-213. A high quality Revolutionary War Period note on this scarce, 1775 issue which is rarely seen in any grade above Very Good or so. The margins are tight on the sides but full at top and bottom. Both signatures and the serial number are clear and readable in light brown ink, with some scattered expert repair. The printed text is full sharp and readable, the paper being even in moderate overall tone and wear. An opportunity for collectors looking for very rare notes in higher grades. (800-1,000)

**November 6, 1775
Rhode Island Ten Shillings Currency**



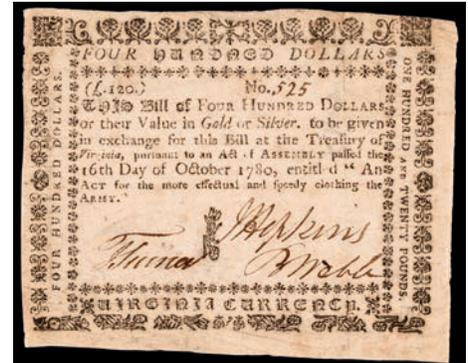
139 Colony of Rhode Island, November 6, 1775, Ten Shillings, Very Fine. Rarely encountered in collectible grades, this is one of the nicer quality examples of this "1775" early Revolutionary War date issue and denomination we have offered. There is even circulation, some trivial expert conservation to a corner. All three signatures are present and readable. Overall, the printed designs and text are clear, exhibiting superior eye appeal on this issue. Provenance Ex: Stack's Americana Sale, January 2008, Lot 4667. (500-600)

**Uncut Double-Sheet of Eight
1786 Rhode Island Notes**



140 State of Rhode Island. May 1786. Full Uncut Double-Sheet, Eight Notes, Two 4 Note Full Pane Sets. Including: 6 Pence, 9 Pence, 1 Shilling & 2 Shillings 6 Pence Denominations. Gem Crisp Uncirculated. Fr. RI-290 thru RI-293. This is a gorgeous and fully original, Double-Sheet with Eight Notes in total, each note being extremely well printed with full red and brown ink signatures. All four margins are the original Jumbo in size, as made. There is a single vertical fold in the margins between the two panes of four notes. One fold touches slightly into the left edge of one note on one pane, but is not into any other note. All eight notes are strictly Crisp Uncirculated with significant amounts of original press text embossing retained within the paper. Full Double-Sheets are becoming much harder to locate in recent years, as many have now been cut to make individual wide margin notes. (8 note Double-sheet)..... (1,800-2,400)

**"An Act for more effectual and speedy clothing for the Army."
Very Rare October 16, 1780 Virginia \$400 Note**



141 Treasury of Virginia. October 16, 1780. "An Act for more effectual and speedy clothing for the Army." Four Hundred Dollars. Extremely Fine. Fr. VA-200. Exceptional high quality, fully margined "An Act for more effectual and speedy clothing for the Army." Very Rare October 16, 1780 Virginia \$400 note Rarity. Only 1,500 issued. This example fully Signed by; Turner, Hopkins, and Webb. Printed on very thin rice paper. Uniface, standard size measuring about 100mm x 80mm. Typeset, with ornamental border cuts all fully upon the paper and sharply printed. \$400 obligation seen on this 1780 Revolutionary War issue series only, most popularly known as: "An Act for more effectual and speedy clothing for the Army." Always one of the most popular and historical series on any Revolutionary War period paper currency. This is a very attractive typeset note with bold texts and strong printing clarity. Multi-folded thin paper but very solid and complete, having superior eye appeal for this important issue. Bottom and right side have large outer sheet margins. One of the finest examples any collector could hope to acquire. Ex: Stack's Boyd/Ford Collection Sale, Part 15, October 4, 2006, Lot 8809 (no lot tag)..... (3,000-4,000)

Plan to Participate !

There are many wonderful items in this catalog. We look forward to receiving your bids.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION RELATED

Revolutionary War Military Powder Barrel Marked "P. B"



142 c. 1770-1780 Revolutionary War Era, Military Powder Barrel with Six Wrought-Iron Bands and heavy Iron Loop Handle, Marked "P. B", Choice Extremely Fine. A choice museum quality, original Military Style Wooden Stave Powder Barrel that measures about 10.25" long x 6.25" in diameter at its ends. Six Hand-wrought Iron loops and a heavy Iron handle located across the hole at top. Each end with rarely seen hallmarked carved letters "P. B" (Powder Barrel). The wood and its six Iron bands have an excellent overall natural rich deep patina. All bands are held in place by added securing tiny finishing nails. This typical Barrel type is as shown and described in the George Neumann reference work titled, "Early American Antique Country Furnishings" and illustrated in similar militaria references on the Revolutionary War era. A superior example in excellent preservation with choice eye appeal for display. (800-1,400)

Revolutionary War Period 18th Century Fully Original Red Painted Barrel Type Stave Construction Canteen



143 c. 1780 Revolutionary War Period, 18th Century Museum Quality Fully Red Painted Barrel-form Stave Canteen, Choice Very Fine. This late 18th Century, Red painted Barrel-form American Canteen is made of staved construction with four splint bands at each end and pine heads. One side head with the clearly carved initials "I B" indicating the owner. The overall length is about 8" and the diameter at the widest part is about 5.5", tapering slightly to 5" diameter at the ends. The bung hole measures about 1-1/8" across and the bung stopper itself is lacking, as typical. The red painted surface is uniform with some light natural expected wear appearing perfectly contemporary to the period with minimal loss. This canteen is in excellent museum quality condition. We have seen and offered many canteens of the period, only very few being fully painted, none being as well-preserved and attractive as this excellent specimen. (1,200-1,800)

Choice Museum Quality Fully Silvered 63rd Regiment of Foot British Officer's Button Revolutionary War



144 c. 1775 Revolutionary War Period, Historic 63rd Regiment of Foot 18 mm, British Officer's Button, this Regiment took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775, Choice Brilliant Silvered Complete Near Mint. A stunningly gorgeous British 63rd Regiment of Foot Officer's Button, c. 1775 and the Battle of Bunker Hill, large size of Repousse Silvered Copper with a white bone back, still retaining part of the catgut shank, apparently having been carefully removed from being sewn. The front features a raised central "63" within a circle and an eight-pointed star (Troiani/ Kochan B63.a).

In 1775 this Regiment arrived in America in response to a request for reinforcements due to the outbreak of the American War of Independence. The regiment took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775, with a third attack, which ended in a bayonet charge, finally breaking the Americans. The regiment remained in Boston after the battle, the town becoming increasingly more uneasy to be in. Finally, in March 1776 the regiment, along with the rest of the forces in Boston, departed, heading for Halifax in Canada. The regiment also took part in the Battle of Long Island in August 1776, providing a devastating blow against the Americans, though astonishingly, General George Washington managed to reverse the blow that had been struck against much of the Continental Army's morale in this battle, soon after at Trenton. Grenadier and Light companies of the regiment also took part in the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777 and the Battle of Germantown in October 1777. The main force of the regiment took part in the Battle of Forts Clinton and Montgomery in October 1777. The regiment then moved to Philadelphia and took part in the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778.

In 1780 the regiment became involved in the campaign in the Carolinas taking part in the siege and subsequent capture of Charleston. That year the mounted company of the regiment, augmented by a detachment from Tarleton's Legion under the command of the dashing, Banastre Tarleton, attacked and captured an American cavalry unit. The regiment also took part in number of battles as part of the forces commanded by Lord Cornwallis over the next two years, as well as taking part in another engagement near Camden in April 1781, as part of a force under the command of General Francis Rawdon. In 1782 the regiment was designated the 63rd (the West Suffolk) Regiment of Foot. This is NOT an excavated button, and it is one of the finest examples we have ever seen. A wonderful, museum quality immensely historic button, the finest example we have offered. (1,800-2,400)

Literature: For similar examples and a brief history of the 63rd Regiment see Don Troiani and James L. Kochan, Insignia of Independence, Military Buttons, Accoutrements Plates, & Gorgeis of the American Revolution (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 2012),pp. 133-34.

Beautiful Full Color Enlargements:
www.EarlyAmerican.com

20th Regiment of Foot British Revolutionary War Button



145 c. 1776 Revolutionary War Period, British 20th Regiment of Foot Pewter Button, Very Fine. A small size, cast Pewter Button measuring 17 mm across with cable borders decorated with “XX” within a wreath, Troiani/Kochan B20.i. According to our consignor, this historic button was dug at Saratoga. Lightly corroded with its original shank lacking, yet the front “XX” designs are attractive, very sharp and strong. (300-400)

In 1751, the regiment became the 20th Regiment of Foot, often written in Roman numerals ‘XX Foot’, (hence the nickname The Two Tens). During the Seven Years’ War the regiment earned honour at the Battle of Minden on 1 August 1759, when, as an infantry formation, they stood up to and broke a French cavalry charge.

During the American Revolution the regiment was sent to Quebec in April 1776 and assisted in the relief of Quebec in May 1776. Serving under General John Burgoyne for the remainder of the Canadian campaign, they later surrendered along with General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

**Important British Military 10th Regiment of Foot
Lexington & Concord and Bunker Hill
Revolutionary War Unit Button**



146 c. 1780 Revolutionary War Era. British Military, 10th Regiment of Foot, Pewter Button, With Original Shank, Choice Extremely Fine. The light infantry and grenadier companies of the 10th Regiment of Foot took part in the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. The 10th was heavily engaged at Bunker Hill in June, and later participated in the New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia campaigns. This sharply detailed and smooth surface Pewter button is remarkably well-preserved with a nice silver-gray appearance. This historic active Revolutionary War regiment button measures 22 mm in diameter and retains its original shank. By way of comparable pricing, we sold a brass 10th Regiment of Foot Button in Very Fine our July 2019 sale for \$390. This button is vastly superior in quality and appearance. It was reportedly discovered in Newton, MA. which is a town located outside of Boston. This is the finest quality example we have encountered. (500-600)

The light infantry and grenadier companies of the 10th Foot took part in the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775.

The 10th Regiment remained in the Great Lakes region for only two years, being ordered back to Quebec in late 1774. From there, they traveled to Boston to join the growing army of British troops occupying the city as relations with the American colonists deteriorated.

The light infantry and grenadier companies of the 10th formed part of the expedition to Concord on April 19, 1775, and were at the forefront of the fight there and at Lexington, the first battles of the American Revolution. The 10th was heavily engaged at Bunker Hill in June, and later participated in the New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia campaigns.

After three years on the front lines of the American Revolution, by late 1778 the 10th Regiment was worn out and ordered to return to England.

**6th Massachusetts Regiment
Revolutionary War VI Button**



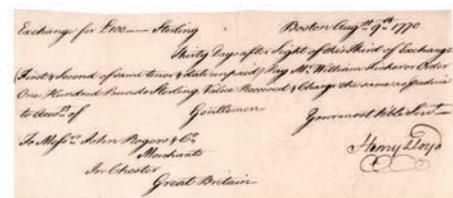
147 c. 1781 Revolutionary War Period, 6th Massachusetts Regiment Button, central “VI”, Pewter, Very Good. 22 mm. The 6th Massachusetts Regiment also known as the 4th Continental Regiment was raised on April 23, 1775, under Colonel John Nixon outside of Boston, Massachusetts. The regiment would see action at the Battle of Bunker Hill, New York Campaign, Battle of Trenton, Battle of Princeton and the Battle of Saratoga. The regiment was furloughed June 12, 1783, at West Point, New York and disbanded on November 3, 1783. This rare unit’s pewter button is corroded from having been dug from the ground. The central “VI” is very clear and legible with portions of MAS of MASS and the two crossed swords are still partially visible. This larger size button is listed as Troiani/Kochan AM6.e and measures 22 mm across. Lacking its original shank. A wonderful find from the Revolutionary War that is lacking in most American Rev. War button collections. (300-400)

Alexander Hamilton Portrait Engraving Carte de Viste



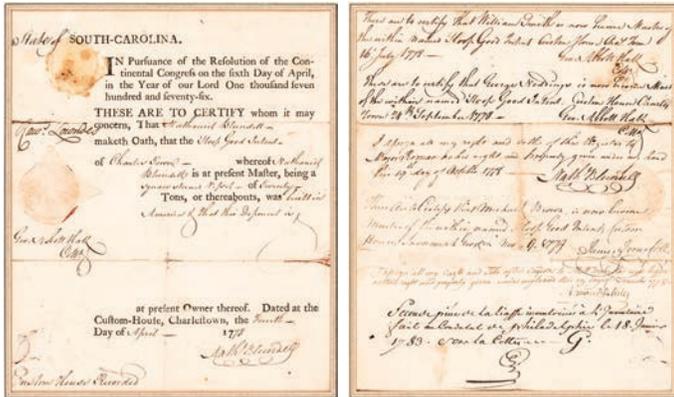
148 c. 1850 Alexander Hamilton Carte de Viste Photograph of an Portrait Engraving by E. Prudhomme, Choice Very Fine. A scarce, handsome Carte de Viste Photograph with nice contrast showing Alexander Hamilton, one of the Founding Fathers taken from the engraved image by E. Prudhomme, as published in “National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, Volume II,” published 1835. Blank reverse with pencil notation “Hamilton”. (200-300)

**Henry Lloyd Figure
From The “Second” Boston Tea Party**



149 August 9, 1770-Dated (Boston Massacre Era), Boston (MA), Loyalist Henry Lloyd, Signed Sight Draft. March 7, 1774, during the “Second” Boston Tea Party, a group of people dressed as Mohawk Indians boarded a Ship in Boston Harbor and destroyed 28 chests of tea, 16 of which were consigned to Lloyd. August 9, 1770-Dated Autograph Document Signed by Henry Lloyd, Boston. Lloyd has written and signed a Sight Draft to John Rogers and Company, Great Britain for William Fisher in the amount of 100 pounds sterling. Signed at lower right by Henry Lloyd. Document measures about 4” x 7”, overall Choice Extremely Fine. Henry Lloyd of Boston was the agent of the contractors for supplying the British Royal Army was an Addresser of General Gage in 1775. Henry Lloyd often traded on behalf of Oliver DeLancey and John Watts, two wealthy and powerful merchants from New York City. On March 7, 1774 during the lesser-known “Second” Boston Tea Party, a group of people dressed as Mohawk Indians boarded a ship in Boston Harbor and destroyed 28 chests of tea, 16 of which were consigned to Lloyd. In 1776 he went to Halifax, and was proscribed and banished in 1778. He died at the age of 86. (600-800)

**Extremely Rare 1778 "State" of South-Carolina
Ship Master's Oath Charlestown
Custom-House Document Signed
by South Carolina Governor Rawlins Lowndes**



150 April 4, 1778-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Partly-Printed Official Ship's Master Oath Document Signed, "Raws. Lowndes" by South Carolina Governor Rawlins Lowndes, "In Pursuance of the Resolution of the Continental Congress on the Sixth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-Six.", Fine. On April 6, 1776, the Continental Congress responded to Parliament's actions by opening American Ports to all foreign ships except British vessels. This Partly-Printed Custom House Document, Signed "Raws. Lowndes" as Governor, "Nath[aniel] Blundell as owner and Master of the Sloop "Good Intent" and by "Goe. Abbott Hall" as Collector, April 4, 1778, 2 pages measuring about 8" x 9.5", matted to on overall size of 12.25" x 14". Signed, "'Raws. Lowndes" as Governor and by the Ships Master, "Nathl Blundell."

This rare Document has some separations at the folds with a thin strip of contemporary laid paper used as reinforcement on the back to one fold, all stabilized housed in its current mat. However, all signatures appear bold and clear in rich brown ink. A small fold separation affects Lowndes first name at upper left. This official Document certifies that, "the Sloop Good Intent of Charlestown whereof Nathaniel Blundell is at present Master, being a square sterned Vessel of Twenty Tons, or thereabouts, was built in America & that this Deponent is at present Owner thereof. -- Dated at the Custom-House, Charlestown, the Fourth Day of April - 1778 - (Signed) Nath(aniel) Blundell".

There are two red wax paper seals at the left side. There are also numerous records of transference of ownership during the year 1778 on the back, including William Smith (July 16, 1778), Major Roman (October 19, 1778), and Michael Brown (November 9, 1778). There is also a short note that is written in French at the bottom of the second page, stating that this is the second half of the inventory report made at the Consulate of Philadelphia, dated January 18, 1783. Little information can be found about the "Good Intent" or her Master, but it is possible that the ship may have been commissioned for the war, or used as a prison ship in New York at one time. A historic official Oath and documentation required by the Act of Congress of April 6th, 1776 to regulate and control the major Ports and shipping in America. The first example we have encountered. (1,500-2,000)

Rawlins Lowndes (1721-1800) was an American lawyer and politician. Although he disagreed with separation from Great Britain, he still became involved in the Patriot cause after being elected to South Carolina's legislature.

During the Revolutionary War, Lowndes served as President/Governor of South Carolina. Lowndes was a strong supporter of slavery, and even opposed South Carolina's State ratification of the U.S. Constitution after the war because it sought to restrict the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade.

**George Washington Purchased a Watch
from This Merchant March 18, 1771
Continental Army Payment March 24, 1781**



*Thos. Lawson
Neabsco - March 24th 1781*

151 March 24, 1781-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Autographed Payment Document on (Merchantile Company) (John) "Fitzgerald & Piers," John serving as General Washington's Aide-de-Camp at Valley Forge Camp, Lt. Col. John Fitzgerald filled the role of Personal Express Courier for General Washington, this Account form Signed, "Thos. Lawson - Neabsco, March 24th 1781", Very Fine. An original, Revolutionary War Period Document, 7.5" x 6", 1 page. Being a Payment Voucher issued to (John) Fitzgerald & Piers for the hire of teams and wagons, carpenter wages, etc. Issued by authority of Continental Army Quartermaster, Richard Young. Pleasing in appearance, there is a short "l" internal tear at center, overall very clean and well written in rich brown on laid watermarked "HONIC" period paper. A prior owner's notation in pencil at bottom reads, in full: "Washington bought a Watch from Fitzgerald & Piers March 18, 1771, paying £7.10". John Fitzgerald emigrated as a young man from the County Wicklow, south of Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Alexandria, Virginia in 1769. John Fitzgerald would support the American cause for Independence and offer his service toward the war effort.

This service included John Fitzgerald being a part of General Washington's military family at Valley Forge. Although absent for a good part of the six month encampment, George Washington's Aide-de-Camp Lt. Col. John Fitzgerald filled the role of personal express courier for General Washington, and upon his return to Valley Forge, assisted other aides with correspondence writing and other administrative duties vital to the Continental Army's continued existence. Fitzgerald's American experience began with his settlement in Alexandria, Virginia. Upon his settlement in Alexandria, John became a partner in the mercantile business, "Fitzgerald and Peers". Being established within miles of Mount Vernon, he would become a business acquaintance, neighbor, and good friend of George Washington. It was a friendship that would last a lifetime. John Fitzgerald becoming one of four Directors in George Washington's post-war business venture, the Potomac River Canal Company.

Thomas Lawson is mentioned in a Letter sent to George Washington December 17, 1770. Mr. Lawson is probably Thomas Lawson (1728-1795), who was the manager of the Neabsco Iron Furnace in Prince William County.

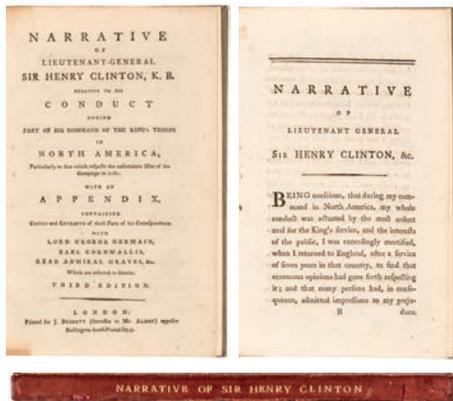
*"To George Washington from William Carr, 17 December 1770". See: Founders Online, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/02-08-02-0281>. Original source: The Papers of George Washington.

1. Washington's biographer Douglas Southall Freeman in his 1968 abridged edition of his biography, Washington, credits Lt. Col. Fitzgerald with carrying Washington's letter of 30 June 1778 to Charles Lee. This letter responded to Lee's original letter inquiring about the charges brought on him for his actions at Battle of Monmouth. According to Freeman, Fitzgerald returned back to General Washington with Lee's response to the accusations, p.401.

2. See: [www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/John Fitzgerald](http://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/John%20Fitzgerald).
3. See: newspapers.bc.edu. p.3: The Sacred Heart Review, Vol. 41, Number 6, 30 January 1909. Boston College Library.

(800-1,000)

**Yorktown Campaign Related, Book titled:
 “Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton...
 which respects the unfortunate
 Issue of the Campaign in 1781.”**



152 c. 1783 American Revolutionary War Period, Yorktown Campaign Related, Book titled, “Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., relative to his conduct during part of his command of the King’s Troops in North America; Particularly to that which respects the unfortunate Issue of the Campaign in 1781.”, Stated third edition, London: by J. Debrett, Very Fine. One of the most significant accounts of the fateful Revolutionary War Battle of Yorktown, authored by General Sir Henry Clinton. This example hardbound in later morocco backed boards, measuring 8” x 5” (20 x 12.5 cm); with 115 pages, with errata to verso of final leaf, bound without half-title or ads, overall clean and well printed, gold gilt lettered spine with title, “Narrative of Sir Henry Clinton”.

Lieutenant-General Henry Clinton’s famous indictment of Lord Cornwallis and the British failure at Yorktown, bound together with Cornwallis’ indignant defense of the same. This is the first edition, second impression of Clinton’s NARRATIVE, of six total editions printed in 1783, with the third edition’s titlepage but errata on the verso of the end page 115. After distinguishing himself several times in action, particularly at Bunker Hill, Henry Clinton was appointed in 1776 to act as second-in-command to Howe. He played a major part in the battle of Long Island, and in the capture of New York on September 15th of that year. When Howe returned to England in May 1778, Clinton became Commander-in-Chief of the forces in North America, with Lord Cornwallis as his second in command. Following the capitulation of Yorktown and the final loss of the American Colonies, he resigned his command and returned to England, publishing this NARRATIVE in 1783. This resulted in an acrimonious quarrel with, and several rejoinders from, Cornwallis. Clinton was appointed governor of Gibraltar in July 1794 and died there in December of the following year.

This historic edition is of Sir Henry Clinton’s defense of his actions in 1781 as it relates to British General Earl Cornwallis’ surrender at Yorktown. The two figures engaged in a pamphlet war and this narrative ran to several editions before 1785. A nice clean pleasing copy. Sabin 13751; ESTC N9961; Howes C496; Adams, American Controversy, 83-21d. (500-700)

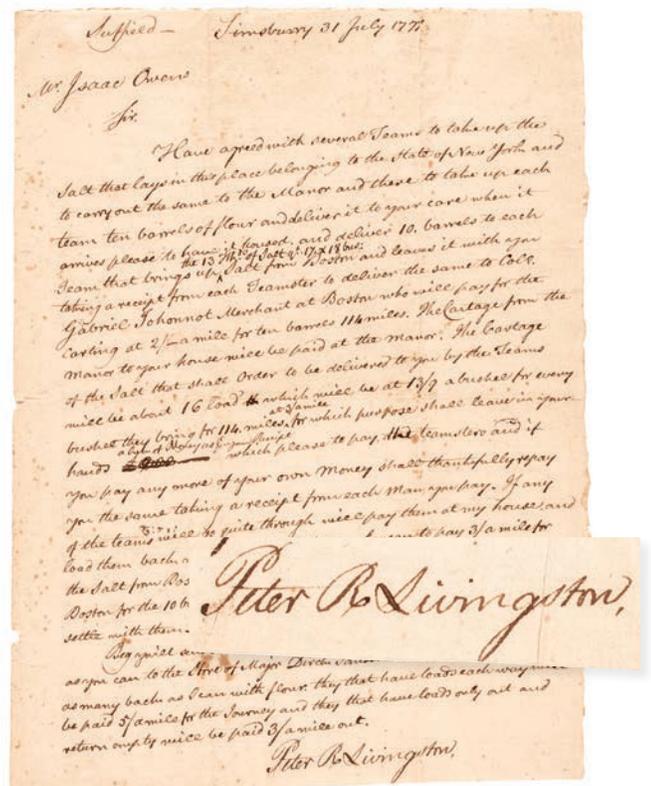
**1777 Letter Regarding Delivery of Salt & Flour
 Mentioning (Lieut.) Colonel Gabriel Johonnot, Boston**

153 July 31, 1777-Dated Revolutionary War Autograph Letter Signed, “Peter R Livingston,” Simsbury (CT), mentioning (Lieutenant) Colonel Gabriel Johonnot, Choice Very Fine. An intriguing Revolutionary War letter mentioning (Lieutenant) Colonel Gabriel Johonnot, at Boston, 1 page, measuring 11” x 8” Handwritten in rich deep brown on clean fine laid period paper and completely legible. Peter Livingston, the author of this letter, engages in a lengthy discussion of the procedures and costs of carting salt and flour from the State of New York to Boston, in part: “to take up each team (of horses) ten barrels of flour and deliver it to your care”. The commodities were to be further browkn down to be distributed to “Col. Gabriel Johonnot Merchant at Boston” (1748-1820), a Huguenot merchant from Boston who had been a member of the city’s cadet company before the war, member of The Son’s of Liberty, was lieutenant colonel of Col. John Glover’s Massachusetts Regiment from 21 May 1775 to December 1776. Payment terms and amount the various teamsters carting the flour and salt are written in great detail, information of this nature being rarely encountered in Revolutionary War business related letters. “Col. Gabriel Johonnot Merchant at Boston” the stated recipient of the commodities was an active Patriot Officer in the Revolutionary War. An important historic letter from Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Johonnot to Massachusetts Council, March 25, 1778 is transcribed in full online. (450-650)

**Model 1772 Heavy Dragoon
 Flintlock Holster Danish Pistol**



154 c. 1770 Revolutionary War Period Use, Military Model 1772 Heavy Dragoon Flintlock Holster Pistol, Very Fine. This Heavy Dragoon Flintlock Holster Pistol measures 20.5” in overall length. It has a 13” .70 caliber steel barrel with long brass blade front sight, remnants of the military PROOF mark of King Christian VII of Denmark over the date of “1766” on the top of breech with Engraved “No. 36, H” and also has a later Belgian Proof mark. The convex banana shaped lock has an unidentified Makers or Inspectors mark stamped on the outside, in-between the leaves of the frizzen spring. This impressive Pistol is in its original Flintlock configuration with its original steel ram rod. It displays correct Brass regulation furniture with very pleasing light golden age patina. Stock is solid and nearly free from any scratches and dings from service. Its long-eared butt cap, barrel, stock and side plate are stamped with the number “38”. This large size pistol is in good mechanical working order. There is some unidentified engraving on the underside of the stock in the lower ram rod area that appears to read “& 89” (King Christian VII of Denmark reigned 1766-1808). In the 1820-30s these heavy Pistols were deemed “outdated” and many were sent to Belgium to be retested and sold as surplus military goods. Some of these pistols saw active service during the American Revolutionary War, and many of their working parts have been found at archaeological digs throughout New England. (1,600-2,200)



**British / American Naval
Brass Barrel Flintlock Pistol Pair**



155 1770-1815 Revolutionary War to War of 1812 Use, Pair or Brace of British/American Naval Brass Barrel Flintlock Pistols, Fine. A very nice matched pair of Flintlock Naval Pistols. These Pistols are in their Original Flintlock Configuration and are both in good mechanical working order. This matched pair of pistols measuring about 14" overall with each Flintlock Pistol having a very heavy 8.75" long, .50 caliber, smooth-bore brass barrel with brass tangs. Both barrels are stamped on the left side of the breech with an "ANCHOR" and a "BIRMINGHAM" Proof mark. All brass furniture includes the triggers and interesting single long ram rod pipes. The unsigned locks have unbridled pans and Decorative Engraving. Both locks have areas of light pitting (some areas heavier than others). Both stocks are rather simple in design with raised Beaver Tails around the barrel tangs, otherwise they are solid, exhibiting typical light scratches and dings from years of service and handling. One Pistol is lacking a sliver of wood from the upper edge on the left side at the muzzle. Both wood ram rods are intact and appear to be their originals.

For an example of an American-made Flintlock Pistol with a similar single long ram rod pipe, please See Ref.: "The Kentucky Pistol" by Roy F. Chandler and James B. Whisker, 1994, page 203 illustrated as Pistol #181.

NOTE: The following comments are my opinion. The form of the locks appears to date between 1770-1780's. The overall form of these pistols is rather crude and unlike the typical British pistols encountered. The brass ramrod pipes are very unusual and are similar to those found on known documented American made/assembled examples. The brass butt cap and trigger guard finials are very unusual and unlike typical British made pistols. The brass triggers are very unusual and are worth noting. The brass barrels are very heavy and unusual to be made with brass tangs. It is very possible that these pistols were entirely made in America (including the locks) or made and assembled utilizing imported English made locks. Now, the confusing aspect of these pistols is the Birmingham proof mark and naval anchor stamped on each of the barrels. Assuming these pistols were made in America between 1770-1780's how did they acquire a Birmingham proof mark circa 1813? When were these marks applied to the barrels? It is possible that the pistols were made/assembled in America and then made their way back to England and were proofed in Birmingham post 1813. It is also possible that these pistols were made in Great Britain utilizing some older parts, proofed in Birmingham, and sold for use on a ship. I have not encountered another pistol barrel with marks stamped in this orientation where the marks are read from left to right as opposed to lengthwise looking from the breech toward to the muzzle. Regardless, these pistols are an enigma and demand further research. (4,000-5,000)

**Revolutionary War Era
Rare Cast Iron Salute Hand-Cannon**



156 c. 1770-80 Revolutionary War Era, Small Size Cast Iron Hand Cannon, Salute and/or Powder Tester, Complete, Fine. This authentic Revolutionary War Era Cast Iron Hand-Cannon is very solid and in working condition. These small cannon were used for various practical reasons including as Salute Cannons and/or as a Powder Tester. This example measures 4.25" tall with a .75" bore, made of solid iron that weighs about 3/4 pound. Overall even natural rich even deep metallic patina. A Hand-Cannon is an early form of firearm, possibly among the oldest type of portable firearm, as well as the simplest type. Most examples require direct manual external ignition through a touch hole near bottom without a firing mechanism, this example does not have the touch hole and would have been set off from its opening. (400-800)

**18th Century Hollow Iron Ball
Naval "Hand Grenade" Type Used
in the American Revolution to War of 1812 Period**



157 c. 1775 18th Century Revolutionary War to War of 1812 Use, Naval Military Hollow Cast Iron Ball "Hand Grenade" type weapon used in Boarding Attacks, measuring about 3" diameter, Not Used, Choice Extremely Fine. An excellent 18th century Naval "Hand Grenade" in good original condition. The iron surface has a nice smooth even dark patina from age. These types of hollow iron balls were used during boarding attacks to clear the decks of enemy to make it easier for boarding and for land assaults. Similar examples can be seen in naval museums. For collectors reference the book "Boarders away" by William Gilkerson who describes in more detail how this rare museum grade Naval "Hand Grenade" weapon was used during battle. Revolutionary War Hand Grenades are small hollow iron balls with a small fill and lighting hole, about 2.5"x 3" in diameter and were to be filled with gunpowder. The grenade's fuse was lighted and thrown by hand. This grenade is about 3 inches in diameter, and weighs about 2.25 lbs. The fuse hole is about .5 of an inch. It was crudely cast in a two part sand mold, and has a noticeable mold line around its edge with remnants of the sprue projecting from one side. Revolutionary War Hand Grenades are very difficult to locate. These types of grenades were used in Naval battles; mostly for defense during an attack. To see another example, see page 9 number 3 in the "COLLECTOR'S ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" (the example next to far left hand side on bottom row). Very few hand grenades were made during the Revolutionary War, and those used are only found in fragments since they exploded like mortar shells. The last examples of this historic militaria were sold as lot 260 in our EAHA, Auction of June 10, 2006 where a similarly graded specimen sold for \$601 and in March 23, 2019 EAHA lot 40 sold for \$1,080. A very scarce choice quality unused condition example with its original patina, excellent for display. (800-1,000)

**Museum Quality American Revolutionary War
Bar Shot of a Rare Design Type
Connected by Two 11.5" long Iron Rods**



158 c. 1775 American Revolutionary War Naval Warfare Use, Bar Shot Cannon Projectile, formed of two sub-calibre balls or half-balls connected by two Hand-wrought 11.5" long connected Iron Rods, providing a 28.5" wide "spread" when fired through the air, unused, Choice Extremely Fine. A historic Naval weapon from the Revolutionary War, being a Bar Shot type projectile consisting of two halves of an 3" diameter Iron Cannonball connected by two attached hand-wrought Iron Rods which spread wide when fired. The half balls are roughly 3 in. in diameter and connected by two 11.5 in. rods. Slight oxidation, else fine. Naval chain shot was often used by ships to shoot masts, to tear apart the rigging of enemy vessels, rendering their masts ineffective. They were used in the age of Sailing Ships and black powder cannon or to cut the shrouds and any other rigging of a target ship. This is an exceptional example of a more sophisticated advanced highly destructive design, providing a massive 28.5" wide spread inclusive of the iron half-balls on either end. Choice quality with a natural deep even patina. When one looks at artwork from Revolutionary War naval battles, the shredded sails one sees dangling from the ships' yards (horizontal spars) and broken masts are the result of damage from sliding bar shot, standard bar shot, and the similar chain shot. This is the finest example of this rare magnificent and devastating design we have offered, certainly of museum quality and is excellent for display. (1,800-2,400)

c. 1775-83 Revolutionary War Era Naval Hand Grenade



159 c. 1775-83 Revolutionary War Era, Naval Use Hand Grenade, Heavy Cast Iron Ball with its Rare Wax Plugged hole, Choice Very Fine. Revolutionary War Hand Grenades are small hollow iron balls with a small fill and lighting hole, typically about 2.5" x 3" in diameter up to 4" and were to be filled with gunpowder. The grenade's fuse was lighted and thrown by hand. This grenade is a larger size, about 3 inches in diameter, and weighs about 4.25 lbs. The fuse hole is about .75" with the early wax plug still intact. Likely Naval use, this larger size to be tossed from a height to an enemy ship's deck. It was crudely cast in a two part sand mold, and has a noticeable mold line around its edge with "35" stamped into each half. Revolutionary War Hand Grenades are very difficult to locate. These types of grenades were used in Naval battles; mostly for defense during an attack. To see another example, see page 9 number 3 in the "COLLECTOR'S ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" (the example next to far left hand side on bottom row). Very few hand grenades were made during the Revolutionary War, and those used are only found in fragments since they exploded like mortar shells. The last examples of this historic militaria were sold as lot 260 in our EAHA, Auction of June 10, 2006 where a similarly graded specimen sold for \$601 and in March 23, 2019 EAHA lot 40 sold for \$1,080. A very scarce unused condition example with its original natural patina, excellent for display. (800-1,000)

**1763 / 1777 Revolutionary War Use
French Military Musket**



160 1763/1777 French Military Pattern Flintlock Service Musket, type of the American Revolutionary War, Very Fine. A pleasing French Military Pattern 1763/1777 Flintlock Service Musket is 3/4 Size and measures 35" overall and has a 23" .45 caliber iron barrel with Belgian PROOF struck at breech with bayonet lug mounted under the muzzle. Regulation iron furniture of mixed pattern 1763/1777. The stock has had some restoration to the lock mortise area where it broke through at one time from use and a small section of wood was replaced just above the rear of the lock plate. The stock is solid with some scratches and dings from use and handling. In good working order. An affordable example of the type of musket which saw circa 1780 Revolutionary War action being supplied to America and the Continental Army by the French..... (1,200-1,800)

c. 1775 Decoratively Engraved Germanic Cuttue Sword



161 c. 1775 18th Century Revolutionary War Period Use, Decoratively Engraved with Carved Horn and Brass "Eagle Head" Grip, 22" Germanic Cuttue Sword, Fine. This Germanic origin short sword consists of a 17.5" single-edged curved iron blade, a brass hilt with carved horn scales and rococo decorated. The blade features an etched foliate decoration and standing Turkish soldier with musket and sword and the partially engraved name "V:PA[-]" in a cartouche located above the standing armed figure. Faint trace remnants of gold-gilding hide within the etched decoration. Including the hilt, the overall length is just over 22". The brass counter guard is intact yet loose. There is a split in the horn grip panel on the right side below the Eagle's neck and has a small chip lacking to the beak on that side. Despite some minor light pitting, the blade is nice looking and the overall appearance of this American Colonial to Revolutionary War period sword is pleasing. One can only imagine this being yielded by a Hessian mercenary soldier against an American Continental Army fighter. Cuttues, because of their convenient size, were popular as both a hunting tool and a handy weapon of war. (500-800)

**Initials "N D - 1776" Dated
Hand-Engraved Revolutionary War Period
Carved American Powder Horn**



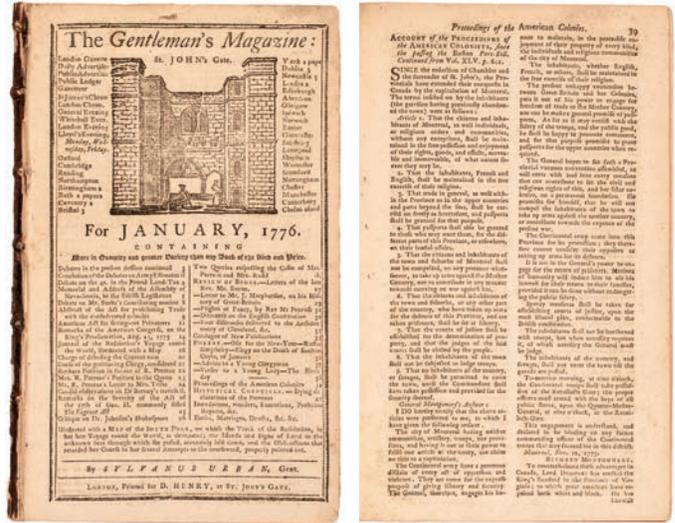
162 1776-Dated Revolutionary War Period, 11" long Hand-Carved American Powder Horn, Very Fine. This plain looking olive color Powder horn has a decorative ring-carved spout and suspension lobe at the base. At first glance, it looks like any generic powder horn of the period, but some interesting historical engraving is located on the flat pinewood base plug, which takes this horn to a historically significant and important level. The simple carving reads "N D 1776" showing the proper age and wear from use for confident authentication. The "N D" most likely is the owner's initials. The "1776" date is self-explanatory. The wood end plug is secured by three wood pins and a rosehead tack, with an overall length of about 11". The decoratively notched spout tip is worn and one of the suspension lobes is lacking. Most curious, there is something small rattling around on the inside. Overall, a nice display item with an authentic "1776" date. (600-900)

**French "GRENADIER" Engraved
Between Two Decorative "Flaming Bombs"
Revolutionary War Hanger Sword**



163 c. 1778 Last quarter 18th century, American Revolutionary War Period Use, French Grenadier Hanger Sword, with twice engraved "GRENADIER" and decorations, Very Fine. This original French Grenadier Hanger Sword features a brass hilt and counter guard with upward-pointing langets. The knuckle bow has slight faceting on the edges, flat pommel cap with raised diamond profile around the peen, with a fine fully intact and tight copper wire-wrapped grip that remains copper in color from prior handling. Its curved single-edge blade has a false edge at tip and both sides display a very large crisp etched "GRENADIER" located between two engraved flaming bombs nearer to the hilt. The blade itself measures about 25-3/8" and the swords overall length is about 30-7/8". The blade surfaces show some old rich deep grey patina with minor light rust and the blade edge has some light nicks from actual use. A nice exemplar weapon that could have seen military use in the American Revolutionary War. Provenance Stated as Ex: The William Guthman Collection (no ID tag). (1,200-1,800)

**1776 "Philadelphia, December 6, 1775;
We, the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in
North America,... Britons fight against Britons and the
descendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident
to a civil war suffice. - Charles Thomsom, Secretary"
United Colonies Congress**



164 January 1776-Dated Revolutionary War Period, "Declaration of the Continental Congress on a late Proclamation.", Philadelphia December 6, 1775, reported in the Magazine "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE", London, England, Choice Extremely Fine. This January 1776 Revolutionary War Period magazine reports on a remarkable Letter of Protest and Warning to the British Parliament from the American Continental Congress just months after the start of the Revolution on April 19, 1775. It measures 8.5" x 5.25", 2-column layout, 48 pages, complete, disbound, an authentic issue of the Gentleman's Magazine. . The paper is clean and crisp, well printed and attractive as printed. Includes an extraordinary report from the American Congress and other reports from America including an Act for Prohibiting Trade with America page 14; Act of Massachusetts-Bay for fitting out armed Vessels page 12; and page 39 begins Proceedings of the American Colonists since the passing of the Boston Port-Bill, etc reads, in part:

"Philadelphia, December 6, 1775 -- We, the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North America, have taken into our most serious consideration a Proclamation issued from the Court at St. James's, on the Twenty-third day of August last. ... We are accused of 'forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has protected and sustained us.' Why all this ambiguity and obscurity in what ought to be so plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed--never owned it. Allegiance to our King; Our words have ever avowed it--our conduct has ever been consistent with it. ... It is alleged that 'we have proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion'. ... We, therefore, in the name of the people of the United Colonies, and by authority, according to the purest maxims of representations derived from them, declare, that whatever punishment shall be inflicted upon any persons the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding or abetting the cause of American liberty shall be retaliated in the same kind and the same degree upon those, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, of shall favour, aid or abet the system of ministerial oppression. ... In this unhappy and unnatural controversy, in which Britons fight against Britons and the descendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war suffice. - CHARLES THOMSON, Sec." (800-1,000)

**Be a Winner !
Send your top competitive bids.**

**1777 "A Plan Of The City and Environs of Philadelphia"
American Revolutionary War Map
by Matthew Albert Lotter**



165 1777-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Hand-colored Engraved Map titled, "A Plan Of The City and Environs of Philadelphia," by Matthew Albert Lotter, Choice Extremely Fine. 1777-Dated Revolutionary War Period, Hand-colored Map titled, "A Plan Of The City and Environs of Philadelphia", measuring 18.5" x 24.25" (by sight) matted and framed fully to 24.75" x 31.75", Engraved and Published by Matthew Albert Lotter. There is a tiny paper chip above the "y" in "City" that appears easy to conserve and the wooden frame is chipped, needing replacement. This design shows a large, well detailed Revolutionary War era Map of the City of Philadelphia and its Environs, based upon Faden's map. Details extend North to include German Town, South to the Delaware River, and East to Derby. Many meeting houses are shown. It includes dozens of roads, and shows the names of at least 100 "landowners" outside of Philadelphia proper. Names the townships, Islands and a number of other features are also included. It notes a "Chevaux de Frise" which the Americans laid across the river from Mud Island to obstruct Revolutionary War period navigation for defense.

Most prominent is a very large, 11" long, extremely handsome engraved profile vignette of the "STATE HOUSE", to display its elevation. Of historical note, the building was completed in 1753 as the Pennsylvania State House for the Province of Pennsylvania, and later became the principal meeting place of the Second Continental Congress, from 1775 to 1783. It was the site of the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787. Independence Hall is the building where both the United States Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were debated and adopted. It is now the centerpiece of the Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A lovely, extremely clean well printed and Hand-colored example of one of the earliest widely published Maps of the Philadelphia area during the Revolutionary War. See: Nebenzahl Battle Plans #131; Snyder #46. A nice example in original color which is ready for display. (3,000-4,000)

**Society of the Cincinnati
"Delaware" Eagle in 14KT Gold**



166 c. 1920 Design, "Society of the Cincinnati Medal, with Original Case of Issue, "Delaware" Eagle design in 14KT Gold, by Member Alexander Gaston directly related to USS CONSTITUTION Captain Silas Talbot (1751-1813), its Second Captain serving from (6/5/1799 to 9/8/1801), Original Gem Mint Condition. A beautiful High-relief, Enameled 14KT Gold Society of the Cincinnati Medal with Silk Hanger in its Original Case of Issue. First introduced around 1920, the Delaware eagle is the largest and most dimensional of all the Eagles currently in issue. This medal comes attached to its original pale blue and white silk ribbon and hanger. This historic medal was sold in 2002 to our consignor, Alexander Gaston. He would only have been able to purchase being an eligible Member of the Society, being a verified descendant of an Officer in the Revolutionary War recommended by George Washington, the founder of the Society. Gaston is a direct decedent on his mother's side, to Silas Talbot the Second Captain of the famous Navy frigate USS CONSTITUTION, its commander from 6/5/1799 to 9/8/1801, replacing Samuel Nicholson.

Gaston purchased this medal from CityPride, Ltd. of Jenkintown, PA, "a marketing arm of a large specialty jewelry manufacturer (that produces) recognition and specialty jewelry for select corporations, governments, hereditary, and fraternal organizations..." The medal offered here measures 51 mm x 31 mm, and 104 mm with the hanger. It is impossible to get an exact weight without removing the hanger, but this medal contains at least one Troy ounce of 14KT gold (about \$1,067 at a gold spot price of \$1,825). However, the historical value of this famous medal far exceeds its intrinsic value. Very few "Society of the Cincinnati" Medals ever come up for sale. According to CityPride, the Delaware Eagle is the largest and most dimensional of all the Eagles currently in issue. The condition of this medal is literally as perfect as can be and comes in its original case and cardboard box of issue. Accompanied by a small booklet, two pamphlets, and a one page article relating to the Society of the Cincinnati. Here is a magnificent opportunity to acquire a Badge directly linked to the heritage of the historic Second Captain of the famous USS Constitution a.k.a. "Old Ironsides". Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection..... (2,000-3,000)

**Bunker Hill Monument
Commemorative Silk Ribbon**

167 1843 Bunker Hill Monument Commemorative Printed Silk Ribbon with Portrait of General Joseph Warren, Fine. This rare larger format 1843 Bunker Hill Monument Commemorative Silk Ribbon measures about 4" wide x 7.25" tall. It is used, even in tone, showing some fraying on the edges just touching into the printed text at bottom. This is the first example of this design we have offered, having an image of the Monument above General Warren's portrait. Small text above and below the images tell the story of the historic Revolutionary War Battle, the number of soldiers killed, and a tribute to Patriot General Warren who was killed at Bunker Hill. (350-450)



**1843 "Battle, June 17, 1775."
Bunker Hill Battle Monument
Commemorative Silk Ribbon
with text (Webster's Address)**



168 1843 Bunker Hill Battle Monument Completion Commemorative Silk Ribbon, Printed in Black ink on a White Silk, Choice Crisp Mint. A exceptional quality rare Bunker Hill Battle Monument Completion Commemorative Souvenir Silk Ribbon, printed in 1843 by Nathaniel Dearborn, measuring about 7.5" x 4", very rare being Choice Crisp Mint. This historic, highly decorative white silk ribbon includes printed images of the Monument itself and an active historic theme scene of Major General Joseph Warren standing in front while in command with his soldiers surrounding and in the background. General Warren was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Paragraphs of extremely fine small text appear at top and bottom, explaining the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the history of the Monument and the text (Webster's Address). We have seen similar ribbons that used the same images, but this is one of only two we've seen with the text blocks at top and bottom. It is the first we have ever offered. (500-600)

**American Revolutionary War
Hand-Forged Iron Pike Head / Polearm
Edged Weapon measuring 81.25" in Total Length**



169 c. 1775 American Revolutionary War Period Use or earlier, American Hand-Wrought Iron Pike Head / Spontoon / Polearm, 81.25" total length, Very Fine. This impressive 81.25" total length Polearm weapon consists of a leaf-shaped Iron blade with one flat side and one side with median raised ridge, having a forge-weld attached cross bar on a cone-shaped base prominently forge-welded seam, the head measuring 13.5" from tip to the pole insertion, the pole adding 68" for a total of 81.25". The iron surfaces show mottled brown patination, scattered surface age oxidation and the edges of the blade have light dings and dents apparently from use. This blacksmith-made edged weapon is unmarked. The blade and socket show normal oxidation with resultant overall natural patina. Attached and secured to the wooden pole with an early hammered iron nail, although its pole may be a vintage replacement. This was a very effective weapon when yielded by a foot soldier or Chevalier. A Polearm was of special use when infantry had to repel mounted cavalry, an advantage given by the long reach. As the use of muskets replaced pikes, the latter became more a symbol of authority and discipline. Common soldiers stopped carrying pikes which were then used solely by officers. An excellent Revolutionary War period weapon for display. (700-900)

Colorful Colonial Period Hand-Sewn Fabric Ladies Wallet



170 c. 1740-1780, Colonial and Revolutionary War Period, Rare Hand-Sewn Colorful Fabric Ladies Wallet, Very Fine. This colorful Colonial period fabric wallet measures 7.5" x 4" and includes two inner compartments for Colonial Currency paper money notes and paper goods. Edged in a gray and white hand-sewn silk fabric, some of which is worn with separations. The linen inner lining has several small moth holes and its white cloth lining has ends partially in tatters. The rich outside fabric has remained in overall excellent condition, its gold, brown, black, and red colors are as vibrant as they were hundreds of years go. A lovely and very rare display piece. (600-800)

**c. 1785 George Washington & Benjamin Franklin
Blue and White French Toile Curtain
"The Apotheosis of Franklin"**



171 c. 1785, Large Blue and White French Toile Curtain, "The Apotheosis of Franklin" measuring about 69" x 64", "Threads of History" Listed and Illustrated as No. 8, page 51, Very Fine. A wonderful historical decorative fabric as listed in the reference book titled, "Threads of History: Americana Recorded on Cloth 1775 to the Present," listed as No. 8, page 51), published by the Smithsonian Institution Press in 1979. It is listed as "English Yard Goods." This fabric was used in a variety of fashions, this example being one of the largest encountered. We have seen smaller individual single panel display pieces. We also sold a similarly sized coverlet in 1999 for \$6,900 and none since until now, as we have this large multi-panel curtain. The individual panel designs include a scene at bottom showing George Washington driving a leopard-drawn chariot in which sits the Allegorical figure of "America" holding a plaque inscribed: "American Independence 1776." Two Native American Indians carry a trumpet each; one carries a banner emblazoned with a serpent; the other carries a striped Flag. At left is a Liberty Tree with military paraphernalia at its base and an upside down sign reading, "Stamp Act" posted on it. The upper portion of the design shows "Athene" with Benjamin Franklin and a figure of "Liberty" bearing a scroll inscribed: "Where Liberty Dwells There Is My Country." Two Putti carry a Map of America, above which is the figure of "Fame".

This fine white toile is printed in blue (a color not listed or known to be in this color in Threads of History, which shows only red and brown printing). This hand-sewn curtain was made by sewing two panels together along the vertical edges, then hemming all the outer edges, and finally adding small white ringlets along the top edge spaced about 6 inches apart. The Threads of History book notes that the New York Historical Society has a similar pair of curtains made of this fabric. All of the original white rings have survived in place, which is remarkable in itself. Some portions exposed to the sun has printing that is slightly faded and the fabric has light and uniform tone. Small holes are scattered about, mostly just above and below the center. The buyer may decide to keep this curtain intact, or possibly piece it out as individual design panels have been known to sell for about \$4,000 each. Regardless, this is a phenomenal piece of Washingtonia and American Federal era historical fabric. (6,000-8,000)

**Exceptional Cased Set of
English Flintlock Officers' Dueling Pistols
made by Durs Egg, London Fully Restored**



172 c. 1786-1805, Cased Set of English Flintlock Officers'/Dueling Pistols made by Durs Egg, London, Restored, Housed in their Original 20" x 3" x 8.75" Wooden Case with Maker's Label, Choice Very Fine. A choice Pair of Cased Flintlock Pistols measuring 14.5" overall length, each in good mechanical working order. This English Set of Flintlock Officers' Dueling Pistols is professionally restored. They were made by the Famous Gunmaker Durs Egg, of London. This Pair is housed in their original 20" x 3" x 8.75" wooden case. The Maker's Label inside the green felt lined lid reads: "EGG - GUN MAKER to the Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales - Duke of York, , &c, &c, - Corner of Coventry Street Hay Market." Both Pistols have 9", .60 caliber round steel smoothbore barrels Engraved on the top "D Egg - LONDON" and are struck on the left side of the breech with 2 oval proof and view marks. The barrel tangs have high-quality decorative Engraving and the locks have decorative Engraving with sliding safeties and is Maker Signed, "D Egg". The all steel furniture includes decorative Engraved butt caps and trigger guards with acorn finials with about 50% of the original blue remaining. Each Pistol retains wood tompons. Their stocks are solid with expected light scratches and dings from years of handling and retain 95% of their original varnish. Both Pistols have Horn-tipped wood ram rods.

Included Accessories: turn screw, bullet mold, lead balls, pan brush, loading/cleaning rod, double turn screw, shot container, red leather 3-way powder flask, tow, extra flints, patches, and some frizzens that are broken. It is our opinion that both Pistols were converted to percussion in the 1840's or 1850's and then Re-converted back to the flintlock configuration most likely in the 20th century. The work is professional and very well done. See: Ref. pages 42-43. BRITISH GUNMAKERS Their Trade Cards, Cases and Equipment, 1760-1860, by Keith Neal & D.H.L. Back. c. 1980. (8,000-10,000)

GEORGE WASHINGTON RELATED

**Rare George Washington & Benjamin Franklin Textile
Blue Printed White French Toile Curtain
"The Apotheosis of Franklin" Listed Type Shown in
"Threads of History" as No. 8, page 51
a Pattern Previously Unrecorded Printed in Blue**



173 c. 1785, Historic Previously Unknown Blue Printed, White French Toile Repeated Pattern Hand-sewn Curtain, "The Apotheosis of Franklin," with Multiple , measuring about 72" x 64", Listed in "Threads of History" as No. 8, page 51, Fine. This fabric's design pattern is listed in the reference book titled, "Threads of History: Americana Recorded on Cloth 1775 to the Present" as No. 8, page 51. That classic work was published by the Smithsonian Institution Press, 1979, where this pattern is described as "English Yard Goods" and dated c. 1785. It is one of the earliest listed textiles, this cotton fabric was used in a variety of fashions. For example: we have seen single panel display pieces in the past. More close to this large repeated pattern, we sold a similarly sized coverlet in 1999 for \$6,900; and now we have the pleasure to offer this rare example with Multiple Repeated Single Patterns hand-sewn into a curtain.

The individual Panels include an active scene at bottom showing George Washington driving a Leopard-drawn Chariot in which sits an allegorical figure of "America" holding a plaque inscribed: "American Independence 1776." in tribute. Two Native American Indians carry a Trumpet each; one carries a Banner emblazoned with a serpent; the other carries a Striped Flag. Highly patriotic in design for sale in America, at left is a "Liberty Tree," with military paraphernalia at its base, and an upside down sign reading, "Stamp Act," posted on it. The upper part of the design shows "Athene" with Benjamin Franklin and a figure of "Liberty" bearing a scroll inscribed: "Where Liberty Dwells There Is My Country." Two "Putti" carry a Map of America, above which is the figure of "Fame". Printed in Blue, this fine white toile textile is a previously Unknown, Unrecorded, and Unlisted Color in Threads of History, the Blue Print color not known to the books researchers, which states only red and brown printing to be known.

This repeating multi-panel curtain was made by sewing two panels together along the vertical edges, then hemming all the outer edges and finally adding small white ringlets along the top edge spaced about 6 inches apart for hanging. "Threads of History" mentions that the New York Historical Society has a similar pair of curtains made of this fabric, but not in Blue. This curtain is not flawless. One of the rings along the top edge is lacking and another, just right of center, has caused a small tear. There are six scattered small holes in the designs, two slightly larger holes are present by Franklin's shoe at upper right, and a 3" hole is present just below the center. The buyer may decide to have conservation to make repairs, keep this large example intact as is, or extract additional value by piecing out the multiple individual design panels, as such having been known to sell for about \$4,000 each in the past. Regardless, this is a phenomenal large example for collectors of Washingtonia, Benjamin Franklin, Patriotic Americana and historic American Theme Textiles. (6,000-8,000).

**Curious About the Status Of Your Bids ?
Phone Us to Get the Latest Information.**

**1792 Tobias Lear
as George Washington's Secretary Receipt**



174 (TOBIAS LEAR) (1762-1816). (GEORGE WASHINGTON) Personal Secretary to President George Washington from 1784 until the former-President's death in 1799. Lear's journal details Washington's final moments and his last words: "Tis well." Lear also served 3rd President Thomas Jefferson, as Envoy to Saint-Domingue (Haiti), and as Peace Envoy during the First Barbary War (1801-1805) and the Second Barbary War (1815), responsible for negotiating a Peace treaty with the Bey of Tripoli that ended the first Barbary War. May 7, 1792-Dated Federal Period, Manuscript Document Receipt for a payment made by Tobias Lear to William Crouch for "100 Bundles of Straw," as personal secretary for President Washington, which was delivered to feed the animals at his home at Mount Vernon. This original document measures 4.5" x 6.5" and is faintly dampstained, with a very dark toned fold line that runs through the main line of text, written in brown ink and Signed by William Crouch at lower right, "Wm. Crouch". The reverse has a docket with the necessary information of date, name and material, as well as bears its own receipt "No. 318." Tobias Lear would be the one to handle most of George Washington's bills for Mount Vernon as he served as George Washington's personal secretary at that time, and remained a very close colleague until Washington's death in December of 1799..... **(800-1,000)**

George Washington Portrait Bilston Enamel Patch Box



175 c. 1800 Federal Period, George Washington Portrait Bilston Enamel Patch Box, England, Choice Extremely Fine. A rare George Washington Portrait Bilston Enamel Patch Box, England, 19th century, oval box with hand-painted portraits, the hinges with small stops. Measures about 2.25" x 1.5", 1" deep. Weight: 31.4 grams or 20 pennyweight. Bright and clean in excellent condition with wonderful eye appeal for display..... **(1,200-1,600)**

**Choice George Washington Engraving
by A.H. Ritchie After P.F. Rothermel
Published by Rudolf Lesch, New York**



176 c. 1850, George Washington Engraving by A.H. Ritchie after P.F. Rothermel, published by Rudolf Lesch, New York, Framed, Choice Near Mint. Original Engraving by A. H. Ritchie, after P. F. Rothermel's depiction of George Washington. This engraving in its original sharp black print as published by Rudolf Lesch of New York. This engraving of George Washington is very large, measuring about 23" x 30" (by sight), professionally matted and framed under protective UV Plexiglas to fully 32.75" x 39.5". The image shows George Washington, center, in a full-length standing portrait. He is facing slightly to the left with his right hand extended holding a book. His left hand rests beside him, holding his sword. The print includes a printed facsimile signature from Washington at the base as well as printed publisher details below. Alexander Hay Ritchie (1822-1895) was an artist and engraver originally from Glasgow, Scotland. Ritchie moved to New York in the United States in the year 1841 to continue his work as an engraver specializing in mezzotints. He produced this famous engraving after Peter Rothermel's original. Rothermel produced the original painting after Gilbert Stuart's Lansdowne portrait, with slight adjustments. All depictions, however, place George Washington in the East Room of the White House. We have located two similar prints online offered by retail print deals, both are enhanced with aquatint and framed with asking prices of \$3,550 and \$4,650. This current highly attractive custom framed engraving is estimated conservatively. Ready to hang on display..... **(2,000-2,500)**

Let our expert presentation
and cataloging work for you !

Consign your collection
to our next auction.

**1852 George Washington Engraving
by Thomas B Welch, after Gilbert Stuart
Beautifully Framed for Display**



177 1852-Dated, Steel Engraving of President George Washington, by Thomas B Welch, after the original Portrait by Gilbert Stuart, Framed, printed by A.E. Lent & Co. Phila, Framed, Choice Crisp Mint. A beautiful, fresh clean and sharp image in a lovely frame seen under Plexiglas, ready to hang on display. It shows a handsome President George Washington engraving with his facsimile signature below measures about 18.5" x 26" (by sight), nicely matted and professionally framed to fully 24.75" x 32.5". Text at below image reads: "Engraved by Thomas B. Welch, (By Permission) From The Only Original Portrait By Gilbert Stuart, In The Athenaeum, Boston. - WASHINGTON. - Published By George W. Childs Philadelphia. - Entered According to the Act of Congress in the year 1852. Also, "by George W. Childs in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania." Engraving is after the famous portrait painting by Gilbert Stuart. If the image looks familiar it is because it is the image used on the current \$1 bill. (500-600)

**CHILDE F. HASSAM's Artist's Proof Etching
"BOWLING ON THE GREEN"
of George Washington at Mount Vernon**

178 (1931), Signed Artist's Proof of CHILDE F. HASSAM's Etching titled, "Bowling on the Green", depiction of George Washington, Choice Mint Proof Condition. A wonderful depiction of George Washington, walking stick in hand, speaking to two men bowling on the green in front of Mount Vernon. A small audience of two men and three women appear at right. Signed within the plate and dated in the plate, "Childe Hassam - Nov 17 1931" at lower right and personally monogrammed with Initials by the artist Hassam in pencil in the lower right blank margin. This Proof is unnumbered, measures 8" x 13.25" (by sight), nicely matted and framed under UV Plexiglas to an overall size of about 15" x 20" in bright crisp Mint condition. This attractive etching was part of Hassam's portfolio for the Bicentennial Pageant of George Washington. The printed plate on the back reads: "Arthur H. Harlow & Co., Inc. / Etching Engravings Paintings / 620 Fifth Avenue, New York" and includes the notation, in pencil: "'Bowling on the Green" / by Childe Hassam/ Signed Artist's Proof". Perfect and ready for display. Quite attractive and rare today. (800-1,200)

Frederick Childe Hassam (October 17, 1859 - August 27, 1935) was an American Impressionist painter, noted for his urban and coastal scenes. Along with Mary Cassatt and John Henry Twachtman, Hassam was instrumental in promulgating Impressionism to American collectors, dealers, and museums.

He produced over 3,000 paintings, oils, watercolors, etchings, and lithographs over the course of his career, and was an influential American artist of the early 20th century.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON
"BARBEDIENNE" Bronze Bust Paris Foundry
After Sculptor Jean Antoine Houdon c. 1870**



179 c. 1870 19th Century, Bronze Bust of George Washington by F. Barbedienne Foundry (Paris), measuring 6" wide 4.75" deep 11.25" high and mounted on a 4" base, Choice Extremely Fine to Near Mint. A handsome, well executed Bronze, after a work by French neoclassical sculptor Jean Antoine Houdon. Bronze busts of George Washington are scarce and popular. BARBEDIENNE BRONZE BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Late 19th century, cast after a model by Jean-Antoine Houdon (French, 1741-1828), verso of base incised "F. BARBEDIENNE FONDEUR" on the reverse lower bust portion and Stamped with "A. COLLAS BREVET RDUCTION MCANIQUE" with portrait circular Seal at lower right. Overall Bust height measures 11.25 inches (28.2 cm) and is mounted on a 4" high x 4.5" square (at top) base. This is a true collectors piece and an extremely well-done model. We note a New York City dealer offering a larger 21" high version online, being offered at \$35,000 retail. This smaller version is highly attractive with a lovely even patina and in choice condition for display. (4,000-6,000)



HISTORIC FEDERAL PERIOD RELATED

“Long Live The President” With “GW” In Block Letters



- 180 (1789) George Washington Inaugural Button, “LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT” with central Oval “GW” in Block Letters, Albert WI-11A with Original Shank, Extremely Fine.** 34 mm. This classic “GW” with “LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT” legend design George Washington Inaugural Button has its inscriptions in raised letters, each being within a recessed design. The central “GW” initials are in block letters close together within an oval. Within both inscription recesses the background space has a faint textured surface as made. This “Long Live The President” button is in pleasing excellent condition with nice glossy surfaces and a lovely chocolate brown color with faint underlying darker color. The original reverse side Shank is fully intact, perfectly raised and undamaged. A small spot of old surface verdigris on the flat reverse underside does not affect the smooth hard excellent appearance from the front. Another example of this “GW” Inaugural Button in choice condition, sold in the Stack’s January 21, 2003 sale for \$7,250 (hammer price). An Extremely Fine quality example sold for \$6,325 in the American Numismatics Rarities auction in March 2007 and others have sold for strong prices subsequently. A very nice, highly collectable example of this major “GW” type.
..... (4,000-5,000)

“Long Live The King” George Washington Inaugural Button Related with Gilt Gold Crown and Original Shank



- 181 (c. 1789) “Long Live The King,” George Washington Inaugural Button Related. Gilt Gold Crown. Cobb-Unlisted. DeWitt-Unlisted. Albert (WHB) page 12., Albert (RAU)-EG. With Original Shank. Very Fine.** 36 mm. Original Shank. The size and Legend of this historic button type could easily have inspired the design and style for the 1789 Washington Inaugural Buttons bearing the legend, “Long Live the President.” These “Long Live the King” buttons are avidly collected by Washington Inaugural button collectors as such. The Cobb Collection example offered in Stack’s 2003 Americana Sale, lot 1326, brought \$14,950. This type is collected along with and as part of the Washington Inaugural button field. The design type has been described as related to George III’s 1789 recovery from his bout with porphyry, though this legend and its message could have also come from an earlier decade. This example has excellent details and areas of bright, gilt-brassy luster, yet it has also spent some time in the ground with resultant areas of light surface pitting, as shown. Nonetheless, an important related Washington Button.
..... (1,800-2,400)

Exceptional Largest and Finest Known Example Threads of History Illustrated as No. 16 on page 55



- 182 c. 1790 to Early 19th Century, Decorative Patriotic American Eagle and Floral Textile, Design Type Referenced as: “Threads of History” Listed and Illustrated on Page 55 as Number 16, “Yard Goods” Cotton, with a large Central Spread Wings American Eagle and Floral Festoons, English, Framed, Choice Extremely Fine.** An exceptional vibrant, Early 19th century eagle textile printed on what looks like fine cotton or possibly silk. Listed in the important reference book, Threads of History as their Number 16, making it one of the earliest textiles found in America. Very nicely proportioned with floral borders and a Patriotic eagle in the center. The colors are bold and bright, consisting of rose, blue-green, sepia, white, and maroon. What makes this piece even more exciting and desirable is that it is substantially larger than the textile illustrated in Threads of History. There, the New York Historical Society example dimensions are listed as 23.75” x 16”. The larger textile offered here measures 25.75” x 18.75” displaying the surrounding designs, and that does not include any additional material that may exist located behind its frame. We especially note that the American Eagle, with its outstretched wings and turned head, is very similar to that seen on early numismatic American Silver and Gold Coins from the late 1700s. All together, the decorative gold-gilt frame, the perfect centering of the early American Eagle, the vibrant colors, its exceptional large size earn this rare textile the well earned title, “museum-quality.” The smaller size trimmed-down example shown in “Threads” stated to being housed in The New-York Historical Society collection. Exceedingly rare and to our best knowledge the finest and largest known, ready to hang on display...
..... (5,500-6,500)

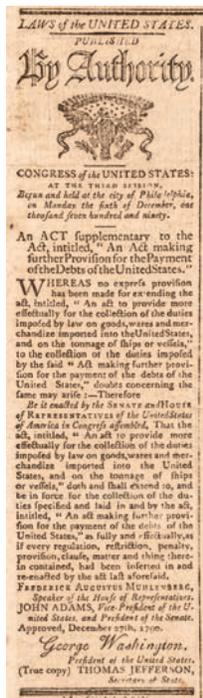
Circa 1801 Urquhart & Hart Georgian Sterling Silver Teapot

- 183 c. 1801 Federal Period, Silversmith Hallmarked “Urquhart & Hart” Georgian Sterling Silver Teapot, London, Choice Very Fine.** This Georgian & Federal Period Silver Teapot by Duncan Urquhart & Naphtali Hart of London,

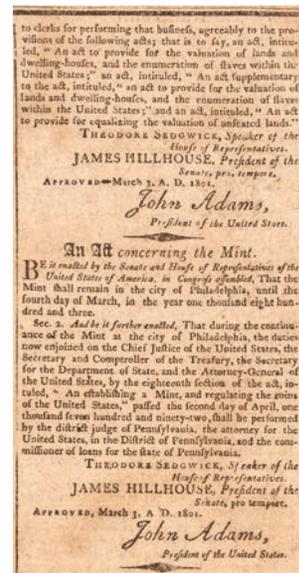


who were active as Silversmiths from 1791-1809. Four Hallmark punches on the bottom include the distinctive DU over NH hallmark of Urquhart & Hart. This attractive classic design Teapot measures about 6.5” x 11.25” from the end of the handle to the tip of the spout. Made of Sterling Silver with a total weight of about 450 grams (14.47 Troy Oz.). Its sides are decorated with a Hand-engraved floral and ribbon motifs; the right side with the monogram: “KJE”; the left side with the later engraved date 1936 (most likely a presentation for a special occasion in that year. Ebonized wooden handle and finial. Overall, in nice condition with some faint wear from use, slight dings on the spout that have been polished out long ago. The finial wing nut is loose and awaits a rethreading to firm it all up. An excellent display piece as it sits, and certainly an important piece from the Post-Colonial, early Federal period import.....
..... (550-750)

1791 Scarce Printed Congressional Act
"making further payment of Debts of the United States"
 ... to absorb the States Revolutionary War Debts,
 Script George Washington



"AN ACT Concerning the MINT - Secretary of the Treasury to Employ Clerks for the Enumeration of Land and Slaves" with the Printed Script Signatures of John Adams Six Times



185 May 9, 1801-Dated Federal Period, Complete Issue of the "Columbian Centinel", with SIX script signatures of President John Adams on the front page, for Acts of Congress including the Enumeration of Land and Slaves", An extract of George Washington's tribute to Alexander Hamilton, Choice Very Fine. Complete authentic issue of the Columbian Centinel, May 9, 1801, 4 pages, 19.25" x 11.75". The remarkable front page displays SIX typeset script signatures of President John Adams signing off on six different bills approved by Congress. The bills include: Act to alter and establish post roads; Act authorizing Secretary of Treasury to employ clerks ...; Act concerning the Philadelphia Mint; Act providing for a Navy Peace Establishment; Act to amend the act to establish a General Stamp Office; Act freeing from postage all letters and packets to John Adams. Additionally, the front page prints the "Extract of a letter from Geo. Washington to the President .. September 25, 1798. As background, the country was edging toward war with France. Adams did not want to elevate Alexander Hamilton to lead the Military, however George Washington disagreed. It reads, in part:

"It is an invidious task, at all times, to draw comparisons; and I shall avoid it as much as possible; but I have no hesitation in declaring, that if the Public is to be deprived of the Services of Col. Hamilton in the Military line, that the Post he was destined to fill will not be easily supplied ... Although Col. Hamilton has never acted in the character of a General Officer, yet his opportunities, as the principal & most confidential aid of the Commander in chief, afforded him the means of viewing every thing on a larger scale ... He is enterprising, quick in his perceptions, and his judgment intuitively great: qualities essential to a great military character, and therefore I repeat, that his loss will be irreparable...."

Normal age toning, and excellent overall appearance. . (600-800)

intituled, " An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.
 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
 Approved, December 27th, 1790.
George Washington.
President of the United States.
 (True copy) THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

184 January 12, 1791-Dated, Complete Issue of "Columbian Centinel", with Congressional Act "making further payment of Debts of the United States" ... This Act allowed the National Government to issue Bonds to absorb the States Debts associated with the Revolutionary War, with Script Signature of George Washington, Very Fine. A complete authentic issue of the Columbian Centinel Newspaper of January 12, 1791, 4 pages, 16.5" x 10.65", well printed on crisp rag paper. Printed script signature of President George Washington in the very first column below the printed Congressional Act "making further payment of Debts of the United States" ... This act allowed the National Government to absorb the States debts associated with the Revolutionary War. This Act was a result of a deal between Alexander Hamilton and the northern states, who wanted the new federal government to assume the debts of the Revolutionary War debts, and Thomas Jefferson and the southern states, who wanted the capital placed in a location friendly to slave-holding agricultural interests. Some light dampstain at upper right, George Washington's printed signature is nice and bold. Ads on the last page for several Lotteries, Massachusetts State Lottery, Charlestown Lottery and others. One ad reads: "Old Emission Money - WANTED." (500-600)

Bid with Confidence !

We have provided the finest photography & catalogue descriptions for your benefit.

**“Washington Securing Liberty to America”
& “America Independent 4 July 1776”
Titled Historical Liverpool Creamware Pitcher**



186 c. 1795 Federal Period, Historic Liverpool Creamware Pitcher, with Three Transfers in Color, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin with an Oval Map showing the Original Thirteen Colonies and Flag of the United States, together with the Patriotic Poem, “O Liberty! thou Goddess...,” and a Three Masted Sailing Ship, Choice Extremely Fine. This rare design is one of the nicest George Washington Pitchers produced in Liverpool during his actual Presidency and prior to Washington’s death in December 1799. It has two main color transfers, and measures 9.75” tall and 6.25” at the base. The first transfer is listed as Arman “W.16” on page 198 of David Arman’s major reference book, “Anglo-American Ceramics - Part I.” “Washington Securing Liberty to America” is flanked by the personifications of Liberty, Fame, Wisdom and Justice. Benjamin Franklin is shown as he inscribes, “America Independent 4 July 1776” within a book. A very early version of the United States Flag flies above an oval shaped Map of the Eastern Coast of the United States. The design is signed within the transfer by “F. Morris Shelton.” The second transfer is listed as “O.1” on page 142 of Arman. It shows a Poem which reads, in full:

“O Liberty thou Goddess! - Heav’nly bright, - Profuse of bliss, - and pregnant with delight, - Eternal pleasures - in thy presence reign, - and smiling plenty leads - thy wanton train.”

The Poem is surrounded by a decorative entwined ribbon, further encircled by the names of the Fifteen States (including Vermont and Kentucky) that were part of the Union at the time that this Historic Liverpool Creamware Pitcher was made. The third transfer is under the spout and shows a 3-Masted Sailing Ship under full sail of a design not listed in Armen. The rim and spout have rich black borders inside and out. There is some modest lightness of transfer design, likely as made. Overall, pleasing in appearance and excellent for display.....(1,500-2,000)

**Historical Liverpool Creamware Pitcher of
"AMERICA LAMENTING
THE DEATH OF HER FAVORITE SON"**

187 c. 1805 Federal Period, Historical Memorial Liverpool Creamware Pitcher titled, “America Lamenting The Death Of Her Favorite Son” with “Liberty Independence” (Glebe Poem), showing a Native American Indian Princess representing “America”, Choice Extremely Fine. This Historical Liverpool Creamware Pitcher measures 6” tall x 3.5” at its base and is listed in the Arman reference as “Extremely Rare.” This design is listed in the Arman reference as L.23, shown illustrated on page 130. There are two choice historical black transfers displayed. One side has a transfer showing an American Early perched above an oval scene of an bare breasted, beautiful young Native American Indian Princess shown representing “America”, tearfully mourning over a large oval picture of George Washington. In this picture, Washington’s portrait faces right, wearing his Generals military uniform. Below that entire scene is the legend reading: “AMERICA LAMENTING THE DEATH OF HER FAVORITE SON.” This exact design is listed as being “Extremely Rare” as item W.48 shown illustrated on page 208 in the major reference book “Anglo-American Ceramics - Part I” by David Arman. The opposite side has yet another scarce transfer displaying a “LIBERTY Cap on a Pole” with large rays emanating from it. To the left is a Flag with an American Heraldic Eagle at center, surrounded by Fifteen Stars (1805 representing the 15 United States). To the right is a banner flying with various militaria and other decorative devices surrounding the (Glebe Poem) central text poem that reads, in full:



“As he tills your rich glebe the old peasant shall tell, While his bosom with Liberty glows - How your (General) Warren expired _ how Montgomery fell. - And how WASHINGTON humbled your foes.” Below is the large text: “INDEPENDENCE.”

It has nice eye appeal with just some slight tone ay the top rim edge and faint friction to the base rim from previous display. A historic and patriotic commemorative pitcher.....(1,800-2,200)



WAR OF 1812

One-of-a-Kind Model of the “USS Constitution” by Famed Ship Model Maker Philip S. Reed and Believed to be Unique



188 c. 2000 Custom Built One-of-a-Kind Ship Model of the frigate “USS Constitution” a.k.a. “Old Ironsides” Handmade by famed model maker, Philip S. Reed (1942-), Display Case Housed, Choice Mint. A famed Custom Handmade Ship Model by Maker, Philip S. Reed, a Superlative Scale Model of the U.S. Frigate “Constitution” (or “Old Ironsides”), Choice New as made. Mr. Reed is well known for the incredibly detailed models he has made of famous World War I and World War II vessels and historic sailing ships. One can find numerous YouTube videos of Reed and his various ship models, where he describes his approach to model-building and the lengthy process of building and completing each example. This model of the USS Constitution is known as an Extreme Miniature and is based on a scale of 1/16” of a foot.

Each of Reed’s ship models is unique. Each being painstakingly made by hand, based on historically accurate research, often using the original plans. The model of the USS Constitution offered here measures about 20” from stem to stern, and is 14.5” to the top of the tallest mast, while the hull of the ship is roughly 3” across at its broadest point. The detail precision is absolutely amazing. The custom housing display case in which the ship sits measures about 22” long x 8.75” deep x 18” high. A small engraved plaque on the front of the case officially identifies the ship as the Constitution and Mr. Reed as the maker. Another plaque on the side identifies the “American Marine Model Gallery” as the selling agent.

In a 2018 report in the Daily Mail (UK), it was claimed that Reed had made only 58 models since 1971 because of his complete obsession with details and historic accuracy. That equates to about one model created per year. Reed’s models sell for many tens of thousands of dollars each and they rarely appear for sale on the secondary market. This is a tremendous opportunity to acquire this superb quality model of one of America’s most historic famous and recognized Navy fighting ships, its model created by one of the worlds foremost model-makers.

Because of their extreme rarity and impeccable quality, Reed’s models are highly sought-after. Our estimate range is based on information provided by a knowledgeable third-party who is familiar with Reed’s models and what they are worth.

We recommend the buyer use a qualified art shipper to transport this remarkable model.

Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection.....(20,000-40,000)

Born in England, Mr. Reed has been building extreme miniature ship models for more than half his life. Mr. Reed became a teacher of painting, ceramics and photography, and his academic career enabled him to devote his free time to the development of his unique modeling skills.

For the last twelve years he has dedicated his life to full-time, professional model making and is now concentrating, in contrast to his previous emphasis on World War I and World War II vessels, almost exclusively on historic sailing ships.

Living in a historic coastal city, he is a recipient of the coveted Championship Cup awarded by the Mechanical Engineerium Museum, Brighton, and has exhibited work at the Parker Gallery, Philadelphia Maritime Museum and the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, MA.

1927 U.S. Frigate Constitution Wood Relic with Two Copper Pins Produced by Paul Revere's Foundry Building the Ship



189 USS Constitution, a.k.a. "Old Ironsides", Authentic Large Wood Section Relic retained from the Ship's 1927 Restoration, with Two Original Copper Pins Provided by Paul Revere's Foundry during the original building of the American Warship, Fine. The Paul Revere's Foundry in Canton, Massachusetts produced all of the original copper nails, spikes, bolts, pins and sheathing for the USS Constitution and for the other early fledgling United States Navy frigates circa 1797. This large impressive relic is from the historic and famous American Frigate the USS Constitution, the Oldest currently active ship in the United States Navy.

This wooden portion consists of a 16" long x 5.5" wide x 7" tall original section of hardwood timber recovered from the hull of the USS Constitution during its 1927 major restoration. Perhaps the most exciting aspect being that two original copper pins, the type provided by Paul Revere, are still presently held in place within the wood as originally built. The Copper Pins are slightly loose as the wood is ancient and they are large, measuring 6.25" and 8" respectfully. A small Brass Plaque is affixed to the front of the wood section. It reads: "USS Frigate Constitution wood with copper pins from 1927 restoration".

The two copper pins are moderately oxidized, while the wood section is holed and jagged as shown, which is why it was deemed to be replaced. We've seen and offered a number of smaller relics from "Old Ironsides", but never a replaced section of timber this large requiring large pins. The copper sheathing, as well as the ship's brass fittings, were provided by Paul Revere and were forged in his foundry and copper mill in Boston's North End. Today, the hull of the USS Constitution is still made of white oak but the deck, ceiling and deck beams are made of Douglas fir. A fabulous historical United States Navy related conversation piece that is worthy of museum display.....**(2,000-4,000)**

USS Constitution, also known as "Old Ironsides," is a three-masted wooden-hulled heavy frigate of the United States Navy. She is the world's oldest ship of any type still afloat. She was launched in 1797, one of six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794 and the third constructed.

The USS Constitution was constructed between 1794 and 1797. The ship was one of six ships commissioned in 1794 by President George Washington to help combat French privateers during the Quasi-war with France and to defeat the Barbary pirates in the First Barbary War.

The unique construction techniques and materials used to build the USS Constitution made it a formidable and powerful ship that later earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" due to its impressively strong and durable hull.

These construction details are widely used by model builders to build USS Constitution model ships or to create USS Constitution model plans for other builders and are also used by the U.S. Navy to maintain and restore the historic ship.

The hull of the USS Constitution was originally made of white oak and live oak. The hull consisted of three layers with the outer and inner horizontal layers being made of white oak and the center vertical layer being made of live oak.

According to an article on the American Society of Civil Engineers website (ASCE), this live oak is what gave the ship its iron-like strength and earned it the nickname "old ironsides" during the battle with the HMS Guerriere in 1812: "This heavy timber has a density of 75 pounds per cubic foot, making it heavier than water, heavier than most other common timbers. The huge internal braces of the ship were cut in solid pieces from individual trees, as opposed to being compositely joined on site. The result was a hard body that appeared to deflect cannon balls like iron."

Frigate USS CONSTITUTION Copper Ashtray Made From Materials Recovered During Her 1927 Major Restoration

190 1927-Dated, Commemorative Souvenir Copper Ashtray Made From Material from the 1797 built Frigate USS CONSTITUTION during her major renovation, of material likely provided by Paul Revere, Choice Extremely Fine. c. 1927 Copper Ashtray, measuring 6.25" diameter x 1" deep, made from the original copper recovered from the USS Constitution during its 1927 major restoration. Nicely cleaned and lacquered to protect the reddish-coppery color of the copper likely provided by Paul Revere. Its outer rim legends reads: "This Material Was Taken From The U.S. Frigate Constitution / Keel Laid 1794 Rebuilding 1927". Inside bottom has a depiction of the frigate sailing under full sail with "OLD IRONSIDES" above and "Launched 1797 / 1804 Tripoli / 1912 Guerriere / Java / 1815 Cyane Levant / U.S. Frigate Constitution" below. A wonderful commemorative souvenir of America's most famous and historic existing warship, authorized to be built by Congress in 1794.....**(400-600)**



**U.S. Frigate Constitution a.k.a. "Old Ironsides"
 Display of Original Wood Planking,
 Copper Plaque and Medallion,
 Taken from the frigate's major Restoration of 1927**



191 c. 1927, "U.S. Frigate Constitution" Attractive Display of a Solid Piece of Original Wood Planking and Copper Plaque and Medallion (likely provided by Paul Revere), all materials taken from the frigate's major restoration of 1927, Custom Framed, Choice Very Fine. In 1927, the American Navy frigate USS Constitution underwent extensive repairs and restorations. The conservators raised funds by creating various Souvenir relics made out of her planking, Copper sheeting (much of it supplied by Paul Revere), nails, and other assorted items attributed to the famous historic warship. Here, we offer a small piece of its original oak wood planking measuring almost 5" square, to which has been affixed a 2.75" diameter round Copper Medallion showing "Old Ironsides" under full sail. Beneath is a rectangular copper plaque that reads: "This material was taken from the Original Hull of the U.S. Frigate Constitution / Keel Laid 1794 Rebuilding 1927." Both the medallion and rectangular plaque are attached to the section of original planking by Copper nails, some of which have begun to corrode and tone over time. The plank is prominently featured in an open ornate gold-gilt decorative wood frame to an overall size of about 13.5" x 12" as shown. A modern added bright brass plaque below the central display reads: "USS Constitution - Original Wood - Dated From 1927 Restoration". Two small colorful "Save Old Ironsides - 1797 / 1925" Pinbacks from 1925 are placed into the bottom corners. Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection... (1,000-1,500)



**Bottom Copper Sheet, Nail, and Wooden Plank
 Removed from the USS CONSTITUTION
 a.k.a. "OLD IRONSIDES"**



192 c. 1927 Major Renovation of the U.S. Frigate Constitution Custom Mounted Display Including: an Original Construction Small Bottom Copper Sheet, Copper Nail, and Oak Wood Plank removed from "Old Ironsides", Choice Extremely Fine. This Custom Professionally Built Hanging Display "CHELSEA 'CONSTITUTION' LTD EDITION 200TH ANNIVERSARY SHIP'S CLOCK" and includes added materials taken from "Old Ironsides" when she underwent extensive rebuilding and renovations in 1927. The wooden oak plank measures about 11.5" x 7" and is finished and sealed more nicely than others we have seen or offered. A small rectangular piece of thin Copper measuring 3.25" x 1-3/8" and an old, square-head Copper Nail (both of the Copper items were likely supplied during original 1790s construction by Paul Revere), are mounted to the plank, along with a "1797 - 1997" Bicentennial Modern heavy Brass Commemorative "U.S.S Constitution" Clock produced by the Chelsea Clock Company of Massachusetts. Overall, this is a lovely, hefty custom made maritime display measures about 13" x 8.5" that is ready for display. The key for winding the clock mechanism is lacking, yet a duplicate could likely be supplied by the manufacturer. Also accompanied by a framed "Certificate of Authenticity" issued jointly by the U.S.S Constitution Museum and the Chelsea Clock Company dated July 4, 1997. We believe the original issue price for the Clock alone was in excess of \$2,000. (2 items) Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection..... (1,500-2,000)

CHELSEA 'CONSTITUTION' LTD ED 200TH ANNIVERSARY SHIP'S CLOCK - Chelsea 4 1/2 inch 'Constitution Ship's Bell Clock, 1997'. This clock was a special edition of 500 manufactured in 1997 to commemorate her 200th birthday at which she sailed under her own power. The clock has a typical Chelsea engraved silver dial, however, below the numeral 12 is an engraving of a ship which is titled 'U.S.S. Constitution, 1797-1997'. The dial is also marked 'Chelsea Ship's Bell'. The clock is mounted on a plank remnant from the ship bearing a scrap of copper bottom cladding, presumed obtained during her 1992-1995 restoration. Engraved brass plate "Bottom Copper and Plank from Old Ironsides", 13 1/2" x 8 1/2" x 5"

**Frigate USS CONSTITUTION Relic Copper
 Type Originally Supplied by Paul Revere**

193 1927 Reconstruction, Commemorative Rectangular Copper Piece taken from the Frigate U.S. CONSTITUTION a.k.a. "Old Ironsides", type supplied by Paul Revere, Choice Very Fine. This small piece of rectangular Copper of the type supplied by Paul Revere during original construction, measuring about 1-3/4" x 2-5/8", stamped on one side: "This Material Was Removed From The U S Frigate CONSTITUTION During Reconstruction - 1927". This historic famous Navy ship received its nickname of "Old Ironsides" because of the very hard wooden beams that British cannonballs seemingly bounced off of during wartime. This rectangular piece of solid copper was originally supplied by Paul Revere during the ship's construction between 1794 to 1797. We sold this identical lot for \$708 in our February 2007 auction (with original lot tag). Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection.. (600-900)

**1927 USS Constitution Restoration
Souvenir Set of Matched Bookends
Likely of Paul Revere Supplied Copper**



194 1927 U.S. Frigate "Constitution" Restoration, Souvenir Copper Bookend Matched Pair, Complete, Extremely Fine. This pair of cast bookends are in the shape of a ship's wheel, each set on a heavy rectangular base. The wheel itself is about 6" in diameter and the lead-weighted base is about 1.25" x 5.75." Each bookend looks virtually bright shiny-new thanks to an complete cleaning and added coat of clear protective lacquer, meant to display. At the center of the wheel is the design of the well-known Constitution restoration medal depicting the frigate at full sail. The base of each bookend reads at the bottom: "THIS MATERIAL WAS TAKEN FROM THE U.S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION 1927." These bookends also have a potential connection to Paul Revere, who supplied much of the original copper for fittings when the warship was built between 1794 to 1797. A tribute to the oldest active duty warship in the United States Navy. (2 items) Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (600-800)

**1927 U.S. Frigate Constitution
Reconstruction Timber Relic**



195 1927 U.S. Frigate "Constitution" Reconstruction, Thick Oak Wood Timber Relic with Plaque, Very Fine. This hefty chunk of Oak Wood from the historic Navy frigate USS Constitution, known as "Old Ironsides", measures about 4" x 4" x 1.5" (about the size of a very large desert brownie). Affixed to the wood is a small metal plate with the printed inscription: "This Material was removed from the U.S. Frigate Constitution, During reconstruction, 1927". The rich brown stained wood shows obvious age, an old hole at upper right and another at lower left, a split in the right side, and it appears to have been sawn from a larger timber. The front surface of the wood shows old layers of varnish and prolonged exposure to sea water. A remarkably historic item with zero degrees of separation from this revered American warship.

The frigate USS Constitution known as "Old Ironsides" is the most famous ship in American history. One of the first frigates built for the U.S. Navy it was launched in Boston in 1797. From it's launching till 1828 the Constitution was involved in many famous battles that helped shape the course of American history. In 1828 it was condemned as unseaworthy and recommended for breaking up. Oliver Wendell Homes' poem "Old Ironsides" aroused public sentiment, and the ship, was preserved. During 1927 thru 1931 "Old Ironsides" went through a major restoration and souvenirs such as this example were sold to the public to raise funds.

Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (500-600)

**Extraordinary Frigate USS CONSTITUTION
Brass Plaque Made From Materials Recovered
During Her 1927 Major Restoration
About 9.5" in Diameter and Nearly 1" Thick**



196 c. 1927 Extremely Rare, Solid Brass Plaque Made From Material from the 1797 built Frigate USS CONSTITUTION, a.k.a. "OLD IRONSIDES" during her major renovation, with a Custom Wooden Display Stand, Choice Extremely Fine. c. 1927, Extremely Rare (the first and only example we have seen), Very Large and Substantial Brass Plaque, measuring about 9.5" in diameter and is solid nearly 1" thick, weight about 10 pounds, made from Brass recovered from the USS Constitution during its major 1927 restoration. No maker or date.

The outer rim legend reads, "UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTITUTION / OLD IRONSIDES" with 13 Stars above the central image of the Frigate under sail in heavy seas. This is a magnificent high quality Commemorative souvenir of America's most famous warship, now docked and on display at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, Boston. The 44-gun Frigate USS Constitution: "Old Ironsides", was one of the first frigates built by the fledgling U.S. Navy, ordered in 1794 as a counter to the Barbary corsairs in the Mediterranean. Heavily built but fast, she was rated as a 44-gun ship but actually mounted thirty 24-pounder cannons. This cataloger's research has not located another example having been offered at auction. This Frigate USS CONSTITUTION Brass Plaque is in excellent condition having been well preserved and cared for since made.

Perhaps a unique opportunity to acquire such an impressive Commemorative piece which due to its large size and handsome design. The plaque sits in a custom-made wooden stand that can be attached to a wall or stood on a desk. The Plaque itself is very solid and heavy, weighing about 10 pounds, cleaned to best display all its high-relief details to a lovely golden-tan color. A truly superb display piece that is sure to stimulate conversation. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (3,000-4,000)

Be a Winner !
Send your top competitive bids.

**Choice Historic Liverpool Creamware Plate
War of 1812 Tall-Masted Ship
Flying Its 15-Star American Flag Transfer**



197 c. 1810 War of 1812 Period, Liverpool Creamware Plate with 15-Star American Flag 3-Masted Tall Ship, Choice Extremely Fine. This attractive early War of 1812 period dinner plate measures about 9-5/8" in diameter with a decorative scalloped edge. It has a wonderful black printed transfer image of a tall, three-masted ship heading West, with its American 15-Star Flag flying at the stern. The condition is excellent, the black transfer is crisp and the glossy surface glaze is nice but for a few insignificant hairlines to the transfer from light use. No cracks or damage. One of the nicest we have seen and ready to display..... (400-500)

**Historical Blue Staffordshire
of "McDonnough's Victory"**



198 c. 1820, Staffordshire Historical Blue Transfer Decorated "McDonnough's Victory" Covered Sugar Bowl, England, Choice Near Mint. This beautiful Staffordshire Historical Blue War of 1812 Transfer Decorated Commemorative depiction is titled, "McDonnough's Victory" Covered Sugar Bowl, measuring about 7" tall x 7.5" long x 4.5" wide. There is no apparent wear but as expected at the base, the colors are rich and deep, no defects or detractions noted. A lovely example of this type that is complete with its perfectly fitted original lid and excellent for use or display. In June 1814 during the War of 1812, Great Britain again threatened to invade the United States from Canada, this time from Lake Champlain. United States Navy Commodore Thomas MacDonough commanded the fleet on that lake and defeated the enemy near Plattsburgh, New York. Meanwhile, American soldiers achieved a similar victory on land and once again drove back a possible invasion..... (800-1,000)

**Impressive Large Historical Blue
"McDonnough's Victory" Teapot
Complete with its Original Lid in Museum Quality**



199 c. 1820, Staffordshire Historical Blue Transfer Decorated War of 1812 Transfer of "McDonnough's Victory" Teapot with Lid, England, Choice Extremely Fine or better. This very large Staffordshire Historical Blue Transfer Decorated Commemorative depiction is titled, "McDonnough's Victory" Teapot with Lid, measuring about 8.5" tall x 12" long x 5.5" wide. There is virtually no apparent wear but as to be expected at the base. The colors are rich and deep, no defects or detractions are noted. A lovely example of this type that is complete with its perfectly fitted original lid and excellent for use or display. In June 1814 during the War of 1812, Great Britain again threatened to invade the United States from Canada, this time from Lake Champlain. United States Navy Commodore Thomas MacDonough commanded the fleet on that lake and defeated the enemy near Plattsburgh, New York. Meanwhile, American soldiers achieved a similar victory on land and once again drove back a possible invasion. (800-1,600)

**"We have met the enemy and they are ours...
with great respect and esteem. O.H. Perry."
Reported "Salem Gazette"**



200 October 1, 1813-Dated War of 1812 Period, Historic Newspaper Report, "Salem Gazette", Naval Record - Seveth Naval Victory!, Commodore Perry's Letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Victory in the Battle of Lake Erie, Salem, Massachusetts, Very Fine. A complete original historic War of 1812 issue of the Salem Gazette Newspaper, Salem, Massachusetts, 4 pages, never bound. From the front page, headed under: "Seventh Naval Victory!" reports Perry's official account of the battle in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy. The correspondence covers the first 2.5 columns. Also on the front page Perry's brief dispatch to Major General Harrison, in part: "We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem. O.H. Perry." With a list of those killed and wounded, the ships involved and much more. Much more important military content. Plus, page 1 right column sad notice titled "HORRIBLE!" where a Pittsfield, Mass. 19 year old boy was found guilty of rape of a 14 year old girl. Sentence of Death was ordered by judge Sewall "in a very solemn and affecting manner". A most historic newspaper, whole and complete with some creases, folds and humidity tone on the back page. Easily readable..... (600-800)

The Battle of Lake Erie, sometimes called the Battle of Put-in-Bay, was fought on 10 September 1813, on Lake Erie off the coast of Ohio during the War of 1812. Nine vessels of the United States Navy defeated and captured six vessels of the British Royal Navy.

**British Infantry Military
Pattern "Baker" Flintlock Rifle**



201 c. 1805-1820 Military Pattern 1800/1815/1823 Flintlock "Baker" British Infantry Rifle with Maker's Mark "RW" (Robert Wheeler), Very Fine. A seldom encountered rifle. This Military Pattern 1800/1815/1823 Flintlock "Baker" British Infantry Rifle has a 30.5", .62 caliber rifled barrel, measuring about 46.5" overall, marked on the left side of the breech with two Birmingham Proofs and is Maker Marked "R W" (Robert Wheeler), as contractor to the Ordnance at the Tower of London. Great Britain supplied Portugal with large quantities of surplus weapons for the Peninsula War (1807-1814) and after. According to records, only 150 rifles were modified and produced by Robert Wheeler in 1823. The round face lock (copied from the pattern 1798 Heavy Dragoon Carbine) was the standard lock for the pattern 1823. The barrel originally was made with a bayonet bar, later intentionally removed and the muzzle reduced. This rifle is in its original flintlock configuration and retains an original steel ramrod. The convex lock is marked on the inside "WHEELER" and has the "CROWN" for those weapons supplied to Portugal (ally with Great Britain). Standard all Brass pattern furniture. The round end Pattern of 1805/1823 Patch Box has been intentionally removed and then professionally filled in and restored with wood during the period of its use. The stock was made without a raised cheek rest and is solid with several areas of stress cracks along the fore-end. There is a small area of wood lacking from the upper edge of the lock mortis with typical minor scratches and dings from years of service use. Reference See: British Military Flintlock Rifles 1740-1840, by De Witt Bailey Ph. D., c. 2002..... (3,000-4,000)

**U.S. Military Model 1816 Flintlock Pistol
Converted to Percussion for the Civil War Use
by "S. NORTH, MIDLTn, CONN"**



202 c. 1816-1820, U.S. Military Model 1816 Flintlock Martial Pistol Converted to Percussion for the Civil War Use by "S. (Simeon) NORTH, MIDLTn, CONN", Very Fine. A nice Connecticut made U.S. Military Model 1816 Flintlock Martial Pistol that was converted to Percussion for the Civil War Use, Hallmarked as made by "S. (Simeon) NORTH, MIDLTn, CONN". It has a 9", .54 cal. round steel barrel with arsenal proofs "US" and "P" and is 15.75" in overall length. The Stock has a clear visible Cartouche stamped on the left side of stock just behind the side plate and is solid with only light scratches and dings from its years of use in service. It has regulation steel furniture. Overall, it is in good mechanical working order. Reference See: FLAYDERMANS GUIDE TO ANTIQUE AMERICAN FIREARMS... and their values, 9th Edition. c. 2007 by Norm Flayderman, page 328..... (800-1,000)

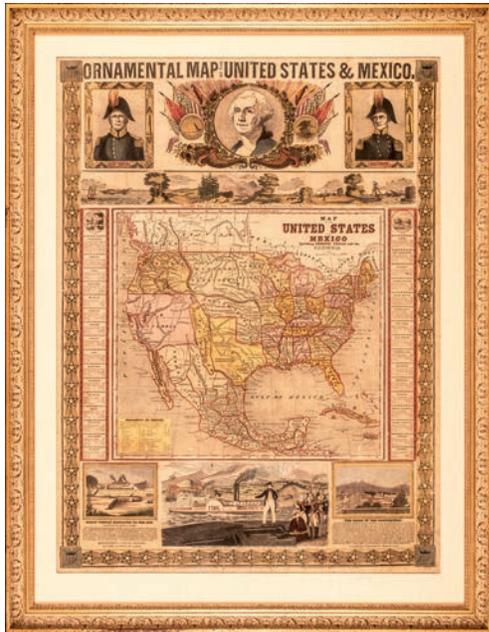
MEXICAN WAR RELATED

**Zachary Taylor Portrait Cotton Bandanna
#210 on page 128 of "Threads of History"
with Mexican-American War Scenes**



204 c. 1848 Mexican-American War Period, General Zachary Taylor Portrait, Brown Printed on White Cotton Bandanna, Listed as #210 on page 128 of "Threads of History," Choice Very Fine This attractive Cotton Portrait Bandanna measures about 24.75" x 21.5" printed in Brown on White Cotton Linen. The images feature a large central portrait of "GENERAL TAYLOR" with his facsimile signature below. There is a military drum at top, a cannon at bottom, together with four active action Mexican-American War battle scenes including the; Battles of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Resaca De La Palma and Monterey positioned in the four corners. Also left and right are stack of cannon balls and tent with an American flag, All designs and vignettes are within a floral outer border of laurel branches. This exact design is listed as #210 on page 128 of the Smithsonian's reference book, "Threads of History". Lightly folded, one thin line of brown ink above Taylor's head, likely as made, having some minor edge fraying and modest discoloration at the extreme outer edges from prior display. Overall, an excellent example of this impressive rarity, that has nice eye appeal for framing and display. .. (2,400-2,800)

1848 Hand-Colored
U.S. & Mexico Broadside & Map titled:
ORNAMENTAL MAP of the UNITED STATES & MEXICO



204 1848-Dated, Hand-colored Lithograph Broadside with Map titled, "ORNAMENTAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO," Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848, Published by Ensigns & Thayer, 50 Ann Street, New York, Framed, Choice Very Fine. Highly attractive authentic, huge size Patriotic Historic Mexican-American War Period Lithograph Broadside with Map that measures 30.5" x 22.5" (by sight). Framed under glass in a modern, decorative, gilt-wood frame to an overall size of approximately 36" x 36-3/4". It includes a rare central Hand-colored Map titled: "Map of the United States and Mexico, Including Oregon, Texas and the Californias." It is surmounted by portraits of Mexican War General Taylor and General Scott, dressed in their military uniforms, being on either side of the central President George Washington. Below at bottom are colorful geographic scenes of the "Great Temple Dedicated to the Sun," Mexico, "The Halls Of The Montezumas," and at the bottom center an American Flag Steam Ship named "UNION" with text below reading "An American Exhibiting To The Sovereigns Of Europe The Progress Of His Country."

This self-proclaimed "Ornamental" Mexican War period Broadside is accomplished with a Hand-colored and Hand-carved woodblock engraving process. Multiple colors include red, green, yellow, blue, and black against a slightly toned off-white period paper sheet that has been archivally laid down upon modern cloth fabric for preservation and professionally linen matted and gold-gilt decoratively modern framed. There are some deft sealed small edge splits and a small repaired absence to the extreme outer margins hidden and covered by the mat, showing all the impressive printed portions. Other text block devices located at the right and left sides of the large central Map include information on the States of the Union at that time, including the latest "Possessions," of California and Texas. Another text block in yellow reads, "Distances In Mexico."

The Map itself is titled: "Map of the United States and Mexico - Including OREGON, TEXAS and the CALIFORNIAS." It has both heavier outline and lighter colored areas which identifies; "New California," "New Mexico," "Oregon Territory," "Missouri Territory," "Sioux District," "Indian Territory," as well as the other then existing states. There is no doubt that this Patriotic Broadside was produced in the celebratory atmosphere in the wake of, and surrounding the American victory over Mexico in 1848. We located a similar example, not framed, being offered by a dealer for \$6,500. This impressive historic beautifully framed truly eye-catching historic Broadside is ready to hang on display. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection..... **(3,500-4,500)**

POST-REVOLUTIONARY WAR
TO CIVIL WAR

Petition Signed by Eight Judges Supporting the Fight
for a Fellow Chester, PA. Court's Judge



205 c. 1786, Post-Revolutionary War Period, Legal Petition Signed by Eight Judges Supporting the Continued Service of a Fellow Judge Caleb Davis, Choice Crisp Extremely Fine. A highly unusual serious and attractive Manuscript Document Petition, Signed by Eight Judges in response to a Petition to have Caleb Davis, "Prothonotary" (or fellow Judge) removed from the Court of Common Please of Chester County, PA. 1 page, measuring about 10-1/4" x 7-5/8" beautifully written in rich brown on fine laid period paper, boldly Signed by eight noted judges, with two official red wax and paper Embossed Seals of the State of Pennsylvania at top left and lower left.

In 1786, an attempt was made to move the Court from Chester, PA, being on the extreme edge of the county, to relocate to a more central location. From this attempt arose two factions: the "Removalists" and those who wished the Court to stay where it was. Caleb Davis was in favor of the removal, hence the petition against him. The group of eight judges who signed this Counter-Petition were men of power and influence. William Clingan, who was the first to sign, was the Chief Judge of the Court. Persifor Frazer, who signed at the bottom, rose to the rank of Brigadier General Pennsylvania Militia in 1782. John Culbertson was a Major in the Pennsylvania Militia until 1780. George Pierce was a Captain in the Chester County Militia from 1776-1777. Because of the intervention of these brave men, Caleb Davis kept his position. This attractive, interesting document is accompanied by a photocopied portion of the 1881 "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania" by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope. **(600-800)**

Sword Converted to a Large Heavy Fighting Dagger



206 c. 1830-40 Mid-19th Century, Military Sword Converted to be a large Fighting Dagger, Likely Civil War Use, Unidentified, Used, Fine. Military Sword Converted into a large Fighting Dagger with a 13.25" long blade. According to some resources the "quill-pointed" type blade was officially introduced in the late 1820's by England for the pattern 1827 Naval Officer's Sword. Several other countries copied its design with different hilts/guards. Ornate brass hilt/guard, the ebony grip is lacking the usual twisted brass wire. No scabbard, natural patina to the sword with some signs of prior use. This impressive fighting dagger made have been used in the Mexican and/or American Civil War. **(300-600)**

**Historic “Whaler Essex-1820” Related Hand-Engraved Powder Horn
This Ship’s Story Inspired Herman Melville to Write His Novel “Moby-Dick”**



207 1820-Dated, Hand-Engraved Powder Horn with “Whaler Essex - 1820” and extensive designs including the Ship and American Flags, Choice Very Fine. This Hand-Engraved Powder Horn measures about 10” long with a plain wooden stopper. Numerous exotic and historic scrimshawed Whaling engravings including; the Whaling Ship Essex and date 1820, sea birds, sea monsters, the Captain holding a harpoon, 3 men in a small whaleboat chasing a whale are tossed into the air by the whale and much more, as shown. Below the Ship’s is a post with two American Flags hanging on poles at left and right with two spears or harpoons above. This Horn has appropriate age, was possibly engraved by one of the 8 survivors in Memoriam to the Ship Essex’s final voyage. It was certainly made in tribute and commemoration of the famous naval Whaling event, having no engraver’s name or other specific identifiers present. Its wooden end plug is present, the wood endcap is secured in place by four early period brass rounded head rivet style plugs. Overall, even in light golden-olive tones, showing light wear with small expected chips to the large end edges

Essex was an American Whaler from Nantucket, Massachusetts, which was launched in 1799. In 1820, while at sea in the southern Pacific Ocean under the command of Captain George Pollard Jr., she was attacked and sunk by a sperm whale. Thousands of miles from the coast of South America with little food and water, the 20-man crew was forced to make for land in the ship’s surviving whaleboats.

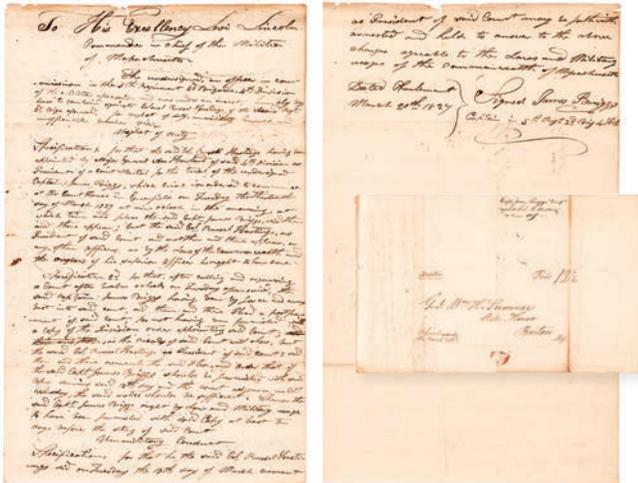
The men suffered severe dehydration, starvation, and exposure on the open ocean, and the survivors eventually resorted to eating the bodies of the crewmen who had died. When that proved insufficient, members of the crew drew lots to determine whom they would sacrifice so that the others could live. A total of seven crew members were cannibalized before the last of the eight survivors were rescued, more than three months after the sinking of the Essex. First mate Wen Chase and cabin boy Thomas Nickerson later wrote accounts of the ordeal. The tragedy attracted international attention, and inspired Herman Melville to write his famous 1851 novel Moby-Dick. (See More Details Online).....(2,000-4,000)

**“CORNWALLIS Resigning his Sword
at York Town Oct. 19, 1781” and
“LAFAYETTE (Crowned in Glory)” Legends**

208 c. 1824 Lafayette’s Triumphal Return to America Tour Period, Large Historical Copper Lusterware Pitcher titled, “CORNWALLIS Resigning his Sword at York Town Oct. 19, 1781” and “LAFAYETTE (Crowned in Glory),” Transfers, Very Fine. This colorful Copper Lusterware Pitcher measures 7.5” tall x 4.75” at its base. There are three historical black transfer illustrations displayed within white backgrounds, surrounded by yellow and coppery-brown decorative trim at center. There are some scratches and numerous small spots of central glaze loss on the body from wear apparently while in actual use as shown. One side has the legend: “Cornwallis Resigning his Sword at Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781”. This design is listed as C. 29 on page 82 in “Anglo-American Ceramics Part I” reference by Arman. The other side reads: “LaFayette (Crowned in Glory)” which is listed as L.1 on page 123 in the Arman reference. A smaller transfer under the spout shows a lovely array of fruit. In our EAHA October 2016 auction we sold a similar example for \$2,160. A scarce large size historic decorative commemorative patriotic pitcher, imported from England to be sold in America during Lafayette’s 1824 Triumphal Return and Tour of America.(1,200-1,800)



**Complaints Against a Court Martial Judge
By The Defendant Letter to
General Wm. H. Sumner & Governor Levi Lincoln**



209 March 20, 1827-Dated, American "Militia" Military Autographed Letter from Captain James Briggs to General Wm. H. Sumner & Governor Levi Lincoln Regarding His Court Martial and the Actions of the Court President, Colonel Russell Hastings, Integral Postal Cover, Boston, Very Fine. This boldly penned, lengthy 2+ page, Autograph Letter Signed measures about 12.5" x 7.75" and is well written and easily readable by hand and Signed, "James Briggs, Captain 5th Regt. 2nd Brig. 4th Div(ision)", who was under arrest and being court-martialed. The military and Militia content is very interesting as Briggs maintains the charges against him are somewhat outrageous and baseless. Briggs in turn accused Colonel Hastings of Neglect of Duty, Un-military Conduct, Un-officerlike Behavior -- all countercharges based on the way in which Hastings had called the Court Martial together, and how he had responded to Captain Briggs' pleas.

Though the Integral Postal Transmittal Cover is addressed to General Sumner, this rare official Court Martial complain was meant to go all the way up the chain of command directly to "His Excellency Levi Lincoln, Commander in Chief of the Militia of Massachusetts" being the large bold heading at top presenting this Letter. How this case was resolved, is worthy of further research, yet it is an immensely interesting read regarding military history at that time. Overall, quite clean and impressive in appearance, written in rich deep brown on early wove period paper with expected slight uniform tone and some minor chipping along the top edge. Docketing leaf reads: "Capt. James Briggs' Complt against Col. R. Hasting - 20 March 1827." Mailed from Charlemont (MA) - March 21st" and its red wax seal remains partially intact. Cover titled, "Militia" with Paid 12 1/2 (postage) addressed to: "Genl. Wm. H. Sumner - State House - Boston, Ma." (500-600)

William Hyslop Sumner (July 4, 1780 - October 24, 1861) was the son of Massachusetts Governor Increase Sumner. He graduated from Harvard College in 1799, and practiced law. He served as a general in the Massachusetts militia. Sumner wrote The History of East Boston and died in 1861.

After graduating from college, Sumner entered the law office of district attorney John Davis, gaining admittance to the bar in 1802. He practiced law from 1802 until 1818 when he left the field in order to concentrate on his military duties. From 1808 to 1819 Sumner served in the Massachusetts State Legislature representing the city of Boston. In 1806 and again in 1813 to 1816 he was selected as aide-de-camp to Governor Caleb Strong. He served in the same role from 1816-1818 to Governor John Brooks.

In 1818, Governor Brooks appointed him adjutant general of the state along with the office of quartermaster general which he held until he resigned the office in 1834.

Sumner was involved in the state's defenses during the War of 1812. In September 1814 Massachusetts Governor Caleb Strong sent Sumner, then a lieutenant colonel in the state militia, to coordinate the defense of Portland in the District of Maine. His task was to maintain 1,900 militia and create a better relationship between the Massachusetts militia and the U.S. Army forces posted there. There were many problems with the early American militia:

In 1826 he served on a board with a young Zachary Taylor to consider improvements in the militia. They recommended that "a complete system of tactics and exercise for cavalry and artillery of the militia" be created. This would organize the US militia who were so disjointed during the War of 1812. Congress however did not approve this plan.

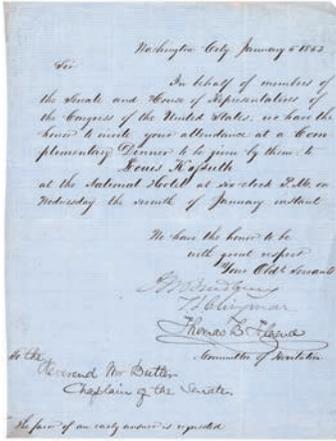
**1846 Four-Color Broadside that Includes
Information about US Population, Geography,
Currency, Railroads, and Battles**



210 1846 Large Hand-colored Broadside / Map titled: "THE UNITED STATES - AT ONE VIEW - 1776 / 1846", measuring about 22.5" x 27", (New York: Humphrey Phelps, 1845), Very Fine. This Broadside is printed in black and Hand-colored with yellow, rose, and light blue as to highlight various features and the outer vine border design. This historic Broadside sheet has been laid down to a heavy card backing for support and likely prior display. With medium even tone throughout, some waterstaining noted about 5" above the bottom as well as a broken 2" "V" marginal edge break above the "S" in States repaired and minor chipping and paper loss to edges. The theme titled, "The United States 1776 | At One View | 1846" was created and printed by Humphrey Phelps, 1845. Comprised primarily of statistical charts and lists of populations, bodies of water, mountains and railroads. Bottom margin devoted to historic descriptions of "Oregon" and "Texas," describing their boundaries, geography, climate, Nation American populations and distances between cities. Also features various woodblock illustrations including a central Heraldic American Eagle; a pair of "Continental Currency" paper money notes with one showing a "1776" date at center left; and an image of a large 1846 "Fifty Dollar UNITED STATES" Currency bill at center right. Scarce, and ready to frame for display. (600-800)

The lithographic firm of Humphrey Phelps (also known as Phelps, Humphrey) operated in New York City from 1841 to 1853, and at various times co-published work with Gaylord Watson and with Ensign & Thayer. Phelps produced maps, prints and books, and was known for the Phelps Guides series of folding maps and wall maps for travelers, which he began producing in 1838.

Chaplin of the Senate Invitation Letter to Attend the Historic Lajos Kossuth Senate & House Congressional Dinner 1852



211 January 5, 1852-Dated, Manuscript “Committee Invitation” Letter to “Chaplin of the Senate”, Reverend M. Butler, for a “Senate and House of Representatives Dinner” for Lajos Kossuth (1802-1894), Extremely Fine. This Letter of Invitation regards the historic event where President Millard Fillmore entertained Lajos Kossuth at the White House on December 31st, 1851 and January 3rd, 1852. The U.S. Congress organized a banquet for Kossuth in his honor, which was supported by all political parties. This original Manuscript Letter measures 7.5” x 10”, 1 page, with expected light transmittal folds. Being an invitation to the Chaplain of the Senate, Reverend M Butler. This Letter is beautifully Handwritten on quality blue wove period paper in deep brown, with the notation at the bottom “The favor of of an early answer is requested”. This special Congressional Invitation reads, in full:

“Washington City - January 5, 1852 -- Sir -- In behalf of members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, we have the honor to invite your attendance at a Complementary Dinner to be given by them to Louis Kossuth at the National Hotel at six o clock P.M. on Wednesday the seventh of January instant. -- We have the honor to be with great respect - Your Obdt. Servants - (Signed by three members) Committee of Invitation”.

We previously offered in our EAHA Auction October 28, 2016, Lot 56, which sold for \$2,500 being Lajos Kossuth’s ALS to United States President Millard Fillmore that, in part:

“President - The most generous invitation contained an act of the Congress of the U.S. approved and officially transmitted to me by Your Excellency having afforded me the Distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic: --- Having been upon subsequent resolutions of Congress received with almost unprecedented honors by the Senate and by the House of Representatives: --- ... the time has come when the exigencies of my country’s affairs, require me to Depart from Washington (and return to Europe). - (Signed) Lajos Kussuth”.

Three invitation committee members have signed. Lot also Includes, a “One Dollar Hungarian Fund” Currency note, 2 Engraved Images of Kossuth, and a 4 Cent “Champion of Liberty” commemorative U.S. Stamp. (600-800)

(1855) Hand-colored Print of STEPHEN DECATUR, “Desperate Conflict Of American Seamen Under Decatur, On Boarding A Tripolitan Corsair”

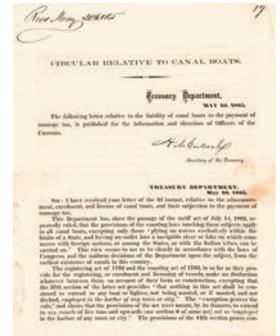


212 (1855) Hand-colored Print of STEPHEN DECATUR titled, “Desperate Conflict Of American Seamen Under Decatur, On Boarding A Tripolitan Corsair”, Illustration is during the First Barbary War on August 3, 1804, by Whitney & Jocelyn and printed by Felix Darley, Fine. This colorful Engraving measures 12” x 8.75” and shows the furious action aboard a Tripolitan Corsair on August 3, 1804 during the Second Attack on Tripoli. Illustration shows Stephen Decatur and his men fighting hand-to-hand fight on board a Tripolitan gunboat during the First Barbary War. Decatur and his men, outnumbered 5 to 1, boarded the Tripolitan Corsair primarily top avenge the mortal stabbing of Stephen Decatur’s brother, James, earlier in the day. At the center of this scene, we see a prone Decatur, holding his assailant’s arm to prevent from being stabbed and pointing a pistol at the man. Decatur’s sword, broken immediately before this scene while fending off a pike attack from the same assailant, lies at his side.

Decatur was able to shoot and kill his attacker, who happened to be the man who had stabbed his brother. The frigate USS Constitution and the City of Tripoli can be seen in the background. This engraving was done many years later, sculpted by Whitney & Jocelyn and printed by Felix Darley. This print was used as an illustration in the 1855 book by Henry Howe, “Life And Death On The Ocean: A Collection of Extraordinary Adventures.” Light toning, vertical folds, and disbound at right. Some small fold splits at the edge could be matted over and with a proper trimming and framing.. (400-500)

1865 Canal Boats Doing Business With Indian Tribes Are Exempt From Tax

213 May 10, 1865-Dated, Rare Treasury Department Printed Circular imprint, 4 pages, measuring 10” x 8”, relating to Canal Boats and Mentioning “Indian Tribes” and related Tariffs and Taxes, Very Fine. This Circular Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, issued just weeks after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. It regards the payment of tonnage tax by canal boats. This Circular Letter includes a reprinting of a May 10, 1865, letter from Secretary McCulloch to Hollis White, a special agent of the Treasury Department. McCulloch's letter made clear that all canal boats were subject to license and tonnage taxes unless they were operated on very specific waterways unconnected with other states by rivers or lakes on which trade with other nations took place. The recipient of this copy was Charles Almy, the collector of the port of Fall River, Massachusetts. The importance of this Letter is due to the specific exemption from tax of canal boats doing business with Indian Tribes, thus removing any impediment to trade between commercial interests and those of Native Americans. Includes a handwritten note in the upper left margin, "Recd May 20th 1865." Pinholes in left margin from a previous binding; some small stains. Excerpt: "The following letter relative to the liability of canal boats to the payment of tonnage tax, is published for the information and direction of Officers of the Customs." (400-600)



AMERICAN CIVIL WAR RELATED

**Civil War era Dog Collar
made of Engraved Plates and Linked Chains
a Type Sometimes Confused with Slave Tags**



214 c. 1850 to 1860 Civil War Era, Dog Collar made of Engraved Metal Plates and Chain Link Collar, Very Fine. This high-quality Dog Identification Collar measures 24" in length and is one of the nicest such collars we have encountered. We have been contacted a number of times over the decades with this type of dog collar confused as being a Slave Collar when the name fit that thesis. One of the metal plates is engraved with the whimsical notation reading: "I am Tom Rorer's Dog Major... whose dog are you". The ends of the chain are joined by two matching plates that slip over each other, then are held in place by a slide. The heavy chains and long collar indicate that "Major" was a dog of substantial size. Normal light patina and wear from use, otherwise a superb display piece of the period. (350-450)

**Medium 1" Civil War Period
Six Pointed Cast Iron Caltrop**



215 c. 1860 Civil War Period, Medium 1" Diameter in Size, Six Pointed Cast Iron Caltrop, Anti-Horse spiked metal device thrown on the ground to impede Cavalry horses, Unused, Choice Near Mint. An impressive 6-Pointed Iron Caltrop with each spike head measuring about .5" and to an overall size of about 1" wide. Caltrops were small Anti-personnel and Anti-horse weapons with 4-6 sharpened spikes that would be scatted on roads or trails and in stream beds to puncture boots or hooves and disable the victim. They were designed so there was always one spike pointing up. A rarely seen 1" diameter sized design of this type which appears never used and is excellent for display. (300-400)

A caltrop (also known as caltrap, galtrap, cheval trap, calthrop, jackrock or crow's foot) is an antipersonnel weapon made up of two or more sharp nails or multiple spines arranged in such a manner that one of them always points upward from a stable base (for example, a tetrahedron). Caltrops were part of defences that served to slow the advance of horses, war elephants, and human troops.

**c. 1864 Civil War Tintype
of CSA President Jefferson Davis**



216 c. 1864 Civil War Period, Cased Tintype Photograph of CSA President Jefferson Davis, Very Fine. A 1/9 Plate Tintype Photograph measuring 2.5" x 2" housed behind a decorative gilt, oval frame, showing a chest up image of the Confederate States of America President Jefferson Davis, facing right. Housed in an original period decorative embossed case with nice interiors but is split along the right edge and with wear on the covers. A somewhat dark yet very nice, high-quality sharp image..... (500-700)

**34-Star Civil War Period
1861 Parade Flag Display Framed**



217 c. 1861-1863 Civil War Period, 34-Star American Flag, "Parade" size 4" x 6.25", Largest 5-Pointed Star at center, Representing the Admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, Very Fine. This scarce American flag would have been current only during a short two-year span, since Kansas was admitted as the 34th State to the Union on January 29, 1861, then followed by West Virginia as the 35th State on June 20, 1863. Abraham Lincoln was President when this flag was made and used. A "Parade" size Flag without pole measuring about 4" x 6.25", mounted and framed to an overall size of 11" x 13". The printed Stars on the flag have five points the largest in size at center. This historic Flag appears to be printed on a glazed fine linen fabric (not examined out of the frame). Lightly frayed left edge from light use, minor spot in the first white stripe and another near the right end of the third white stripe. Interesting floating arrangement of the stars with smaller stars radiating out from the larger central star. A retail dealer shows a similar slightly larger size Parade flag currently "unavailable" priced at \$4,995. This current flag is nicely matted, housed in a modern wooden frame under protective Plexiglas and ready to hang on display, as shown. (1,500-2,000)

Kansas was admitted into the Union as the 34th state on January 29th, 1861, about 2 months before the Confederate assault on Fort Sumter that marked the beginning of the Civil War. The 34th star was officially added on July 4th of that year, but most flag makers would have added a 34th star with the addition of Kansas in January. The star count remained official through the opening two years of the war, until July 3rd, 1863, and 34 star flags would have generally been produced until the addition of West Virginia in June of that year.

**1862 REMINGTON New Model
Army Percussion Revolver**



218 c. 1862-1864 Civil War Period, REMINGTON New Model Army Percussion Revolver, SN #60007 all matching (1862-1864), Good. This is one of the major handguns of the Civil War and was Samuel Colt's largest competitor. It is interesting to note that the famous showman, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody carried a "New Model Army" and he claimed it never failed him. This revolver has a 8", .44 cal. octagon steel barrel, blue and case hardened (no original finish remains) with "PATENTED SEPT. 14, 1858/ E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, NEW YORK, U.S.A./ NEW MODEL" on the top flat. There is some light erosion and salt & pepper pitting (some areas worse than others) especially around the cylinder's percussion nipples. Brass trigger guard with serial number and military inspector mark "U". It has a 6-Shot round cylinder and a Two-piece original walnut grip with scales in overall fair condition but no original varnish remaining. Well used with edge chips missing, plus scratches and dings from years of handling. Screw heads are marred. All steel components exhibit a professionally cleaning and lightly polished dull grey age patina with rust pitting throughout. Overall, a decent example in good mechanical working order accompanied by a period leather holster that is in respectable well used condition. The holster has seen better days but is still functional. Some of the stitching has separated and most of the dark outer hard shell has flaked off over the years. Holster comes with the gun and is not figured as adding value in our estimate range. (2 items)..... (800-1,000)

**COLT Model 1851
Navy Percussion Revolver Circa 1863**



219 c. 1863, Civil War Period COLT Model 1851 Navy Percussion Revolver, SN #148267 all matching (1863), Good. This Civil War period use Colt has a 7.5", .36 cal. octagon steel barrel, blue and case hardened (no original finish remains) with "-ADDRESS COL. SAML COLT, NEW YORK U.S. AMERICA-" on the top flat. There is some light erosion and salt & pepper pitting (some areas worse than others) especially around the cylinder's percussion nipples. Silver plated brass trigger guard and back-strap with 0% remaining. Frame is marked; "COLTS PATENT" on the left side. 6-Shot round cylinder with about 30% of the scene remaining. The barrel wedge is not original and is a replacement. Its one-piece walnut grip in overall good condition with no original varnish remaining, minor edge chip missing and light scratches and dings from years of handling. Screw heads are marred. Its all steel components exhibit a dull grey age patina with light pitting throughout. The action needs some mechanical attention where the cylinder will not index fully at times. Overall, a decent example with the correct leather holster that is in respectable condition considering the age. (1,500-1,800)

Want to see Full Color Enlargements
of every photographed auction lot ?

Visit our Internet Site:
www.EarlyAmerican.com



Five Patriotic Sheet Music of the Civil War Era

220 1860s Civil War Period, Lot of Five, Completely Intact Union Sheet Music Scores, Fine to Very Fine. Group of 5 Union Sheet Music pieces, each 6 pages, measuring about 10" x 12.5." These five Songs include:

1. "Mother, Oh! Sing Me to Rest," 1862;
2. "We Are True Sons of Freedom," arranged by Sergt. Frank Scott, 1862;
3. "The Picket Guard," 1863;
4. "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! the Prisoner's Hope," 1864;
5. "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," 1864.

A wonderful collection of Civil War period 6-page Union sheet music scores. (500-700)

**1876-Dated Engraving,
 “GETTYSBURG, REPULSE OF LONGSTREET’S ATTACK”
 Engraved by H. B. Hall Jr.**



G E T T Y S B U R G
 Republic of Longstreet's Assault
 Published by James Drummond Ball, Boston, Mass.

Historically arranged by John B. Bachelder.

Painted by James Walker.

Engraved by H. B. Hall, Jr.

221 1876-Dated, H.B. Hall Engraving, “GETTYSBURG, REPULSE OF LONGSTREET’S ATTACK,” Otherwise called “Pickett’s Charge” the battle occurred on July 3, 1863, Engraved by H. B. Hall Jr., after a Painting by James Walker, published by James Drummond Ball, massive 21” x 42.75” overall sheet size, Boston, Mass., Very Fine. Presented here is an 1876 Engraving of John B. Bachelder and James Walker’s painting titled: “Gettysburg. Repulse of Longstreet’s Assault”. Uncolored, not framed. The engraved scene depicts the decisive battle on the final day of the Battle of Gettysburg. Researched by the photographer and topographer John B. Bachelder and engraved after the painting by James Walker created in 1870. This highly detailed engraving was done by H. B. Hall Jr. and published by the aforementioned John B. Bachelder in Boston, Massachusetts. The engraved plate print area measures 14” x 35” and the overall sheet size is a massive 21” x 42.75”. This example has not been folded or creased.

This magnificent panorama of the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, the scene otherwise called “Pickett’s Charge.” Presented across a vast series of fields and small hills, the heat of the battle leaps out at the viewer of this print. With cannon fire in the distance and shell explosions in the air, Union troops march forward into battle, some falling to enemy shells as other struggle to bring forward cannons. Cavalry and infantry units mingle past the carnage that came during this conflict. All the while fires burn in the distance. After the painting by James Walker. Engraved by H.B. Hall. Published by James Drummond Ball, Boston, 1876. Some faint scattered foxing is present within the outer borders yet the overall appearance is quite nice with full margins and text present. We note a retail offered fancy framed example with a pair of standard Civil War era crossed swords in a shadow box below, being offered at \$15,500. This current example is a most impressive display piece and ready for your desired choice of framing.....(1,800-2,400)

**Highly-sought after
 1885 Bronze Bust of Ulysses S. Grant,
 H.K. (Henry Kirke) Bush-Brown, Henry-Bonnard Co., N.Y.**

222 1885-Dated, Bronze Bust of General Ulysses S. Grant, H.K. (Henry Kirke) Bush-Brown, Choice Extremely Fine. Bust measures about 4.25” wide and 7.5” tall. Back of bust is engraved, “H.K Bush Brown / Copyright 1885 / The Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co N.Y.” H.K. (Henry Kirke) Bush-Brown, sculptor, noted for creating several famous Civil War-related monuments, including Meade, Reynolds, and Sedgewick at Gettysburg. Bust has Grant in his General’s uniform. Trivial hairline crack to the round bottom pedestal that sits atop the square base, content unaffected. The artist, Henry Kirke Bush-Brown (1857-1935) also produced three equestrian sculptures for the Gettysburg battlefield, among other commissions. Other examples of this bust bear an 1885 copyright statement below the sculptor’s name. Excellent having an even natural patina and choice eye appeal for display. A highly-sought after piece, a sale record was broke earlier this year in April 2021, for another identical example selling at \$8,125 at a prominent New York Auction.(5,000-6,000)



Civil War Pair of Federal Naval Uniform Insignia Patches



223 c. 1864 Civil War Period, Scarce Pair of Union Federal Naval Uniform full Insignia Patches, Very Fine or better. These Two scarce Civil War Naval Uniform Insignia Patches include:

1. Original Civil War Navy Petty Officer's Enlisted Shoulder Patch for winter dress, Very Fine. Measures 4-3/8" x 3-7/8" and features an eagle perched on an Navy Anchor with a Five-pointed Star above. Blue printed background on muslin cloth with light edge soiling.

2. Original Civil War Navy Sleeve Patch, Very Fine or better. A simple Naval Anchor patch with blue printed background on muslin cloth, measuring 3.75" x 3.25" in nice condition with some lightly tone.

(2 items) (300-400)

**Document Signed by Four United States Navy Admirals
Silas Horton Stringham, Sylvanus William Godon,
James Alden and George B. Balch,
also Signed by Lt. Commander Weld N. Allen**



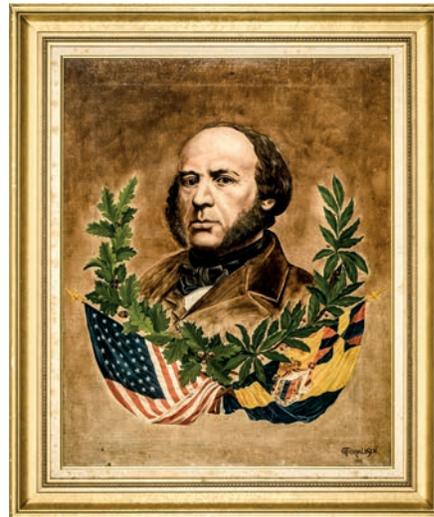
*Delivered Nov 8, 1869.
Geo. B. Balch, Captain*

224 (UNITED STATES NAVY). November 5, 1869-Dated, Navy Dept., Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, Signed Four who were, or would become, United States Navy Admirals Original, 1 page, Partially-Printed Document, dated November 5, 1869, Navy Dept., Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, Signed Four Naval Officers who were or became Admirals, some were explorers (w/ Wilkes or Perry in Japan) and some fought in the Mexican and Civil Wars, Choice Fine.

The Admirals are: Silas Horton Stringham (1798-1876), Sylvanus Wm. Godon (1807-79) (signs twice), James Alden (1810-77), and George B. Balch (1821-1908). It is also signed by Lt. Commander Weld N. Allen (1837-75) who was involved in testing a Civil War era Submarine named the "Intelligent Whale."

This Document involves 1st Asst. Engineer Oscar H. Lackey from the U.S. Steamer Albany and orders him to report to Rear Admiral Godon for duty on board the U.S.S. Steamer Swatara. The Steamer Swatara was the navy ship that brought prisoner John Surratt, one of the Lincoln Conspirators, back to the U.S. in 1867 after his capture in Egypt. (600-800)

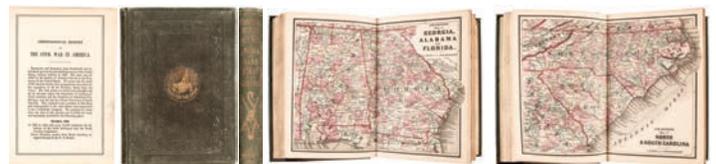
**Oil Painting on Canvas of John Ericsson
Noted Designer of the Ironclad USS Monitor**



*OTHORVALDSEN
1911.*

225 1911-Dated, Oil on Canvas Original Painting of John Ericsson, Designer of the Civil War Union Ironclad Warship USS Monitor, Artist Signed and Dated by "O. Thorvaldsen - 1911", Framed, Extremely Fine. John Ericsson (1803-1889), Swedish-born American Engineer and Inventor, perfected the Screw propeller and constructed radically designed Warships, notably the Civil War Union Ironclad "Monitor." This original Painting measures about 18.5" x 23.25", gold gilt wooden framed to 24.5" x 29.5". It depicts a handsome Portrait in Oil of John Ericsson who was one of the most influential mechanical engineers of the mid-19th century. He was best known for designing the Ironclad USS Monitor, but was also the inventor of the underwater propeller among other noted innovations and historic inventions of note. Signed and dated, "O. Thorvaldsen, 1911" at lower right. This original American portrait oil painting is created on stretched canvas. It depicts John Ericsson, his portrait above a sprig of oak leaves and a branch with berries. Below the branches is a depiction of the American Flag together with the Swedish Naval Flag in tribute to Ericsson's native heritage. This vivid canvas painting is held in a gold gilt painted & linen wooden frame with some wear to the surface gilt, and is in original, un-restored condition. A similar historic photographic image of John Ericsson is held within the collection of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.. This Painting has nice overall eye appeal and is ready for display..... (2,000-3,000)

**1863 Civil War Printed
"A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA"
by Richard Fisher MD**



226 1863-Dated First Edition Civil War Period Book titled, "A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA," by Richard Fisher, M.D., NY: Johnson & Ward, Choice Very Fine. First edition of Richard Fisher's Chronological History of the Civil War in America, printed in 1863. History of the Civil War in America Book, measuring 8.75" x 6", Hardbound green cloth covers with gilt-stamped spine and cover, 160 pages. Includes eight double-page, tri-colored maps after Johnson or Colton. Fisher, a physician, was also the editor of "Colton's General Atlas of the World" and a few other volumes. This interesting book contains steel-plate Maps and Plans of the Southern states and harbors, as well as a detailed chronology of the war from its beginning to January 1863. This book Ex: EAHA Auction December 2004, lot 358 where it sold at \$575. A scarce, valuable period reference for the Civil War collector. (Sabin 24486) (500-700)

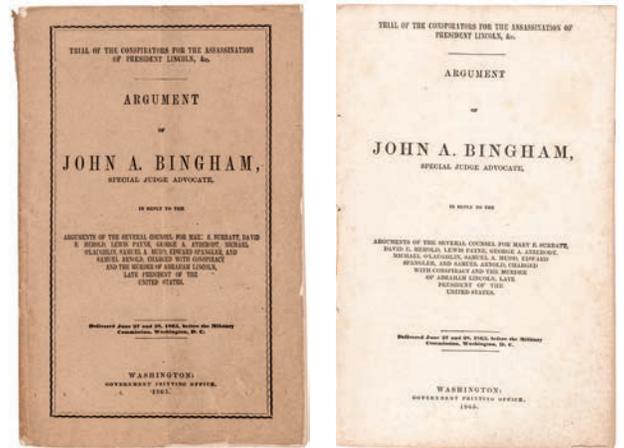
c 1861 Young Confederate Soldier Carte de Viste Photo that was Illustrated & Described in C.E. Avery's "Confederate Images"

227 c. 1861 Civil War Period, Carte de Viste Photograph of a Confederate Soldier, this CDV Illustrated and Described in C.E. Avery's "Confederate Images," Confederate Veteran Magazine September/October 2019, article titled "Confederate Uniform Clothing", Choice Extremely Fine. This scarce Civil War Period Carte de Viste, measures 2.5" x 4" showing a Photograph of a rather young Confederate Soldier dressed in a light gray shell jacket with two exterior button-down pockets, which closely matches the style of jackets issued by the Columbus, Georgia CSA Depot. He stands in a room with his arm rested on a large decorative pillar. No backstamp. This fine quality sharp image has nice rich contrast and tonality. It is published, being illustrated and described by C.E. Avery, "Confederate Images" in Confederate Veteran Magazine, September/October 2019, article titled "Confederate Uniform Clothing" pages 15 and 62. Rarely are such images so well documented. To read the complete story and view this image of "Soldier number two" See: <https://scv.org/confederate-veteran-magazine-sep-oct-2019/>..... (800-1,000)



ABRAHAM LINCOLN RELATED

1865 1st Edition Book "Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln, &c. Argument of John A Bingham, Special Judge Advocate. Washington, DC



Choice Brilliant About New 5¢ "J. Gault" Encased Postage



228 EP-78, HB-131, S-96, Reed JG05. Five Cents, J. GAULT, Plain Frame, Choice Brilliant About New. Rated as Rarity-1 (100 or so Known) according to Fred Reed. The stamp is bold, fresh deep vivid brown and extremely well centered. The mica is perfectly clean, unbroken and crystal clear. The case is a pleasing brilliant bold brassy-gold in color is mark free, with only some faint light brush type hairlines and has virtually 100% of the original brass brilliance intact, possibly cleaned long ago yet with much beauty of color and luster. Provenance Ex: EAHA April 19, 2003, Lot 818 (with lot tag)..... (600-800)

Bold Green 10¢ "J. Gault" Plain Frame Encased Postage



229 EP-116, HB-133, S-97, Reed JG10. Ten Cents, J. GAULT, Plain Frame, Choice About New. Rated as Rarity-1 (100+ Common) according to Fred Reed. An excellent looking example of this higher 10¢ denomination. The deep vivid green George Washington stamp is well centered, the mica is unbroken and clear with just a small area of mild natural crazing at the top edge of the encasement. An affordable example of this Ten Cents Civil War Encased Postage Stamp merchant type with the 1862 Patent date impressed on its reverse. The case is damage-free with a delightful golden chestnut-brown color, having some overall significant underlying glossy luster. A lovely specimen of this denomination, easily worth our estimate. Provenance Ex: EAHA April 19, 2003, Lot 824 (with lot tag)..... (600-800)

230 1865-Dated President Abraham Lincoln Assassination Memorial Period, First Edition Book titled: "Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln, &c. Argument of John A Bingham, Special Judge Advocate.", Choice Very Fine. First Edition of Judge Bingham's powerful Argument in the trial of seven men and one woman accused of conspiring to assassinate Lincoln, delivered June 1865, only two months after Abraham Lincoln's death, arguing that the "intense hate and rage" of Confederate President Jefferson Davis made him as "clearly proven guilty of conspiracy as is John Wilkes Booth."

This historic record is the Transcript of the Argument by John A Bingham, as Special Judge Advocate, at the Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Lincoln, & c., issued by the official Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 122 pages, with its titled original soft wraps. Bingham's "arguments" were in reply to the defense cases for Mary E. Surratt, David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, George A Atzerodt, Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler and Samuel Arnold, all who were charged with Conspiracy and the Murder of President Abraham Lincoln. These arguments were delivered June 27 and 28, 1865, before the Military Commission in Washington, D.C.. Historic, crucial and scarce, period Imprint with important "War Power" content. Accuses the Conspirators of aiding the rebellion and undermining the Constitution and the laws of the nation. Also makes accusations regarding the involvement and instigation of Jefferson Davis (President of the Confederate States) and other Rebel leaders. Asserts that everyone involved with the conspiracy is guilty by way of "common design." Bingham argues that there should be no distinction between those who were simply involved in the plotting of the conspiracy and those who carried out the vicious attacks.

Trivial edge chips to brown wraps from use, the binding is still tight and printing is excellent. A rare important period book on the Assassination of President Lincoln and subsequent trial of the Conspirators. A rare and essential addition to any serious Lincoln related library. We located one copy offered by a book dealer priced at \$1,600. See: (Epps, 169). Sabin 5451. Harvard Law Catalogue I: 172. McDade 625. NYU, 994..... (1,000-1,500)

First Edition of Judge Bingham's powerful Argument in the trial of seven men and one woman accused of conspiring to assassinate Lincoln, delivered June 1865, only two months after Lincoln's death and arguing that the "intense hate and rage" of Jefferson Davis made him as "clearly proven guilty of conspiracy as is John Wilkes Booth."

John Armor Bingham (1815 - 1900), was an Ohio Congressman and principle in the impeachment of President Johnson, was Judge Advocate General in the trial of the conspirators.

President Abraham Lincoln Carte de Visite Photograph



231 c. 1863 Civil War Period, Carte de Visite Photograph of President Abraham Lincoln, O-71, image taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C. on August 9, 1863, Choice Very Fine. This Carte de Visite of President Lincoln, variety O-71, was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C. on August 9, 1863. Lincoln's seated image is somewhat light due to surface mottling, yet clear. It is well centered with Gold-rule outer borders. Alexander Gardner back stamp shows a prominent central image of the United States Capitol Building in gold with text above and below that reads: "Alex. Gardner, / Photographer to the Army of the Potomac. / Galleries / 50 Seventh Street and 332 Pennsylvania Av. / Published by / Philp & Solomons, Washington D.C."... **(500-700)**

"The last Photograph the President sat for..."

**Abraham Lincoln & His Son Thaddeus
Rare Large Size**

232 February 5, 1865 (Phototaken), Cabinet Card Photograph, "President Lincoln and His Son Thaddeus," Studio Portrait by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C., Choice Very Fine. Variant of O-114.



This Photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C. on February 5, 1865. This version adds a studio backdrop to the portrait and proved much more popular than the original. This is a 6.25" x 8.5" Albumen print on a special oversized printed and titled card mount measuring to a large 10" x 13.5". The title caption reads: "President Lincoln and His Son Thaddeus. - The last Photograph the President sat for." Below is noted: "Published by G. F. Bouve & Company of Boston." Most often this image is seen in a small Carte de Visite size format, not large and impressive as this more desirable current example. This print has the addition of the "Sylvan backdrop" to make it somewhat more marketable, as the initial issue had a blank (draped) background scene and did not sell well. The first example of this rarer large size Alexander Gardner Studio Portrait of "The last Photograph the President sat for..." **(1,800-2,400)**

**"April 15th, 1864" Major Henry W. Smith Signed Document
Exactly One Year to the Day Abraham Lincoln Died,
Smith Personally Captured Lewis Payne and Mary Surratt
Two of the Lincoln Assassination Conspirators Who Were Hanged**

233 HENRY W. SMITH (1836-1869). Major Henry W. Smith gained notoriety in 1865 for helping to capture Lewis Payne and Mary Surratt, the first woman executed by the U.S. federal government (July 7, 1865), who were subsequently tried and hanged for involvement in the Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. April 15th, 1864-Dated Civil War Era, Partially-Printed Document Signed, "Henry W. Smith," at Washington (D.C.), a legal Document Granting Power of Attorney, it being Signed by Henry Smith exactly "One Year to the Day" that President Abraham Lincoln would die from Assassination by the hand of John Wilkes Booth at Fords Theater in Washington, D.C.. This document being further officially attested, verified, and notarized one year later on April 18, 1865 by an attached accompanying Partially-Printed form, both together Very Fine. This Document is Signed, "Henry W. Smith" dated on April 15th, 1864, at Washington (D.C.), being exactly one year prior to the very day that President Abraham Lincoln died. Major Smith and his wife are granting Power of Attorney to Colonel Joseph R. Smith, regarding certain of their property holdings in the State of Michigan.



This unique mated Document pair are extraordinarily dated, April 14, 1864 Signed, and April 18, 1865 when Confirmed. They are complete and in very collectable condition. The accompanying Partially-Printed Power of Attorney Form is also fully completed in manuscript, the attached verification form dated on "April 18, 1865". Both documents have some expected tone, minor edge wear and creasing. Two official blue 50¢ U.S. Internal Revenue Postage Stamps are manuscript cancelled, intact and properly attached. The verification form has a 5¢ U.S. Revenue Stamp attached, it with a manuscript cancel hand-dated "December 17, 1865" with deft archivally sealed splits along the main horizontal folds. This April 18, 1865 dated Document is just Three Days after Abraham Lincoln's death. It measures about 8.5" wide x 6.5" tall, the two documents together measuring about 8.75" x 12.25" including the verification form.

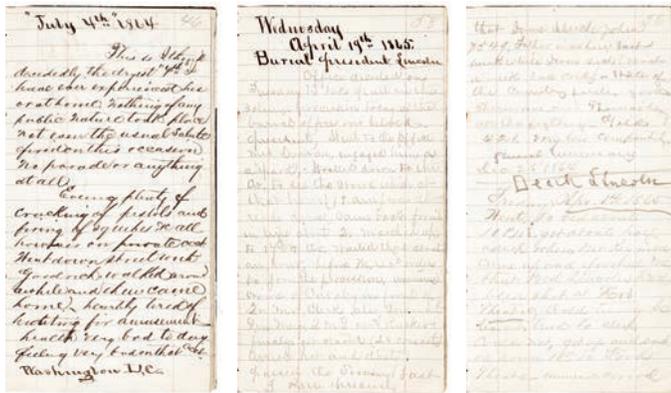
The "April 15th, 1864" Document is boldly Signed, "Henry W. Smith" is amazingly Signed Exactly One Year to the Day, before Lincoln was Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. President Lincoln was shot by Booth at Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14th, 1865 while watching the play "Our American Cousin" and died the following morning on April 15th, 1865.

On the evening of April 17, 1865, two days after Lincoln died, Major Henry Smith arrested Mrs. Mary Surratt and Lewis Thornton Powell (alias Lewis Paine or Payne) at Mrs. Surratt's boarding house. John Wilkes Booth and his coconspirators had met at her house at 541 H Street in Washington, D.C. to devise their murderous plots against Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson, Secretary of State William H. Seward and General Ulysses S. Grant. After a trial by a military commission, Payne, who had seriously wounded Seward in his assassination attempt, was hanged together with Surratt on July 7, 1865. Other conspirators hanged that day were David Herold (who had escaped with Booth) and George Atzerodt, who was supposed to kill Johnson.

We have located only one other example of this rare signature, signed on an unimportant document, dated later in 1868 Signed, "H.W. Smith" as Lieutenant 3rd U.S. Cavalry Commanding, Carlisle Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. That document was offered at a price of \$4,999 and was in Fine condition. This historic signature is of Henry w. Smith is very rare, lacking in even the most advanced specialized Abraham Lincoln and Lincoln Assassination related collections. The two unique extraordinary dates on the document pair, being relatively tied to the Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln are extraordinary.

(2 items) **(4,000-6,000)**

**Important 1861 to 1865
Civil War Identified Soldier's Diary**



234 August 1861 thru May 14, 1865 Dated Civil War Period, Soldier's Diary Identified as belonging to Theodore Sargent, about 100 pages, written in both pen and pencil, Very Fine. Excellent Civil War related Content Diary, kept by Theodore Sargent who served with the Mass. 10th, 20th, and 37th Infantry regiments with references to Massachusetts in the back of this extensive Diary. His Diary begins in August of 1861, and continues throughout the Civil War period, having historical notations up to the capture of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. The diary contains about 100 pages (written front and back), having notations written in both pen and pencil. It appears that Sargent was stationed in Washington, DC. This historic Diary contains many important events of the period. It reads, in part:

"April 3, 1865... Richmond captured at last... an excitement never have yet seen... clerks poured in the halls and filled them with shouting". He continues, "Capture or surrender of Lee's army Sunday April 9, 1865 Great rejoicing... Murder of President Lincoln at Fords Theater Friday night by J. Wilkes Booth, greatest gloom I ever felt..."

Sargent continues... "DEATH LINCOLN Friday April 14, 1865, Went to bed about 10 PM got about half asleep when Mr. Reyhold came up and informed me the Prest. Lincoln had been shot at Fords Theatre, could hardly believe it. Tried to sleep but could not, got up and went down to Fords Theatre, crowd surrounding the street, body guard keeping them off. Also heard the Seward had been stabbed". On the following page in bold ink Sargent writes, "Wednesday April 19th, 1865 Burial President Lincoln, office decided on Tuesday to take part in the procession today of the burial of our beloved President." Sargent continues to write about going down where the crowd is to the Capitol Building where the body will be kept until Friday."

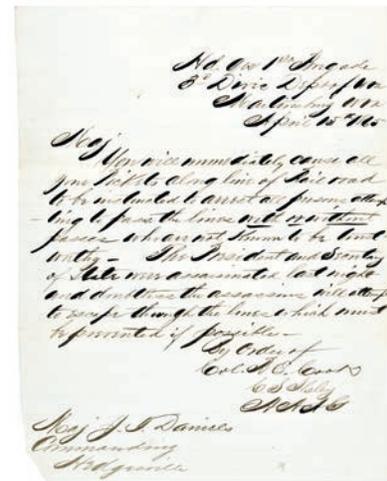
Sargent continues to write about happenings in and around Washington, DC. and ends with, "Sunday May 14, 1865 News Received of the capture of Jeff Davis at Irwinsville, Ga. 75 miles from E of Macon on the morning of the 10 inst together with his entire staff... Trial of "The Conspirators comd (commenced) May 9, 1865..."

A fine diary with much more content, kept by a Massachusetts Union soldier that was in the mist of many seminal moments in our countries history..... **(3,000-4,000)**



Made of United States Bank Notes redeemed and macerated at the U.S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. Estimated \$5,000.

**Extraordinary Abraham Lincoln Assassination Letter
Dated April 15th, 1865
"The President and Secretary of State
were assassinated last night..."**



235 April 15th, 1865-Dated, Extraordinary Content, Lincoln Assassination, Autograph Letter Signed, Regarding Military Instructions and Information including the historic statement, "The President and Secretary of State were assassinated last night..." Choice Very Fine. This extraordinary, Autograph Letter Signed, from Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 3rd Div., Dept. W. Va., Martinsburg, W. Va., dated April 15th, 1865. Boldly written in deep brown ink on very clean, light blue line wove period paper, 1 page, measuring about 9.75" x 7.5" being addressed to, "Maj. J.T. Daniels Commanding..." (from) By Order of Col. Roger E. Cook of the 13th Maryland Infantry and C.(harles) S.(tillman) I(sley). This truly remarkable letter reads, in full:

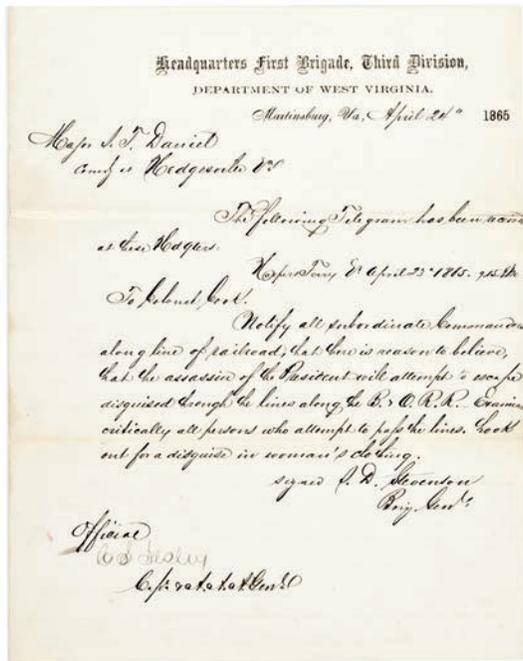
"Maj. You will immediately cause all your pickets along line of Railroad to be instructed to arrest all persons attempting to pass the lines with or without passes who are not known to be trustworthy. - The President and Secretary of State were assassinated last night and doubtless the assassins will attempt to escape through the lines which must be prevented if possible. - By Order of - Col. of Col. R.(oger) E. Cook..."

While the authorities had some leads, both John Wilkes Booth and his accomplice, David Herold already had left Washington D.C. and were on the run. The hope of the government was that Booth had not yet left the Washington, D.C. and immediate Virginia area and that they would soon be captured. This incredible timely letter points to that fact. In their guarding not only roads and bridges, but also searching the railroad lines, as well. A fascinating look into the lengths the Army and United States government went in their pursuit to capture John Wilkes Booth and his accomplices. **(6,000-8,000)**

**Large Abraham Lincoln Profile
Macerated Currency Bust**

236 c. 1875 Macerated (chopped up like paper mache) United States Currency by the Treasury Department, Souvenir formed into the Bust Profile of Abraham Lincoln, with Its Original Treasury Printed Tag, Choice Extremely Fine. This impressive large size United States Treasury produced High Relief Macerated Currency is molded into the form of the Profile Bust of Abraham Lincoln, facing right. It measures 3.75" x 6" x about 1" thick. Its original U.S. Treasury printed information sticker on the blank back reads, in full: "Made of United States Bank Notes redeemed and macerated at the U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C. Estimated \$5,000." The bottom right corner had broken off long ago and is restored being nicely glued back in place. A wonderful example made about 1880 and sold at the Treasury. An impressive, rare large size bust of President Lincoln. **(400-500)**

Superb Content Abraham Lincoln Assassin Related Letter "the assassin of the President will attempt to escape disguised... in woman's clothing."



237 April 24, 1865-Dated, Extraordinary Official Military Autographed Letter by Union General John Dunlap Stevenson, and Signed, "J. D. Stevenson - Brig. Genl.," Regarding the search for the Assassins of President Abraham Lincoln, Choice Extremely Fine. This is an original military letter, measuring 9.5" x 7.5" is written upon official letterhead, "Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, Martinsburg, Va., dated April 24, 1865. This historic, simple and well written one page letter is to Major John Townsend Daniel, being sent by General John Dunlap Stevenson. This remarkable letter reads, in full:

"The following Telegram has been received at these Hdqtrs: Harpers Ferry Va., April 23, 1865. 9:15 AM, To Colonel Cook. Notify all subordinate Commanders along line of railroad, that there is reason to believe, that the assassin of the President will attempt to escape disguised through the lines along the B. & O. R.R. Examine critically all persons who attempt to pass the lines. Look out for a disguise in woman's clothing. Signed J.S. Stevenson Brig. Genl". Also signed "C.S. Ilsley" (Charles Stillman Ilsley)."

The date this letter was dispatched President Lincoln's body was being viewed at the New York City Funeral. While his assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was hiding at the Garrett Farm just south of Port Royal, Virginia. While the authorities had some leads, Booth and his accomplice David Herold still had eluded capture since his assassination of the President some 10 days earlier.

The hope of the government was that Booth had not yet left the Washington, D.C. and greater Virginia area, and that he would soon be captured. This incredible, original letter points to that fact. The pursuing Union soldiers were guarding not only the area roads and bridges, but were also carefully searching the railroad lines as well as a possible route of escape for Booth.

Of most interest is the fact that the authorities thought that Booth might be dressed in woman's clothing to elude capture, such as was related to the capture of Confederate President Jefferson Davis! This important, historic fact has not quite made it into the modern history books regarding Booth. A truly important and superb Abraham Lincoln Assassination related letter, directly involving the efforts to capture John Wilkes Booth. (6,000-8,000)

On the evening of May 9, 1865, his escape detected by Union soldiers, Confederate President Jefferson Davis made a quick dash to escape his pursuers. He had thrown his wife's raglan, or overcoat, on his shoulders. This led to the persistent rumor that he attempted to flee in women's clothes. A popular song of the era was "Jeff in Petticoats," and the major tabloids featured artists' renderings of the fallen leader dressed in everything from a wig to a hoop skirt.

A zealous member of the Michigan detail quickly apprehended Davis, and he was transported to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he remained a prisoner for more than two years.

c. 1865 Abraham Lincoln's Life-Mask Head/Face Casting



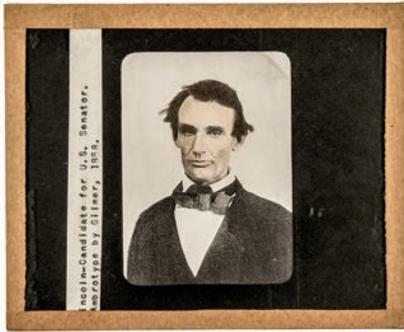
238 c. 1865 Civil War and Lincoln Assassination Period, President Abraham Lincoln Life-Mask of his Head and Face, Plaster Cast, fully intact and complete, Very Fine. Life-size Plaster Casting Copy of Abraham Lincoln's Head, Face and Neck designed to hang on display, having a small iron ring attached at top. The ring was placed in the casting in the far back edge of the head portion for mounting it on a wall or within a display. President Lincoln's head portion measures about 10" wide x 16" long, weighs about five pounds, having no date, maker or place of manufacture. The source of this rare casting is unknown, yet is definitely of the period made in memorial to President Lincoln shortly after his assassination at Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth. There is some slight friction rub from prior handling and it is fully intact and complete. An impressive period Life-Mask Head and Face Plaster Casting of President Abraham Lincoln. (2,400-2,800)

1860 Abraham Lincoln Presidential Campaign Political Cartoon by Currier & Ives "The Great Exhibition of 1860."



239 1860-Dated Abraham Lincoln Presidential Campaign, Currier & Ives Political Cartoon, "The Great Exhibition of 1860." Depicts: Lincoln, Greeley, Seward, Raymond and Bennett, Very Fine. The United States Presidential Election of 1860 was the 19th presidential election. The election was held on Tuesday, November 6, 1860, and served as the immediate impetus for the outbreak of the American Civil War. This original Lithographic Print measuring 16.25" x 11.25" is titled, "The Great Exhibition of 1860." (Inspired by P. T. Barnum's American Museum), Currier & Ives published this highly stylized Political Cartoon depicting Politicians and Newspaper Editors as Circus "sideshow" exhibits. Greeley plays his "New York Tribune" organ while Republican candidate Lincoln rides the "Republican Platform" Split Rail, and has a lock on his mouth. Editors Henry Raymond and James Gordon Bennett, Sr. beg for alms to maintain the Abolition issue. Seward, carrying a Black child, claims the child and his "Irrepressible Conflict" are the true head of the party. This print is very even in deep tone and has a couple of fine outer border edge sealed splits, one repaired with a piece of tape on the blank reverse. A historic Abraham Lincoln Presidential Campaign, Currier & Ives Political Cartoon Political Print that will display well. (1,400-1,800)

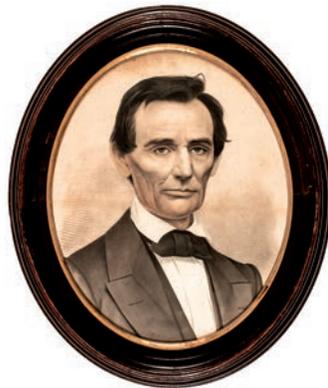
**Abraham Lincoln Portrait Colorized Glass Slide labeled:
"Lincoln-Candidate for U.S. Senator.
Ambrotype by Gilmer, 1858."**



240 c. 1860-80 Vintage "Magic" Lantern Colorized Glass Slide of a Beardless Abraham Lincoln, labeled: "Lincoln-Candidate for U.S. Senator. Ambrotype by Gilmer, 1858.", Near Mint. A lovely, colorized portrait of a Beardless Abraham Lincoln in a glass slide measuring 3.25" x 4." This slide is labeled: "Lincoln-Candidate for U.S. Senator. Ambrotype by Gilmer, 1858." This is a copy of a famous, well-known Ambrotype portrait of Lincoln, gifted by Lincoln to his friend, Col. Dick Gilmer, and taken by Calvin Jackson on October 1, 1858. Lincoln appears in a dark suit with an ornate bowtie, his usual wild hair, no beard, and a piercing stare. The image itself measures 2.25" x 1.75." A great historic image in exceptional quality. (300-400)

**Large Handcolored "Currier & Ives"
Abraham Lincoln Print Titled:
"Hon. Abraham Lincoln / Republican Candidate
or Sixteenth President of the United States."**

241 c. 1860 Civil War Period, Currier & Ives Lithograph of Abraham Lincoln, Period Oval Framed, Choice Very Fine. Handsome Hand-colored Lithograph Print bust portrait of a presidential campaign period "beardless" Abraham Lincoln, Oval, measuring 15" x 12" (by sight), framed to an overall size of 19.25" x 16.5" under glass in what appears to be its original decorative oval wooden frame. Originally rectangular, this print was trimmed to fit into the oval eye-catching frame. The complete version of this large print (Cunningham #2894) would have a caption reading: "Hon. Abraham Lincoln / Republican Candidate for Sixteenth President of the United States." A pleasing, clear print with subtle colors, very minor tone. Overall, an impressive presentation. From our EAHA June 2003 sale, Lot 496 where it sold at \$1,150. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (1,000-1,500)



President Abraham Lincoln Wax Relief Period Framed

242 c. 1865 Civil War Era, President Abraham Lincoln Portrait Wax Relief, Period Framed, Choice Extremely Fine. Exquisite Wax Profile of a bearded President Lincoln measuring 4.25" x 3.75". This right-side profile from the neckline up is resting in a hexagonal period frame with gold felt liner. Overall size is 7" x 6.25". The wax profile is off-white in color with rose-tinted particles settling into the crevices accenting Lincoln's unique characteristic features. Not examined out of frame; untouched and in excellent condition with the frame exhibiting some surface wear. A bold Civil War era original representation in its original frame for display. Provenance Ex: EAHA Sept. 12, 2006, Lot 4093 sold for \$1,275. (1,000-1,500)

BLACK HISTORY & SLAVERY RELATED

**Abraham Lincoln April 1862
Satirical Political Cartoon on the
"District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act"**



243 April 1862-Dated Civil War Period, Satirical Black History and Slavery Related Political Cartoon with President Abraham Lincoln titled, "Oberon and Titania", Published by Punch, Britian, Choice Crisp Near Mint. Historic Abraham Lincoln related, April 1862 Satirical Political Cartoon on the "District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act". Special heavy period wove paper cardstock print from the British publication "Punch", measuring a large 10.5" x 13.25" excellent for framing and display. The artist uses Shakespeare's characters, President Abraham Lincoln as "Oberon" and Lady Liberty/Columbia as "Titania". Lincoln states, "I do but beg a little N....R (the "N" word in all Caps) boy, to be my henchman". Columbia responds, "Set your heart at rest, the NORTHERN land buys not the child of me".

In November 1861, President Lincoln drafted an Act to be introduced before the legislature of Delaware, one of the four Non-Free States that remained loyal (the others being Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri), for "Compensated Emancipation". Only in the District of Columbia, which fell under direct Federal auspices, was Compensated Emancipation enacted. On April 16, 1862, President Lincoln signed the District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act. This law prohibited Slavery in the District, forcing its 900-odd Slaveholders to free their Slaves, with the federal government paying owners an average of about \$300 for each Slave freed. Passage of this law came 8 1/2 months before President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation! A rarely encountered Print, the first we have offered. (600-800)

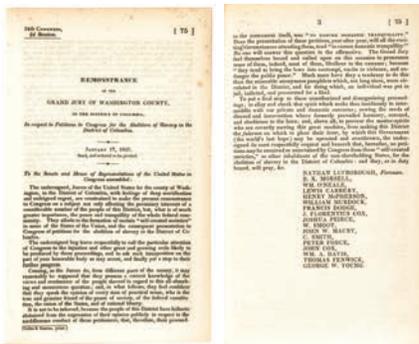


**Choice Black History
Stereotypical “Jolly N-----” Coin Bank**



244 Patent (18)82-Dated, “Jolly Nigger” Titled Cast Iron Bust of a Black Man Coin Bank, fully Operational and Complete, Choice Very Fine. Derogatory Cast Iron Coin Bank depicting the Bust of a Black Man, measuring about 6.5” high x 3” deep x 4.5” wide at the base. Fully intact and complete with both its original bottom plug (typically lacking) and the screw that holds the two halves of the bank together in the back intact. Head, back and base plate are held together with three screws on the back: two at the ears, and one at the very bottom. Significant original paint remains: red coat and tie; white teeth, red lips, and orange and white eyes showing wear. This bank is fully operational. A coin is placed in the open right hand, a lever behind the left shoulder is depressed and the coin flies into the mouth while the eyes roll back in his head. Manufactured by the J. & E. Stephens Company of Cromwell, CT, with their raised letter stamp on the base. Raised letters on the back of the bank read: “JOLLY NIGGER / BANK / PAT. MAR 14 ‘82.” We sold a slightly nicer example back in 1998 for \$920 and we haven’t sold another since 2001. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection. (600-900)

**1837 “In respect to Petitions to Congress
for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.”
Congress’ Imprint**



245 January 17, 1837-Dated, 24th U.S. Congress, 2nd Session Imprint titled, “Remonstrance of the Grand Jury of Washington County... In respect to Petitions to Congress for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.”, Printed by Gales & Seaton, Choice Extremely Fine. This very rare original Imprint measures 5.25” x 8.75”, has 4 pages, District of Columbia, is a report to Congress in respect to the petitions for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Imprint reads, in part:

“The undersigned, Jurors of the United States for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, with feelings of deep mortification and unfeigned regret, are constrained to make the present remonstrance to Congress on a subject not only affecting the pecuniary interests of a considerable number of the people of this District, but, what is of much greater importance, the peace and tranquillity of the whole federal community.”

In short, the Grand Jury sends their regret that it would not be wise to end Slavery in Washington, DC at the present time. Each individual member of the Grand Jury is listed at the end of this decision. A most important, historic and foundational decision in American Black History regarding Slavery in the Washington, D.C. (800-1,000)

18th Century “Middle Passage” Iron Slave Shackles



246 c. 1750-1800 18th Century, Iron Slave Shackles, Atlantic “Middle Passage” Type, Choice Very Fine. Rare original “Middle Passage” Iron Slave Leg Shackles, measures about 12.5” in length. Shackles such as these are a grim reminder of the practices of Slave trading that occurred during the Trans-Atlantic “Middle Passage” route circa 1750-1800. A captive African Slave’s feet would have been bound in each ankle brace then hammering in a ring on the end to secure the restraints in place. In the case a Slave trader could afford one, a simple early padlock would be used. Similar shackles were also used on hands, though many Slaves had their hands bound in cloth and rope. There is expected minor surface pitting and oxidation from age, having a natural rich patina.

The “Middle Passage” was the stage of the triangular trade in which millions of people from Africa were shipped to the New World as part of the Atlantic Slave trade. Ships departed Europe for African markets with manufactured goods, which were traded for purchased or kidnapped Africans, who were transported across the Atlantic as Slaves; the Slaves were then sold or traded for raw materials, which would be transported back to Europe to complete the voyage. Voyages on the Middle Passage were a large financial undertaking, and they were generally organized by companies or groups of investors rather than individuals. This cataloger recently saw a similar example hammer in another East Coast auction for \$4,000. A solid example and a truly historical artifact from the 18th Century Slave trade that would be excellent for display. (1,000-2,000)

**Second 18th Century “Middle Passage”
Iron Slave Shackles**



247 c. 1750-1800 18th Century, Iron Slave Shackles, Atlantic “Middle Passage” Design Type, Choice Very Fine. Original “Middle Passage” Iron Slave Leg Shackles measuring about 12” in length. Shackles such as these are a grim reminder of the practices of the Slave trade that occurred during the Atlantic “Middle Passage” route circa 1750-1800. A captive African Slave’s feet would have been bound in each ankle brace then hammering in a ring on the end to secure the restraints in place. In the case a Slave trader could afford one, a simple early padlock would be used. Similar shackles were also used on hands, though many Slaves had their hands bound in cloth and rope. There is expected minor surface pitting and oxidation from age, having a natural rich patina. (1,000-2,000)

Black History Hand-Forged Iron Slave Collar with Chains



248 c. 1800-1850, Hand-Forged Iron Slave Collar with Set of Chains, Very Fine. This original Hand-Forged Iron Slave Collar measures about 5.25” in diameter and is attached to a 22” set of chains. At about 15” from the collar is across piece with two 2.25” metal loops attached. Attached to the end of the chain is a 3” ring. This type is described in the reference book “THE ART AND HISTORY OF BLACK MEMORABILIA” by Larry Vincent Buster. It measures about 7.5” x 4.75” and based on the circumference of the center opening, these was about the of size to be used upon children..... (1,500-2,000)

**Hand-Wrought Iron
Runaway Slave “Rattling” Anklet**



249 c. 1780 18th century, Black History Hand-wrought Iron Runaway Slave “Rattle” Anklet, Fine. This Slavery related device measures 4.75” x 7.5” overall for its Iron metal with central opening for a Slave to wear on an ankle. It has and oval opening and two wide hollow flanges on each side with metal balls sealed within which rattle around to make noise when moved. Such anklets were used to deter Slaves from running away. Small metal rings at one end of the anklet could be secured with a lock to pin the ankles together, this making walking difficult and running impossible, especially without creating significant noise to alert the slaveowner. Normal signs of overall natural rust and age are present. This type is described as, “Crab-shaped Rattler Leg Shackles” as illustrated on pages 20-21, in the reference book “THE ART AND HISTORY OF BLACK MEMORABILIA” by Larry Vincent Buster. About the size to be used upon children. We previously sold a similar example in our April 19, 2017 EAHA Auction, Lot 227 at \$1,080. This Anklet is a fully intact example of this cruel, sturdy reminder of the trepidations of American Slavery. (1,000-2,000)

**Second Hand-Forged Iron
Anti-Runaway Slave “Rattling” Anklet**



250 c. 1780 18th century, Black History Hand-Forged Iron Anti-Runaway Slave “Rattle” Anklet, Very Fine. This Anti-Runaway Slave Metal Anklet device measures 5.25” x 7.5” overall for its Iron metal with central opening for a Slave to wear on an ankle. It has and oval opening and two wide hollow flanges on each side with metal balls sealed within which rattle around to make noise when moved. Such anklets were used to deter Slaves from running away. Small metal rings at one end of the anklet could be secured with a lock to pin the ankles together, this making walking difficult and running impossible, especially without creating significant noise to alert the slaveowner. Normal signs of overall natural rust and age are present. This type is described as, “Crab-shaped Rattler Leg Shackles” as illustrated on pages 20-21, in the reference book “THE ART AND HISTORY OF BLACK MEMORABILIA” by Larry Vincent Buster. We previously sold a similar example in our April 19, 2017 EAHA Auction, Lot 227 at \$1,080. This Anklet is about the size to be used on children or young adults. A fully intact example of this cruel, sturdy reminder of the trepidations of American Slavery. (1,000-2,000)

**Original Extraordinary Slave Chasing
Dog’s Spiked Collar of the Type Used In
Hunting Down “Runaway” Slaves**



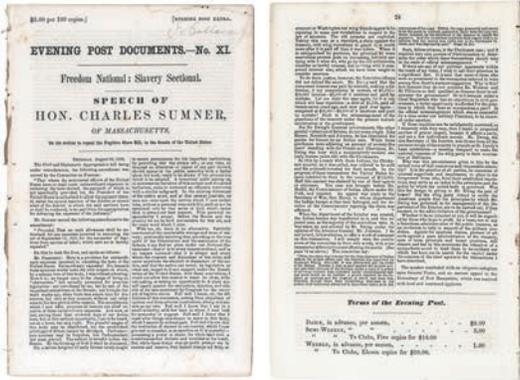
251 c. 1840, Rare Anti-Runaway Slave, 1” long Spiked Dog Collar, of the Type Used In Hunting Down Runaway Slaves for their Owners, Very Fine. This rarely encountered Dog Collar measures 13” long x 4” wide with two panels that are connected by “Spiked” iron connectors. These Collars were worn by the dogs used to hunt down Runaway Slaves to be found and returned to their owners. The wide collar and the 1” spikes prevented a captured Slave from trying to strangle the dog to further his or her escape. Some of the 1” long spikes are lacking, perhaps having been broken off. As rare as human Slave Collars are, this spiked dog collar is actually many times rarer. (1,000-2,000)

**1842 Mortgage on Five Negroes,
Monroe County, Georgia for a Debt Security
with their young Children as Collateral**



252 September 2, 1842-Dated, Manuscript Document, Mortgage on 5 Negroes used for “security” on a debt, Monroe County, Georgia, Fine. Scarce type original Manuscript Document measuring about 12.75” x 7.75”, 4 pages boldly written in brown on period wove paper exhibiting folds, wear and some soiling. This being a unusual and scarce “Mortgage” provided by the Slaves owner offering a family of Five Named Negroes with their young children as collateral, including: “Wesley about forty years old, Celia about thirty five years old, Jane seven years old, Charles four years old and Lucinda an infant four months old”. Where Thomas W. Chissman is mortgaging the five named Negroes to Elbridge Cabaniss and Allen Cochron for “security” on a debt. It appears the debt was not paid and the Mortgage was then executed on January 31, 1845. (300-400)

**Rare “Freedom National: Slavery Sectional”
Charles Sumner Speech
“On his motion to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill...”**

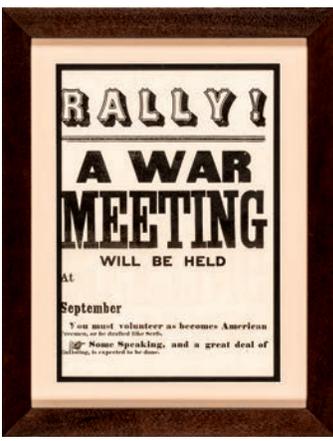


253 August 26, 1852-Dated, Imprint titled “Freedom National: Slavery Sectional.” Printed 24 page Speech by Charles Sumner, “On his motion to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill, in the Senate of the United States.”, Very Fine. Original Printing in the “Evening Post Documents” of a Speech by “Hon. Charles Sumner” titled, “Freedom National: Slavery Sectional” measuring 5.75” x 8.75”, 24 pages, disbound, minor tonw. This historic speech given by Charles Sumner, “On his motion to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill, in the Senate of the United States.” The Fugitive Slave Act or Fugitive Slave Law was passed by the United States Congress on September 18, 1850, as part of the Compromise of 1850 between Southern interests in slavery and Northern Free-Soilers.

The Act was one of the most controversial elements of the 1850 compromise and heightened Northern fears of a Slave power conspiracy. It required that all Escaped Slaves, upon capture, be returned to the Slaver and that officials and citizens of free states had to cooperate. Abolitionists nicknamed it the “Bloodhound Bill”, after the dogs that were used to track down fugitives from slavery. It is arguably the most hated and openly violated piece of federal legislation in the nation’s history..... **(500-600)**

**“RALLY !” Black History
“AMERICAN FREEMEN” Civil War Union Soldier
Volunteer Enlistment Framed Broadside**

254 c. 1863 “September ...” Civil War Period, Historic Patriotic Union Army Rally Recruiting Broadside headed, “RALLY ! - A WAR MEETING” - “You must volunteer as becomes American Freemen, or be drafted like Serfs.”, Framed, Choice Extremely Fine. This original Civil War Patriotic Union Broadside is printed in rich black on heavy white wove period paper. It measures 8.75” x 12.75” (by sight) having nice eye appeal, professionally double-matted with tan surround and black inner trim, and modern framed under archival UV Plexiglas to 14” x 18”.



It especially urges Blacks to Volunteer and Enlist in to the Union army during the Civil War, using the catch phrase “You must volunteer as becomes American Freemen...”. Although undated, and not completed for time and place, it was likely produced in the Civil War years of 1862 or 1863. President Lincoln called for more Union soldiers to volunteer, after the expiration of prior soldier’s “three month” enlistment, and the critical realization that the ongoing War would require far more (replacement) troops and time than was originally envisioned. It is boldly printed in vivid black ink reading, in full:

“Rally ! - A WAR MEETING Will Be Held At (left blank) - September (left blank). - You must volunteer as becomes American Freemen, or be drafted like Serfs. - Some Speaking, and a great deal of Enlisting, is expected to be done.”

This Broadside is trimmed close along left edge and is otherwise very clean and bright. A wonderful historic Black history and Civil War related Recruiting Broadside rarity, ready to hang on display..... **(1,200-1,800)**

**Extremely Rare Format
1848 “Charleston Neck” SERVANT Slave Hire Badge
that is Photo Certified “Genuine” by NGC**



255 1848-Dated, Charleston Neck, SC. “Servant” Slave Hire Badge #685, Unique Octagonal Shaped, Certified “GENUINE” by the Numismatic Guarantee Conservation Service Photo Certificate, Very Fine. An extremely rare example of a “Charleston Neck,” SC Slave Hire Badge in a format that is considerably more desirable than the typical Slave Hire badges with the simpler “Charleston” punch. We estimate that only about three or four examples are known in all grades and condition. Unlike other Charleston Neck badges which are square, this example appears to be unique being octagonal, the only example known as such. Despite some slight waviness this is a nicely detailed and legible example appearing Very Fine and is Certified “Genuine” as a fully authentic 1848 “SERVANT” Slave Identification Tag. This Tag measures about 1.75” x 1.75” across the flat edges and it is properly holed at upper right for suspension as always, as made. This Slave Tag reads, “C.N. (for Charleston Neck) - SERVANT - 1848 - 685”. An official NGC Photo Certificate of Authenticity issued by their Numismatic Conservation Service accompanies this lot as “GENUINE” (not graded). In March 2021, we sold a far more common “Charleston” badge for \$5,312.50. This important Octagonal “Charleston Neck,” SC. Slave Hire Badge is apparently lacking in all collections..... **(6,000-8,000)**

**Well Struck and Attractive 1838 Anti-Slavery
“Am I Not A Woman And A Sister” Type Copper Token**



256 1838-Dated, Anti-Slavery Hard Times Token, “Am I Not A Woman And A Sister.” Copper, Rulau 81. (Low 54). Choice Very Fine. Attractive Anti-Slavery Token measures about 1” in diameter and is styled after Josiah Wedgwood’s very popular, “Am I Not a Man and a Brother” Anti-Slavery theme plaque, a design which also appeared on some British tokens issued around 1795. The obverse features a Black Woman down upon one knee, her arms shackled and pleading for humanity. The reverse has “Liberty 1838” within a wreath, with the words, “United States Of America” surrounding. The color is a nice, glossy medium brown with a strong full date and no distracting marks. This historic token sought to bring attention and sympathy to the plight of Slaves, in this instance particularly the Black Women who were being held in bondage in many of the Southern States. **(350-450)**

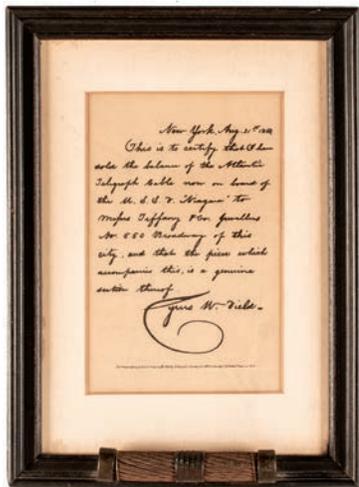
Pair of Brass “Manillas” Used as a Central Currency and Commodity Money of the Transatlantic Slave Trade



257 c. 1840, Pair of Brass “Manillas” and/or Slave Tokens (a form of traditional African exchange medium as commodity money), a central currency of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, recovered from the British Schooner “Duoro”, Very Fine. This Pair of Manillas and/or Slave Tokens, a form of commodity money that are made of Brass and measure about 3” x 2.5” and 2.5” x 2.5” which were used in West Africa. They are said to be recovered from the British Schooner “Duoro” which sunk in 1843. The larger of the two has a very unusual and scarce decorative raised “teeth” along the top spine with an ornate engraved design. The second one is fairly plain with a natural patina covering giving it a greenish color. Includes photocopied Certificate and brief description. (2 items). (220-320)

HISTORIC POST CIVIL WAR ITEMS

Original Section Piece of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable



258 c. 1858, A Souvenir 4” Long Section of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Cable, Souvenir by Tiffany & Co., Choice Extremely Fine. Unused 4” long piece of the original cable used to establish communications across the Atlantic Ocean. 10 mm wide brass rings enclose each end, with the tips open to expose the many fine wires composing the 18mm diameter cable. These souvenirs of the laying of the Trans-Atlantic telegraph cable were sold by Tiffany & Co., which wrapped a ring around the center with the inscription “AUTHENTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE / GUARANTEED BY / TIFFANY & CO. / BROADWAY, NEW YORK”. The cable segment is attached to the bottom of a framed facsimile of an 1858 letter written by Cyrus W. Field certifying that this was a piece of the cable sold by him to Messrs. Tiffany. The frame measures approximately 8” x 11”. We sold a similar piece of cable, WITHOUT the central ring by Tiffany, also accompanied by a facsimile of Field’s letter, for \$690 all the way back in October 2002. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection... (500-600)

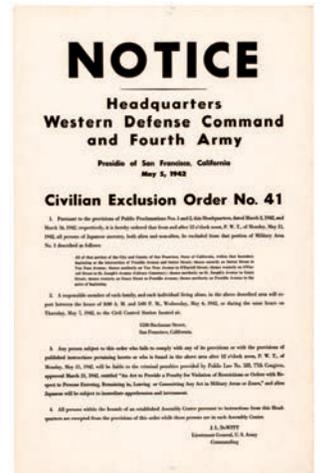
President Ulysses S. Grant and Family Cabinet Size Photo Taken Just One Month Prior to His Death on July 23, 1885



259 June 19, 1885-Dated, Cabinet Card Photograph of President Grant and Family, by Barrett, taken just prior to Grant’s death, Framed, Very Fine. Original Cabinet Card Photograph of President Ulysses S. Grant and his Family, measuring 6.5” x 4.25” (by sight), period framed to 7” x 4.75”, image taken just prior to his death on July 23, 1885. This Photograph text states it was, “Taken June 19th, 1885 at Mt. McGregor.” Photographer ID of Barrett of N.Y. under the image at right. Here in retirement, President Grant sits at the center of his family in a chair upon their front porch, wearing his fancy suit and large top hat. A crease in the card stock at upper right caused a light break in the image itself. Rarer in this size and format. (350-450)

Historic 1942 Japanese “Internment” Order / Broadside Poster “NOTICE” “Civilian Exclusion Order No. 41” - Presidio

260 1942-Dated World War II, Official U.S. Army Japanese Internment Broadside Poster “NOTICE”, “Civilian Exclusion Order No. 41”, large size measuring 22” x 14”, Presidio of San Francisco, California, Choice Crisp Extremely Fine. This original, historic, boldly Printed large black typeset Broadside Poster was issued by the U.S. Army in 1942. It is entitled: “NOTICE. - Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army - Presidio of San Francisco, California - May 5, 1942 - Civilian Exclusion Order No. 41” by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, at San Francisco, being an announcement regarding Japanese Internment, in 1942. John L. DeWitt administered the Japanese “Internment” program. This Broadside is a list of the four major points, under Order No. 41, basically excluding from military locations and including Japanese “aliens,” reading in part:



“... persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien...” from the military Presidio portion of San Francisco. Any such person found in the area on or after May 11, 1942, will be liable to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, ... and alien Japanese will be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.”

In wonderful crisp condition, with light toning around the outer edges, a minor hidden .5” tear at lower right outer edge, and minor pinholes at top and bottom from a previous posting. We have previously sold Order No. 41 in our EAHA Auction, August 21, 2021, Lot 205 at \$1,750 which was graded lower in quality, and a December 11, 2021, Lot 265 at \$5,100, which was similarly graded as Choice. This example is very crisp, never folded, being printed on the proper heavy card stock having light even age tone since originally printed in 1942. A distinct bold design type which is often seen on American history reports regarding the forced Internment of tens of thousands of Japanese Americans. (3,000-4,000)

DECORATIVE ARTS

Thomas Jefferson Oil on Canvas Portrait after Gilbert Stuart's 1805 Original Painting Shown Seated at His Desk



261 20th Century, Oil on Canvas Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, Third United States President (1801-1809), after Gilbert Stuart's original 1805 Painted Portrait, Framed, Very Fine. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) Oil on Canvas Hand-Painted Portrait, After Gilbert Stuart, (1755-1828), this copy Signed lower right, "C. Spencer" measuring 23.5" x 29.5" (by sight), elaborate ornate period style framed to fully 34.5" x 40". An original by Stuart is currently housed in the collection at Bowdoin College Museum of Art, Brunswick, Maine. This exceptionally well executed painting is fresh and bright with superb eye appeal. We do not know the artist, "C. Spencer". The canvas itself shows some modest age, inspecting it from the reverse side. An affordable example, likely 20th century, having no visual defects or detractions and simply beautiful, ready to hang on display. (1,500-2,000)

**1841 "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"
After John Trumbull Engraving**



262 1841 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, Ornate and Complex Decorative Engraving by D. Kimberly, published by Franklin Printing Co. in Boston, after John Trumbull's Painting, with Signer's facsimile signatures, State Seals and Portraits of Presidents through William Henry Harrison, and Signer's Identification Chart, Very Fine. A scarce original Ornate Engraving by D. Kimberly, published by Franklin Printing Co. in Boston, 1841, featuring the full text of the Declaration of Independence with facsimile signatures of its signers, below the image of John Trumbull famous painting of the first presentation of the drafted document. The border features all state seals and portraits of Presidents through William Henry Harrison. Signed in brown ink in the bottom margin: "Morgan Wright - November 15, 1843." Heavy wove paper cardstock, measuring 12.25" x 10", evenly toned with some trivial scattered stains and a pinhole from prior posting at the top. (1,200-1,600)

**Exceptionally Rare Massive
Six Sheet Movie Poster titled:
"Panama and the Canal
from an Aeroplane in Six Parts"**



263 (1914) World War One Period, Six Sheet Movie Poster, "Panama and the Canal from an Aeroplane in Six Parts", measuring 82.25" x 80.25", Complete, San Francisco, Choice Extremely Fine. Exceedingly Rare Film Poster and highly important as OCLC/WorldCat locates only One Poster from this film, being a far smaller One-Sheet Poster with a different image and overall appearance, that is held at UC Berkeley, in California. No examples of this huge extensively illustrated Six-Sheet version are listed as being known. This Poster is the only known copy existent, possibly Unique and having rich bright color together with a wonderful period early aviation theme. This colorful, eye catching Film Poster is promoting the 1914 early documentary filmed flying above the Panama Canal, filmed on April 27, 1913. This Six-Sheet movie poster printed on a thin paper stock which has been professionally and archivally laid onto linen. A few minor short fold intersection splits repaired in backing, coloring bright. Two larger panels measure about (144 x 102 cm) each, two small panels measure about (69 x 102 cm) each; overall not inclusive of outer margins, measures about 82.25" x 80.25" (209 x 204 cm).

"Panama and the Canal from an Aeroplane" is a 1914 silent actuality film taken by pilot Robert G. Fowler and cameraman Ray Duhem on April 27, 1913. Pilot Fowler was making the First Nonstop Trans-Panama flight, Pacific-to-Atlantic, in an aeroplane and took along Duhem and his film camera. They flew over the still uncompleted Panama Canal and filmed scenes that later got them in trouble with the Department of War because they also showed various military fortifications under construction.

Fowler made a daring flight across the isthmus from the Pacific to the Atlantic, so far at that time the only aviator to make the journey. Shortly afterward, President Wilson issued an Executive Order forbidding such flights under heavy penalty. The photographs made on this flight, in themselves a notable achievement in motion photography, are probably the only pictures that will ever be taken of the canal from the air except for purposes of war." See: Looping the Loop, pl. 62. Of special note, the Gage Biplane used for the pioneering flight, is preserved at the Smithsonian's Udvar-Hazy facility. (8,000-12,000)

OCLC/WorldCat locates only one poster from this film, a one-sheet version (with a different image), held at UC Berkeley, but no copies of this rare six-sheet version. Film poster promoting the 1914 early documentary filmed above the Panama Canal.

Regarding the films cinematography, "these remarkable pictures were taken by Ray A. Duhem from the hydro-aeroplane of the noted aviator Robert G. Fowler under unusual difficulties. Fowler made a daring flight across the isthmus from the Pacific to the Atlantic, so far the only aviator to make the journey. Shortly afterward, President Wilson issued an Executive Order forbidding such flights under heavy penalty. The photographs made on this flight, in themselves a notable achievement in motion photography, are probably the only pictures that will ever be taken of the canal from the air except for purposes of war."

See: Looping the Loop, pl. 62.



264 1844-Dated Hand-Colored Engraving titled, “The Presidents of the United States” from George Washington to the “President-Elect - James Polk” by Nathaniel Currier, Spruce St., New York, Framed, Very Fine. This colorful patriotic and political theme Engraving by noted engraver Nathaniel Currier (of Currier and Ives fame) featuring oval Portraits of the first eleven Presidents of the United States from George Washington to the “President-Elect - James Polk” in 1844. Given central prominence is George Washington, his portrait being larger than the others and centered above Currier’s engraving after John Trumbull’s iconic Painting of the “Signing of the Declaration of Independence”. Currier’s plate measures 9” x 13.25” and is decoratively gold-gilt wooden framed under Plexiglas to an overall size of about 17.25” x 21.5”. The colors remain relatively deep adding eye appeal. The paper has uniform tone and shows some trivial dampstaining on the bottom right edge. We have seen similar examples offered for upwards of \$2,000 with one example in similar condition currently being offered retail at \$3,250. The example we are offering is a lovely, handsome historic presentation that is ready to hang on display..
.....(1,000-1,500)

**1936 “Cunard / White Star R.M.S. QUEEN MARY”
Travel Poster by Artist William Howard Jarvis**

265 c. 1936 Travel Poster, “Cunard / White Star R.M.S. QUEEN MARY” by Artist William Howard Jarvis, printer: **British Colour Printing Co., Ltd. London & Liverpool, Extremely Fine.** This large, full bleed Poster measures about 24.5” x 39.75” (by sight) and is framed to an overall size of roughly 27” x 42.5”. We note that another noted auction firm records having sold a similar example in November 2014 for \$1,925. The Queen Mary dominates the bottom half of this vibrant red, gold, black, and white poster. We have not examined the poster out of the frame. There are no folds and the only flaws worth mentioning are some trivial marginal creases at upper right. The British shipping company, “White Star Line,” is most known for its cutting edge vessel Oceanic of 1870, the disastrous RMS Titanic, and the World War I loss of the ship Britannic. In 1934, the company merged with its chief rival, the Cunard Line. Cunard-White Star Line, Ltd. existed until 1950, when Cunard began operating independently. Today, the company is best recognized for its ships Queen Mary 2, Queen Victoria, and Queen Elizabeth. This is a most impressive, visually dramatic display piece. The Queen Mary, as part of the Cunard / White Star line, was a distant relative of the ill-fated Titanic. The Queen Mary sailed between London and New York from 1936 to 1967 and was later docked at the City of Long Beach, where she operated as a floating hotel and museum. In early 2022, the Queen Mary closed for “critical repairs” and deferred maintenance that are expected to exceed \$5 million. If the current repairs go smoothly the Queen Mary may reopen in late 2022. The Poster somewhat less costly and ready to hang on display.

Provenance Ex. Alexander Gaston Collection..... (1,500-2,000)

**1840 United States Presidential Election
William Henry Harrison Portrait Silk Bandanna
No. 141 in “Threads of History”**



266 c. 1840 Presidential Campaign, General William Henry Harrison Portrait, Brown Printed Silk Bandanna showing the Whig Party Candidate from OHIO, Design Similar to listed Number 121, on page 98 of “Threads of History,” Choice Very Fine or better. This full and complete Silk Portrait Bandanna measures about 18.75” x 20.25”. Brown printed on off-white silk with an central oval Bust of General Harrison dressed in his military uniform above his famous political campaign symbol of his Log Cabin, plus 25-Stars surrounding and above a radiating Sun labeled "OHIO" being his home state His printed name “HARRISON” below the Cabin. No fraying or other defects and appears clean and well printed. Floral design decorative outer border. This design type is very similar to #121, page 98 of the Smithsonian’s reference book, “Threads of History”. A number of tape stains around the extreme outer border perimeter from a prior mounting which may be removable, yet it is certainly easily matted out when displayed. A rare 1840 Presidential Campaign, General William Henry Harrison political textile... (2,400-2,800)



William Henry Harrison
9th President of the United States,
 by O. Pelton and D. Kimberly,
 Published by Charles A. Wakefield, Boston 1841



267 1841-Dated, Engraving of William Henry Harrison, 9th President of the United States, by O. Pelton and D. Kimberly, from the painting by A.G. Hoit in 1840, Published by Charles A. Wakefield, Boston, Very Fine. A rare very impressive Engraved half-length Portrait of William Henry Harrison wearing a dark suit. This large historic print measures an overall size of about 18.5" x 15.25". Atop the portrait are vignettes of the Battle at Tippecanoe and the Battle of the Thames. At the bottom is a scene of Harrison's house in North Bend, Ohio. The side borders depict flags and armor. The bottom margin features a printed facsimile of Harrison's signature. Wreaths in the bottom corners show the Capitol and the White House. The text at the bottom reads: "William Henry Harrison. Ninth President of the United States. Born Feb. 9th 1773. Inaugurated March 4th. Died April 4th 1841. His last words: "I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." Uniform light toning, some marginal dampstains and light soiling, most of which would be covered with a proper mat and framing. See: the same engraving in the collection of the Library of Congress. (<https://www.loc.gov/resource/pgs.08490/>)..... (800-1,000)

"The Four Traitors" Dorr Rebellion Political Broadside

268 c. 1845, Highly Illustrated Graphic Political Broadside titled, "The Four Traitors," Relating to the Dorr Rebellion of Rhode Island, Framed, Choice Extremely Fine. This well Illustrated Printed Broadside measures 9.25" x 13" (by sight) and it has been matted and attractively matted and framed (no glass) to an overall size of 14.75" x 19". The title reads: "The Four Traitors, Who most infamously sold themselves to the Dorrites, for Office and Political Power. Let us not reward Traitors, but with just indignation abandon them as 'Scape-Goats,' to their destiny - forever." Apart from a light central horizontal fold, this print is in excellent crisp condition.

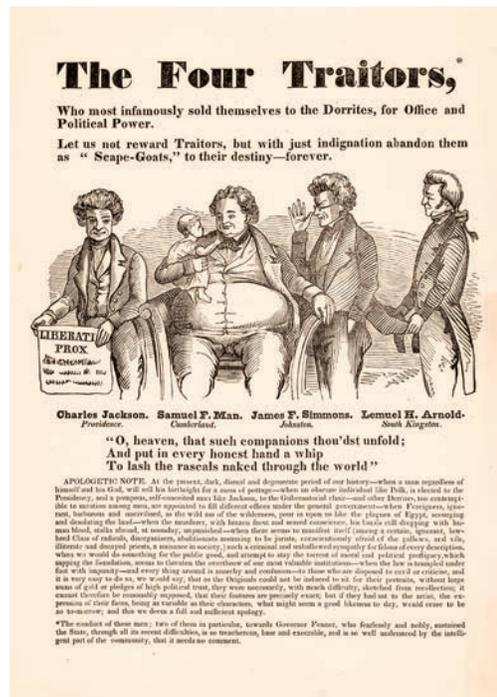
The "Dorrites" referred to supporters of Thomas Wilson Dorr, who had set up a parallel-, shadow government that sought to give suffrage to all white men. After a failed attempt top take the arsenal at Providence, Dorr fled the state. When Dorr returned in 1843, he was arrested, found guilty of treason, and imprisoned. The four Rhode Island Whigs illustrated here broke party ranks to support a popular movement to free Dorr.

This Broadside's author alleges political opportunism in the alliance of the Four Traitors, from left to right, Charles Jackson, Samuel F. Man, James F. Simmons, and Lemuel H. Arnold, who sided with Democrats to support a 'liberation' ticket in the spring elections of 1845. This notice, evidently published after the April canvass, laments the election of "an obscure individual like [James] Polk" and "a pompous, self-conceited man like [Charles] Jackson" as well as "foreigners, ignorant, barbarous and uncivilized..." "radicals, disorganisers and abolitionists assuming to be jurists in general..." The "Four Traitors" are crudely caricatured. Jackson holds a proclamation of liberation, probably the act of June 1845 pardoning Dorr. Samuel Man is depicted as obese, sitting in a chair and holding an infant. Simmons thumbs his nose at Man, and his own coattails are in turn held by Lemuel Arnold. Only one similar copy was located searching online, it having a tape repair and not framed offered at \$1,375. Few people today have ever heard of the Dorr Rebellion, so this broadside will generate a lot of conversation. (800-1,000)

Outstanding General Zachary Taylor
"Rough & Ready"
 Presidential Campaign Ornately Painted Porcelain Vase



269 c. 1848 Presidential Election Campaign, Zachary Taylor Portrait with "Rough & Ready" legend, Painted Porcelain Vase, 12th President of the United States in office March 4, 1849 - July 9, 1850, Extremely Fine. Zachary Taylor Portrait "Rough & Ready" Porcelain Vase, molded with gilt decoration. Measures about 6.25" high x 5.5" across x 3.75" deep. Near perfect and almost imperceptible, the "spur" at the top of the right handle is chipped and one "point / tip" on the rim design has chipped, and there is wear to the gold-gilding to the back. The Whig Party convinced a reluctant general Zachary Taylor to lead their ticket in the 1848 presidential election, despite his unclear political tenets and lack of basic interest in politics. At the 1848 Whig National Convention, Taylor defeated Winfield Scott and former Senator Henry Clay for the party's nomination. He won the general election alongside New York politician Millard Fillmore, defeating Democratic Party candidates Lewis Cass and William Orlando Butler, as well as a third-party effort led by former president Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, Sr. of the Free Soil Party. Taylor became the first president to be elected without having served in a prior political office. (2,400-2,800)



Rarely Encountered Campaign Parade Tin Pole-top Rattle

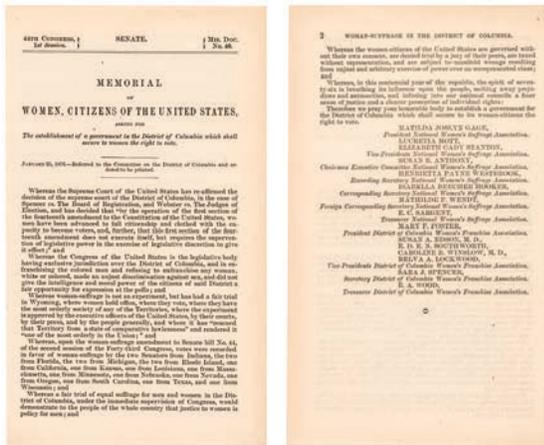


270 c. 1860 Presidential Campaign Tin Parade Pole-top Rattle with Red, White + Blue Paint Traces, Fine. This scarce type of Tin Parade Rattle measures about 7” tall x 4” wide, designed with a 3.5” long shaft to be mounted on a pole to be carried as a Patriotic noisemaker. Pellets for making noise are still contained within the sealed head. This Rattle is complete but for the pole to be mounted upon. Red, White + Blue Paint Traces are seen as stripes in bands around this well used item. Worn from use, it has a natural overall patina and is ready to make some noise. (400-500)

January 25, 1876

U.S. Senate 44th Congress Official Imprint

“Memorial” Women Petition for the Right to Vote in D.C.



271 January 25, 1876-Dated Centennial Year of American Independence, United States Senate Imprint titled: “Memorial of Women, Citizens of the United States Asking for The Establishment of a Government in the District of Columbia Which Shall Secure to Women the Right to Vote.”, Choice Crisp Near Mint. This is the historic official “Memorial” Imprint, printed by the 44th U.S. Senate, in which some of the most famous fighters for Women’s Rights added their names. This straight forward request having 2 pages (printed on one sheet front and back), measuring about 9” x 5.25”, crisp never folded and very clean. In this Memorial, the signatories noted how the 14th Amendment conferred Citizenship to Women, but that legislation was required to give them full Voting Rights. It reads, in part:

“Whereas the Congress of the United States is the legislative body having exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, and in enfranchising the colored man and refusing to enfranchise any woman, white or colored, made an unjust discrimination against sex, and did not give the intelligence and moral power of the citizens of said District a fair opportunity for expression at the polls....”

Among the fifteen names of the supporters of this memorial are he likes of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony. Unfortunately, these women failed to sway the Senate and the Congress. Rather, women were left to wait until August 20, 1920 to final gain the right to vote. This is an exceptional document from the early years of the fight for women’s suffrage. (400-500)

1909-Dated SUFFRAGETTE / Woman’s VOTE Postcard



272 1909-Dated Colorful SUFFRAGETTE Postcard, “I Love My Husband But OH YOU VOTE”, Extremely Fine. An unused crisp Suffragette / Woman’s VOTE Postcard, copyrighted and printed in 1909 by the Dunston-Weiler Lithograph Co. of New York. The card measures 5.5” x 3.25” and features a woman in a fancy red dress with black polka-dots, high heels, a fancy hat and a black purse holding a card that reads “Official Ballot.” Blue and gold-gilt borders surround. Issued as #12 in the Suffragette Series. Lightly rubbed on the outer edges, but in otherwise excellent condition. Suffragette related items have become very popular of late and this visually appealing example will help satisfy that demand. (200-300)

Unique American Folk Art Hand-Sewn and Hand-Colored Portrait of President Theodore Roosevelt Textile on Cloth



273 c. 1918, Hand-Created American Folk Art Textile of Cloth Portrait of the 26th President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt, Framed, Choice Extremely Fine. This eye-catching colorful Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt Textile Political Artwork, measures 17.5” x 17.5” (by sight) consisting of completely handmade mixed media on light tan cloth. The historic chest-up image of President Roosevelt is placed against an American Heraldic Shield of stars and stripes. The portraits “outlines” are Hand-sewn of stitched yarn to provide dimension and accent to the artwork. For example, the eyeglasses have white-stitched yarn creating the frames which were then filled in with black stitched yarn and ink. The American shield stripes were created with red & blue yarn, then painted in. The individual shield stars are outlined in white and blue yarn, then similarly inked in with light blue. Display framed under UV Plexiglas in a rich brown painted period styled modern wooden frame, measuring to an overall size of 19” x 18.5.” A wonderful, highly attractive patriotic presidential display piece that is most likely unique. (800-1,000)

HISTORIC AMERICANA

Small Document Box / Trunk Hand-Crafted by Robert Burr



- 274 c. 1810 American Decorative Leather and Brass Tack Document Box or Miniature Trunk, with its Original Paper Label, Signed in print by Robert Burr of Boston, Mass., Choice Very Fine.** This "Museum Quality" early American Document Box measures 5" wide x 8" long x 4" high. It is beautifully decorated and carefully Handcrafted, being upholstered in rich brown leather with brass tacks and paper lining. A large central raised "Lion Head" with a pull ring within its mouth adds eye appeal to the top of the lid. The leather cowhide is pinked along the dust edge. Almost all early Boston trunks that are intact have a blue Hand-blocked dotted paper on either the bottom or the lining. This high quality Document Box has both! Its full original maker's paper label on the inside center of the lid reads: "Robert Burr, Saddle and Trunk - Maker, Nos. 1 & 3...., Hanover-Street, Next to Concert-Hall, Boston." The lock has a hand wrought iron hasp with a little rat tail at the end, hand-wrought cut nails and a swinging spade-shaped cover for a keyhole escutcheon, no key present. The bottom has the same classic paper as the lining, and brass tack feet. This specimen is very well preserved, a true piece of early American manufacturing history. Ex: EAHA Auction, June 2014, selling for \$1,062. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (1,000-1,500)

c. 1880 Choice Deep Blue Glass Target Ball for Shooting

- 275 1876-1895 Decorative Pattern, Blue Color Glass Target Ball for Shooting, Choice Virtually Mint.** A beautiful, rich deep blue Glass Target Ball, measuring 2.5 inches across, and featuring longitudinal and latitudinal lines as if on a map, which would have provided a grip for when the ball was thrown. Usual roughness at the throat and in virtually mint condition otherwise. Target balls such as this would have possibly been filled with feathers and sawdust, then hurled by a thrower to mimic a bird in flight, similar to the modern era clay pigeons used in skeet shooting. Because they were meant for destruction, they are rare and very few survive today.

Collecting Glass Target Balls is a small but slowly growing genre of collectible, especially popular today among well-to-do hunters and gun enthusiasts, but considered more of a novelty attraction among serious bottle collectors. Target balls had a brief but colorful life, bursting on the scene around 1876 before fading out altogether by 1895. During that small window of time these specialized glass balls, that are not all that dissimilar in size and shape to glass Christmas tree ornaments, were thrown or catapulted from spring-loaded traps to be hit by shooters. They'd explode in the air in a feathery, dusty cloud, much as a flying bird would. In fact, target balls were introduced because the natural bird population was declining. Rare in this quality. (500-600)

Gorgeous c. 1930 "Statue of Liberty" Electrified Lamp This Statue is After "Libertas" a Robed Roman Liberty Goddess



- 276 c. 1930 Statue of Liberty Lamp, (Liberty Enlightening the World; French: La Liberté clairant le monde), After French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, Standing 26" Tall, with two Electric Lights in Working Condition, Choice Extremely Fine.** A stunning decorative "Art Deco" style rendition of the Statue of Liberty (Liberty Enlightening the World; French: La Liberté clairant le monde) display piece, which also functions as a fully working Electric Lamp. From the bottom of the base to the tip of the glass flame, this lamp measures 26" tall. The lamp is constructed of several pieces of copper-bronzed cast metal, including the base, the statue itself, and the various parts of the lamp that extend up through Liberty's head. The rendering of Lady Liberty is identical to the real statue in just about every respect. Liberty's torch accepts a small bulb (present) as an accent, and the larger clear glass "flame" design globe at top, which its lamp accepts a normal-sized bulb (special modern flame bulb is included). In this case, the two modern bulbs that accompany this lamp give off a reddish glow and the small bulb flickers like a real flame. The overall condition is excellent, with no dents, dings, or broken or missing pieces. A most impressive piece that is ready for display or actual use as a lamp. The statue is a figure of "Libertas," a robed Roman liberty Goddess. She holds a torch above her head with her right hand, and in her left hand carries a tabula ansata inscribed JULY IV MDCCLXXVI (July 4, 1776 in Roman numerals), the date of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. A broken shackle and chain lie at her feet as she walks forward, commemorating the recent national abolition of Slavery. This beautiful "Statue of Liberty" Electrified Lamp is ready to plug in and further Enlighten the World.

We sold this very lamp for \$1,080 in our April 2020 sale. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection. (1,800-2,400)



**1940-Dated, World War II Period,
Naval Sextant in Original Wooden Case**



277 1940-Dated World War II Period, Model “BU NAV Mark II” Naval Sextant in Original Wooden Case, Extremely Fine. An original U.S. Navy “BU NAV Mark II” Sextant. This Sextant is housed in its original wooden case that measures about 11” square x 5.5” high. Produced by the David White Co. of Milwaukee, WI. and appears to be only lightly used and in excellent condition. Accompanied by the original sight tube and small screwdriver. Affixed to the inside of the top of the case is a Sun’s Declination and Equation Table and the original U.S. Naval Observatory Collimation Certificate date June 27, 1945. Serial #23809. The piano-style hinge and two clasps work fine; the locking key is absent. A nice display piece from a bygone era when celestial navigation was a necessary skill in a mariner’s repertoire. Provenance Ex: Alexander Gaston Collection..... (400-500)

Tintype of a Native American Indian Scout’s Family

278 c. 1870 Wild West Indian Wars Era, Rare Tintype Photograph of a Native American Indian Army Scout seated together with his Family, in a Doubled Gilt-Framed Holder, Extremely Fine. A rare 1/6th plate Tintype of a Native American family, featuring a squaw holding her young child and most importantly is seated next to her husband, dressed as an Indian Scout for the Army. He is shown wearing a Military coat, kepi, and animal skin boots, seen with exceptional clarity and contrast. Housed in a fully intact period gold-gilt double frame with a well-preserved red felt interior, and intact working hinge and lock. The outer covers are lightly worn and the image is a bit dark yet remarkably sharp. An exceptional item of Western military, and Native American Indian history..... (800-1,200)



Own Small Pieces of the Moon and Mars

279 Small Piece of the Moon and Small Piece of Mars being the rarest of meteorites, housed in a Custom Frame for Display. The rarest of meteorites are those that originate from the Moon and Mars. Only when extremely large pieces of asteroids explode into their surfaces are pieces of their bodies ejected into space, and only a very few ever make it to earth. There are many ways to determine the origins of meteorites. Most are as old as the solar system itself, 4055 billion years old. Meteorites from the Moon and Mars are younger. Also, the ratios of various isotopes can determine the origin. These 2 x 2 mm sections were cut, polished and placed in a custom frame measuring 13” x 7” with a description of each piece and who did the certification. Also, there are color photos of the Moon and Mars included. The Moon piece weighs barely 1-ounce and was found on April 22, 2001 in the Sahara Desert of Oman. It was certified by the Institute of Planetary Physics, UCLA. The piece from Mars weighs just over 2 ounces and was found on January 24, 2000 also in the Sahara Desert of Oman. It was certified by the Vernadsky Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences. A remarkable “out of this world” display. Provenance Ex: EAHA April 17, 2004, Lot 1428, sold for \$1,265. (1,000-2,000)



HISTORIC MILITARIA

**Classic American Naval Officer’s
Chapeau de Bras / Bicorné**



280 c. late 19th Century, American Naval Officer’s Chapeau de Bras (or Bicorné / Hat), Made by Shannon, Miller & Crane, New York, with Stand, Very Fine. A nice lightly used Bicorné made by Shannon, Miller & Crane, whole and complete. This Naval hat measures about 6” high x 15.75” long. Made of beaver skin edged with black brocade ribbon, lined with silk fabric and leather. At either end are gilt metal tassels. The cockade consists of a silk moire and a gilt metal ribbon, and a gold-gilt naval button with American Eagle atop an anchor on one side. Lightly worn and tarnished on the gilt tassels, yet otherwise well-preserved and certainly of museum quality for display. Accompanied by a simple wooden display stand measuring 12.25” tall. A Chapeau de Bras (literally “Hat of Arms”) was designed to be folded easily and carried under one’s arm. A slightly later made example is located in the collection of the The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of the Brooklyn Museum, NY.; Gift of Celeste H. Chasmer, 1922. (2 items) (500-700)



A Piece of the Moon
Cut from the lunar meteorite Dhofar 461 certified by U.C.L.A.
U.C.L.A.* Institute of Planetary Physics, University of California, Los Angeles, CA

Piece of the Moon, ejected into Space by asteroid impact
Type: Lunar Rock, anorthosite melt Breccia
Classification: A. Rubin and P. Warren, U.C.L.A.

A Piece of MARS
Cut from a martian meteorite Dhofar19 certified by Vernad. Inst*
*Vernadsky Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS)

Piece of the planet Mars, ejected into Space by asteroid impact
Type: Martian basalt (shergottite)
Classification: M. Nazarov and M. Ivanova, Vernad; L. A. Taylor, UTenn
MJL Editors, Meteoritical Society Members

Middle Ages Hand-Forged Iron “Forked” Halberd Head



281 c. 1450 “Middle Ages” Era, Hand-Wrought Forged Iron Special Use “Forked” Halberd Head, Choice Extremely Fine. The period of European history extending from about 500 to 1400-1500 ce is traditionally known as the “Middle Ages”. This Forked Halberd Head measures fully about 10” long x 2” wide, including the 2 forks which measure 5” and 2.5” respectively. The iron surface is smooth and has a natural deep grey patina from age. Military forks were used to defend castles against attacking enemy soldiers and for pushing ladders off the castle walls. Intended to be placed upon a long pole, the tip measuring 1.25” in diameter to fit perfectly into the metal, a small hole located about .5” about the base for adhering the Halberd Head securely to its pole. This type was also used for defending cannons or soldiers against cavalry attacks, the pointed head meant to keep the attackers at a safe distance and to also cause serious injury. For reference See: a similar military forked Halberd Head seen in the New York Metropolitan Art Museum’s online collection..... (1,200-1,800)

Impressive c. 1650 Large Heavy Wrought-Iron Battle Axe



282 c. 1650 17th Century, 20” long Wrought-Iron Battle Axe with Original Wood Handle, Very Fine. This impressive large heavy Iron Battle Axe measures about 20” long overall with its original handle with a 6.5” wide x 10.5” tall Iron blade. The cutting edge of the blade remains sharp and has a slight curve as designed. No doubt, when wielded by a strong trained fighter, this axe would be absolutely lethal. (700-900)

American Use Gold Embossed “US” with Eagle and Shield Leather Silver Tipped Sheath with Blade by Mappin Brothers

283 c. 1852, American Use Bowie Knife with Decorative Patriotic Sheath, Blade by Mappin Brothers, Sheffield, England, Choice Extremely Fine. This impressive choice quality Bowie Knife measures about 15.5” overall with a 10.5” x 1.5” blade made by Mappin Brothers, Sheffield, England. Decorative expensive natural white material grip and a Silver hilt add significant value and eye appeal. The blade is in excellent original condition, hallmarked “Mappin Brothers Queens Cutlery Works” with a “Sun” trademark. This decorative bowie knife is extremely well made and very solid. Its original leather sheath is completely intact, measures about 11.5” long and 2” wide, of rich black leather with a 3” German Silver tip and Silver upper. Sheath decorated with a wonderful Gold-Gilt embossed patriotic “US” with American Eagle and Shield in its talons with floral designs below on the outer portion. Only light wear from use to the sheath, the blade fits perfectly and is in exceptional quality with a pleasing light even natural patina. Overall, of museum quality and worthy of a fine collection. An exceptional Bowie of this age & era. (2,000-3,000)



HISTORIC MAPS

c. 1636 First State “America Septentrionalis” by Henricus Hondius Impressively Designed Map, California as an Island



284 c. 1636 First State Map, “America Septentrionalis” by Henricus Hondius, showing California as an Island, Choice Extremely Fine A wonderful, Ornate Copper-Plate Engraved Map, lightly Hand-Colored in outline and wash, with two historical decorative cartouches. This Map measures 18.5” x 21.75” and has been neatly hinged beneath a clean professional matting, with superb eye-appeal as a display piece. This is the first example of this rare “First State” design we have handled (though we have offered several other Hondius maps in the past). An outstanding major feature being that this Map shows North America, with California as a large Island. The North American continent is inhabited by numerous vignettes of Animals, Sailing Ships and a few Sea Monsters in the oceans. Author Burden calls this a “beautifully engraved map” that had “greater influence than any other to date in perpetuating the theory of California as an island...” Cartographically, this Map is a careful composition of many different sources and illustrates well the state of knowledge current at the time. The depiction and nomenclature of the West, along with that of the insular California, derive directly from Henry Briggs’ “The North Part of America,” 1635. A legend placed strategically over the North-west coastline offers the opportunity to discontinue a coastline least understood. An unnamed lake still feeds a Rio del Norte flowing incorrectly south-west into what should be the headwaters of the Gulf of California. On the east bank of this river is Real de Nueva Mexico, or Santa Fe. This is the First State of the map, a 1636 issue, with no imprint in the cartouche at lower left, Latin text on verso, and signature mark on the verso. Burden 245; Koeman Vol. II, p.397, no. 486; Leighly 13; McLaughlin 6; Tooley p.113; Wheat Transmississippi 45 (1640 issue). (6,000-8,000)

c. 1670 Historic Early Map of North America after Visscher



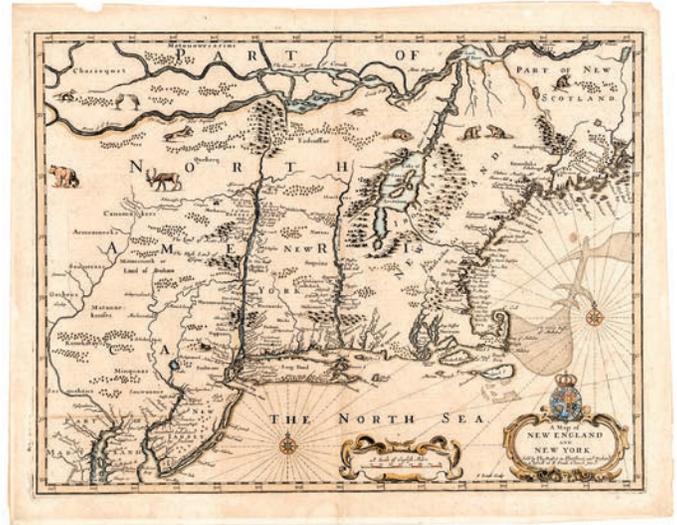
285 c. 1670, NOVI BELGII, QUOD NUNC NOVI JORCK VOCATUR, NOVAE QVE ANGLIAE & PARTIS VIRGINIAE.... (Ogilvy/Montanus), (London/Amsterdam), Choice Very Fine. This distinctive Early Map of North America measures about 12" x 15.25", after Visscher. A large cartouche at lower right shows Native American Indians in various activities. Native animals are pictured and many Northeastern Indian tribes are named. New Amsterdam is still called "Nieuw Nederlandt," "Nieu-Jarsey," "Jorck shire," and "Iamaica" have been added, the latter two on Long Island ("t Lange Eylant"). No text on the blank verso, as seen in the editions of Montanus' "America." This Map appears as plate 157 in Tooley's "The Mapping of America," and is well described on page 289. Boldly printed in rich black on laid period paper with light even tone and has a small 1.5" long repair at left outer marginal edge not touching any print. We sold a similar hand-colored example in our February 12, 2000 EAHA auction lot 1307, where that Map sold for \$2,875. A lovely sharp and attractive map which will display nicely. (2,000-4,000)

c. 1717 Map of the Americas "ISLE DE CALIFORNIE"



286 c. 1717 Map of the Americas titled, "Map of North and Middle America, based on the observations of the members of the Academy of Sciences by N. de Fer, Paris, 1717," with "ISLE DE CALIFORNIE," Extremely Fine. This scarce original Map from, "Introduction a la geographie - aven unde description historique sur toutes les parties de la terre," by Nicolas de Fer. In this Map, California is shown as an Island, being so titled "ISLE DE CALIFORNIE" which was a common occurrence of the period. The Map measuring 13.2" x 9.3" beautifully printed in rich black upon high quality period handmade laid paper. Map artist Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720), was the official geographer to both French and Spanish Kings. Original fold lines from its original binding as issued produced with relatively narrow margins as issued. Several small tears at fold lines reinforced upon the blank back. Overall, this is an impressive, highly detailed early Map displays the Western Hemisphere with several lovely decorative Cartouche insets and has choice eye appeal for display..... (2,000-3,000)

**c. 1676 John Speed
"A Map of New England and New York"
Hand-Colored Copper Plate Decorative Engraved Map**



287 c. 1676, Original Hand-Colored, Classic Copper Plate Engraved Map titled, "A Map of New England and New York" engraved by John Speed, Very Fine. An important rare, highly Decorative Ormate Map is luxuriously embellished with Original Hand-Color including its title and large margins, measuring about 21.5" x 17". This Map is even in light tone with a couple trivial chips in the top edge selvage nowhere near any print and would be hidden when framed. Double-Sheet, printed on proper heavy period laid paper. John Speed, the leading London cartographer of the Baroque period devised his interpretation of the Jansson-Visscher sequence of New England and New York Maps shortly after the English managed to definitively supplant the Dutch from control of New York and New Jersey, both provinces being renamed after British places. The major settlements of Boston, New Plymouth (Massachusetts), New York, New Castle (Delaware), New Haven, Stamford (Connecticut), and Ft. Orange (modern Albany) are named; however, this Map predates the founding of Philadelphia in 1682.

The outline of coastal New England is based on the work of earlier English cartographers, the most prominent being Captain John Smith. Long Island, the Hudson Valley, New Jersey and the Delaware Basin are based on Dutch sea charts. Speed advanced his portrayal of the head of Chesapeake Bay and the delineation of the Susquehanna River from earlier maps in the sequence, taking into account the latest English information. Curiously, the interior of the region outside of the Hudson and Connecticut Valleys is shown to be wildly misunderstood. The native tribes that occupied the interior and the French, who controlled the St. Lawrence Valley (Quebec) to the north, generally did not express pleasure upon encountering foreign explorers, and this ensured that very little information regarding these regions was available to either English or Dutch cartographers. Lake Champlain or the "Lake of Irocoisiensis" is located far to the east of its true location and the delineation of the St. Lawrence River is based on pure speculation.

The enigmatic interior is, however, graced by the finely-engraved presence of woodland animals, such as a Bear, a Deer, an Otter and several Beavers. The title Cartouche in the lower right is elegantly surmounted by the Royal Arms of England. We have located a similar example that is dealer offered, slightly brighter, currently offered at a retail price of \$12,000. An important classic example during the early Mapping of America that is very pleasing for display. References: Campbell, "The Jansson-Visscher Maps of New England," 23; in Tooley, Mapping of America, pp. 290-291; McCorkle, Early Printed Maps of New England, 676.6. (5,000-6,000)

**Map of the American Northeast
With Historic “Nieuw Yorck - Nieuw Amsterdam”
Cityscape Inset**



288 c. 1684 Late 17th Century, Hand-Colored Map of the American Northeast titled, “Novi Belgii Noveque Anglinae Nec Son Pennsylvaniae et Partis Virginiae Tabula” by Justus Danckerts, Netherlands, Framed, Very Fine. c. 1684 Map of the American Northeast Double-Sheet Map measuring 22” x 18.75” (by sight), titled, “Novi Belgii Noveque Anglinae Nec Son Pennsylvaniae et Partis Virginiae Tabula.” This beautiful highly illustrated Map was engraved by Justus Danckerts of the Netherlands and is considered part of the Jansson-Visscher series of Maps. Overall, this Map is in pleasing condition, possibly laid down when framed for display, having some faint folds and standard centerfold lines with some scattered short separations, minor wrinkles and a small loss of paper with a fine split in the lower left quadrant measuring about 1” x 1”, left of the Native American Indian vignette that appears to blend into the scene. The series began with the Dutchman Joannes Jansson’s c. 1651 “Belgii Novi”, which was first published in Amsterdam and patriotically depicts a sprawling Dutch “New Netherlands” with a tiny New England confined east of the Connecticut River. Jansson’s Map was copied by another Dutchman, Nicholas Visscher, in 1655, who enhanced his Map’s popular appeal by introducing an inset Cityscape view of “New Amsterdam” titled, “Nieuw Yorck - Nieuw Amsterdam” at lower right. Numerous placed native American animals displayed in this current version including; Turkey, Rabbits, Beaver, Bear, hog, goat, horses, deer, cattle, sheep, fox cranes and more enhance the appeal of this version, appropriated for this map by Danckerts, often called the “Farm Animal” Map.

Danckerts drew multiple states of this map, per Philip D. Burden’s definitive work, “The Mapping of North America.” Offered here is the third state of Danckerts’ Map, which appeared in or around 1684 after the establishment of Philadelphia. By the time this map appeared, the English had wrested the New Netherlands from the Dutch, William Penn had founded Pennsylvania, and geographic knowledge of the region had advanced considerably. These developments necessitated substantial revisions to the map, as described by Burden:

“Following the founding of Philadelphia a revised state was produced. However, unlike the competing maps (i.e., other post-1682 maps in the Jansson-Visscher series) which largely confined themselves to the city’s addition, Danckerts updated the map in a significant manner. The Delaware River is completely revised so that it no longer connects with the Hudson River. Richard Daniel’s A Map of ye English Empire... c. 1679, had depicted a similar river system. Pennsylvania is named, its boundary is marked, and many largely domesticated animals are engraved within the region. Recognition of the English hold over New Amsterdam is seen in the addition to the title to the view of “Nieuw Yorck, eertys Genaemt...”

For all these important alterations, Danckerts could not bring himself to acknowledge the fundamental geopolitical shift represented by the English conquest of the New Netherlands. This rare third state still depicts a vast “Nova Belgica sive Nieuw Nederlandt” dwarfing tiny New England, and the only allusion to New York is, as observed by Burden, in the title of the inset Cityscape view. We note that a West Coast Map Dealer is offering a similar example for sale at \$7,500. We will start our bidding at half of that amount. A wonderful, highly illustrated Map..... (4,000-5,000)

**Map of Western American with California as an Island
“L’America Dedicata all’Illustriss...”**



289 c. 1700, Hand-Colored Copper Plate Engraved Map, Upper Left Portion of Petrini Paolo’s L’America Dedicata all’Illustriss. ed Eccell.mo Sig.re D. Vincenzo di Capova Duca di Termoli, Conte d’Anversa, Separately Issued, Italy, Choice Very Fine. An extraordinarily rare colorful Hand-Colored Map of North America by Paolo Petrini. Petrini was active in Naples at the end of the 17th and early 18th Century. This impressive highly detailed and colorful upper left portion of Petrini Paolo’s 4-quadrant Copper-Plate Engraved Map measures about 22.25” wide x 18.5” high. Slight extreme top edge marginal tone and trivial hinge trace at upper right corner tip, having wide right and left marginal selvage, nicely printed on solid double-page laid period paper with “fleur-de-lis” watermark, attesting to its originality.

This portion is the upper left quadrant with the famous “Beaver Scene” titled, “Li castori del Canada” where the beavers are industriously building a dam in front of Niagara falls (depicted for the first time in 1697 in Louis Hennepin’s Nouvelle decouvert...). Also depicted; a scene of Indians titled, “Li Illinesi” and a group of Natives Indians titled, “GLi Habitanti Di Virginia”. Two of the Great lakes are shown, Superior and Illinese (Michigan), and the Mississippi River is present, although its mouth is located far southwest of its true location. In the view of the West, California is shown to be a large separate Island. A medallion with a Portrait of Magellano just below the American “Beaver” scene. Very little is known of Paolo Petrini, the Neapolitan mapmaker. He is known to have published the rare Atlante partenopeo (1700-1718), and the equally rare set of wall-maps of the continents. Much of his work appears to have been based on contemporary French mapping, notably the works of the Sanson family and Nicolas de Fer.

This is certainly the best of the quadrant maps as in the west, California is shown to be a massively large Island with smaller islands around it, while in the Pacific Northwest, the coast curves inwards to include the mythical “Strait of Anian.” This Map is surrounded by large borders with wonderful highly decorative scenes placed in the body of plate and not printed on a separate sheet later added. There are two main scenes in the upper corners. Top left, the famous “Beaver scene” titled Li castori del Canada where the beavers are industriously building a dam in front of Niagara falls (depicted for the first time in 1697 in Louis Hennepin’s Nouvelle decouverte...)

Top central vignette shows Native American Indians smoking and sharing their “Peace Pipes” to the sword bearing Europeans dressed in their bold red military garments and hats. An excellent highly colorful, attractive and distinctive map for display. This map was apparently separately issued Petrini’s maps are considered great rarities and are highly collectable. This is the only example we have offered in the past 35 years. A completely issued Map, located online, being of lesser quality with minimal outline color only and soiling, is currently offered for sale offered at \$35,000 Euros (Currently: About \$42,390 United States Dollars). More extensive information is provided in our Online Auction version at: www.EarlyAmerican.com. Reference: McLaughlin, California as an island, 139..... (6,000-8,000)

**c. 1702 Map of America
California an Island by Gerard Valk**

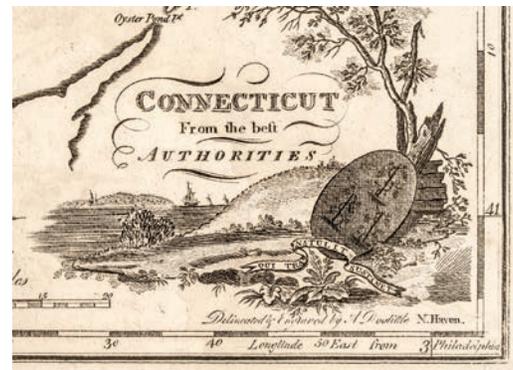


290 c. 1702 Early Colonial Period, Double-Page Engraved Map of North and South America titled, “Amerique Septentrionale & Meridionale....,” California Shown as an Island, by Gerard Valk, Published in Amsterdam, Choice Very Fine. This scarce early Map measures about 24” wide x 20” tall, with most of the original copper-plate outline seen embossed in its laid period paper. The full title across the upper portion reads; “Amerique Septentrionale & Meridionale Divisee en ses Principales Parties Scavoir les Terres Arctiques, le Canada en Nouvelle France, le Mexique ou Nouvelle Espagne, le Nouveau Mexique, les Isles de Terre Neuve, de Californie, Antilles, la Terre Ferme, le Perou, le Chili, le Bresil, le Paraguay, la Terre et les Isles Magellaniques.” Faint vertical centerfold as always, otherwise perfectly flat having been mounted to a heavy backing for display. This Map is extremely clean and well printed with overall slight even tone, a slight trace of tone along the extreme top edge from prior framing. This impressive historic Map of the Americas shows many of the most fascinating myths of the 17th Century. California is shown as a huge separate Island.

A massive land bridge extends from just west of Capo Blanco on the northern California coastline to Nippon, a curious adaptation of the legend of Compagnie Land (shown here as a place name -- Terre de la Compagne) and the continuous land bridge from America to Asia, although adding the Detroit de Tzungaar (Strait of Tzungaar), a very rarely mentioned mythical Strait between two islands of Japan. The Great Lakes are oddly configured, with Lake Superior and Lake Michigan open ended to the West. The Mississippi River is very ill conceived, pre-dating the radical improvements which would come with Guillaume De L'Isle's map of North America of 1700 and Carte du Mexique of 1703.

The lower left and right corners have wonderful allegorical cartouches which depict the booming trade then being conducted by Europeans in the New World. An excellent Map for presentation framing and display..... **(1,800-2,600)**

Amos Doolittle Engraved Map of Connecticut



Delineated & Engraved by A. Doolittle N.Haven.

291 c. 1814 War of 1812 Period, Map of Connecticut, Hand-Colored Outlines, Engraved by Amos Doolittle, Framed, Choice Crisp Extremely Fine. A rare early Map of the State of Connecticut, “From the best authorities, Delineated & Engraved by A. Doolittle, N. Haven,” measuring 12” x 14.75” (by sight) and handsomely professionally matted and framed under Plexiglas to an overall size of 20”x 22.75”. Amos Doolittle was an early American pioneer of metal-plate engraving, including maps, bookplates, Bible illustrations, etc. He has been incorrectly identified as the maker of the first historical plates in America, but he was actually just beat out by none other than Paul Revere, Jr. whose famous engraving of the “Boston Massacre” preceded Doolittle’s engraved historical Revolutionary War period work by roughly five years. This Map is a wonderful display item and a historically important document. The printing is crisp and rich black and the Hand coloring on the county borders is still vibrant. The paper is reasonably bright but has some unobtrusive dampstaining at lower left. We’ve sold only one other example of this map, an unframed version that realized \$3,120 in our August 26, 2016 sale. A great map from the period following the American Revolution and produced during the War of 1812, by one of America’s most important early Copperplate engravers, Amos Doolittle. **(2,500-3,500)**

Amos Doolittle (1754-1832) is often referred to as “The Paul Revere of Connecticut” and is remembered as one of the earliest American historical engravers. His seminal prints record a turbulent time in America’s history.

Doolittle was born in Cheshire, CT, and was an entirely self-taught engraver. In 1775, after serving an apprenticeship with a silversmith, he began a career as an engraver. In the same year Doolittle joined the Revolutionary army and quickly found himself, under the command of Benedict Arnold, at the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

In collaboration with fellow artist, Ralph Earle, Doolittle engraved the events of these two seminal battles of the Revolution, which are some of the earliest American historical prints. Doolittle was a prolific engraver, producing portraits, Bible illustrations, bookplates and caricatures.

COINAGE & MEDALS

1722 Rosa Americana Penny

UTILE DULCI F.C.C.

Boyd Estate Pedigree

NGC Certified MS-61 Brown & Rarity 5



292 1722 Rosa Americana Penny, UTILE DULCI, Martin 2.27-D.7, NGC graded MS-61 Brown. Rarity 5. Overall Superb in strike with all of the King's hair detail well-defined and with sharp berries on the reverse Crown. Super glossy premium hard chocolate surfaces and as original as they come. Pedigree Ex: Philip Nelson Collection on December 11, 1913 - F.C.C. Boyd Estate - Stack's sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Sale, Pt. IX, May 2005, Lot 117 (as Raw Choice Uncirculated)..... **(2,400-2,800)**

One of Six Known Wood's Hibernia

"Orb Reverse" Pattern Farthings

Martin 4.1-F.1, Nelson 18. PCGS Specimen-6



293 Undated (c. 1723-24) Wood's Hibernia Farthing Pattern. "Orb" Reverse type. Ex: Norweb and Virgil Brand Collections. **Martin 4.1-F.1, Nelson 18. PCGS graded Specimen-6.** This fabulous rarity hails from the celebrated 1988 sale of the Norweb Collection where it was offered as Lot 3489. Previously, it was in the Virgil Brand Collection, so one cannot ask for a better provenance. The Norweb description noted that all of the six examples known to the catalogers at the time were also heavily worn (we would alter that by noting that John J. Ford had an Uncirculated example that sold for \$20,700 back in 2005). We're not aware of any additional examples that have increased the population beyond six. This example was described as "VG-10" by Bowers in 1988. It displays clean, honest even wear and it is remarkably problem-free for the grade. This is an interesting Transitional Pattern, as it straddles the world's of the Rosa Americanas and the Wood's Hibernias. Despite having an obverse "bust" hub, used on the 1724/3 Rosa Americana Pattern Penny, this specimen has long been included as part of the Wood's Hibernia series. The publication of the late Syd Martin's reference on the Wood's Hibernia series has increased interest in this series significantly, and this coin would make an important addition to any advanced or specialized Pattern collection. As this Pattern has a pleasing overall appearance, it may exceed our conservative estimate range. Ex: Norweb and Virgil Brand Collections..... **(4,000-6,000)**

Exceptional 1787 Immunis Columbia Copper Pattern Eagle Reverse PCGS graded Mint State-63 Brown



294 1787 Immunis Columbia, Copper Pattern, Eagle Reverse, PCGS graded Mint State-63 Brown. Glossy brown and absolutely choice, with great color and nice, hard surfaces. Typical strike, with some weakness at centers but with better-than-expected details and NO color change on the high points. There has not been a PCGS MS63BN example of this type offered at auction since 2013, when Stack's/Bowers sold one in their ANA sale for \$22,325. A perfect coin for the purist who wants a high-quality example at a fraction of the \$78,000 paid for a PCGS MS66BN in Heritage's 6/2019 sale. **(20,000-25,000)**

1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny

Vlack 5-74A "Error" Clip



295 1774 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, GEORGIVS, Vlack 5-74A, W-7760, Large edge clip with lightly rounded edges from circulation, Very Fine. 104.5 grains. Vlack 5-74A is normally a Rarity 3 variety but the clip edge defect makes it almost unique. This coin has nice clear details and smooth surfaces for a Machin's Mills Halfpenny. It has a medium natural chocolate-brown color. A straight edge clip affects the right side of the coin in front of the bust face. Such errors occurred when the planchet was punched from the very end of a strip and the cookie-cutter punch extended over the edge. The clip shows light wear in confirmation that this coin circulated, even with the clip. This coin is accompanied by two prior "C-4" convention auction sale lot tags dating from 1998 and 2000..... **(400-600)**



**Finest as One of Only Two Known
1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee "Blofield Calvary" Mule
with an "Ornamental Edge"
NGC Certified Mint State-64**



296 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee, "Blofield Calvary" Mule, Rare "Ornamental Edge" Variety, Finest Known and Certified. NGC graded Mint State-64 Brown. 171.5 grains. Ornamental Edge. 1795 Rulau-NY-888. Breen 1051. Breen listed Only Two Confirmed Known (although others suggest a total "unconfirmed" possible population of 4 to 5). This important rarity is a glittering glossy, fully Prooflike specimen with choice natural brown color and traces of faded mint red. From Stacks' "Oechsner Collection" Auction, September 8, 1988, Lot 1364. An extraordinary rarity, the Finest Known and Certified. (6,000-8,000)

**George Washington
"Liberty & Security" Penny Baker 30**



297 (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny. Asylum Edge. Baker 30. Whitman-11050. Very Fine. 34 mm. A pleasing evenly circulated coin with nice surfaces and a desirable, chocolate brown color. An area of darker color appears on the left side of the reverse. The edge reads: AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. (300-400)

**1907 Twenty Dollars Gold Double Eagle
High Relief Type Lettered Edge,
Roman Numerals (MCMVII) of Jewelry Use**



298 1907, High Relief Gold Double Eagle, Lettered Edge, Roman Numerals (MCMVII), Flat Rim, Very Fine. 1907, High Relief Gold Double Eagle, type with Lettered Edge "E Pluribus Unum" and 13 Stars. No major marks or defects noted having a worn sandy appearance from being in a bezel and necklace as shown as a piece of jewelry. (3,500-4,500)

**1853 President Franklin Pierce
Indian Peace Medal Struck in Bronze
IP-32b NGC MS-65 Rare "Small Date" Variety**



299 1853 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal. Largest First Size. 76 mm. Scarce Original Dies Small Date Variety. Struck at the United States Mint in Bronze. Dies by S. Ellis and J. Willson. Julian IP-32b. NGC graded Mint State-65 Brown. 76 mm (7.5 mm thick). Julian IP-32b. Belden-48. A beautiful Gem example of this Largest Size Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, Struck in Bronze at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. This is the rare "Small Date" (9 mm long) variety listed in Julian's catalog of U.S. Mint Medals. Julian states the "Large date" medal was struck from the original dies during 1855-1870. Others say that the "Small Date" (9 mm long) variety is itself the original die, and that the Larger date die was made about 1870 and used afterwards. The official "Silver" Struck Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, which is illustrated in the Prucha reference, is indeed of the Small Date variety suggesting that it is truly the original. This current Small Date variety medal is in Gem quality. It has rich perfect mahogany-brown color with semi-prooflike perfectly smooth reflective surfaces. Overall, it has beautiful eye appeal. A certified rarity of the series certified as NGC Mint State-65. (1,800-2,400)

**Chief "Co-U-Wa or Turtle Dove"
Wearing His Silver Indian Peace Medal
with "Copyright, Pioneer Roll Paper Co."**



300 1901-Dated. Photograph Portrait of Chief "Co-U-Wa or Turtle Dove" (identified in the Photo image itself) Wearing his Silver Indian Peace Medal. Choice Extremely Fine. This original Photograph measures 5.5" x 4" is in black and white, still on its original 8.75" x 6.75" gray-black mount. Full-fame Portrait Photo of the Chief who appears to be of mature years, wearing a wide brimmed hat with a single large five pointed Star, western "modern" style buttoned jacket and proudly wearing his round Silver Indian Peace Medal with loop attached at top as a prominent, noble decoration. This medal does lack enough significant detail to exactly attribute to the specific President. Across from his written name is also a notation within the photo itself, "Copyright, Pioneer Roll Paper Co." at the bottom right. A rare turn-of-the-century period image. (500-600)

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MEDALS • WEAPONS • AMERICANA • MAPS



**Lot 188: One-of-a-Kind Model of the “USS Constitution”
by Famed Ship Model Maker Philip S. Reed and Believed to be Unique**



**Lot 196: Extraordinary Frigate
USS CONSTITUTION Brass
Plaque Made From Materials
Recovered During Her 1927
Major Restoration About 9.5” in
Diameter and Nearly 1” Thick**

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS, INC.