

Kurt A. Sanftleben, LLC — ABAA and ADSA

Catalog 2024-8 - Holiday Clearance Sale

OVER 80 DISCOUNTED LISTINGS, SOME UP TO 80%.



1. 16th Century (likely a later reprint) – Hand-colored woodcut of a French colporteur

A woodcut print featuring an image of an itinerant French bookseller crying out “*beaulr abc belles heures*” (“beautiful abc [books] beautiful [books of] hours”) as he peddles his wares while tramping through the countryside. About 5” x 7”. Minor foxing. (For more information, see “*Cris de Paris 1500-1550*” (Cries of Paris) at Bibliothèque Nationale de France – Gallica (online))

2024 Holiday Clearance Sale

We know it's a lot to swallow in one gulp, but this catalog contains 81 discounted listings, **some reduced in price by as much as 80%**. The sale ends on December 17th, so if you'd like to take advantage of a discount, you'll need to place an order before then.

Terms of Sale

Prices are in U.S dollars. When applicable, we must charge sales tax. Unless otherwise stated, standard domestic shipping is at no charge. International shipping charges vary. All shipments are sent insured at no additional charge. Any customs or VAT fees are the responsibility of the purchaser.

Please contact us (preferably by email) to place an order as prices at our online venues have not been changed to reflect this sale.

We accept Zelle transfers, checks, money orders, and credit cards through PayPal.

Trade discounts (in addition to any catalog discounts) are extended to members of the ABAA, ASDA, ILAB, IOBA, NSDA, as well as APS-Dealer Members. Members of these groups as well as institutions and long-time customers in good standing may be invoiced. All others are asked to prepay. Layaway or payment-over-time options for expensive purchases may be possible.

Any item purchased may be returned for a full refund for any reason if the return is initiated within ten days of a purchaser's receipt and the item arrives back to us in the same condition as when originally shipped. Prior notice of any return is appreciated. Return shipping costs will be paid by the buyer.

All items are guaranteed as described. If a recognized authority finds an item or signature to be not genuine, the original purchaser may return the item at any time for a full refund including all shipping costs.

Regards, Kurt and Gail

Kurt and Gail Sanftleben
Virginia Beach, VA 23454
Email: info@read-em-again.com
Phone or text: 571-409-0144
Website: read-em-again.com



The Manuscript Society

*The
Ephemera
of Society
of America*

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

1. 16th Century (probably a later reprint) – Hand-colored woodcut of a French colporteur

A woodcut print featuring an image of a French bookseller crying out “*beaulr abc belles heures*” (“beautiful abc [books] beautiful [books of] hours”) as he peddles his wares while tramping through the countryside. About 5” x 7”. Minor foxing. From an anonymous collection of 18 prints of Parisian peddlers published in the first half of the 16th century of which only one set is known. So, probably a later reprint. (For more information, see “*Cris de Paris 1500-1550*” (Cries of Paris) at Bibliothèque Nationale de France – Gallica (online))

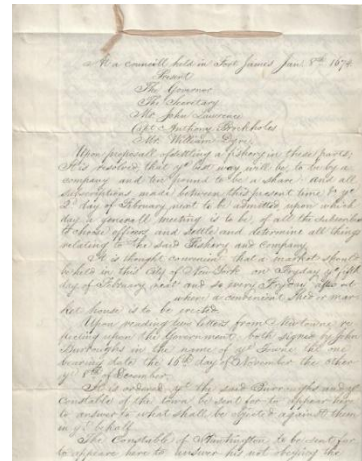
SOLD #8914



2. [1674] 1846 – Official extract, taken in 1846, from the 1674 Colonial Council Minutes of New York, that detail the surrender of New York to the Dutch in 1673 as well as trial of the British captain who surrendered the province without ever firing a shot in its defense.

This official ribbon-bound six-page extract from the Colonial Council Minutes of New York measures 8” x 13”. It combines the official record of Captain John Manning’s surrender of the colony to the Dutch as well as his subsequent trial and sentencing. Although he avoided execution by surreptitiously fleeing to England and obtaining a royal pardon, upon his return, he was sentenced to having his sword broken over his head in a public ceremony and being forever forbidden to serve the Crown in any military or civil capacity. In nice shape

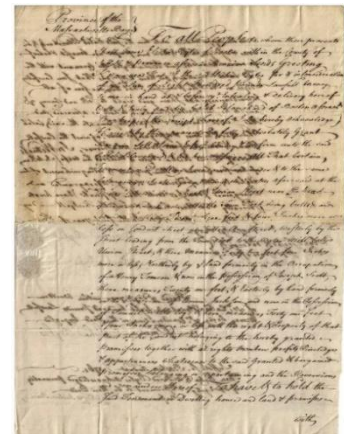
\$750 \$250 #9974



3. 1761 – A deed transferring ownership of property in the heart of Boston located between entrances to Faneuil Hall and the Great Town Dock

This three-page transfer of property on a bifold paper sheet is dated 30 July 1761 and measures 18” x 15” unfolded. Some storage fold splits have been neatly repaired with tissue or archival tape. As noted in the document, this sale transferred ownership of a “tenement” between the entrance to Fanuel Hall (Boston’s central market) and the Great Town Dock of Boston. As noted in the National Register of Historic Places, “The Passage Way leading from the North part of Faneuil Hall Market into Ann Street and Union Street, is so narrow as often times to obstruct the passing of Carts, Trucks, and other Carriages thereby endangering the Limbs and Lives of the Inhabitants and is a public Nuisance. . .” Hancock’s famous Counting House, today the Chart House restaurant, was just a short walk down the Long Pier.

\$750 \$500 #102217



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

4. 1791 – An article regarding harpoon whale guns from “Papers in Mechanics” describing a list of rewards proffered to expert harpoon-gunners for their achievements in 1790 and, most importantly, to Charles Moore, the inventor of an improved harpoon-gun that made those achievements possible

This 12-page is from “Papers in Mechanics,” *Transactions of the Society, Instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*. It contains reports of “Rewards offered for taking Wales by the Gun-Harpoon, in the year 1790” including “Certificates” and “Premiums, being Three Guineas for each Fish so taken, paid to the . . . Harpooners.” It provides reports of eight rewards given to harpooner for exceptional marksmanship as a report of a 10-guinea reward granted to Charles Moore for inventing the harpoon gun able to be used despite saturation by ocean spray that made their accomplishments possible. Includes an illustration of that harpoon gun.



~~\$350~~ **\$250** [#10188](#)

5. 1797-1798 – Archive of documents relating to the capture of an American merchantman by French privateers that helped lead to the Quasi-War with France

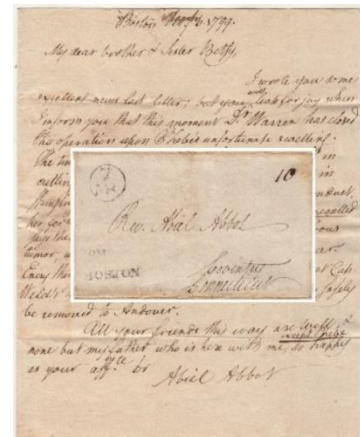
This archive consists of 11 documents related to the voyage, seizure, plundering, and eventual return of the Sloop *Diana* out of Alexandria, Virginia. The ship was captured twice by French privateers while bound for Cape Nicholas Mole, Saint-Domingue, and Port au Prince, Haiti. This was one of the incidents that led to the United States’ Quasi-War with France between 1798 and 1801. The 11 documents contain 22 pages of often densely packed text providing exceptional detail of the voyage, capture, and resolution. An exceptional collection of first-hand material from from both French and American perspectives.



~~\$7,500~~ **\$4,500** [#10062](#)

6. 1799 – Letter describing Dr. John Warren’s successful removal of a precancerous tumor from an adolescent girl

Written by Abiel Abbot in Boston and sent to family in care of his home address in Connecticut. Boston, Massachusetts to Coventry Connecticut: February 6, 1799. This one-page stampless folded letter measures approximately 12” x 7.5”. It is datelined “Boston Feby March 6. 1799.” It bears a straight-line “Boston” handstamp, circled “7 / MR” Boston postmark, and a manuscript “10” rate mark. In it, Abbot describes the painful but successful surgery by the famous patriot and Revolutionary War surgeon, Dr. John Warren, to remove a precancerous tumor from his daughter and cannot contain his excitement, “Leap for joy . . . Dr Warren has closed the operation upon Phebe’s unfortunate swelling.” In nice shape.

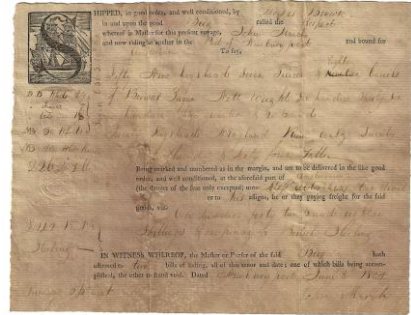


~~\$2,500~~ **\$850** [#9653](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

7. 1802 – Illustrated shipping document exporting a shipment of rum and brown sugar to Europe commissioned by one of the wealthiest participants in the Triangle Trade

This partially printed shipping document dated “June 8th, 1802” measures 8” x 6¼”. It is illustrated with a large capital ‘S’ that depicts an oceangoing ship in the background. In it, Moses Brown of Newburyport, commits to transporting rum and sugar to Amsterdam via the Brig *Respect*. Moses Brown, one of the wealthiest merchants in the United States, became rich as a notorious participant in the Triangle Trade that brought African slaves to the Americas. Ironically, a statue of one of the most important American abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, stands in Brown Square, and Brown’s former residence, located along the square, has been converted into a hotel, the Garrison Inn.



\$1,500 **\$750** [#10091](#)

8. 1802 – Letter disinfected by vinegar from the son of a former colonial Rhode Island governor to a former state governor informing him that his daughter was seriously ill from Typhoid Fever.

There is a scorched vinegar disinfecting stain at its top. It has no rate marking but bears a relatively scarce New York City “clamshell” postmark dated “OCT/11”. A small piece of the letter is missing, no doubt torn away when Governor Greene hurriedly broke the wax seal to receive this update on his daughter’s health which reads, “Mrs. Ward lays sick with a nervous fever which is now in the 10th day.”



SOLD [#9754](#)

9. 1809 – Letter from a pioneer steamboat captain requesting approval from the New London Customs House Collector, a former general officer in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, for a sailor to receive medical care under the Act for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen

This two-page stampless folded letter, requesting that one of his crew be hospitalized at a federal facility, was first sent by Moses Rogers, master of the steamboat *Phoenix* which traveled between New York Harbor and the Delaware River on the first steam-powered, ocean-going voyage in American waters. The letter was answered by General Jedidiah Huntington, the “Collector of the Port” in New London, Connecticut on August 30, 1809. It bears a “17” rate mark, a curved “PAID” handstamp, and an indistinct circular handstamp. The request was approved, and it was returned, addressed to Rogers “onboard the Steam boat *Phanex* (*Phoenix*), with a “17” rate mark and a manuscript postmark reading “N. London / Sepr 5”. (This is likely the fourth earliest known American steamboat-carried letter and the first that was not carried by Robert Fulton’s North River Line).

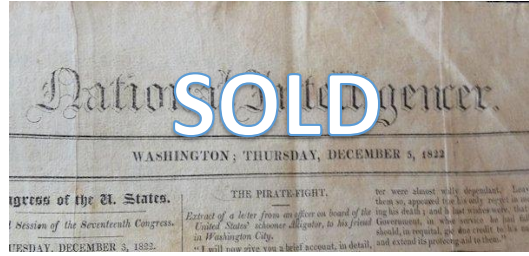


~~\$2,000~~ **\$1,500** [#10163](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

10. 1822 – “The Pirate Fight” (The Action of 9 November 1822) in the *National Intelligencer*, December 5,

As reported by “an Officer on board the Schooner *Alligator*. Washington, D.C.: *The National Intelligencer*, 1822. A complete four-page newspaper includes a recounting of the battle between the American Schooner *USS Alligator*, commanded by Lieutenant William Howard Allen of the West Indies Squadron, and three pirate ships, probably commanded by Diabolito, off the coast of Cuba. 18-column inches detail the encounter. At the time of battle, the pirate force held five captured US merchant vessels. The *Alligator*, although out-gunned and out-manned, boarded the principal pirate vessel, *Revenge*, forcing its crew to flee in the other two pirate ships and abandon their merchant prizes. As the *Alligator* pursued, Allen was cut down. His name was used as a rallying cry a year later when the Navy defeated another pirate force in the same area and killed Diabolito.



SOLD #8040

11. 1832 - Broadsheet announcing Andrew Jackson’s famous veto of the Second National Bank Bill.

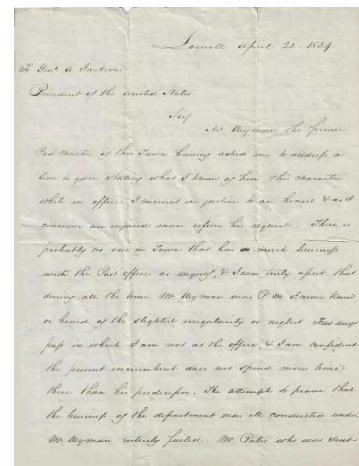
Veto. Message from the President of the United States returning the Bank Bill to the Senate, with his Objections, 1832. Approximately 11" x 17.25". Worn edges, light foxing and stains. Broadsheets announcing Andrew Jackson's famous veto of the 1832 bank bill are scarce.. This example is different from the three OCLC shows in institutional collections and not listed in Sabin, Howes, Eberstadt, Streeter, or the *Checklist of American Imprints*.



~~\$3,500~~ \$1,000 #9482

12. 1834 – A man in Lowell, Massachusetts, pleads directly to President Andrew Jackson to have his friend reinstated as the postmaster of that city

This four-page letter is datelined, “Lowell. April 22. 1834. It was sent directly to President Andrew Jackson by Fink(?) Booth. It has no accompanying envelope. In the letter, Booth related how his friend, Mr. Myman, had performed well and done no wrong but was dismissed from his job as postmaster perhaps in jealousy over his success in buying and selling property. He asked Jackson personally to reinstate Myman to his position as he was an “honest and warm hearted friend of the present Executive.” President George Washington based most of his federal appointments on merit, but many of his successors did not. Andrew Jackson was especially noted for rewarding his political friends and supporters with government jobs through his use of the “spoils system,” meaning “to the victor go the spoils.”



\$150 \$100 #10224

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

13. 1838 – Letter from a Whig state Senator whose vote against his party allowed Democrats to take control of the Pennsylvania’s House of Representatives during the contested election of 1838 which, in turn, led to an armed standoff in streets of Harrisburg, known as the Buckshot War.

This stampless folded letter, which was sent by John Strohm to a relative in Ohio, measures 15½” x 9¾”. It is datelined “Harrisburg Dec 22nd 1838”. In it, Strohm reports tht tempers ran hot, and violence appeared imminent. During the incident, three Whigs fled out the windows of the Senate to evade assassination by Democrat thugs after which the Governor deployed 1,000 members of the militia with buckshot-loaded muskets.

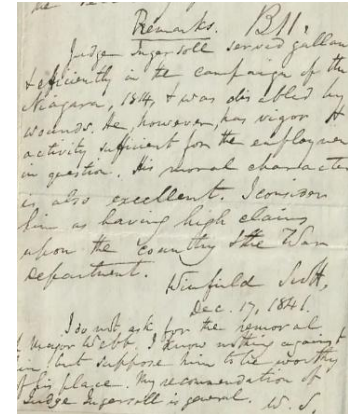
~~\$300~~ **\$100** [#10069](#)



14. 1841 – Letter signed by Winfield Scott forwarding his endorsement of a disabled War of 1812 veteran’s request to be appointed as the Military Store Keeper of Detroit

This two-page letter and endorsement is enclosed within a stampless cover. The letter was written by Justus Ingersoll on 6 December 1841 and endorsed by General Winfield Scott before forwarding to the Secretary of War, John C. Spencer. The endorsement is signed “Winfield Scott”, and a postscript is initialed, “W. S.” The cover bears a circular “Detroit / Mich” postmark dated December 10 and a “FREE” handstamp. Scott forwarded the request to the Secretary of War with an endorsement that reads in part: "Judge Ingersoll served gallantly and efficiently in the campaign of the Niagara, 1814, and was disabled by wounds. He, however, has vigor and activity sufficient for the employment in question. His moral character is also excellent. I consider him as having high claims upon the country and the War Department. . ."

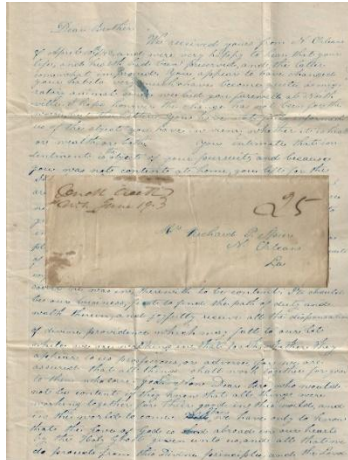
~~\$2,500~~ **\$1,850** [#10140](#)



15. 1843 – Letter from an important missionary at the Oneida Duck Creek Reservation in Wisconsin describing his effort “endeavoring to labor for the good of the Indians.”

This three-page stampless letter measures 15½” x 12½” unfolded. It was sent by Henry Root Colman to his brother-in-law who had recently settled in New Orleans. It bears a manuscript postmark reading “Duck Creek / W.T. June 19” and a “25” rate mark. In it, Colman explains he had converted to souls and describes the “unusual cold long winter which has produced a great scarcity in bread stuffs [and] the Indians [are] very uneasy and discontented.” Between 1795 and 1845, the State of New York illegally seized hundreds of thousands of the tribe’s acre. In response the federal government granted the Oneida 300,000 acres of land in Wisconsin, and much of the tribe moved there in 1838.

~~\$2,000~~ **\$1,000** [#9988](#)

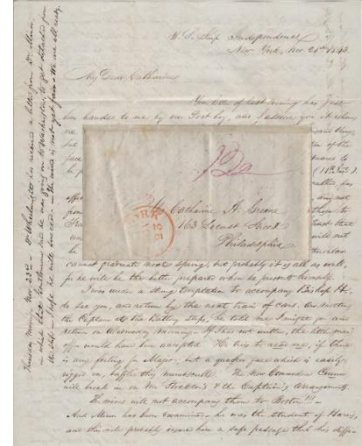


Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

16. 1843 – A candid and gossipy letter to his wife from a physician aboard the Home Fleet flagship who would become a Medical Director of the Navy and serve three times as a Fleet Surgeon

This three-page stampless folded letter was sent by James Montgomery Greene. It measures 16.5" x 9.5" and is datelined "U. S. Ship Independence / New York, Nov. 21st. 1843." It bears a manuscript "12½" rate mark and a circular red New York postmark dated November 13. The U.S.S. *Independence* had just become the Flagship of the U.S. Home Fleet, and as Greene awaited the ship's departure from New York, he penned this humorous, gossipy, and cattily racist letter to his wife, Catharine,

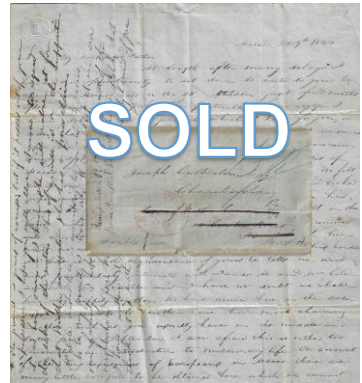
\$275 \$100 #9776



17. 1844 – A letter from a former Army officer who resigned his commission to become one of the very first American missionaries in China relating his impressions upon arriving in Macao in route to Ningbo

This three-page stampless folded letter measures approximately 15½" x 10". It is datelined "Macao. Nov. 7th, 1844, and was sent by Michael Simpson Culbertson to his father, a banker in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In care of Walter Lowrie, New York City. It was carried privately to New York where Mr. Lowrie placed it in the mail system. Culbertson was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1844 and sent to serve at Ningbo, China by the American Presbyterian Mission accompanied by his wife, Mary. The couple arrived in route at Macao, and found it was too late in the season to travel north until the following year. This letter provides Culbertson's initial impressions of Macao as well as his hope that his father did not think he was throwing away his life.

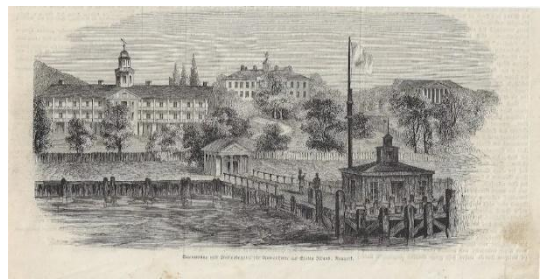
SOLD #10265



18. Circa 1845 – Wood engraving of the Quarantine Station and Marine Hospital for emigrants at Staten Island, New York

This 10" x 5.5" wood engraving was clipped from an unidentified edition of the *Illustrite Zeitung* (Illustrated Newspaper), known colloquially as the *Leipziger*. Between 1795 and 1798, Yellow Fever killed thousands in New York City, spurring passage of a quarantine law that funded the construction of the New York Marine Hospital on this site. At its peak, the hospital could house 1,500 patients and was treating more than 8,000 per year. Before landing at New York, all vessels were boarded by inspectors, and if they found any trace of disease, everyone was unloaded at the Quarantine. There was considerable local opposition to the hospital, and in 1858, agiant mob attacked the hospital and burned it to the ground.

\$150 \$100 #10201



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

19. 1845 – Letter from a wealthy Missouri landowner informing a school headmaster that he will have one of his enslaved workers pick up his daughters for Christmas vacation by carriage or sleigh.

This one-page stampless folded-letter measures 15½” x 9¾” unfolded. It is datelined “Glasgow Dec 16th 1845 and bears a circular postmark and a manuscript “5” rate mark. It was sent by John Harrison to J. L. Tracy in Boonsville and reads “I will . . . meet you and the Children at 10 Oclock A/M. on this side of the Missouri River either with a Sleigh or carriage as the roads may best suit. I think most likely that I will send a black Boy. . .” As a slave-owning Unionist, Harrison was harassed by both Southern bushwhackers and Union troops during the Civil War. Tracy was headmaster at Boonville’s Female Collegiate Institute, an important school that attracted borders from throughout the country

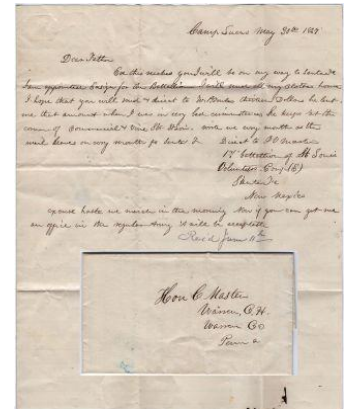
\$250 **\$125** #10025



20. 1847 – One-page Mexican-American War letter from a newly appointed ensign in the Missouri Volunteers as his unit prepared to depart Camp Lucas in St. Louis on the Great Platte River Road in route to establishing Fort Kearny for protection of the Oregon Trail

John V. Masters to the Honorable C. Masters at Camp Lucas (St. Louis), Missouri to Warren Court House, Pennsylvania: 1847. This one-page stampless folded letter measures 15.5” x 10” unfolded. It is dated “Camp Lucas May 30th 1847.” The cover must have been delivered outside of the postal system, as it is unfranked and bears no postmarks. In it, Masters informs his father about his new commission and reports that he will soon be heading to New Mexico. Unbeknownst to Masters, the regiment’s orders had already been changed from fighting in the Southwest to protecting the Oregon Trail.

\$750 **\$250** #9164



21. [Circa 1850] 1950 – Photographs and description of graffiti left in Greenwater Canyon by an early traveler through Death Valley

This lot consists of a one-page letter from the Death Valley National Monument Park Naturalist, dated 17 February 1950, and two photographs of graffiti that read, “J W ADE”. The letter is signed L. F. Kellar. The graffiti was first thought to left by member of the Bennett-Arcan Party wagon train which was lost in Valley for a month and nearly starved to death. but that proved wrong. However, although through no concrete evidence was discovered to prove Wade was a 49er, records showed several 49ers identified only as “J. W.” traveled through Death Valley.

\$100 **\$50** #10168

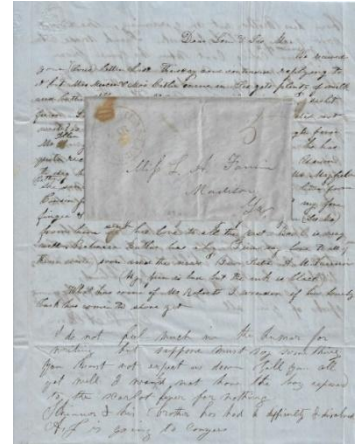


Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

22. Circa 1851-1857 – Letter sent via the Augusta & Atlanta Rail Road (later the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company) regarding the delay of a visit home because the family and its enslaved workers had contracted Scarlet Fever.

This stampless letter measures 15½” x 9¾”. It was sent by A. M. Fannin and M P Allen to their relatives, care of “Miss L. A. Fannin / Madison / Ga.” It bears a faint circular red “Augusta & Atlanta R.R.” station agent postmark and a manuscript “5” rate mark. In it, the men express concerns about a Scarlet Fever epidemic that had struck the family’s enslaved workers at Madison. An especially lethal outbreak occurred at Augusta, Georgia in the not to distant past; no doubt that was bearing heavily on the Fannin family’s minds when this letter was written in the 1850s.

\$600 \$200 #9998



23. 1853 – Two different, detailed and postally-used propaganda envelopes illustrating the horrors of drunkenness and the virtues of sobriety

One was “published and sold by George D. Jewett”, the other by “Wm. C. Hale”, both of Hartford, Connecticut: The envelopes measure approximately 5” x 3”. Both are different and visually contrast sobriety and intemperance by featuring vignettes of men brawling outside of a saloon, a woman pawning her cooking pot, a bare-breasted drunken prostitute ignoring her child, as well as a dignified temperance supporter, a happy couple, and families with a home, church, and a bank. One contains a Quaker letter about the purchase of a meeting house pew.

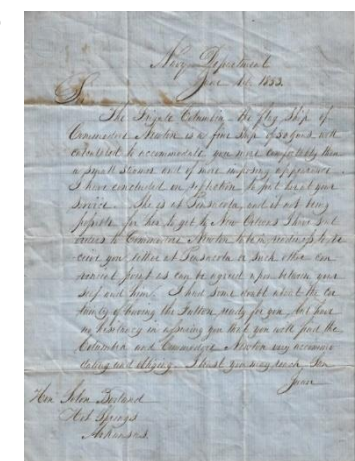
\$1,250 \$800 #9766



24. 1853 – Letter from the Secretary of the Navy placing the Home Squadron flagship at the disposal of one of the worst ambassadors ever appointed who destroyed U. S. credibility in Central America

This letter was sent in 1853 by the Secretary of the Navy to the Honorable Solon Borland. It reads: “The Frigate Columbia, the flag ship of Commodore Newton, is a fine ship of 50 guns – well calculated to accommodate you more comfortably than a small steamer and . . . more imposing.” As a reward for helping Millar Fillmore secure the presidency, he was appointed as the first ambassador to Nicaragua, which he tried to annex as a slave state, bringing the U.S. within a hairbreadth of a war with Great Britain and terrified Central American republics.

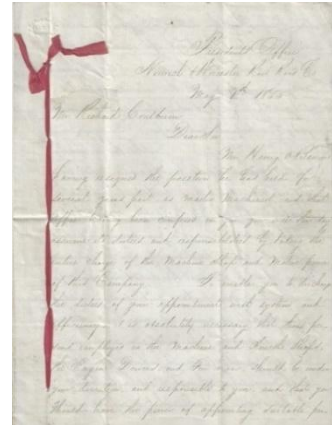
\$450 \$200 #9932



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

25. 1855 – An Appointment and Position Description for the Master Machinist holding full responsibility for the “Machine Shop and Motive Power” of the Norwich & Worcester Rail Road Company.

This 8” x 10” six-page, ribbon-bound document, dated May 1st 1855, from Acting President of the Norwich & Worcester Rail Road Company G. S. Perkins, appoints “Richard Coulburn” as the Master Machinist responsible for the operation of the company’s Machine Shop and Motive Power. It details his responsibilities for the supervision of the line’s machinists and “Engine Drivers” He is given the authority to hire employees, designate their duties, and if necessary, “discharge” them for cause. At the time of this letter, the primary company facilities, including those mentioned in this letter, were located along Railroad Avenue in downtown Norwich.



\$150 **\$75** [#10000](#)

26. 1856 – Two campaign advertising envelopes promoting the first Republican to run for President: one cover showing John Fremont and the second showing his wife, Jessie

Hartford, Connecticut and East Randolph, Massachusetts: 1856. Both covers (Milgram JF-4 & KF-50) are franked with 3c Washington stamps (Scott #11). John “The Pathfinder” Fremont was an American explorer, politician, and Army officer who, in 1856, became the first candidate of the Republican Party for the office of President of the United States. His wife, Jessie, the daughter of the powerful Missouri senator, Thomas Hart Benton, was the brains of the campaign and more popular than John himself.



\$900 **\$500** [#9442](#)

27. 1859 – Letter written on behalf of John C. Fremont defending his ownership of the Mariposa Ranch that was sent to the influential Washington DC journalist, Francis P. Blair, by the California poet-politician Colonel Charles James.

Both Blair and James had been free-soil Democrats who were instrumental in both forming the new Republican Party in 1856 and convincing Fremont to run for President. Although, Fremont was not a major Republican candidate in 1860, the letter suggests that if he became one, Blair and James were prepared to dismantle lingering political charges of fraud regarding his ownership of the most important California goldfield, the Mariposa Ranch. It includes a detailed supporting newspaper article with a map of Fremont’s Mariposa Grant. An important historical connecting Fremont with the California Gold Rush and birth of the Republican Party.



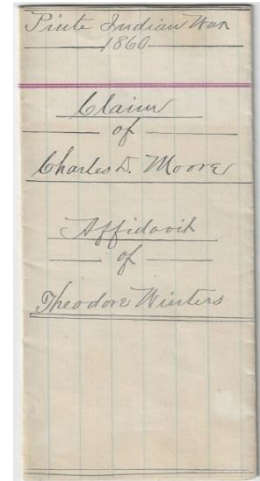
\$1,500 **\$1,200** [#10089](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

28. [1860] 1890 – Affidavit request made to a famous Washoe Valley rancher to verify an individual’s claim of service during the Paiute War in the Utah Territory

This affidavit and letter were sent to Theodore Winters of Washoe Valley, Nevada by an attorney in 1890 to verify “Charles D. Moore’s Piute Indian War Claim” which was spurred by an attached newspaper clipping announcing a last chance of “proving up Piute Indian War and Indian Depredation Claims.” The affidavit reads: “Theodore Winters [assisted] Charles D. Moore, in outfitting for said Campaign by furnishing him . . . with a saddle horse, [and that he] believes the Claim of said Charles D. Moore to be just and correct.” Moore undoubtedly participated in the second campaign against the Paiutes which destroyed the tribes major war party at the Second Battle of Pyramid Lake.

\$950 \$500 #10072

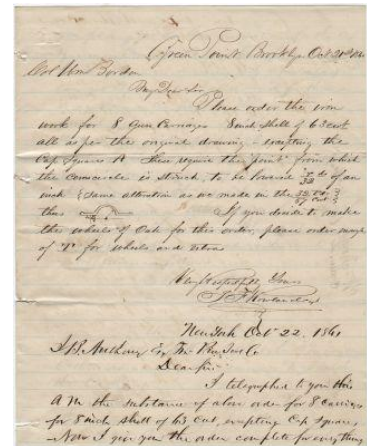


29. 1861 – Correspondence between Thomas F. Rowland, Colonel William Borden, and J.B. Andrews regarding the fabrication of ironwork parts needed in the construction of the ironclad, USS New Ironsides

Thomas F. Rowland and Colonel William Borden

Greenpoint (Brooklyn), New York: October 1861. This 3-page letter and endorsement measures approximately 8” x 9”. It was apparently carried by courier between Rowland’s Continental Iron Works and the Providence Tool and Armory Company, which employed both Borden and Andrews, as there are no postal markings.

\$750 \$250 #8823



30. 1863-1864 – Two different \$1,000 Confederate States of America Loan certificates

This lot contains two partially printed \$1,000 bond certificates (Criswell #122 and #144A) for the Confederate States of America War Loans of 1863 and 1864. The 1863 bond features a portrait of General Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson and the 1864 bond features an illustration of an equestrian statue of George Washington. As is the case with most surviving examples of these certificates, one of the coupons from each was been clipped and likely cashed before the Confederacy surrendered in 1865. In nice shape with some edgewear and storage folds.

\$350 \$100 for the pair #10112



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

31. 1863-1870 – Collection of 14 Documents, Letters, and Ephemera related to Recruiting, Civil War Draft Substitution, and Pension Payments at Paris, Maine.

These 14 items came from a descendent of S. P. Maxim, a Paris, Maine, selectman whow a member of town’s recruiting committee. Most items reference either Maxim or the town of Paris. They include a business card, handbill, receipts, letters, official documents, a telegraph message, and a pension certificate. While all Civil War recruiting and bounty documents are scarce; this collection contains two that are especially so: the Recruiting Agency business card, and the partially-printed receipt signed by Damon acknowledging receipt of an enlistment bounty. A significant collection documenting the workings of a Union town’s efforts to meet its Civil War recruiting quotas imposed by the Lincoln ‘s imposition of the draft.



\$750 ~~\$350~~ [#9939](#)

32. 1864 – Manuscript invoice from the largest shipbuilder in New England to the largest rope maker in the world totaling \$1,120 (over \$21,600 in today’s money)

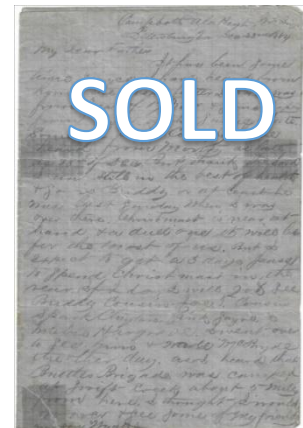
This “Invoice of Cordage,” datelined “Plymouth. Feb. 24, 1864,” measures 8.5” x 14” shows the cargo was shipped to Israel Snow in Boston by the Plymouth Cordage Co.” Snow was a ship captain who retired from sailing to open Snow’s Point Shipyard in 1862 which became the largest shipyard in New England. The Snow Shipyard remained in family hands until it was sold to General Seafoods after World War II. The Plymouth Cordage Company was opened in Plymouth, Massachusetts by Bourne Spooner in 1824. By 1900, it had become one of the largest manufacturers of rope in the world. It wasn’t simply a company, but an entire community that catered to is workers and provided housing, medical facilities, a school, a library, a gymnasium, a bowling alley, and a men’s club.



\$150 ~~\$50~~ [#10075](#)

33. 1864 – Letter from a Confederate soldier at Petersburg, Virginia reporting desertions and the likely execution of one soldier caught in an attempt.

This four-page letter was written by Joseph “Wyatt” Wilson, a member of the 60th Alabama Regiment, while at Petersburg Virginia in December, 1864. The unit was formed at Charleston, Tennessee from companies of the Alabama Legion. It fought at the Battles of Bean’s Station, Dandridge, Chester Station, and Drewry’s Bluff before defending Petersburg where Wilson penned this letter expressing his hope for a leave, reporting rampant desertions, and predicting he would be wounded in the spring. Wilson’s premonition came true. In April, he was shot in the shoulder during the Battle of the Crater. An uncommon letter addressing Confederate desertions.



SOLD [#9940](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

34. 1864 – Letter from a soldier in 126th New York Infantry reporting that companies of sharpshooters were being established in the Union’s Second Corps and that the Corp’s Washington’s Birthday Ball came off without a hitch

Camp near Stevensburg, Virginia: 1864. Envelope or Cover. This lot contains a letter written by a soldier in the 126th New York Infantry and a clipping of an illustration from Frank Leslie’s Illustrated newspaper, both enclosed in the letter’s original mailing envelope. The four-page letter datelined “Camp near Stevensburg, Va. March 13th 1864” was sent by Private George Young to his sister at Waterloo, New York. It was sent by Private George S. Young to his sister, Louisa, at Waterloo, New York. In it, he describes the raising of a sharpshooter company and a swanky Second Corps Ball attended by officers and locals. The inclosed clipping is an illustration of the ball.

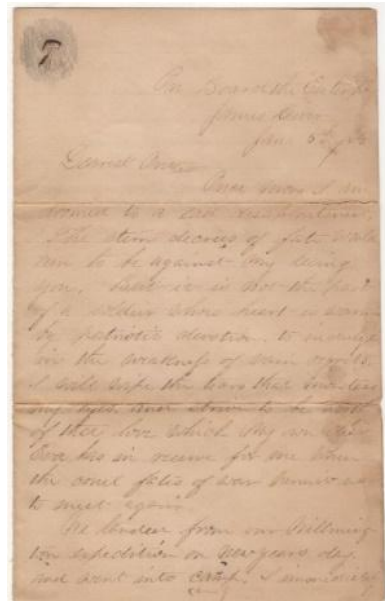


SOLD #10145

35. 1865 – A love-letter from a white officer assigned to the all-African-American 25th Corps as it sailed to attack Fort Fisher in North Carolina

This letter was written by J. R. Goodard while on board the USS *Euterpe* on January 5, 1865. It is lightly soiled with some doodling at the upper corner of the first page. In it, Goddard expresses heartfelt sorrow to “Eva” that he would not be able to take leave for a visit. Goddard was one of the white officers that led the 30th U.S. Colored Infantry, part of the then newly-formed all African-American 25th Corps. Its first intended engagement was to be an assault on Fort Fisher at Wilmington, North Carolina. However, notoriously incompetent General Benjamin Butler abandoned the assault shortly after it began on Christmas Day. Following the fiasco, the troops returned to Fort Monroe and Butler was relieved of command.

\$400 \$100 #8922



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

36. 1866 – 1909. Politics in the Old West as evidenced by an archive of 26 items related to the career of an important western senator, William M. Stewart, with information about securing mining rights and railroad positions for friends, influencing the appointment of the Commanding General of the Department of Arizona, and removing a dishonest Associate State Justice from office

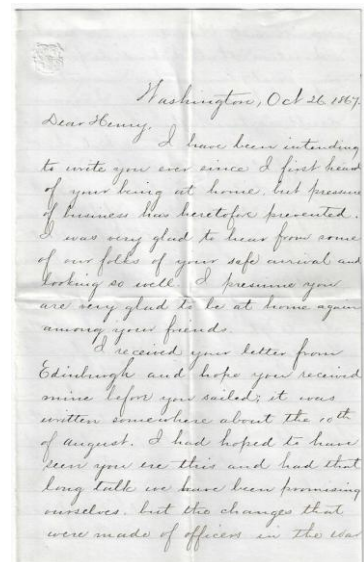


A treasure trove of more letters, photographs, documents, and ephemera that provides considerable insight regarding the wielding of political power in the Old West, including the removal of a corrupt Nevada Associate State Justice and influencing the appointment of General George R. Crook as the Commander of the Department of Arizona, who eventually convinced the Chiricahua Apache to lay down their arms. Known as the “Silver Senator” Stewart was the drafter of the 15th Amendment that granted African-American men the right to vote. He was an original California Gold Rush pioneer and amassed a fortune as a mining litigator. He held political offices in California before moving to Nevada in 1860 where he became a senator in 1864. Stewart was instrumental in developing the Comstock lode and was a ‘founding father’ of Death Valley’s Panamint Silver Mines. Several episodes of the classic television show, Death Valley Days are based on events in Stewart’s life. After relocating to Tombstone, Arizona, he represented the Contention Mine and while there witnessed the Gunfight at the OK Corral. Stewart Street in Santa Monica was named in his honor, and he was later inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners at the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma City.

\$4,000 **\$2,750** #10172

37. 1867 – A letter from a War Department officer describing President Johnson’s firing of Secretary of War Stanton and his appointment of General Grant to fill the position, an act which led to his impeachment

This four-page letter from William Atwood in Washington, DC to family in Pittsburgh is dated October 26, 1867. After, the Radical Republicans retained control of Congress in 1866, they passed the unconstitutional Tenure of Office Act, concocted by Representative George S. Boutwell in concert with Secretary of War Stanton to prevent Johnson from firing their Executive Branch allies. Johnson fired Stanton anyway, appointing Ulysses S. Grant in his place. Stanton barricaded himself in his office until the impeachment attempt failed. An important first-hand, ground-level view of the Stanton-Johnson conflict that directly led to the president’s impeachment.

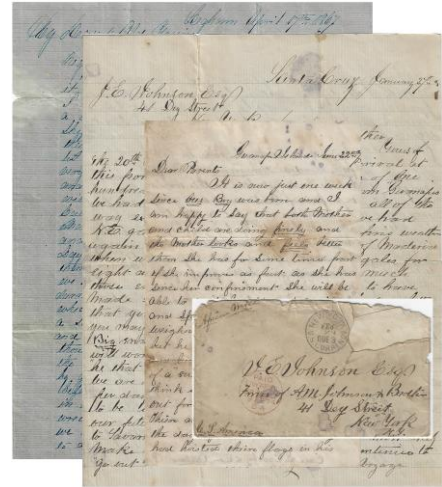


\$750 **\$500** #10044

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

38. 1867-1874 – Three letters from one of the worst (or unluckiest) sea captains who later established one of the most popular and long-lived ship chandlerys on Martha’s Vineyard

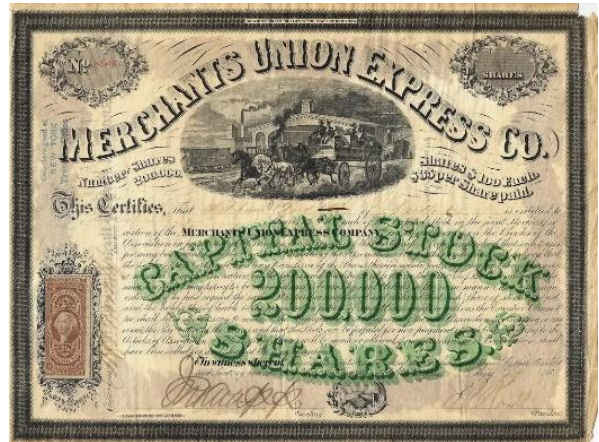
These three letters were all written by Edward (“Santa”) St. Croix Oliver to family members during his time as a sea captain; one also includes a letter from his wife Sarah (“Sallie”). One letter is from the Canary Islands, the other two letters are from Guanape, Peru and Leghorn (Livorno), Italy. Transcripts will be provided. Although not detailed in the letters, Oliver’s first ship, the *Harry Bluff*, struck shoal off Nantucket; killing four of the crew. His second ship, the *Garnet* was lost rounding Cape Horn, but the crew rescued. Oliver’s last command ended with his arrest for allowing the First Mate to beat a crewmember to death, and he was backballed from ever captaining another vessel. Subsequently, Oliver and Sallie settled in the port of Vineyard Vines where they opened a combination ship chandlery, grocery, general store, and bathhouse.



\$950 ~~\$500~~ [#10117](#)

39. 1868 – Stock Certificate issued by the Merchants Union Express Company immediately before it merged with a crippled American Express Company after two years of cutthroat competition

This certificate for ten shares of stock in the Merchants Union Express Company, measuring approximately 11½" x 8¾", was issued to Ketchum Clark of New York on October 16, 1868. It is signed by "J.N. Knapp" as Secretary and "A. P. Ross" as President. It features a classic central vignette showing an express wagon full of freight being pulled by four racing horses with freight train, ship, and factory in the background. It is franked with a pen-canceled 25-cent Washington revenue stamp. By the end of the Civil War, although American Express had prospered and grown to 900 offices in ten states, Knapp and Ross saw that it was also bloated and overextended. They formed the Merchants Union Express Company in 1867, immediately invaded American Express territory and began to pickoff its employees and staff. They also launched a cutthroat fight-to-the-death price war and rapidly captured a devastating amount of American Express’s customers. Although forced to spend almost all of their capital, the strategy was successful, and Merchant’s Union forced the financially exhausted American Express into a merger. On November 25, 1868, the two firms combined to form the American Merchants Union Express Company.



\$400 ~~\$300~~ [#10235](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

40. 1868 – A mysterious New York-to-London letter discussing the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, opposition to the Radical Republicans, and the upcoming Democratic National Convention

This secretive letter cryptically mentions President Andrew Johnson's impeachment trial and the upcoming Democratic National Convention, signed only "T. O.," was sent from New York to "T. G. Slaughter / Farmingham / Dartford / Kent / Great Britain". It is datelined "N. Y. June 17/68" and enclosed in an envelope franked with a relatively scarce 12-cent Washington stamp with an "F grill" (Scott #97, cat val \$300) which paid the "treaty rate" for transatlantic transit to London.

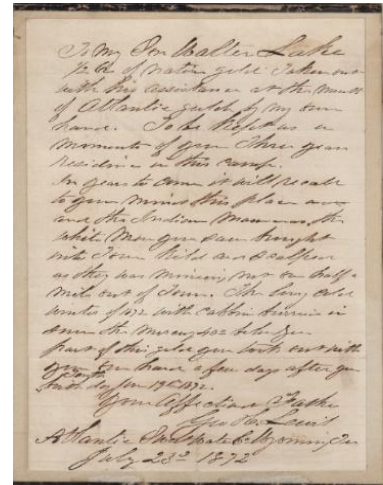
\$275 **\$200** #10150



41. 1872 – Wyoming gold mining massacre letter

This manuscript letter, measuring 5"x 8" was given in person by George Lewis to his ten-year-old son along with "½ gr of native gold taken out with his assistance at the mouth of Atlantic Gulch by my own hand." It reads in part, "In years to come . . . recall to your mind this place and the Indian Massacres, the white men you saw brought into town kild and scalped as they was mining, not one half a mile out of Town." It is in nice shape but laid-down years ago on a marbled book board.

\$950 **\$450** #9671



42. 1875 – An impressive invoice from the preeminent English steelworks to a Philadelphia factory

This illustrated invoice on onion-skin paper measures approximately 10" x 15.5". It documents a sale by William Jessop & Sons, Steel Manufacturers of Sheffield, England to J. C. Hand & Company in Philadelphia. The document is dated February 7, 1875. An import certificate, signed by the United States Consul bearing a red seal attached. (The billhead is not stained; the document cover shows through the thing paper.) The invoice features illustrations of the company's three factories and notes that the company also had "Depots" in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Rhode Island. An impressive remnant from the days of Britain's domination of the steel industry just before it was rapidly eclipsed by the United States.

\$200 **\$100** #10118

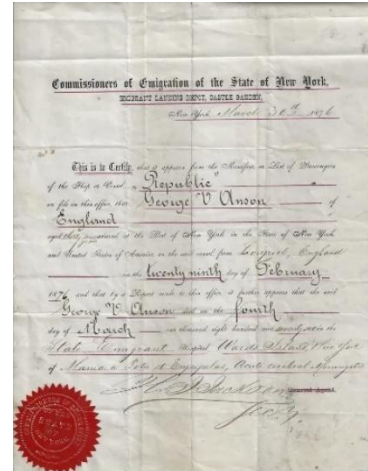


Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

43. 1876 – A Death Certificate for an immigrant who died at New York’s Ward Island Quarantine Hospital from Mania a Potu, Erysipulas, and Acute Cerebral Meningitis

This certificate measures 7¾” x 8¾” and is titled and datelined “Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, / Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden / New York, March 30th 1876.” It bears a red embossed seal that reads “Commissions of Emigration of the State of New York”. It attests to the death of an immigrant from Liverpool, England who died from Mania a Potu (Delirium Tremens), Erysipulas (a streptococcal skin infection), and Acute Cerebral Meningitis (an infectious inflammation of the brain or spinal cord).

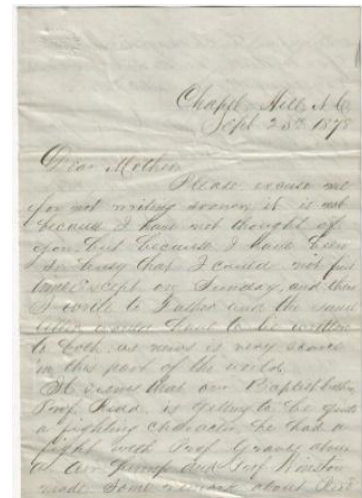
\$350 \$250 #10205



44. 1878 – Letter from a governor’s son to his mother reporting a belligerent professor at the University of North Carolina who brawled with one associate and challenged another to a duel

This letter from R. (Reuben) D. Reid, son of Governor David S. Reed, to his mother who was managing the family hotel in Reidsville is datelined “Chapel Hill N.C. / Sept 25th 1878”. When the university reopened following the Civil War, the few remaining pieces of scientific equipment were coveted by both the Physics and Chemistry departments. The letter describes a fight between two professors over a dilapidated old air pump that ended with a follow-on challenge to fight a duel.

\$350 \$200 #10081



45. 1879 – Letter from a health officer at Boston’s Deer Island Quarantine Station, written on official stationery

This six-page letter was sent by “Charley” a health officer at Boston’s Deer Island Quarantine Station on official stationery. It is datelined “Boston, 13 Oct. 1879,” and enclosed in a matching envelope from a different letter. In the letter, Charley describes his daily ship inspection routine.

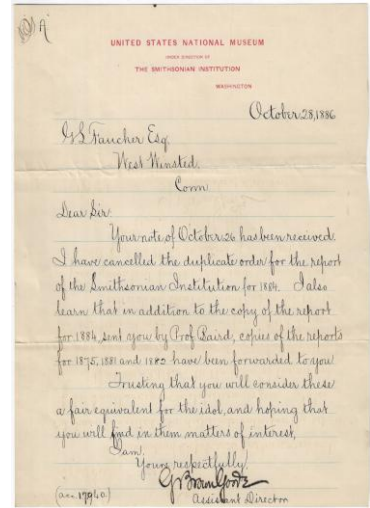
\$150 \$100 #10206



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

46. 1886 – The “father of the modern American museum,” G Brown Goode, thanks a man for donating an “Idol” to the Smithsonian’s “United States National Museum”

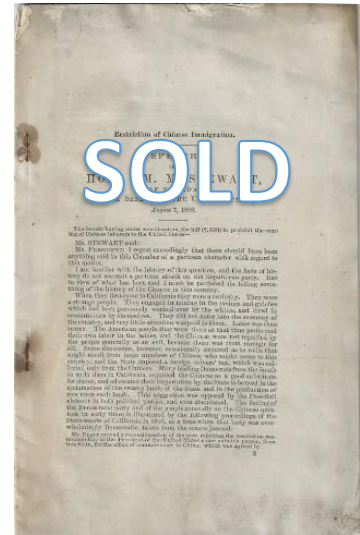
This one-page letter to G. S. Faucher Esq. of West Winstead, Connecticut is written on letterhead that reads “United States National Museum / Under Direction Of / The Smithsonian Institution.” It is dated October 28, 1886 and signed by G. Brown Goode as the Smithsonian’s Assistant Director. The letter is enclosed in an official United State National Museum – Smithsonian Institution penalty envelope postmarked November 1, 1886. In the letter, Goode thanks a colleague for the donation of an “idol” to the Smithsonian’s collections and offers copies of the museum’s reports for five different years “as fair equivalent.” Goode, an ichthyologist by training, was appointed to be the Assistant Curator of the National Museum in 1873 and served as such until 1877 when his title was changed to Curator. In 1881, he was promoted to become its Assistant Director. He soon became the leading figure in American museum theory and display.



\$150 \$75 #10047

47. 1888 – Insight into the Congressional debate regarding the Scott Act which closed loopholes that had allowed Chinese immigrants to circumvent the provisions of the infamous Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 which had placed a 10-year ban on Chinese laborers from entering the United States

Restriction of Chinese Immigration. Speech of Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, in the Senate of the United States, August 7, 1888. Presumably published in Washington, DC at the Congressional Globe Office. This 20-page speech provides one of the best concise histories of Chinese immigration into California which began with the Gold Rush when they “engaged in mining the ravines and gulches which had previously worked over by the whites . . . and very little attention was paid to them. . . They were not regarded by the people . . . as an evil.” That, however, does not mean they were seen as the equals of white settlers. In fact, “Many leading Democrats . . . in the early days in California saw the Chinese as a good substitute for slaves and advocated their importation by the State to be used for reclamation of the swamp lands . . . and production of rice. . .” Perhaps the only extant example of this rare monograph providing exceptional details about the history of Chinese immigration, exclusion, and the intent of the **SOLD #10174**



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

48. 1890 – A mail-order package of advertising materials for the Independent Order of Good Templars (I.O.G.T.), the most important and successful temperance organization of the 19th century

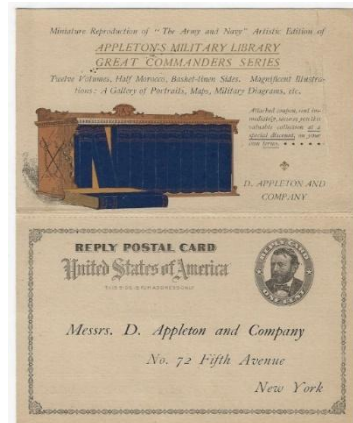
This advertising package consists of an illustrated envelope, illustrated handbill, and a 32-page illustrated catalog. The envelope is franked with a 1c blue Franklin stamp (Scott #219). The I.O.G.T. was established in 1851 as a total abstinence temperance organization. Like many fraternal clubs of its time, the I.O.G.T.'s organization was modeled on Freemasonry and used similar rituals and regalia. However unlike almost, from its inception, the I.O.G.T. admitted men and women equally, and it also admitted members of any race. It grew quickly and by the turn-of-the-century began to organize international lodges. The organization, now renamed Movendi International, is still active today and boasts a membership of more than 700,000 members in 56 nations.



\$250 \$100 #9768

49. 1897 – Complete, unsevered paid-reply postal card set with a color advertisement for Appleton's Military Library Great Commanders Series

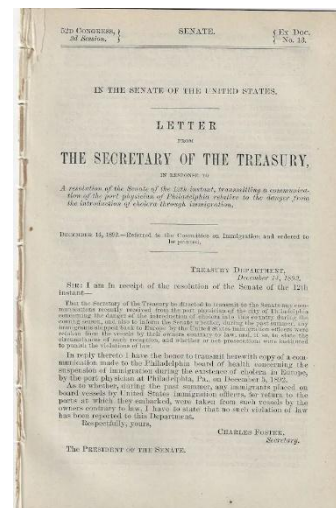
This example of the first U.S. paid-reply postal card set (Scott #UY1) is unsevered; the postal message card remains attached to its postal reply card. Their indicia feature portraits of Ulysses S. Grant. The postal message card was sent from D. Appleton and Company to Lieutenant J. C. Bush, U.S. Army at New York City's Governor's Island. It bears a duplex New York City postmark. The postal reply card is uncanceled; it features an illustration in gold and blue-black of a set of Appleton's Military Library Great Commanders Series. In nice shape with a near invisible small mended split. A scarce complete and unsevered multicolor postal advertising item.



\$150 \$50 #10126

50. 1892 – A report by the port physician in Philadelphia describing the Cholera danger posed by steerage passengers from Europe arriving at that city

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, transmitting a communication of the port physician of Philadelphia relative to the danger from the introduction of cholera through immigration. 52nd Congress, 2nd Session, U.S. Senate Executive Document #13. Washington, DC: 1892. In this 10-page pamphlet which has been removed from a bound volume, E. O. Shakespeare, the Philadelphia Port Physician described in detail the Cholera risk posed by steerage passengers arriving from Europe and strongly argued against removing immigration restrictions.



\$200 \$150 #10209

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

51. 1896 – Advertising envelope and dunning letter from the largest tobacco plug manufacturing company in the world

This lot consists of a colorful advertising cover and dunning letter sent to a customer, Horace King of Crawfordsville, Indiana, by the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company of St. Louis, Missouri. The letter is datelined “St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1896.” The “all-over” multi-color Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company advertising envelope features a colorful block of five gigantic plugs of Star chewing tobacco, the “Leading Brand of the World.” The enclosed typed letter features a b/w illustration of the company’s St. Louis headquarters and part of the factory. It addresses several overdue payments and unacceptable checks. Also included is an example of the tin advertising pins that were affixed to each plug of Liggett & Myers tobacco.



\$100 \$75 #10237

52. Circa 1900 - Album containing nine cyanotypes and two photographs of Brooklyn and outstate New York

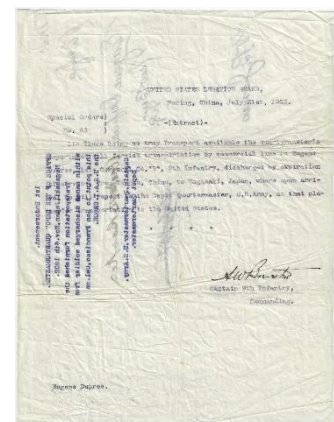
Brooklyn, Ten Mile River, Peekskill, and Warrensburg: circa 1900. Album. All but one of the images measure approximately 4.5” x 3.5”. The cyanotype on the front cover is approximately 3.75” x 2.75”. The images are glued to the album pages. The two pages with photos have been separated from the album and are laid back in. The cyanotypes show identified ships at the Brooklyn Naval Yard, the Manhattan Beach Train at the South Brooklyn Terminal, a view of Warrensburg from the Erie Railroad, military guard duty at Peekskill, the Ten Mile River ferry, fishing from the Ten Mile River Bridge, and a covered bridge near Warrensburg. The two photographs show a group of people on the bank of Ten Mile River and an ox-cart full of people on Ten Mile River Road.



\$450 \$100 #8960

53. 1902 – Special Orders directing that transportation be arranged for Corporal Eugene Dupree, who had fought at the Battle of Tientsin, to return to the United States via Japan following the completion of his enlistment

This one-page Boxer Rebellion onion-skin document from the United States Legation Guard at Peking directs the Quartermaster Department to secure transportation for Corporal Eugene Dupree by commercial steam ship to Nagasaki, Japan and then on to San Francisco by the U.S. Army Transport Ship *Crook*. Dupree had served with the 9th Infantry Regiment during the bloody campaign to relieve the international settlement at Tientsin and the legations at Peking which were under siege by a combined force of Boxers and the Imperial Chinese Army. After the victory at Peking, the 9th began occupation duty, and Dupree’s company was assigned to the logistics base at Tanggu, a port district within Tientsin.

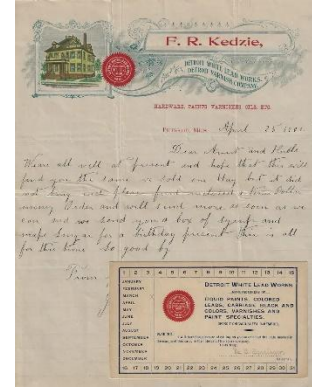


\$275 \$200 #10154

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

54. 1902 – Two advertising items for the Detroit White Lead Works, a leader in paint manufacturing

One of the items in this lot is a one-cent advertising postal card (Scott #UX14) for the Detroit White Lead Works that bears a Detroit machine postmark dated March 10, 1902. The other is a personal letter written on colorful F. R. Kedzie stationery advertising Detroit White Lead Paint datelined "Pittsford, Mich. April 25 1902". The Detroit White Lead Works, one of the leaders in paint production, produced its product by mixing white lead (carbonate of lead), with oils and colors. It was founded sometime between 1863 and 1865 by Ford DeCamp Hinchman, a Detroit druggist. With the rise of the automobile industry, it began to produce colored paint as well. Driven by the automobile industry, Detroit became the center of lead paint production in America, and subsequently the center of lead paint based health concerns. By 1978 when lead-based products were finally regulated, over 6% of Detroit's children suffered medical issues from lead exposure.



\$150 \$100 #10240

55. 1905 – Letter from the son of a wealthy former Detroit hotel owner informing his family that he had led a pack train through the mountains of New Mexico in hopes of purchasing a sheep ranch

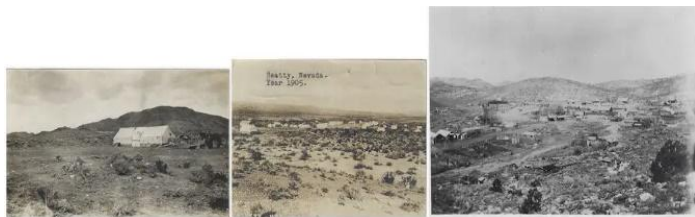
This complete, but unsigned, four-page letter from Walter M. Taber is datelined "Ojo Caliente Taos Co., / New Mexico / Sunday. Aug. 6th 1905." It was sent to his wealthy father who had owned one of Detroit's premier hotels, the Biddle House. In it, Walter provides a fascinating description of his his pack train expedition through the mountains of New Mexico to find and purchase a sheep ranch. An advertising envelope for the Biddle House is also included.



\$450 \$325 #10241

56. Circa 1905 – Three photographs showing Nevada mining boomtowns

Three photographs Nevada boomtowns ranging in size between 4.75" x 3.5" and 7" x 5". One is captioned "Beatty, Nevada. / Year 1905." Another, "Outside Beatty / Rube Ryan's Mine & Hollywood Dry Store." The third "Belmont, Nevada / Bel-HM-1." The first two towns were established following the 1904 discovery of gold in the Bullfrog mining region. Belmont was founded following the 1865 silver rush in Nye County.



\$250 \$175 #10176

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

57. Circa 1905 – Cabinet card photos of Wisconsin lumbermen

Four card-mounted photographs, each approximately 7" x 5". One of the cards is blind-stamped "L. L. Richardson, Spooner, Wis." and one has a later annotation on the reverse, "Shell Lake Lumber / Spooner, Wisconsin." The photos show lumberjacks posing with axes, adzes, crosscut saws, hoists, and log-hauling horse teams.

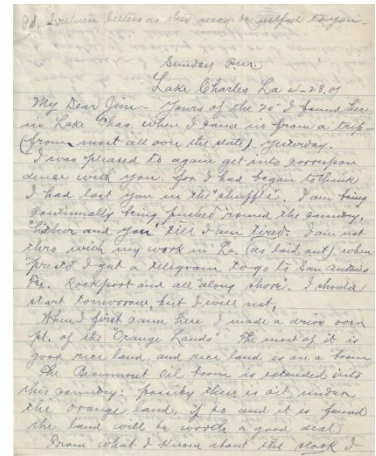
~~\$350~~ \$100 #9031



58. 1907 – Letter to the owner of land in Louisiana advising him to hold on to some worthless orange-grove property as an oil deposit may have been underneath

This two-page letter from Hig to Jim is datelined "Lake Charles La 4-28,07". In nice shape. In the letter, Hig advises his old friend Jim to hold on to stock he owns controlling some property in Louisiana's "Orange Land" noting "The Beaumont Oil boom is extended [and] possibly there is oil under the orange land, if so the land will be worth a good deal." At the time, the number of commercial orange groves was relatively small as satsuma cultivars had not yet been introduced. If Jim held onto his land just a little longer, he probably became a very rich man, far richer than Hig imagined possible.

~~\$100~~ \$50 #10084



59. 1907 – Labor union scrip issued by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or Wobblies) during the Goldfield, Nevada labor disputes that lasted from 1906 to 1908

An exceptionally rare \$5 labor strike note was issued by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or Wobblies) during the Goldfield, Nevada miners' strike. It measures 7¼" x 3¼". During the strike, the IWW issued its own "Exploitation Mercantile Company" scrip to strikers to trade for Wobbly-supplied goods. Its obverse contains a central motif of a Teddy Bear symbolizing Roosevelt's involvement in the strike-breaking effort and stacked rifles in the lower corners representing the military's occupation of the town. The reverse is emblazoned "This is the only kind of money Nevada will see if the Goldfield Miners Union lose the strike against the infamous scrip system." Only two other examples of this IWW scrip are known to have survived.

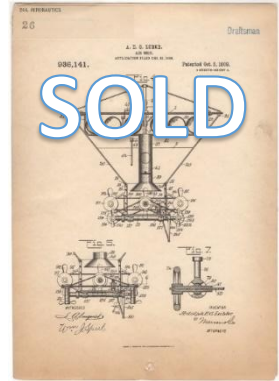
\$900 \$675 #10177



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

60. 1909 – Early patent for a combination of airplane and hot-air dirigible awarded to Adolph Lubke

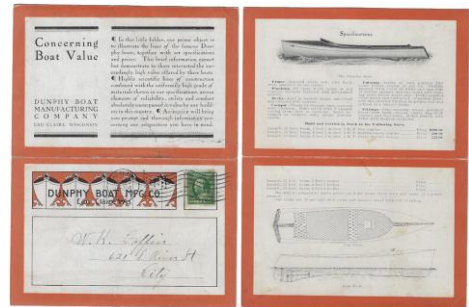
The six-page original patent is printed on thin cardstock with three pages of text and three pages of technical illustrations. It was awarded to Adolph Lubke, a resident of San Francisco, California. Quite a steampunkish design; looks like something from a Frank Reade dime novel.



SOLD #9106

61. 1910 – Four-panel illustrated advertising folder for wooden boats from the Dunphy Boat Manufacturing Company

This four-panel illustrated advertising folder for wooden boats was printed in orange and black. It was sent by the Dunphy Boat Manufacturing Company in Eau Claire, Wisconsin to a potential customer within the same city. It is franked with a one-cent green Franklin stamp (Scott #331) that is tied to the front panel with an Eau Claire flag cancelation dated March 22, 1910. The two inside panels provide a photo-mechanical image and two line drawings of a Dunphy Boat. The text includes specifications and pricing for six models ranging from 18 to 28 feet. The three smaller models are priced between \$200 and \$225. There are additional short descriptions on the Frame, Planking, Decks, Cockpit, Painting, and Fittings. The company was founded by a Norwegian immigrant, John Dunphy, in 1848



~~\$100~~ **\$50 #10133**

62. 1910 – A missionary letter from Peking on impressive, illustrated stationery that was sent home to family in New Jersey inside a vibrant 'red-band envelope' that normally was only used for auspicious domestic Chinese mail

This three-page letter, which was routed through Siberia, is written on illustrated Chinese stationery (each leaf has a different image) measuring 5" x 9". It was sent on 29 May 1910 by a young woman in Peking, Debra or Delia Seavens, to her Uncle Wilson Smith in Montclair, New Jersey. It is enclosed in a "red-band" envelope that is franked with a 10-cent dragon stamp (Scott #129) and bears two Peking postmarks. Ms. Seavens was serving within Peking, likely with the Anglican Society to Propagate the Gospel. Red-band envelopes, which were prized by the Chinese for their attractiveness and as a symbol of good luck, were usually reserved for sending auspicious messages. They were seldom used by foreigners. She enclosed a note from her supervisor describing the astonishment of a Chinese woman who had visited her living quarters.



\$750 \$650 #10179

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

63. Circa 1910 – Photograph album documenting improvement projects along the Erie Canal during the construction of the New York State Barge Canal system

This album from Ilion, New York: measures approximately 7½" x 10 ½" and contains over 65 photographs ranging in size from 3½" x 2½" to 5¼" x 3¼". About 60 of the photos show in-progress construction including workers, boats, cranes, and dredges working in concert. Several show equipment from Pearson & Son, Inc. of New York City. Six additional photographs in the rear of the album show a freight train wreck, perhaps related to the project.



In 1903, the New York State legislature authorized construction of the New York State Barge Canal as part of an improvement project for the "Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain and Cayuga and Seneca Canals." Construction began in 1905 and the canal opened to through traffic in May 1918 at a cost of \$96.7 million.

\$500 \$200 #9529

64. 1912 -Simon Brentano's 1912 Washington Monument (New York City) Ceremony Volunteer Firemen Association Ribbon and Medal

The medal is approximately 7" long. The pale blue ribbon has faded printing that reads "Dedication of / Washington's Monument / Feb 22 1912 / New York City." A hanging medallion, featuring a color illustration of a firemen saving a woman as flames blaze around him, contains the text, "Exempt and Volunteer Firemen Association / New York City." An additional color medallion with a portrait of George Washington is affixed to the ribbon. A brass pin-plate at the top has an insert that reads, "Simon Brentano." Some soiling. Brentano, the head of the famous bookselling and publishing company, was the single most knowledgeable person about New York firefighting and one of the most knowledgeable experts about firefighting in general. He was often consulted by fire departments from around the world.



\$500 \$200 #8970

65. 1913 – Small visual archive documenting the damage caused by the Easter Sunday tornado that destroyed much of Berlin, Nebraska

This grouping contains five real photograph postcards by Miller Talmadge documenting the tornado that destroyed much of Berlin (now renamed Otoe) on Easter Sunday, 23 March 1913. It was one tornado within the longest continuous of a swarm of storms (six tornados in total) ever recorded, and it raged through Iowa and Nebraska that day. It began northwest of Syracuse, Nebraska and ended in Mills County, Iowa. It killed 18 people, 12 in Berlin alone, and did over \$250,000 in damage to the town (over \$3.5 million in today's dollars). Over 140 people were killed during the six-tornado swarm.



\$150 \$100 #10243

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

66. 1914 - Three very well-done hand-drawn, hand-colored, and humorously romantic post cards

Exceptionally well done. All addressed to Mary E. Whittlesly in Erie, Pennsylvania, presumably from her unnamed boyfriend.

“Let’s see now!” – Comic postcard done in black ink, presumably featuring Mary’s unnamed beau seated at his desk having already written “17 dozen” postcards to her that evening. Sent from Chautauqua, New York.

“A Florida Serenade” – Comic postcard featuring a colorful illustration of banjo-playing alligator serenading Mary, “Oh, sing a song to Mary / ‘Way up in Erie town. . .” Sent from Jacksonville, Florida

“The Truth About Perry” – Comic postcard featuring a colorful illustration of Commodore Perry in a bathtub named The Niagara while writing his memoirs which begin “We have met the enemy and he is ours, Perry”. Sent from Jacksonville, Florida

~~\$450~~ **\$250** [#10348](#)



67. 1918 - Small archive regarding a heroic young 3rd Infantry Division soldier including a gruesome description of hand-to-hand fighting during the two most important turning-point battles of World War One

Corporal Herbert T. Wild

Marne River and the Argonne Forest: 1918. This grouping contains six items. The earliest letter, dated July 25, consists of four pages and is enclosed in an envelope postmarked with an indistinct flag cancelation from APO 2 (Paris). The second letter, written from a Base Hospital and dated 31 October 1918, has seven pages and is enclosed in an envelope, dated November 5, from APO 798 (Meaves-sur-Loire). Wild’s Croix de Guerre with bronze star is included, as is a newspaper clipping recounting his action at the 2nd Battle of the Marne. Exceptional content.

~~\$4,500~~ **\$1,750** [#8994](#)



68. 1923 - Photograph album documenting an itinerant roughnecks’ travel through New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio searching for oil field work

This photo album compiled by an unnamed roughneck documents his search for work throughout New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in 1923. It measures 8” x 6” and contains 37 b/w photographs. The crisp, well-composed snapshots are arranged chronologically and most have been captioned. In addition to the rugged workmen, equipment, and environment of 1920s oil fields, these images show the men’s Model T Ford, roadside tent camping, and a big campsite at Cleveland’s Euclid Beach Park.

~~\$750~~ **\$200** [#8967](#)



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

69. 1924 – A disinfected letter from a doctor at the Pittsburgh Municipal Hospital who contracted diphtheria while treating patients with infectious diseases

This four-page letter is from Dr. D. R. Jacobs at the Pittsburgh Municipal Hospital to Nancy Throckmorton at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. It is datelined "Municipal Hospital / Sept – 16 – 1924". It is enclosed in its original mailing envelope which was marked with a bold "DISINFECTED" handstamp (Sandrick Pittsburgh Type 2) of which there is only one other known example. It reads in part, "Have been here for nine days with diphtheria, a nice thing for a doctor to get. I expect to be here a few days yet. . . I only worked here for one week before getting sick, during which time I saw several cases of smallpox, chicken pox, scarlet fever, Dephtheria and mumps."



~~\$500~~ **\$375** [#10213](#)

70. 1940 – A flag and letter presented by Kobotu Inouye, a California Issei who would later be arrested and incarcerated by the FBI as a Japanese sleeper agent on December 7, 1941

This fawning, yet threatening, letter, dated 17 October 1940 and signed by a prominent member of California's Japanese-American community presents a 2' x 4' silk U.S. flag to an unnamed person, presumably a government official or journalist. Inouye was a member of a Samurai family who had wanted to become a naval officer. However, after being turned down by the Japanese Naval Academy, he immigrated to California, established a nursery, and became active in the quasi-official Japanese Associations that controlled Issei life through tiered relationships with the Imperial Government. The Associations emphasized Japanese patriotism, churned out pro-Japanese military propaganda, promoted anti-Chinese hatred, and purchased equipment for the Japanese military. During a post-Pearl Harbor sweep, the FBI arrested known Italian, German, and Japanese agents if they possessed certain cameras, signaling equipment, or short-wave radios. Although records do not reveal what Inouye possessed he was taken into custody for the duration of the war. A local newspaper reported his son agreed that Inouye's arrest was the proper thing to do.



~~\$1,750~~ **\$750** [#9473](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

71. 1941-1945 – Photographic archive of a Marine Corps Officer’s service from pre-World War II enlisted recruiting duty through leadership of a combat command in the Marshall Islands to occupation duty in Northern China

This archive consists of 17 loose album pages with about 75 mounted photographs, 35 loose photographs, a Marines’ Hymn postcard, Captain Bryant’s ticket for a Lahainaluna School luau, and a booklet, *North China Pictorial U.S.M.C.*, that chronicles the III Amphibious Corps’ occupation duty.



\$400 \$200 #9725

72. 1942-1945 – Three Japanese propaganda leaflets intended to degrade the morale of American soldiers fighting for control of Pacific Islands

These three propaganda leaflets were airdropped by the Japanese over American units fighting for control of Pacific Islands. Japanese propaganda leaflets have not received the same level of study as those produced by the Germans in Europe, so it is not possible to know for sure on which islands these were distributed. It is likely, however, that their distribution did not begin until the summer of 1942 after General Douglas MacArthur began the allied island-hopping campaign, beginning with the retaking of the Solomon Islands in August, that led to the defeat of Japan. One shows President Roosevelt pushing a resistant soldier onto a Pacific island. Another shows the emotions of an American soldier who realizes he has been abandoned on a Pacific island. The third, the rotting corpse of a soldier lying on a map of New Guinea.



\$300 \$225 #10185

73. 1945 – Letter vividly describing a woman’s horrifying but tenacious effort to save herself and her children from massacre by Japanese soldiers as American forces liberated Manila during World War Two

This onion-skin file copy of a letter measures 8.5” x 11”. It was written by “Walter” (who identifies himself as an employee of Trans World Airlines) immediately after his liberation from the Saint Thomas Internment Camp run by the Japanese Army in Manila and reunification with his presumably Filipina or Chinese wife and their children, who had been forced to fend for themselves in Manila. In it, Walter vividly and in detail describes their ordeal during the liberation of Manilla by American troops as the Japanese Army machine-gunned civilians while they retreated from the city, “Practically all our neighbors and the children’s playmates have been murdered by these dastardly Japs.”



\$750 \$350 #9666

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

74. 1946-1947 – Two items related to the massive and unprecedented humanitarian support provided to China following the end of World War Two.

This lot consists of two items: a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) form letter, hand stamped April 17, 1946, from Washington DC intended for “Relatives and Friends of UNRRA Employees in China” that was sent to the “A.I.S. [Agricultural Industry Service] / CNRRA [China National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration] / Box #2 / Shaoyang, Hunan, China”. and an associated personal letter to an UNRRA worker and its mailing envelope. Som wear and soiling. The form letter explains that the Army Post Office (APO) system is being withdrawn from China and will no longer support the agency. Instead, it recommends mail to UNRRA employees be sent through the civilian mail system to the Embankment Building in Shanghai for forwarding.



~~\$350~~ **\$175** [#10058](#)

75. Circa 1949 – An archive related to the legendary dean of American heraldry and the founder of the U.S. Institute of Heraldry, Arthur E. DuBois, including his unfinished monumental work on military ribbons of the world

The archive is contained in a Kempco file box. Its principal component is a two-volume, unpublished manuscript in two binders, each measuring 9"x11". Together they contain approximately 100 pages of manuscript text, eight pages of hand-colored charts, one card of ribbon samples, and approximately 41 U.S. ribbons accompanied by meticulously drawn design schematics. The samples include a Medal of Honor ribbon. A separate document protector contains an additional 25 pages of working papers along with British ribbon samples, one page of 13 U.S. ribbon samples and color drawings, a hand-colored planning chart for the proposed multi-volume work, and more. A number of magazine articles by and about DuBois are laid in.



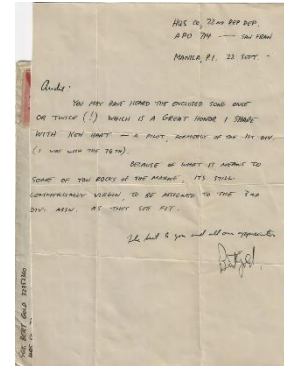
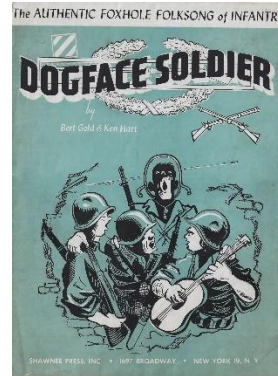
~~\$1,750~~ **\$500** [#9223](#)

Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

76. 1942-1955 – An archive of material related to the most famous and popular song created by American soldiers for American soldiers, the Dog Face Soldier, including a letter from one of its composers that forwarded one of its originally published pieces of sheet music to legendary war hero, Audie Murphy

This archive consists of four items: a post V-J Day letter from one of its soldier-composers to Audie Murphy forwarding him a copy of the first-published edition of its sheet music, a rare first-printing of the sheet music, a lobby card from the 1955 blockbuster hit *To Hell and Back* based on Murphy's autobiography (which featured the song) in which Audie starred as himself, and a "sample copy" for Russ Morgan's 45 rpm recording of the song that rode the film's coattails onto Billboard charts during 1955. The song was written by two soldiers while in stateside training and was carried to North Africa and Europe by a guitar-playing soldier. It proved incredibly popular among soldiers of the Third Division, eventually becoming its official march. It rapidly spread throughout army units in Europe, and after being used in the movie, took America by storm as well. It remains the official song and march of the 3rd Infantry Division within which it is performed or sung daily.

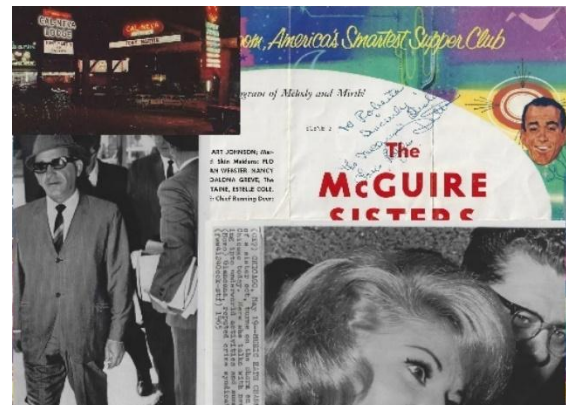
\$750 \$550 #10245



77. 1960-1965 – A one-of-a-kind mini-collection related to the love affair between the naïve Midwestern singing star, Phyllis McGuire, and the dangerous Chicago mob boss, Sam Giancana

The wholesome McGuire Sisters singing act hit the bigtime after they nearly blew the needle off the applause-o-meter during an Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts television show in 1952. By the time the trio headlined at the Las Vegas Desert Inn they had a string of gold records including two #1 hits. While performing there, Phyllis caught the eye of the unstable and vicious boss of the Chicago underworld, Sam 'Momo' or 'Moony' Giancana, who would later become even more infamous for help Joseph Kennedy, Sr. fix the 1960 election in Chicago and West Virginia that guaranteed John Kennedy's presidency. When the scandal became public, Giancana threatened a gaming commissioner and was banned from Las Vegas casinos, Frank Sinatra was force out of the Nevada gambling business, and the McGuire Sisters popularity plummeted. The collection includes an autographed program from the Desert Inn where Phyllis met Giancana, a press photo of Phyllis going to testify at the 1965 federal grand jury investigation of Giancana, a press phot of Giancana at the same investigation, and a post card from the gambling resort Sinatra was forced to sell.

\$500 \$375 #10192



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

78. 1963 – An invitation, souvenir brochure, and broadside program for President Kennedy’s “Texas Welcome Dinner” in Austin on 22 November 1963 that never occurred as he had been assassinated earlier in the day

Three items related to the culmination of John F. Kennedy’s campaign tour through Texas at a “Welcome Dinner” in Austin that had been organized by the State Democratic Executive Committee. This dinner never took place. The President was shot in the head at Dealy Plaza in Dallas by former Marine and Communist sympathizer, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was hiding in the Texas School Book Depository as Kennedy’s motorcade passed by. Kennedy was rushed to nearby Parkland Memorial Hospital where he was pronounced dead. Includes: A invitation to the event which was to be held that evening at the Dallas Munciple Auditorium, a glossy souvenir guest brochure containing short bios of John and Jackie Kennedy, Governor Lyndon and Lady Bird Johson, Governor John Connoly, and Senator Ralph Yarborough, and a cardstock program broadside featuring images of Kennedy, Johnson, and Connoly as well as the seals of the President, the Vice-President, and the State of Texas.



\$1,750 \$1,250 #10187

79. 1968 – Collection of photographs documenting an early U. S. Toyota dealer’s trip to Japan to be part of the celebration recognizing the five millionth car to roll off the company’s assembly line

This item was compiled during a trip to visit Toyota headquarters in Japan probably taken by Byrl S. Kline an automobile dealer from Lebanon, Pennsylvania in 1968. It contains 20 b/w and color photographs including 11 vernacular snapshots of the dealer and his wife interacting with their hosts in Japan. There are several large photos of group poses at the plane, in front of Toyota headquarters, and at a reception. An additional five large photos show manufacturing and assembly lines, a high-speed test track, a parking lot full of cars waiting to be loaded on a cargo ship, and top company officials posing with the 5,000,000th Toyota to come off the production line.

\$250 \$75 #9056



Click on any link or image for more considerably information and additional images.

80. 1969-1970 – Photograph album documents a teenager’s two-year Soap Box Derby competition career to include participation in the national All-American Soap Box Derby finals at Akron, Ohio

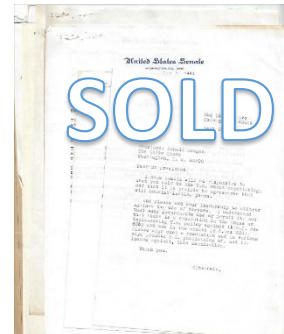


This archive, compiled by David Brenstuhl and his family primarily from photos taken in Lancaster and Akron, Ohio during 1969 and 1970, contains approximately 140 photos. Most are in color (about 110). Others are b/w and include official “photo finish” and publicity

photos. All are in nice shape, but about a half dozen have faded. These photographs capture David's and his family’s involvement in the competition process, various cars, travel, race starts and finishes, cars speeding down derby hills, spectators at local events and packing the grandstands at Derby Downs, celebrity (Joane Worley, John Havlicek, Hugh O’Brien, Noel Harrison, Lorne Greene, James Drury, Astronaut Dick Gordon, etc.) involvement, ceremonies and award dinners, trophy presentations, etc.

~~\$600~~ \$150 #9057

81. 1984-1986 – An archive of nine letters and documents from a citizen to President Ronald Regan and other politicians urging them to implement policies against “the abomination of torture,” along with responses he received from the State Department, Senator Alan Dixon and Senator Charles Percy

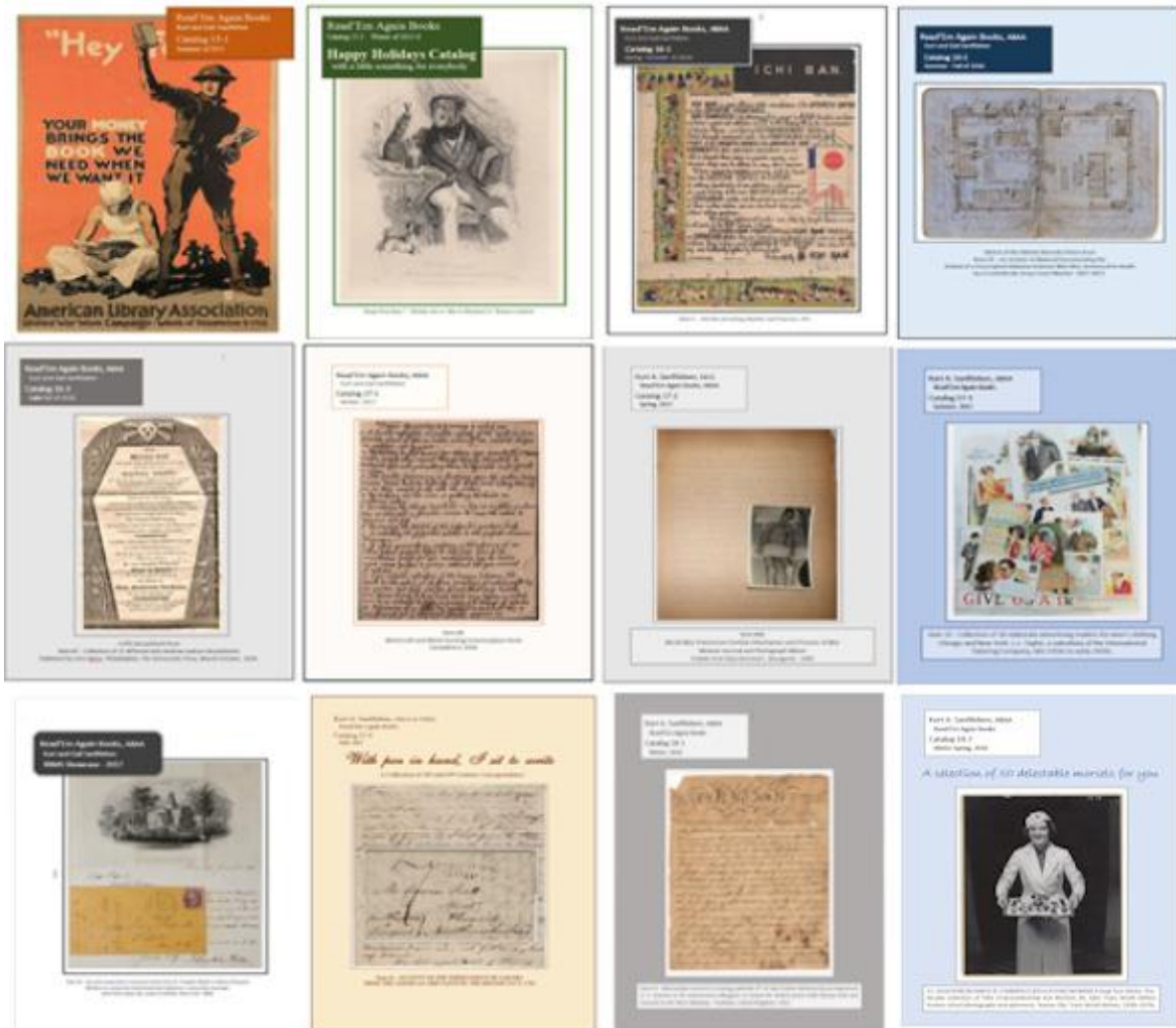


As confirmed by even his harshest critics in left-leaning publications like *Salon*, *The Atlantic*, and CNN, President Reagan was absolute in his opposition to torture in any form. Of course, this was all pre-9/11 and the expansion of Islamic terrorism, which led Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama to look the other way when elements of the U.S. Government circumvented Reagan’s absolutism with legal arguments that allowed “enhanced interrogation techniques” in “ticking time-bomb” scenarios or when innocent lives are threatened.

SOLD #9891

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13-16 March 202 – [Ephemera 45](#) – Old Greenwich, Connecticut

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6-7 June 2025 – [National Philatelic Exhibition \(NAPEX\)](#) – Washington, DC

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