

Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA and ASDA  
Paper Americana and Postal History  
Catalog 24-4 – May 2024



**23. 1884 – A spectacular four-piece Order of Cincinnatus invitation packet to its Second Annual Celebration**

The Second Annual Celebration of the Order of Cincinnatus took place on 18 September 1884 in conjunction with annual Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. Its invitation, a graphic masterpiece, is even more ornate than those of the New Orleans Mardi Gras krewes after which it was fashioned. The theme of the 1884 celebration (and its invitation) was the works of Shakespeare.

## Diaries, Journals, Correspondence, Photographs and Ephemera

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Regards, Kurt and Gail

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# 1. [BUSINESS – FARMING, LEDGERS, WEAVING] [EDUCATION – CIPHER BOOKS]

## 1815-1855 – Five related ciphering and accounting books from south central Pennsylvania

This group consists of five homemade books of varying sizes; the smallest is 7¾" x12", the largest 8½" x 14". One ciphering book and one account book belonged to William Pickering. One ciphering book belonged to Jacob Pickering. One ciphering book belonged to David Hykes, and one account book belonged to John Dore. The earliest entry, 1815, is in William Pickering's ciphering book; the latest, 1858, is in David Hykes's ciphering book. Genealogical records show Pickering, Dore, and Hykes family members lived in Adams County, Pennsylvania, which is where the books were purchased. Pickering and Hykes surnames appear in Dore's account books. Genealogical records show other names from Adams and York Counties in both account books.

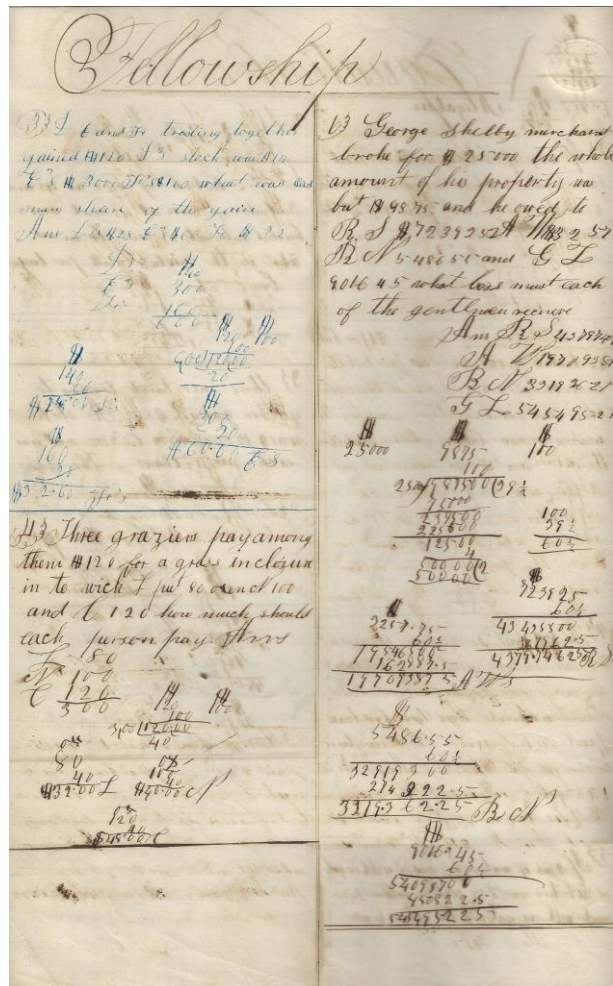


### Ciphering Books:

William Pickering's ciphering book is dated 1815. It contains sections found in most ciphering books including long division, compound division, simple reductions, the rule of threes, simple and compound interest, time measurement, weights, etc. It also includes dry measure, liquid measure, cloth measure, as well as English and Federal money. There are many "Promiscuous Questions," i.e., random, word problems requiring combinations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division to solve.

Jacob Pickering's ciphering book is undated. In addition to basic ciphering book topics, it includes sections on equations, barter, loss and gain, fellowship (partnerships), currency exchange (British, Federal, Pennsylvania, and Virginia), fractional multiplication and division, reduction of decimals, and square roots. Several loose leaves of penmanship practice are laid in.

David Hykes's ciphering book contains topics common to most basic cipher books. Several pages in his book were completed by boys named Daniel and Samuel. It has many pages of penmanship practice including some that have been laid in. There are two pages of blank promissory notes and receipt forms datelined Berlin and Rossville, 1858, that appear to have been made as penmanship practice.





Account Books:

William Pickering's account book begins in 1818, and most entries are from the 1820s and 1830s plus a few from the 1840s. The entries are for sales of corn, oats, wheat, rye, flour, beef, and whiskey. Many are for spinning and weaving and the resulting sale of linen, flannel, woolens, pantaloons, and shirting. There are also entries for chimney building, washing, masonry, and horse shoeing.

John Dorn's account book begins in 1826, and most entries are from the 1820s and 1830s; a few are from the 1840s. The entries are for hauling coal, lime, hay, sand, stone, gravel, logs, shingles, oats, etc. Others are for mowing, building chimneys and ovens, plastering, plowing, butchering, laying hearths, and the sale of potatoes, flour, beef, apples, and cider. Several laid-in sheets list customer purchases.

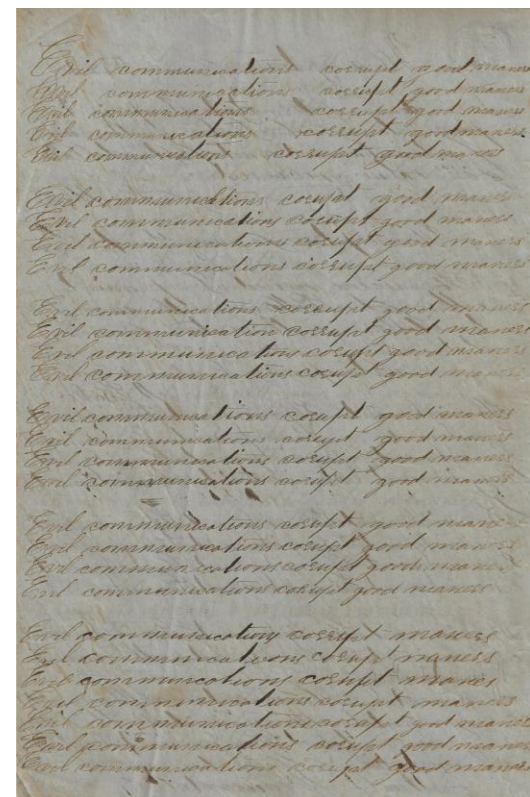
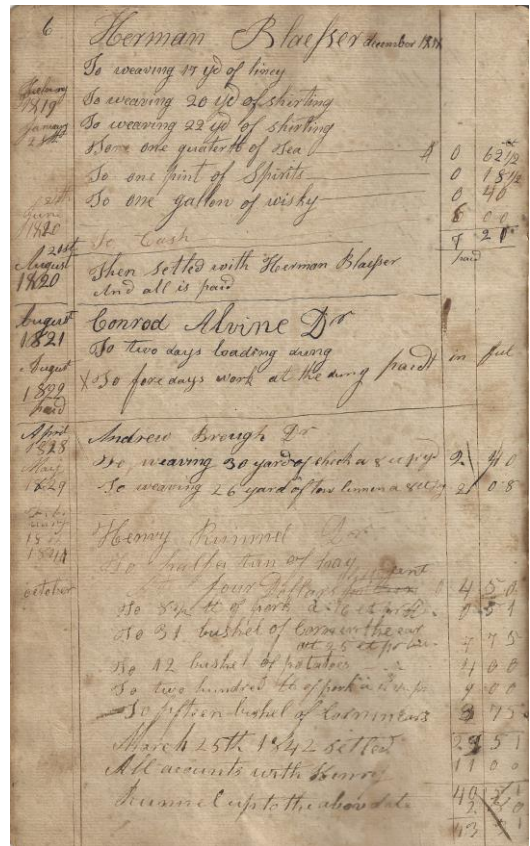
Ciphering books were prepared as part of the mathematical training of well-off American students, usually boys. Most, like this one, contain examples of the Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Compound Multiplication, Reduction, Compound Reduction, Rule of Three, Indirect Proportion, Vulgar Fractions, Compound Proportions, The Double Rule of Three, Time, Land Measure, etc. These are all present in Pickering's and Dore's ciphering book as are other exercises suggesting that there was also preparing mercantile trade: Currency Exchange, Avoirdupois Weight, Troy Weight, Long Measure, Cloth Measure, Dry Measure, Barter, Fellowship, etc.

As suggested by online genealogical records, to include Ancestry.com and Find-a-Grave, these ciphering and account books were likely prepared in Adams County, Pennsylvania between the 1810s and 1840s and provide a snapshot of the reckoning skills required by and the business of yeoman-farmers.

(For more information about ciphering books, see Ashley K. Doer's master's thesis: *Cipher Books in the Southern Historical Collection*. University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 2006.)

Additional research into the relationships between the book owners would prove rewarding.

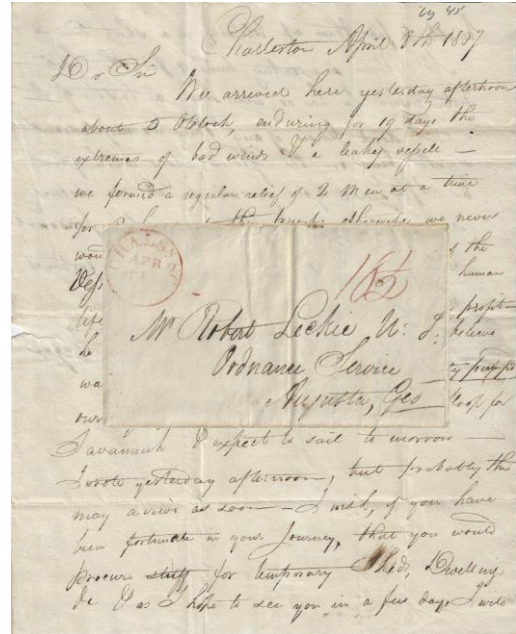
[#10261](#) \$1,250



**2. [MILITARY – ENGINEERING] [MARITIME] [PHILATELY] [TRANSPORTATION – CANALS] [TRAVEL – UNITED STATES]**

**1818 – Letter to an engineering supervisor contracted by the Army’s Ordnance Service who was heading to Charleston to build a canal that would provide transportation between inland cities and the port**

This two-page folded letter measures about 15¾” x 10” unfolded. It is datelined Charleston April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1817, and was sent by Jno<sup>en</sup> Fagan to “Mr. Robert Leckie / U. S. Ordnance Service / Augusta, Geo.” It bears a red circular postmark reading “CHALS<sup>N</sup> SC / APR / 11” and an 18½ rate mark which was the postage cost to send a letter from 150 to 400 miles. In nice shape.



At the time, Leckie had just finished building two military arsenals, one at Richmond, Virginia, and the other at Augusta, Georgia. His next project was to build a canal system from the port at Charleston through the Fall Line that would allow inland settlements to ship goods by water to the ports which was far preferable than by inadequate and often impassible roads. Irish masons from the north under Leckie’s direction worked on this Landsford Canal until its completion in 1823. Traffic was never high, and its use was discontinued by 1840. In this letter Fagan, the apparent leader of an advance party of masons, notifies Leckie that he had arrived in Charleston after a perilous sea voyage.

“We arrived here yesterday afternoon about 5 O’clock, enduring for 10 days the extremes of bad winds & a leaky vessel. We formed a regular relief of 2 men at a time for 2 hours at the pumps. . . The Owner of the Vessel . . . thinks human life nothing in comparison with their own profit – he had the Vessel highly insured, & I believe was sorry to see us arrive, we literally pumped our voyage here.”

He goes on to report:

“I wish if you have been fortunate in your journey, that you would procure stuff for temporary Sheds, Dwellings, &c &c as I hope to see you in a few days. I will be able to fit them up tolerably in a short time. Mr. Colvin is exerting himself for the best but indeed he has or will have a task of it. . .”

Leckie was a Scottish engineer who had emigrated to the United States and built many public buildings, aqueducts, and fortifications, as well as the masonry for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He helped reconstruct the Capitol building after it was partially destroyed by the British during the War of 1812.

The Atlantic Seaboard Fall Line is a 900-mile-long escarpment that stretches from New Jersey through Alabama. Before the construction of locks on eastern coastal rivers, their waterfalls and rapids along the Fall Line prevented further inland water transportation. Several cities were built along it to take advantage of waterpower for mills and factories in addition to supporting portage operations. Today they are linked by Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 1.

(For more information see the *South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Notebook* March-April 1972, *Langsford Canal* - National Register of Historic Places, Allen’s *History of the U. S. Capitol*, and the introduction to the W. Robert Leckie Papers which are held at Duke University. All available online.)

**#10262 \$300**



### 3. [FIRE FIGHTING] [MUSIC – SHEET MUSIC]

#### 1840 – *Hylas Quick Step* dedicated to Captain Goodman of the Hartford Sack & Bucket Company

*Hylas Quick Step*. Composed and arranged for the Piano Forte and dedicated to Captain A. C. Goodman of the Hartford Sack & Bucket Company. By H. W. Greatorex. Hartford: Colton & Colburn, 1840.

This very scarce and wonderfully illustrated sheet music measures 10¼" x 13½". In nice shape. A little rough along the left edge as the music was once bound in a private album.

The center illustration shows two firemen standing alongside a sack and bucket fire wagon. There are five marginal vignettes. One shows the fire company's helmet with pennants, fire lances, and a fire bucket. The second shows a company torch, heavy belt, and fire bugle. A third shows the company pulling its wagon from the fire station, and a fourth shows the company fighting a fire. The fifth is of a framed painting, typical of the kinds of valuables the firemen would retrieve from a burning home.

In the mid-1800s, all firefighting was done by volunteer, amateur organizations. Before the invention of pumper engines, volunteer companies would respond to fires and establish bucket brigades, often with the assistance of nearby

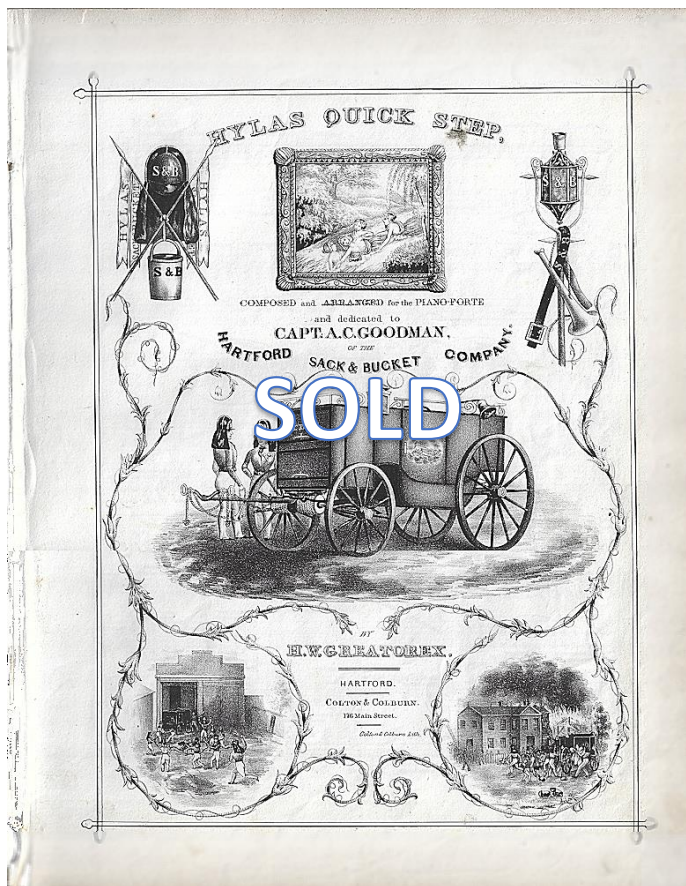
civilians who feared the conflagrations would spread to their homes. The bucket brigades were seldom able to put out fires once started, but they could subdue the flames enough for teams of sack-carrying firemen to rush into buildings and save some of the owners' valuables.

However, in larger cities, especially New York and Baltimore, fire companies were criminal gangs often controlled by rival political factions. They would race each other to fires and then battle, sometimes with fatalities, to earn the right to fight the fire and afterward collect payments from insurance companies. Frequently, they kept some of the saved property to divvy up amongst themselves. The Hylas Sack & Bucket Company was first organized in 1816.

(For more information, see Landers's "In the Early 19th Century, Firefighters Fought Fires ... and Each Other" at the Smithsonian website, Caltrider's "These Early US Fire Departments were Violent, Coercive Political Gangs" at the Coffee or Die website, Greenburg's *Cause for Alarm: the Volunteer Fire Department in the Nineteenth-Century City* and "Firehouses of Hartford, Connecticut" at National Register of Historic Places.)

A scarce piece of sheet music, and one of the only images of a "Sack & Bucket" fire wagon. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade and the Rare Book Hub shows nothing similar as having appeared at auction. OCLC shows only one example of this title held by an institution.

#10263 SOLD



#### 4. [EDUCATION – COLLEGE] [MILITARY – TRAINING] [PHILATELY] [VIRGINIANA]

##### 1840 -A soon-to-be Governor of Virginia is concerned about his son's education at Washington College [today Washington & Lee University] and the Virginia Military Institute

This three-page stampless folded letter, approximately 15½" x 10" unfolded, was written by John Rutherford in Richmond, Virginia to his son, John C. Rutherford, at "Lexington College" on 11 October 1840. The letter bears a black circular Richmond postmark on the same day with a manuscript rate mark of 18¾. In nice shape.

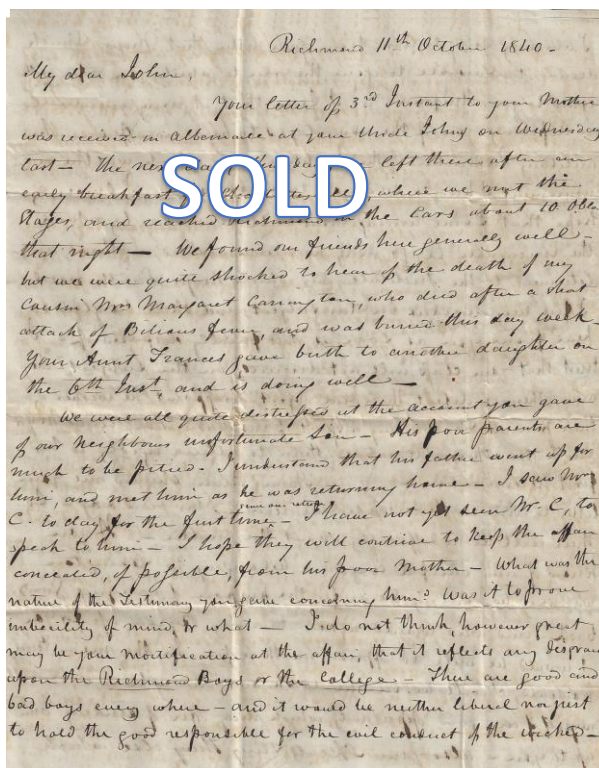
At the time of this letter, John Rutherford was serving on Virginia's Council of State. In the letter, he expresses concerns to his son, John C., regarding Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) and the Virginia Military Institute (VMI). After a short note about traveling from Albemarle to Charlottesville by "Stage" and on to Richmond by "Cars," he updates his son regarding the family's health, "My cousin . . . died after a short attack of Bilious fever. . . Your Aunt Frances gave birth to another daughter. . ."

Then, it is on to his educational concerns:

"We were all quite distressed at the account you gave of our neighbours unfortunate son. His poor parents are much to be pitied. I understand that his father went up for him and met him as he was returning home. . . I hope they will continue to keep the affair concealed, if possible, from his poor Mother - What was the nature of the testimony you gave concerning him? Was it to prove imbecility of mind, or what. I do not think, however great may be your mortification at the affair, that it reflected any disgrace upon the Richmond Boys or the College. There are good and bad boys every where - and it would be neither liberal nor just to hold the good responsible for the evil conduct of the wicked.

"I am very sorry to learn from your letter that Major Smith deemed it advisable to issue the order . . . with regard to your Uniform - as I fear that it may eventuate in depriving you of the advantage to be derived from the Military Instruction of the Institute, and which was the main inducement I had to send you to Lexington - I sincerely hope that some arrangement will be made, by which the Cincinnati Class may be accommodated, without any detriment to the Institute . . . I feel very anxious on this subject. . . I trust that your class will act discretely on the subject - they may otherwise defect their own object, disappoint the wishes of their parents & by rendering a spirit of insubordination, leave Major Smith no other alternative than to adhere rigidly to his first determination. . .

"I am very sure that you will do what you can to make the most of your time - You are now at an age to be well to know whether your Instructors are capable or not & whether you are desiring improvement under them. It is important that your time should be so apportioned among the different studies which may be taught at the College & Institute as will impact to you, while in Lexington, the greatest degree of





knowledge & that which will avail you most in the further prosecution of your studies as some other college. This is a matter you should study well & give me your views on occasionally.”

At the time, students attending Washington College were also enrolled in military studies at VMI, which had only been established 11 months earlier, as was required by state law that established the school:

“By the Act establishing the Virginia Military Institute [there would be] interchange of instruction between the two institutions; the Institute giving to [20] students of Washington College all needed military instruction [and] the [VMI] cadets receiving instruction in those branches in which no provision existed at that time in the Institute. [This allowed] the College . . .to draw from the State the donation of the Cincinnati Society of over \$15,000, [provided] the College [established] a professorship . . . military science and gunnery . . . College Cincinnati Professor of Military Science in the College.

“As soon as the Institute [began], a squad of students of the College [including John C.] was formed. . . [This] “Cincinnati Class,” . . . was regularly drilled with the cadets of the Institute by its Military Professor. The Cincinnati cadets were uniformed like the Institute cadets, except having a back star on the collar of the coats. Much irregularity followed this arrangement. The Institute exercised no authority over this student class except when in drill, and as they wore their distinctive uniform on the streets, and in the country, they were generally taken for cadets by strangers. . . On the other hand, Washington College gave instruction to the cadets in Chemistry, but not in Mechanics. . .”

Major Frances H. Smith, who wrote the two preceding paragraphs, was VMI’s first superintendent as well as its “Professor of Tactics,” and he had no authority over the Cincinnati Class unless they were on his drill field. As John Sr. notes in this letter, the misbehavior of the Cincinnati students, while out-on-the town wearing what, for all practical purposes, were VMI uniforms, caused Smith considerable displeasure, and he explored ways of legally “depriving [the Washington students] of the advantage to be derived from the Military Instruction.” The turmoil of 1840 must have subsided, and Washington College’s “Cincinnati Class” continued to receive military training at VMI until partnership was ended in 1846. Smith held the superintendent position until 31 December 1889, shortly before his death less than three months later.

John Rutherford, the father, succeeded John M. Patton as Acting Governor in March of 1841 following several changes in the state’s executive leadership. John C. Rutherford, the son, enrolled at the University of Virginia in 1841 and graduated with a Master of Arts degree two years later. He eventually earned a law degree and set up practice in Goochland County, while simultaneously serving in the General Assembly.

(For more information, see Wallace’s *Agricultural Education at the Virginia Military Institute during the 1850s*. . . , Smith’s *Virginia Military Institute—Building and Rebuilding, Washington and Lee University Historical Papers No. 1*. . . , and “John Coles Rutherford” at Find-a-Grave.com.)

At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub shows nothing similar has ever appeared at auction. OCLC does not show anything similar held in institutional collections.

Likely, this is the only first-hand account of the Cincinnati Class and the conflict between VMI and Washington College that is outside the archives or special collections of those schools.

**#10264 SOLD**



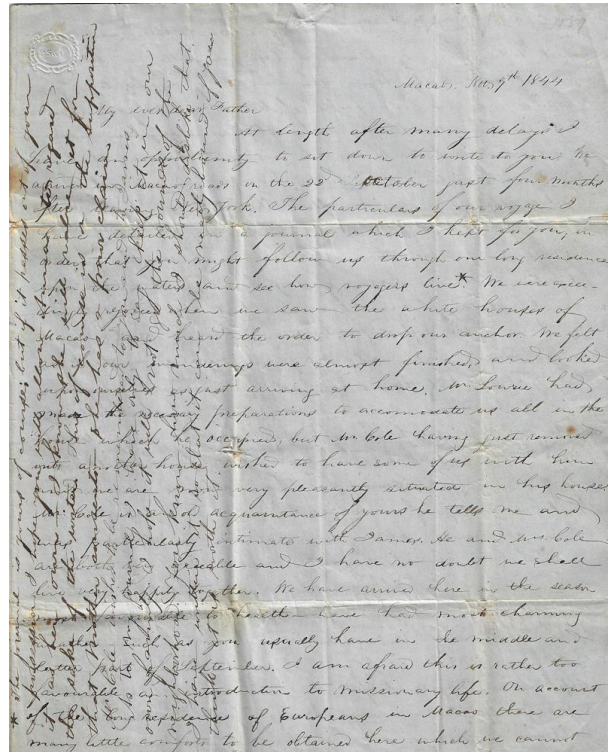
5. [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – MISSIONARIES & PRESBYTARIANISM] [TRAVEL – MACAO]

**1844 – A letter from an Army officer who resigned his commission to become one of the very first American missionaries in China relating his initial 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. 7<sup>th</sup>, 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. It bears a red circular New York postmark date February 25 and a blue manuscript "37½" rate hand stamp. In nice shape.

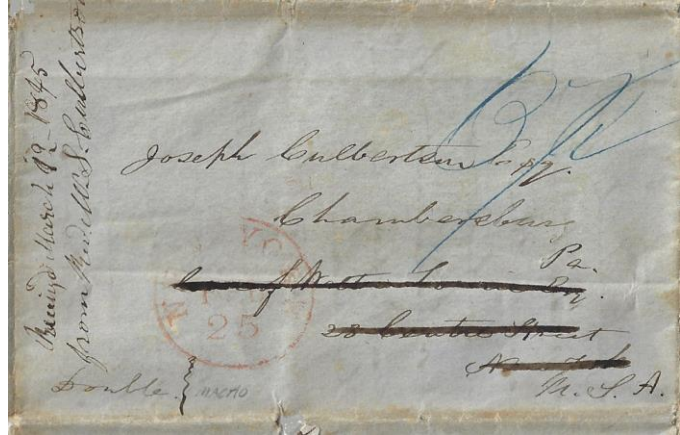
Culbertson graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1835 and was commissioned as an artillery lieutenant. He was assigned to duty at Rouses Point, New York, to guard against a possible British invasion across Lake Champlain and served in the Aroostook War, a pseudo-conflict that led to the definition of an official border between Maine and Canada. He resigned his commission in 1841 to study theology at Princeton.

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 provided Culbertson's initial impressions of Macao as well as his hope that his father did not think he was throwing away his life.



"We arrived in Macao roads on the 22d October just four months after leaving New York. . . . We were exceedingly rejoiced when we saw the white houses of Macao and heard the order to drop our anchor. . . . We have arrived here in the season most favorable to health – have had most charming weather. . . . I am afraid this is rather too favorable introduction to missionary life on account of the long residence of Europeans in Macao there are many little comforts to be obtained here which we cannot look for when we reach the field in which we expect to be finally placed. I hope you will not look upon us as entirely beyond the bounds of civilization, for I assure you the good people of Macao would feel exceeding indignant at any such stigma upon their character. Our house is so far like our own houses in America that when quietly seated in our own little study we can almost fancy ourselves still in our own U.S. . . . The only thing which reminds us that we are in a foreign land is the strange sounds from without which constantly salute our ears. . . . to remind us that we are strangers in the land [like the] unearthly cries of the hucksters and of the 'keepers of the walking eating house,' who pass through the street with a long bamboo over their shoulders from each end of which is suspended a basket containing their wares. . . . At every step we are . . . in the midst of a strange people – a very strange people – the antipodes of ourselves. The winding narrow streets are crowded with Chinamen with their dark features, and heads shaved perfectly bare except a circular spot around the crown, and with their long jet black cues dangling . . . to their heels. The streets too are so entirely different. . . . They are generally

not more than from six to eight or ten feet wide and on each side are high stone or mud walls through which you sometimes enter by a gate to get access to the houses or it may be, as is the case with our house, you enter through a wide front door opening upon lower story or basement from which you ascend to the second story by very wide low and broad steps. The basement is not floored and is the part appropriated to the servants. I allude now to the Portuguese houses or those built by foreigners. . . .”



He also reports that the island has affected the health of the women in their party.

“I had hoped to be able to write to you more fully but I really have not been able to do it. I had much to do after we landed to get all our household arrangements made and they were hardly finished when Mary was prostrated upon her back from the affect of too much exertion I have not been able to procure a nurse for her so have therefor been much confined with her myself. She is now in a very fair way for recovering. It requires great care especially for females, to preserve health in this climate. There is great danger from over exertion. This has been the cause of the ill health of nearly all the ladies who have been obliged to return home. . . .”

And lastly, he worries about what his father may think of his becoming a China missionary.

“I hope you will not look upon me as throwing away my life in China. If I consulted merely my own happiness I am sure I shall have greater enjoyment here that I could at home because I am convinced that I am in the path of duty.”

Presbyterian missionaries were among the very first to arrive in China following the forced opening of five port cities after the British victory in the Opium Wars. The Presbyterians chose to begin their effort in Ningbo, and they persevered despite lingering animosity regarding the Chinese defeat. Divie Bethune McCartee, a medical missionary, was the first to arrive in 1844, and he was followed 1845 by more who established a church, schools, and begun a revised Chinese translation of the *Bible*. Culbertson, who was one of this group, went on to spend the next 15 years in China at missions in Ningbo and Shanghai. He was well respected and an important contributor to the translation committee, producing a revised Chinese edition of the *Old Testament*. After Culbertson died from Cholera in 1862, his wife brought his remains back to the United State for internment at Gettysburg, and she established a home for their two daughters in Brooklyn.

(For more information, see “Death of Rev Simpson Culbertson, D.D.” in the 15 No 1862 edition of Gettysburg’s *Adams Sentinel*, “Michael Simpson Culbertson” at *Wikipedia*, and Li’s “*Speaking to the wind*”: *American Presbyterian missionaries in Ningbo from the 1840s to the 1860s*.)

Exceedingly scarce. At the time of this listing, no correspondence from this first group of American missionaries is for sale in the trade, and the Rare Book Hub shows none have appeared at auction. Likewise, no similar correspondence is held by institutions per OCLC, however the one missionary’s journal from 1845 to 1847 is held by the Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library. Also, Worthpoint reports that an 1848 letter from a Presbyterian minister who arrived in 1846 and expanded the mission’s footprint to Canton sold for nearly \$1,500 on ebay in 2013.

**#10265 \$1,250**



6. [MARITIME] [PHILATELY] [TRAVEL – UNITED STATES]

1844 – Letter home from a man who traveled from New Hampshire to Alabama to retrieve the personal effects of his brother-in-law

This three-page stampless folded letter measures approximately 15" x 10" unfolded. Two pages were written by Horace Brooks in Gainesville, Alabama to his brother, Ira, at Franconia, New Hampshire and one page was written to his sister, Dolly Whitney. It is dated December 8. It bears a circular Gainesville postmark dated December 11 and a "25" rate mark. In nice shape.

In this letter Horace reports that he had located the boarding house where Dolly's husband had stayed and found his trunk, paperwork related to cash and bank accounts, and some clothes "them negroes wore out." More interestingly, he describes his voyage to Mobile and steamboat trip up the Tombigbee River.

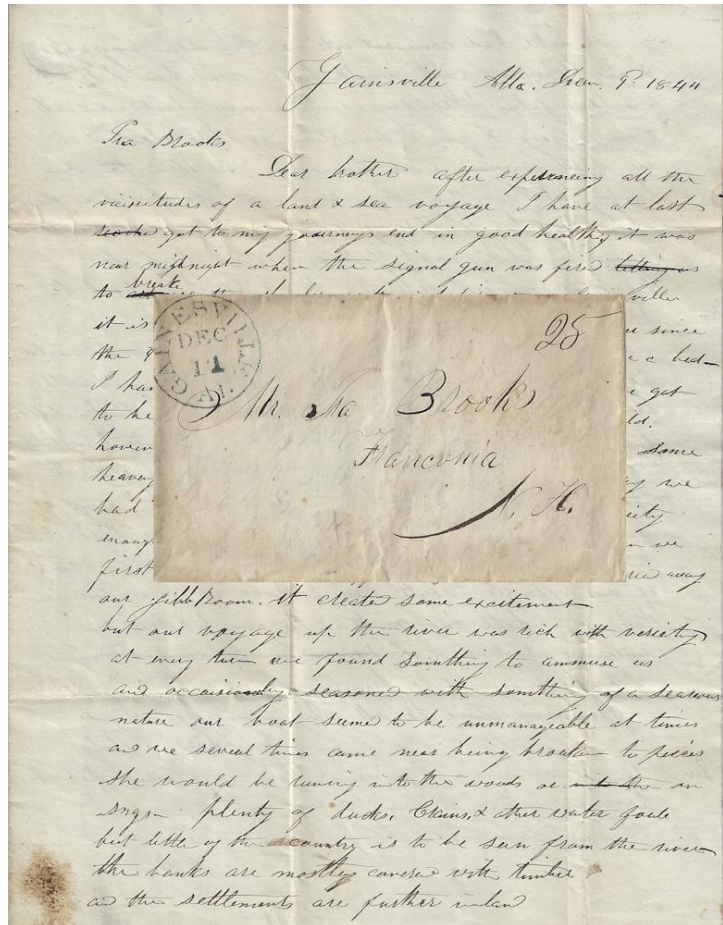
"After experiencing all the vicissitudes of a land & sea voyage I have at last got to my journey's end in good health. It was midnight when the signal gun was fired to break the slumber of the inhabitants of Gainesville. It is refreshing after having been on the water ever since the 9th of Nov. to lay down on something like a

bed. I have no wish to be a child of neptune, I have got to be too old to be rocked to sleep like a child. . . . To me there was not variety enough [on the trip, although] we had the promise of something grand when we first sailed. . . . We run afowl of a schooner & [it] carried away our jib boom, it created some excitement but our voyage up the river was sick with variety at every turn we found something to amuse us and . . . our boat seemed to be unmanageable at times and we several times came near having broken to pieces she would be running into the woods at a angry plenty of ducks, crains, & other water fowle but little of the country is to be seen [as] the banks are mostly covered with timber. . . . I wish Luke had come out with me. The sea voyage & our Chinese cook would have cured him. . . ."

Horace also reported that he had obtained a job at a mill, so perhaps he was planning to wait for nicer weather before making the return trip to New Hampshire.

(For more information, see Doster and Weaver's *Historic Settlement in the Upper Tombigbee Valley* and "Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway" at Steamboats.org.)

#10266 \$150



7. [EDUCATION – MEDICAL] [ENTERTAINMENT – THEATER] [PHILATELY] [TRAVEL - FRANCE]

1846 – An American medical student in Paris describes the city to his friend from home who was attending university in New York

This three-page stampless folded letter measures approximately 16” x 10” unfolded. It was sent by Rm C Graham in Paris, France to his friend Charles M. Catlin in New York. It is dated 6 February 1846 and bears no postal markings other than “Per Havre Packet. February 8<sup>th</sup> 1846” suggesting it may have been favor-carried. In nice shape.

The young men had been school friends but parted ways to pursue higher education. In the first half of the 1800s, medical education in Germany and France was vastly superior to available training in the United States and Great Britain. For Americans with the wherewithal, studying medicine in Paris was the order of the day. Between 1820 and 1861 over 600 did so, and Graham was one of them.

As Graham notes in this letter,

“Your letter [talked] very much about your societies at college . . . I cannot tell you anything about societies in our school as there are none. . . I am at present studying

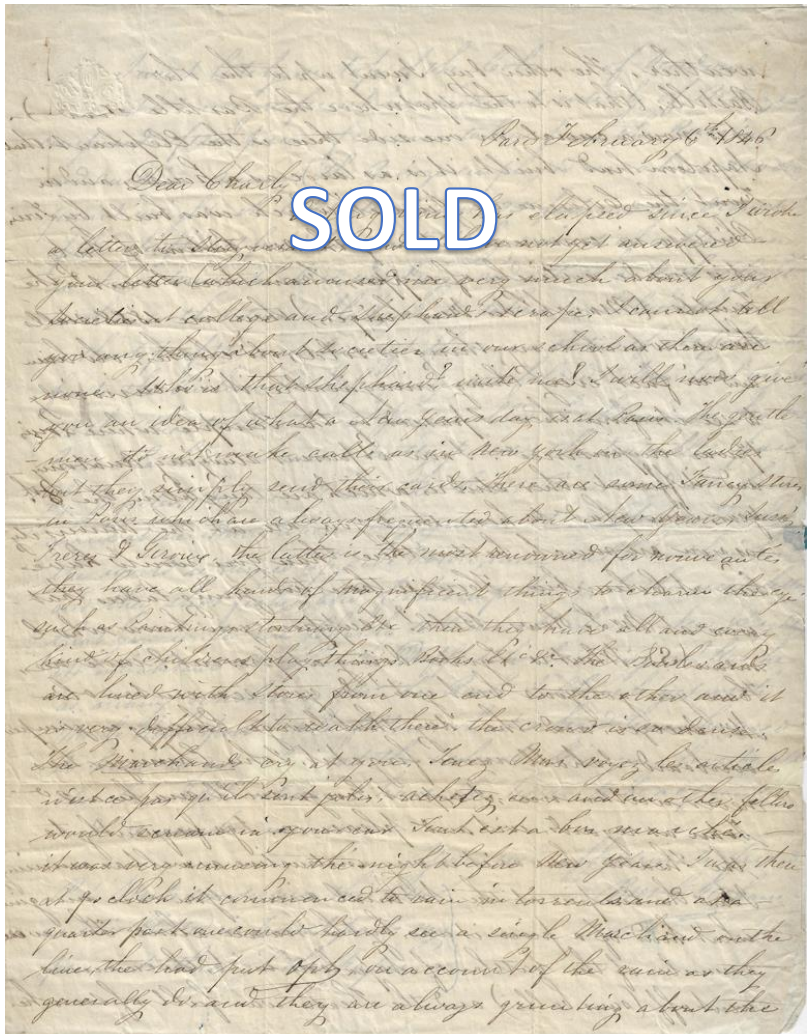
anatomy and different other studies which are taught in the 5th year. I am glad to hear that you are at the University as you are much better there than you would have been at Columbia. . .”

Graham also provides a description of Parisian shopping.

“There are some Fancy stores which are always frequented [that are] renowned for *nouveautés*, they have all kinds of magnificent things to charm the eye. . . Boulevards are lined with stores . . . and it is very difficult to walk . . . the crowd is so dense. The *Marchands* cry at you. *Tenez vous voyez les articles n’st ce pas qu’il sent jolis achetez les* and . . . *Feret est a bon marche*. . . [At] the Temple Marche there are 1888 stalls . . . in which everything is sold. . . everything imaginable, it is a curiosity to see it. . .”

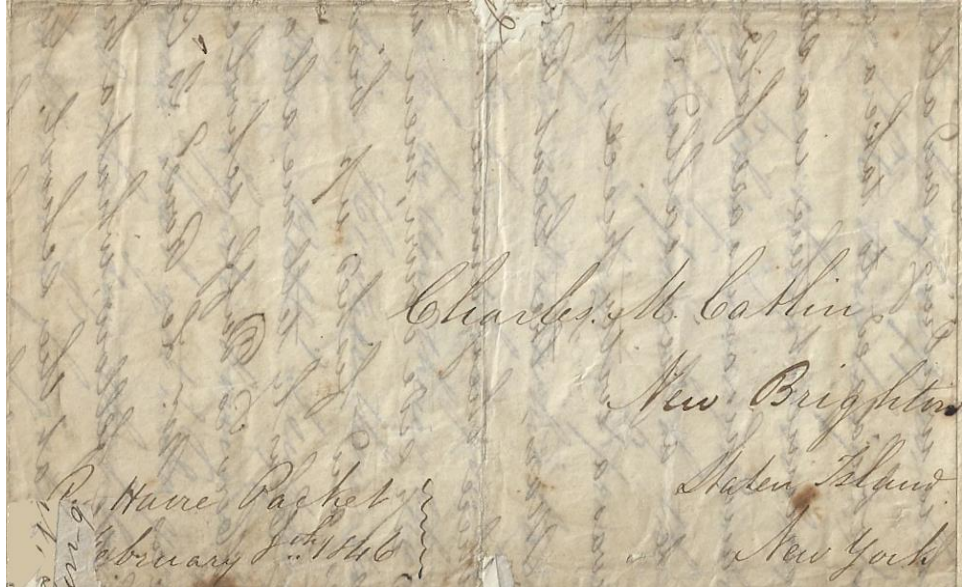
He then describes some not-to-be-missed sights.

“I went up to the old *Bastille* . . . it is now a canal on one side there is the Elephant that Napoleon had built, it is as large as a house, and in front the *Colonne de Juillet* which was built . . . in commemoration of the revolutions of July it is made entirely of copper. I went lately on top of the Column of Vendome it is a magnificent monument, entirely of Bronze composed of 1200 pieces of cannon taken from the





Russian and Austrian Armies. . . Its total elevation is 135 feet and . . . I mounted it by means of a staircase in the interior which is winding, and all is as dark . . . so that I was obliged to take a candle with me on the top of the monument there is a statue of Napoleon he fronts the Tuileries, and his arms are folded. “



Graham was also captivated by French spectacular and phantasmagorical theatre.

“I go frequently to the Theatre . . . I saw *Empire* at the . . . circus. You can imagine what kind of a piece it was. . . There were a number of the battles [and] the cannons went off (*sans balles*) and the Theatre was full of smoke. [There were a series of circus venues built in Paris, and all were capable of hosting large equestrian spectacles.] I saw last night at the *Theatre Comte* a piece called *Le chemin de fer de Paris a la Lune*, it was a witty piece, the travelers pass by Jupiter, Venus, Mars, the Great Bear, and at last arrive at the Moon . . . and when the world is turned upside down, men walk on their hands and they shot fishes, and fished up birds. . .” [The *Theatre Comte* (also known as the *Theatre des Jeunes Eleves*) was described in an 1839 tourist guide, *The Indispensable English Vade Mecum or Pocket Companion to Paris*, described the *Theatre Comte* as a venue famous for its magic scenes, ventriloquism, and phantasmagoria.]

(For more information, see Bonner’s *Becoming a Physician: Medical Education in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, 1750-1945*, Collins’s *City of Medicine: Paris as the Medical Mecca of the 1800s*, Jones’s “American Doctors and the Parisian Medical World 1830 -1840” in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol. 47, No. 2.)

A scarce testament to American medical students in Paris. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, and there are no records of similar items identified by the Rare Book Hub as having appeared at auction. OCLC shows a dearth of similar material as well, however, there is likely some in the Henry Pickering Bowditch papers at Harvard.

[#10267](#) \$300



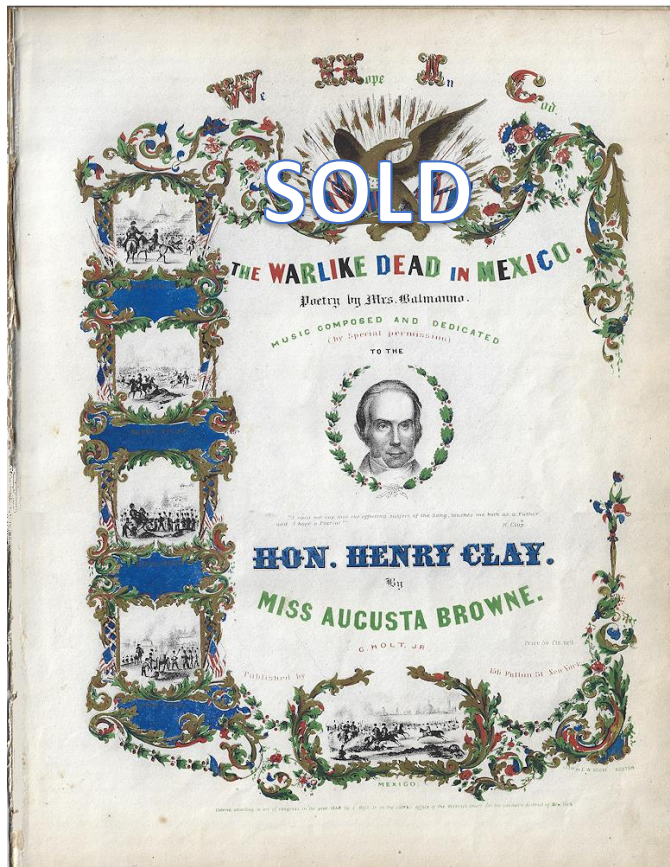
**8. [MILITARY – MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR] [MUSIC – SHEET MUSIC] [POLITICS - WHIGS] [WOMEN & GIRLS]**

**1848 – An eye-catching, multi-color chromolithographed piece of sheet music by the most prolific and popular female composer of the 1800s dedicated to the leader of the Whigs, Henry Clay, following the death of his son at the Battle of Buena Vista**

*The Warlike Dead in Mexico.* "Music composed and dedicated (by special permission to the Hon. Henry Clay by Miss Augusta Browne." Lyrics by Mrs. [Mary] Balmanno. New York: C. Holt, Jr., 1848.

In 1847, Henry Clay, Jr., was killed while leading a charge of his cavalry regiment at the Battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican American War. His father, Henry Clay was a former Senator, Speaker of the House, presidential candidate, and leader of the Whig Party. Although not as vociferous as most Whigs, he was opposed to the war, which he believed was fomented by the Democratic Party to bring dozens of new slave-states into the Union. Browne wrote her apolitical patriotic dirge in honor of soldiers who had died in the war. A shrewd marketer, Browne contacted Clay and asked for permission to dedicate the song to him.

Clay agreed and allowed his image to be used along with a quote from his return letter to be used in its promotion, and Brown pulled out all stops to create a vividly captivating cover. It employs chromolithography to print the cover in red, blue, green, and gilt. An American Eagle with flags, arrows and shield tops the page, surmounted by the text "We Hope In God." A border of gilt-framed battle scenes surrounds a portrait of Clay and a quote from his reply to Browne.



"I need not say that the affecting subject of the song, touches me both as a father, and I hope a patriot' H. Clay"

The first verse of Balmanno's lyrics is printed within the stanza; verses two and three are printed inside.

The song was well-received by critics after its first presentation at a concert given by the American Musical Institute on February 8, 1848.

(For more information, see Miller's "'The Telegraph of the Heart': American Songs by Augusta Browne" at the National Association of Teachers of Singing website.)

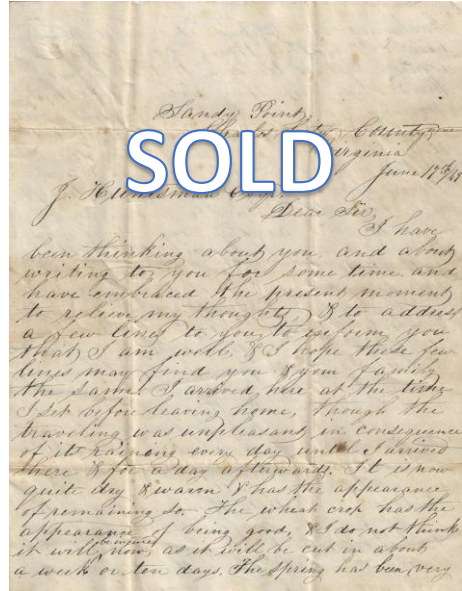
A scarce example of a historically important piece of sheet music. In its one recorded auction appearance, Heritage proclaimed it was "Possibly Unique," although that is not the case; seven examples are held by institutions.

**#10268 SOLD**

## 9. [DISEASE] [PHILATELY] [PLANTATIONS] [VIRGINIANA]

### 1849 - A guest of a prominent Virginia planter describes the plantation's crops: corn, wheat, and timber

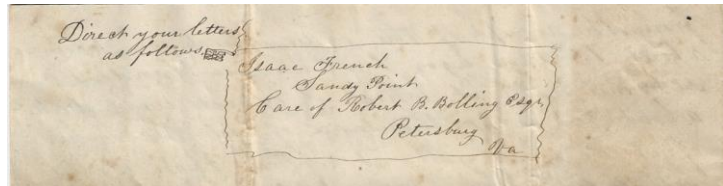
This three-page stampless folded letter measures approximately 15" x 9½". It was sent by Isaac French, a guest at "Sandy Point," Robert Buckner Bolling's plantation in Charles City County, Virginia to his friend, J Huntsman, Esq. The letter has no postal markings indicating it was probably favor-carried. In nice shape with a few tiny splits at the intersections of mailing folds.



In the letter, French reports,

"Bolling has one thousand & eight acres of wheat & last Sunday I took a walk down to look at it, & I tell you Sir, it is the most beautiful field of wheat I ever saw & you would say so too if you were to see it. He has eight or nine hundred acres of corn, so I was told by a man that works there. At any rate it is the largest cornfield I ever saw or ever expect to see. . . . The saw mill is in full operation, cutting an order from Baltimore of sixty thousand feet of ship stuff from six to fourteen feet long and ten inches thick all of which has to be delivered in Baltimore

within two months from the receipt of the order, which we received about 15 days ago, & we are now loading a schooner with it which I expect will take about 35 or 40 thousand of it. The balance of it we will get out within three weeks besides filling some small orders for heart pine flooring boards. . . . Mr. Chapman had a "ware" built this spring to catch fish in, & we have had a great supply of as fine catfish as you ever saw. . . ."



He also notes that cholera and smallpox had appeared.

"The cholera & smallpox have been in Norfolk, Portsmouth & Richmond & a few days ago a man died with the cholera a little distance from us, but I have heard of no new cases since. When I was at Portsmouth there was 20 cases of smallpox there but fortunately escaped it. . . ."

Robert Buckner was a member of the prosperous and prominent Bolling family and directed operations of their vast holdings to include the dowry his wife Sara Melville Menge brought to their union, the Sandy Point plantation on the banks of the James River. Bolling, had more than 500 slaves working his land, was said to have been proud that he had kept their families intact by having never sold any and was active in the American Colonizing Society which worked toward gradual emancipation and the establishment of a freedman's colony in Liberia. The Bolling's grand city home in Petersburg, Centre Hill, was the most lavish in the city. Today it is a city-owned museum.

(For more information, see "Colonel Robert Buckner Bolling" in Tyler's *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*.)

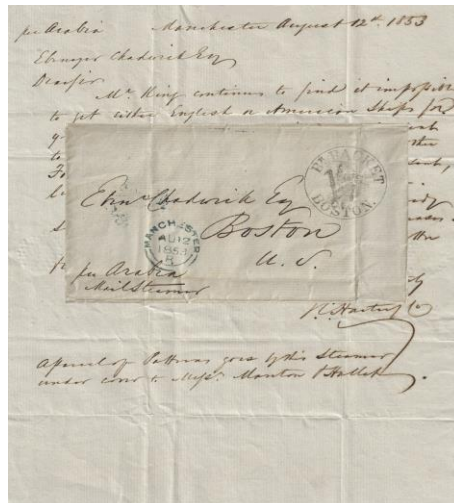
A scarce piece of Virginia's plantation history. At the time of listing, no similar Bolling items are for sale in the trade or have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows none in intuitional collections, although the Library of Virginia holds the Bolling Family [Genealogical] Association's records.

**#10269 SOLD**

## 10. [BUSINESS – TEXTILES & DYES] [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] [MARITIME] [PHILATELY]

**1853 – A British exporter explains to the treasurer of the first major textile mill in Lowell, Massachusetts, that shipments of madder have been affected by a lack of available vessels but are unlikely to be harmed by the “Russian affair” which should be quickly resolved**

This one-page stampless folded letter measuring 15” x 9 ½” unfolded is dated August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1853. It was sent by J. C. [James Collier] Harter & Company of Manchester, England to Ebenezer [Ebenezer] Chadwick, treasurer of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, in Boston. It bears a Manchester postmark dated August 12<sup>th</sup> on the front and a date mark, “L / Au 13” on the reverse that was applied in Liverpool on the 13<sup>th</sup>. There is also a “Br Packet / Boston” marking on the front that was over-stamped by “19 / cents” rocker hand stamp indicating that the 19 cents (3-cents for inland postage and 16-cents for ship mail) paid by Chadwick at the Boston and transferred to the British post office. An annotation indicates the letter was carried by the “Arabia / Mail Steamer” the last wooden-hulled luxury Cunard steam ship. The letter is in nice shape.



In the letter, the Harter Company (a ‘dry-salters’ chemical company that specialized in producing dyes for the textile company) informs Chadwick of the Merrimack textile company that

“Mr. King continues to find it impossible to get either English or American Ships for your Madder, and has asked our consent to his availing himself of French or other Foreign Bottoms. We have given that consent, limiting him to vessels of high class.”

He then attempts to allay any fears that Chadwick might have about the supply chain being interrupted.

“The public confidence in a speedy settlement of the Russian affair increases.”

The “Russian affair” was a dispute between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches as to which would represent Christians in the Ottoman Empire. When the Turks granted that boon to the Catholics, the Crimean War broke out just two months after this letter between the Russians and an alliance of the Turks, British, French, and Italians on the other.

Madder is an herbaceous dye made from the *rubia tinctorum* plant that produces a bright red color; think the redcoats of enlisted British soldiers. This “Turkey Red” dye was imported by the British from the Ottoman Empire. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company (Merrimack Mills) was the first large textile complex to open in Lowell, Massachusetts and bought its red dye from Harter & Co.

(For more information, see “The Whittalls of Turkey, 1809-1973” at the Levantine Heritage Foundation website, “James Collier Harter and Company Warehouse” at the Architects of Greater Manchester website, and “Colors Used In Turkish Textiles” at the Black Tent Project website.)

A testament to the importation of dyes, an often-overlooked aspect of the Massachusetts textile industry as well as the blossoming of the Crimean War. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade or has appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub, however domestic correspondence regarding Chadwick and the Merrimack Mill occasionally appears at philatelic auctions. OCLC shows no first-hand references to the importation of madder are held by libraries, although twenty institutions hold recipes for using it to create scarlet dye or samples of madder-red scarlet cloth.

**#10270 \$450**



## 11. [MINING – GOLD] [PHILATELY]

**1855 & 1859 – Pair of letters regarding the operation of one of the most productive gold mines in the East that generated over \$1 million dollars in its first eight years of operation before the Civil War, approximately \$35 million in today’s money**

One three-page and one two-page stampless folded letters. They were sent by James Dorn who owned two mines in partnership with his brother, William Burkhalter “Billy” Dorn, to Joseph Slocum, in New York and Savannah. Both letters are from South Carolina and bear free-frank manuscript postmarks as James Dorn was the local postmaster; and processed mail at each of their mines. One postmark reads “Sleepy Creek, Sept 1<sup>st</sup> [1855]” and the other “Dorn’s Mines, Decr. 30<sup>th</sup> [1859].”



These letters from James Dorn read in part:

“I am the same man that you stayed with at Sleepy Creek, I moved here three years ago and formed a copartnership with my Brother for ten years, we done a fine business the two first years and made nearly 30000 Dollars clear each year, but this year we will not clear ten thousand and the old part of the mine has failed at about ninety feet and drove for the vein at the depth of 715 feet . . . and think we will do well next year. . . We have leased the mine to a man two years ago and he

ground up the ore we had raised and made about three thousand dollars and quit and the mill is standing still. I expect to work it when I go back. . .

“Can you get no offer for that mine, we have got out some 4 or 5 thousand Bushels of flint ore and about 4 thousand Bushels of Slate ore at that which I would guarantee to average 20 cents per bushel...the large rock I sent from the Elbert Dorn mine I would be willing to pay \$4.00 Dollars to have it ground up to know how much gold it contained per bushel. . .”

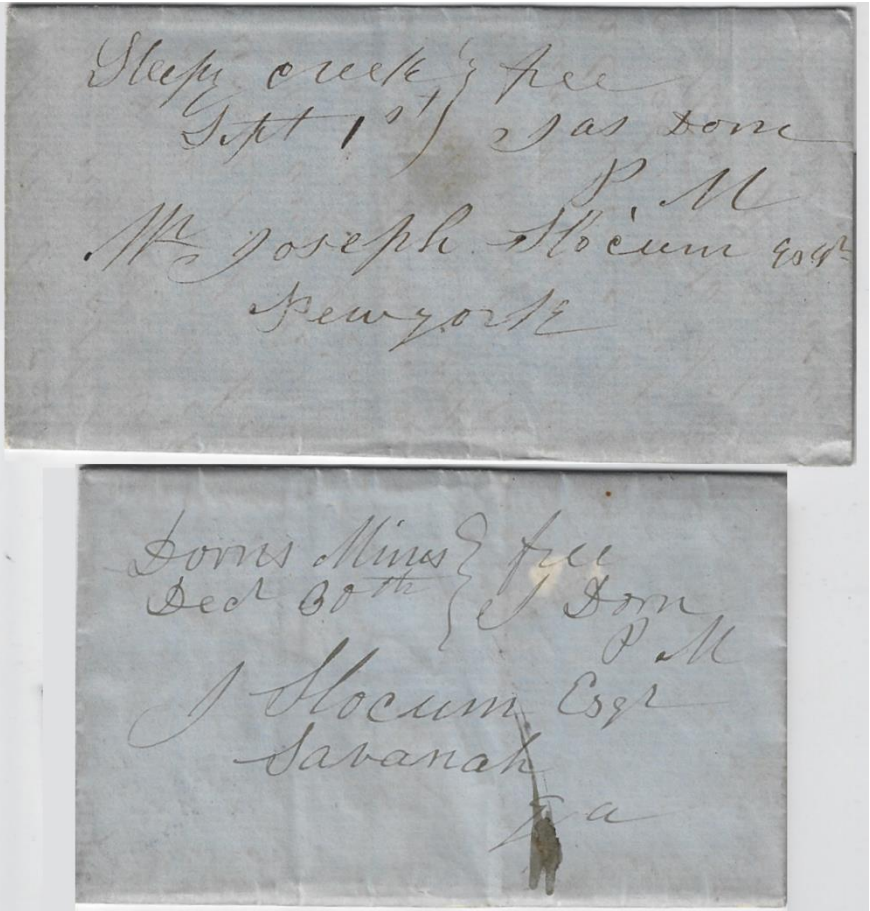
It is often forgotten that fifty years before the California Gold Rush, a similar frenzy occurred in the Southeastern United States following the discovery of gold near Cabarrus, North Carolina, and after more was found near what today is Dahlonega (the Cherokee word for “yellow money”) prospectors scoured the region and found small veins and nuggets as well as microscopic particle in mineral deposits scattered across a gold belt that ran through both Carolinas.

The possibility of striking it rich nearly drove some men mad, and William Burkhalter Dorn was one of them. His grandparents had settled in South Carolina and by the time Billy was an adult, he had become the owner of the family’s 529-acre plantation in the vicinity. Although well-off, he still envied his even wealthier neighbor, John W. Herst. In time he became convinced that gold was located somewhere on his property that he let his plantation go to seed while spending every waking minute searching every nook and cranny of his 500+ acres for it. As he ran out of place to search, he was stricken with the fear that his imagined gold lay just next door on Herst’s property. Unable to bear the thought, he visited his neighbor and convinced him to sell a 1,263 -acre track at just under \$1 per acre.

Unfortunately, Dorn continued to ignore his plantation, and it appeared banks would soon foreclose. Legend has it that as he was overtaken by desperation with only three days left to pay off his loan, Dorn flung a shovel on the recently purchase track, vowing that if gold were not located where it landed, he

would give up his 15-year quest. Incredibly, he found that the shovel had landed on an astonishingly rich lode right at the ground's surface.

At the age of 54, Dorn was rich and could he immediately repay his debt. Soon, he used slaves to do the laborious mine work while he managed the business and within the next 16 months the mine produced \$300,000 of gold, over \$35 million in today's money. By the time his brother James, who had become his partner around 1855, wrote his 1859 letter, the mine had provided over \$1 million of gold, nearly \$190 million in today's money. The Dorns were rich beyond their wildest dreams, so rich that at one point Billy considered shingling his Oak Grove mansion with gold tiles. But his wealth begat boredom, and he turned his attention to romance, something he had ignored his entire life.



He became enamored with the 15-year-old daughter of a business associate who was equally infatuated with him. They married in 1855 and raised nine children over the next 10 years. However, most of their incredible wealth disappeared with the Civil War. Dorn spent much of it raising, equipping, and supporting an entire Confederate regiment, and he supplied all his enslaved workers, whom he continued to support, to build coastal fortifications. By the end of the war, his wealth was only a small fraction of what it was before the conflict. Too old and too tired to build his entire mining complex anew, he leased it to an Atlanta partnership who had funded their investment with money from Cyrus McCormick, the inventor of the famous reaper, and in time McCormick purchased the Dorn Mining Company outright. Dorn spent his remaining years doting on his family. He died in 1876. His widow lived another 53 years, dying in 1935. The Oak Grove mansion burned to the ground in 1935.

(For more information, see Edmonds's "Mother Lode gave birth to McCormick" in the 31 December 2000 edition of the *Greenwood Index-Journal*, "[Dorn Mine] Mine Information" at [heritagegoldmine.com](http://heritagegoldmine.com), and "A Brief Survey of Historic Gold Mining in the Carolina Slate Belt" at the [Mining McKissick](http://MiningMcKissick.com) website.)

Exceptionally rare, no doubt unique. This correspondence fills a major hole in the history of South Carolina gold mining. At the time of listing, no other original source Dorn mine material is for sale in the trade, and OCLC shows nothing is held by institutions. One Dorn Mine item, a postally used envelope without content was sold for \$4,425 by Siegel Auctions in 2018; a similar cover was also sold at a Siegel auction in 1986.

**#10290 \$2,750 for the pair**

## 12. [EDUCATION – ELEMENTARY] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

### Circa 1855 – Matriculation Certificate for a young girl attending school in the Templeton, Massachusetts School District

This certificate measures approximately 9" x 11¼". It is titled "Wickham's Certificate of Membership for American Schools." It was issued to "Miss Stella Upham" as a member of the "School District of Templeton, Mass." Although undated, the form was copyrighted by O. O. Wickham in 1848 and printed by Gates & Stedman in New York City. Several old tape reinforcements on the reverse.

The form states that Ms. Upham was entitled to all the "privileges and benefits" of her school district and notes:

"It is expected of her that by regular attendance and application to study such habits of Self Improvement will be formed as shall lay a foundation for eminent attainments and usefulness and enable her to increase in knowledge and happiness in life."

It is signed, "G. F. Smith, Instr."

The certificate includes three short essays, each with a title illustration: "What you, as a Scholar, should do for yourself," "What your teacher wishes to do for you as a Scholar," and "What Parents can do for the Scholar." The border is formed by a thriving grapevine that creates 18 squares filled with either an educational aphorism or illustration. There are several old glassine tissue repairs on the reverse.

Online genealogical records show that Stella, the daughter of a saloon keeper, was born in 1847, so this certificate was issued around 1855. She became a writer for a local newspaper, never married, and died in 1927.

Little is known about O.O. Wickham, although he is credited with writing several educational pamphlets. Also, little is known about Gates & Stedman although they published several small pamphlets, one of which is currently for sale in the trade.

This certificate is likely the only extant physical example. At the time of listing no other examples of this certificate are for sale in the trade, have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hue, or held by an institution per OCLC. However, Bridgeman Images offers a digital image of this exact certificate for licensing fee.

Wickham also issued a companion certificate, "The American Youths' Diploma." Only two examples of this diploma are known to exist, one at The Huntington and one at the Spring Hill Historic Home.

[#10271](#) \$250





### 13. [ALCOHOL – BOOK FLASK] [POTTERY]

#### Circa 1855 –Rockingham Glaze, Flint Enamel, Bennington Pottery Book Flasks

We recently acquired two Bennington, flint enamel, Rockingham Glaze pottery book flasks. They bear no maker's marks but almost certainly were the products of Lyman, Fenton & Co., Bennington, VT. 1849-1858. They appear to have been made from the same form; both measure approximately 4¼" x 5" x 2" and hold approximately one pint of liquid.

The flasks are finished in two distinct colors. One is mottled [medium brown](#), tan, and cream; the other is mottled deep brown, cream, and with some traces of dark blue. The same title "DEPARTED / SPIRITS" has been stamped on each spine; it is quite visible on the medium brown flask and difficult to see on the deep brown flask.

The finish of the [deep brown](#) flask is in good shape with a little light scuffing and tiny chips that have been touched-up. The finish on the medium brown flask is in nice shape. Old, hardened stoppers are inside the flask bodies but could perhaps be removed with a little persistence. New corks will be provided.

(For more information, see the "Archive for the 'Flint Enamel' Category" at the This Day in Pottery History website.)

The flasks were made in three sizes: one pint, two quarts, and one gallon. They appear at auction with some regularity, however collector demand for these book flasks remains high.

Each flask is being sold individually.

[#10272](#) **Medium brown - \$375**

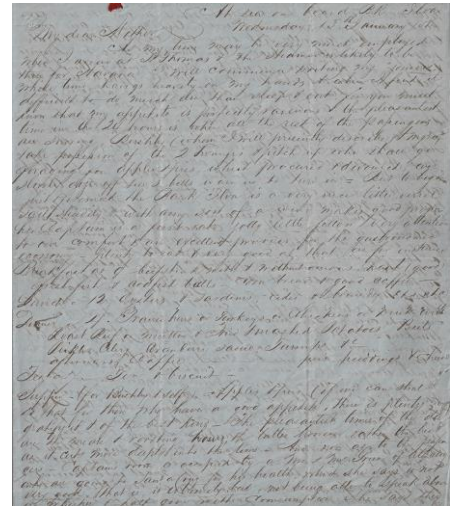
[#10273](#) **Deep brown - \$300**



#### 14. [BUSINESS – MOLASSES] [MARITIME] [PHILATELY] [TRAVEL – WEST INDIES]

##### 1858 – A humorous and detailed sea voyage journal kept by a molasses importer who traveled from New York City to St. Thomas in the West Indies

This 13-page journal dated “13<sup>th</sup> January / 58,” was sent by Charlie [Charles Mortimer] Catlin to his mother via his brother, N. W. S. [Nicholas William Stuyvesant] Catlin care of Chastelain, Ponvert & Company [a New York molasses importing firm] where they both worked. It documents Charlie’s voyage on the Bark *Ilva* to St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies, today the U. S. Virgin Islands. It was carried by a British ship to Boston, Massachusetts, via the “T. O. Kinnear Company” forwarding agents, whose red oval handstamp is on the reverse. It bears a circular Boston postmark, dated 9 February, along with handstamp: “SHIP” and “8” (the cost of receiving the ship mail plus inland postage to New York). In nice shape.



Charlie’s journal expresses occasional apprehensions of the unstated business he must deal with upon his arrival in St. Thomas, however those are overwhelmed by his descriptions of fellow passengers, exceptional meals, and daily events. Some of his comments follow; these are only tips-of-the-iceberg.

##### Passengers:

“Mr. & Mrs. Green . . . who are going for . . . his health, which she says is not very good . . . not being able to speak above a whisper & half gone with Consumption. . . . She says they will ‘not return till he is restored’ which means she won’t come back again. . . . They have been awfully [sea] sick every day [and] can hardly hold up their separate heads. . . .

“Mr. Berfield & Lady, a tall thin man, red whiskers, always smiling though very sick at his stomach. . . . Mrs B is slightly afflicted with . . . the blues, Lumbago, general debility, ‘nervous irritability,’ a perfect facsimile for Mrs. Nickleby [with] prescriptions for every ill but her own. . . .

“Mr. Latimer, a merchant . . . long headed, handsome gentlemanly old codger . . . who plays whist well.

“Mr. Peniston, a merchant of St. Thomas & N.Y. one of the cutest old codgers I have ever seen who doesn’t say much. . . . With him is my friend Bushby . . . he is an English man purely bred. . . .

“Lastly there is Jack, the Dog, . . . whom the Captain is taking to Maracaibo . . . a coward who has been sick all the way [but] running around the ship all day without any purpose. . . . yesterday he was in disgrace having bit the captain. . . .”

##### Food:

“The Captain is a first rate jolly little fellow very attentive to our comfort is an excellent provider for the gastronomic economy – plenty to eat & very good at that, as for instance.

“Breakfast at 9 beefsteak with & without onions, hash . . . , fresh fish & codfish balls, corn bread & good coffee.

“Lunch at 12 Oysters & sardines, cider & brandy, Etc. Etc.

“Dinner at 4 Prairie hens, or Turkeys, or Chickens or Duck with Roast Beef or mutton & Fried & mashed Potatoes, Beets, Pickles, Celery, Cranberry sauce, Turnips, &c.

“For those who have a good appetite, there is plenty to gratify it of the best kind. . . . “The Cap” has just given order for Ice Cream for dinner – that’s high, high as a burnt herring. . . .”

Favorite Activities and Moments:

“The Ocean this day . . . is as calm as summer. Thermometer at 82 & going only 4 knots. I have just finished Oystering. . . .

“The nights are perfectly gorgeous – the sun set, the most magnificent you can imagine. . . . Last night we were all on the upper deck, looking at the sun go down, the clouds looking like mountains & the horizon like the land, the sea calm & blue as indigo, the deep blue sea. . . .

Some of the Daily Entries:

“Discharged Pilot . . . took in main sail & lowered mizzen sail – sea rough & breaking on deck . . . appetite good eat a hearty dinner . . . no symptoms of sea sickness [but others] very nauseated . . . but can’t ‘vomic’ . . .”

“Eat a hearty breakfast . Cap. Treats to Oysters & Cider. . . .”

“Sea rough . . . . terrible sounds from the staterooms of sick people – my birthday 27 years old . . . celebrations have only been over a bottle of champagne . . . 4 passengers ‘reaching’ terribly don’t wish to aggravate it by hilarity. . . .”

“The sick distracted by . . . Eggnogg . . . saw numbers of flying fish one came on board beautiful . . .”

“Play whist from 10 till 4 & from 6 to 8 – get badly beaten – awful luck – Bushby in a rage. . . .

“Dead calm – saw 3 whales & Grouper along side tried to harpoon . . . beautiful fish. . . .”

“Mr Berfield has got into a Homeopathic & Doctrinal argument with the Capn in which both think that lungs are more essential than truth. . . .”

“Over the Cabin table, the well ones are listening to an Entomological dissertation by Mr. L & Mr. P with some very remarkable anecdotes about lizards & such reptiles which are very laughable. . . .

“Mr. Bushby & I took our accustomed seat on the upper deck, when all at once he cried out in perfect shrieks, Land ho! Oh how delightful it was to hear that shout & away to the East a dim outline . . . .

“We quickly got ashore & then the niggers (free as you please) it made a sight I shall never forget . . . they keep an eternal jabbering & are dying to . . . inform you for money as though they mean to bleed every foreigner as much as possible. . . .”

“It is most delightful, Cocoa Nuts [and] bananas form the arbour to the Hotel & Oranges are around you everywhere [and] niggers all over. . . .”

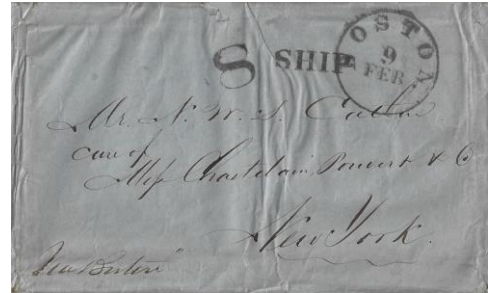
“I close this letter in expectation of the British steamer for Halifax, hourly expected.”

(For more information, see records of molasses testing in multiple volumes of *Executive Documents printed by Order of the Senate of the United States*, various newspaper articles in the *New York Times* and *Herald*, and various online genealogical records including those at Ancestry.com. Spiegel Philatelic Auction results show that covers with Kinnear handstamps sell for around \$300)

At the time of listing, no similar passenger journals to the Danish West Indies are for sale in the trade or have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub. OCLC reports only institution holds a passenger’s journal to the Danish West Indies although several have official ships’ logs in their collection.

An enlightening and entertaining journal made even more appealing by a scarce philatelic handstamp.

[#10274](#) \$1,500





**15. [HEROES – ELMER ELLSWORTH] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [MUSIC – SHEET MUSIC] [VIRGINIANA]**

**1861 – Two pieces of sheet music honoring the first Union hero of the Civil War, Elmer Ellsworth**

Two pieces of sheet music honoring Colonel Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, the first Union hero of the Civil War. Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, a friend of Abraham Lincoln, was the Commanding Officer of the 11th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment, also known as the Firsts Fire Zouaves. He was killed shortly after his regiment arrived in Washington and began the occupation of Alexandria, Virginia. While securing Alexandria, Ellsworth noticed a Confederate Flag flying above an inn, the Marshall House. Ellsworth assisted by three of his men climbed to the roof where Ellsworth cut down the flag. On their way back downstairs, Ellsworth was confronted by the innkeeper, James Jackson, and killed by a shotgun blast to his chest. Corporal Francis Brownell, who had accompanied Ellsworth immediately killed Jackson.

*A Requiem in Memory of Ellsworth* by George William Warren. New York: Firth Pond & Co, 1861. First edition. Complete with eight pages including the cover. This uncommon piece of sheet music features a full-length portrait of Ellsworth in the center of the front cover surrounded by eight detailed vignettes illustrating the incident. Removed from a privately bound music album so a little rough along its left edge. Clean with three small fait spots and a music store handstamp.

*Col. Ellsworth's Funeral March* composed and respectfully dedicated to Francis E. Brownell Esquire by Septimus Winner. Philadelphia: Lee & Walker, 1861. First edition. Complete with eight pages including the cover which features a color lithograph of Ellsworth standing on a Confederate flag. Removed from a privately bound music album so a little rough along its left edge. Clean with bright color and a music store hand stamp.

(For more information, see Edwards's "The Death of Colonel Ellsworth" in April 2011 edition of *The Smithsonian Magazine*.)

Uncommon. At the time of listing, one unillustrated edition of Winner's composition is for sale in the trade. Several examples of Winner's illustrated editions and one of Warren's have appeared at auction and on ebay.

OCLCC lists less than twenty institutions holding examples of these compositions.

**#10275 SOLD**



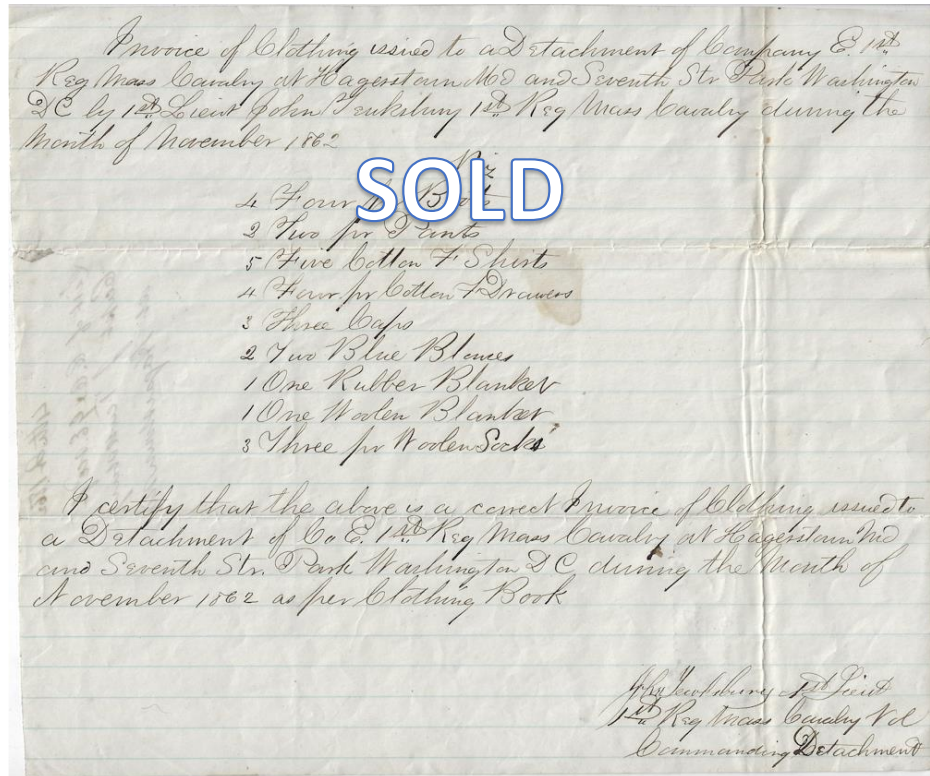
## 16. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]

### 1862 – A Union cavalry detachment refreshes its issue of uniforms and blankets in preparation of for General Burnside's ill-fated attack on Fredericksburg

This uniform receipt measures approximately 10" x 8½". In nice shape.

It is undated but summarizes the issue of new uniforms and blankets to a detachment from the 1<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry made at Hagerstown, Maryland during the month of November 1862 following the unit's skirmishes in the Shenandoah with Confederates at Snicker's Gap, Markham Station, and Manassas Gap.

- "4 Four pr Boots
- 2 Two per Pants
- 5 Five Cotton T-Shirts
- 4 Four pr Cotton Drawers
- 3 Three Caps
- 2 Two Blue Blouses
- 1 Rubber Blanket
- 1 Woolen Blanket
- 3 Three pr Wolen Socks"



Simultaneously, President Lincoln was in the process for relieving General McClellan for his lack of progress. In his stead, Lincoln appointed General Burnside to lead the Union Army. In complete opposition to McClellan's timidity and inaction, Burnside rushed the Union Army headfirst into Virginia and the Confederate defenses at Fredericksburg where it suffered one of the most lopsided defeats of the war. After suffering more than twice the casualties of the Confederates, Burnside withdrew. Lincoln, more disconsolate than ever, relieved Burnside from command a month later.

#10276 SOLD



17. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY]

1863 – A Union officer writes a letter home, reveling in how his regiment was humiliating Southern civilians and would soon be stealing their property to “civilize, discipline and . . . educate the negro.”

This 3-page letter was written on May 23, 1863, at Beaufort, South Carolina by Winslow P. Spofford, an officer assigned to the 11<sup>th</sup> Maine Infantry. Its mailing envelope bears a “Due 3” handstamp and an Old Point Comfort, Virginia transit postmark dated July 16<sup>th</sup>. In nice shape.

Beaufort was an antebellum summer retreat for wealthy South Carolina cotton and rice planters and by 1860 was one of the wealthiest towns in in the United States. After a combined Union Army and Navy force beat the Southern defenders at the Battle of Port Royal Sound in November of 1861, it became the first Confederate city to be occupied by the Union. Spofford’s 11<sup>th</sup> Maine Infantry Regiment was one of the occupying units.

Spofford’s letter reads in part:

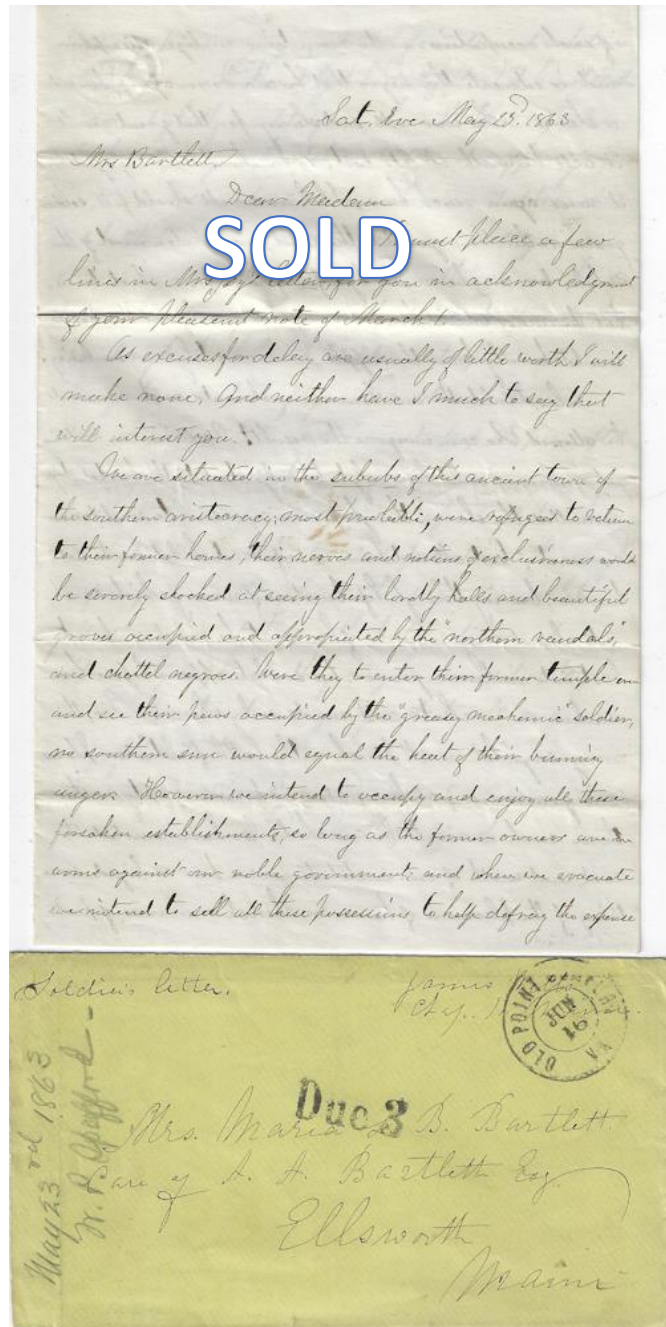
“We are situated in the suburbs of this ancient town of the southern aristocracy, [and if its refugees were] to return to their former homes, their nerves and notions of exclusiveness would be severely shocked at seeing their lovely halls and beautiful groves . . . appropriated by ‘Northern vandals’ and chattel negroes . . . occupied by the ‘greasy mechanic’ soldiers, no southern urge would equal the heat of their burning anger. . . .

“We intend to occupy and enjoy all these forsaken establishments, so long as the former owners are in arms against our noble government, and when we evacuate we intend to sell all these possessions to help defray the expense to . . . civilize, discipline and educate the negro. . . .”

Spofford did not survive the war.

(For more information, see Hill’s *The story of one regiment; the Eleventh Maine infantry volunteers in the war of the rebellion.*)

#10277 SOLD





18. [DISEASE] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY]

1864 – A semi-literate manuscript document certifying a Pennsylvanian was medically unfit for military service illegally franked with postage stamps instead of revenue stamps

This one-page manuscript document measures approximately 5" x 8". It was executed at Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, on December 12, 1864, and is illegally franked with two canceled postage stamps (Scott #65 3-cent Washington and Scott #73 2-cent Jackson).

The document reads

"Bfour me gainer Kloom one of the justice of the Pease in and for said Co Personly appeared William Irwin and baing sworn Acording to Law doth apove and say that he has been Consumpted and the Liver Complaint for the perid of ten years and sais that he is thirly unfit for mlatary duty

"Sworen this 13<sup>th</sup> day of Desembr AD 1864

"Gainer P Kloom J P

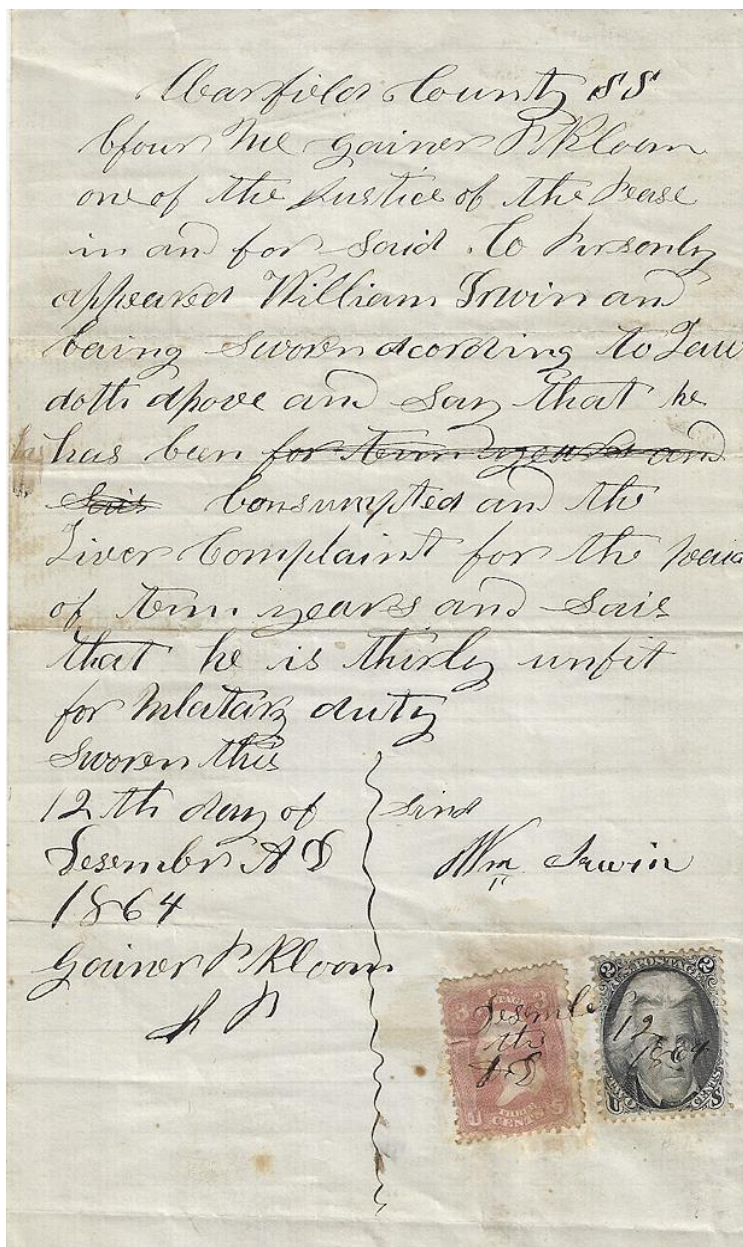
"Sind Wm Irwin"

Irwin's conditions met the criteria to disqualify him from military service as specified in Circular No. 100, War Department, Provost-Marshall General's Office. Washington, Nov. 9, 1863, Paragraph 85-5" which reads "The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service . . . Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service."

A fascinating exemption from Civil War military service. Equally interesting is the uncommon illegal use of regular postage stamps to pay the document revenue fee.

(For more information see Circular No. 100 mentioned above and "Illegal Usages - U.S. Postage Stamps as Revenue Stamps" at Revenue-Collector.com)

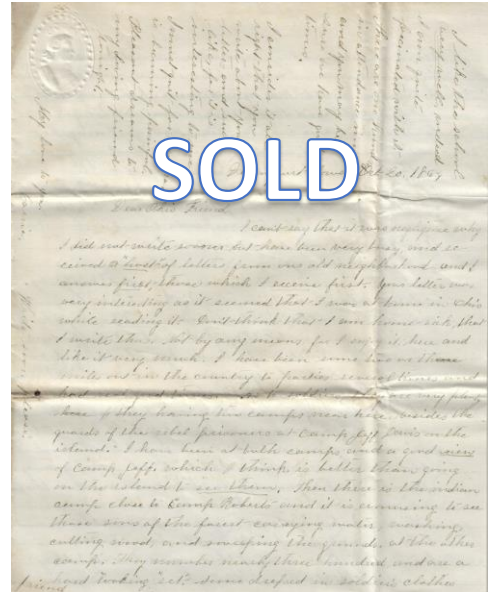
#10278 \$350



**19. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [CONSCRIPTION – RIOTS] [CRIME – MURDER] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR, GUERRILLA WARFARE, & INDIAN WARS] [PHILATELY]**

**1864 – A long letter from a young woman in Davenport, Iowa providing details about the nearby imprisonment of Sioux warriors and Confederate soldiers, the 108<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Colored Troops, as well as a deadly draft riot near Grinnell and guerilla raid in Davis County**

This detailed four-page letter was written by Caroline “Carrie” Victoria Ozias in Davenport, Iowa on 20 October 1864 to her friend, Sarah “Sallie” Rachel McQuiston in Preble County, Ohio. Its mailing envelope is franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scot #65) and postmarked on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. In nice shape.



Although no major battles were fought in Iowa, Carrie’s letter provides a well-written account of the most significant military activities that occurred within the state, which were happening all around her.

**Confederate prisoners and their Colored Troop guards**

“As to soldiers, they are pretty plenty here, they having two camps near here, besides the guards of the rebel prisoners at Camp Jeff Davis [Rock Island Prison Barracks] on the island. I have been at both camps, and a good view of Camp Jeff which I think is better than going on the island to see them. . . the rebs are guarded (partly) by colored soldiers 4 and you may be sure that their aristocratic southern blood boiled at the very thought and it was not until they killed about half a dozen that they submitted of the darkies that they forced them to submit. I rejoice in it, but imagine their feelings at being guarded by the race they always were taught to hate. The “sogers” in a large camp are not the same ones that we see when they come home to their friends. There are a number here whom I think their friends would not like to own. Being away from many acquaintances, they care not how they act. . .”

**Sioux warriors**

“Then there is the Indian camp [Camp McClellan] . . . and it is amusing to see those sons of the forest carrying water, washing, cutting wood, and sweeping the grounds at the other camp. They number nearly three hundred and are a hard looking ‘set’—some dressed in soldier’s clothes, others in citizen’s dress, and others in Indian stuff. They are prisoners brought here several years ago from Minnesota and the ring leaders are kept very close, not being allowed to go out even with a ‘guard.’ Quite a number were in the woods gathering hazelnuts as we passed, with a dignified looking ‘guard’ with them. . .”

**Draft riots**

“We had a heavy draft in some parts of this county and . . . in Poweshiek Co. (west of this near Iowa City), they resisted the draft, killed a provost marshal [John Bashore] and several others. The man who shot the marshal was wounded and taken. A rope was put around his neck and he was forced to name his accomplices, about a dozen of whom are now in jail. General [N. B.] Baker went from here with some soldiers and Governor Stone hastened there. Upon the whole they had quite a time resisting this ‘abolition tyrant.’ Pa was in Grinnell the same night the soldiers came. He said it looked very warlike for so small a place. The soldiers realized what northern traitors are and felt like giving them their just dues. A few of the butternuts hid among the bushes near where the marshal and several others were obliged

to pass and shot at them, killing him. Then, not satisfied with that, they beat his head almost into a jelly. It caused quite an excitement for a time. Price was in the southern part of Iowa and it was rumored that he intended making his way through to the island and take the rebel prisoners. . . .

#### Guerilla raids



“The guerrillas are in Davis County. They entered from Missouri one hundred and fifty strong mostly attired in Federal uniform. Soon after crossing the border they separated into bands and went plundering, murdering, and deceiving by the uniform. The latest news is that four hundred citizens have congregated at Bloomfield and arming themselves to meet five hundred guerrillas reported to be at Memphis, Missouri, preparing for a march on Bloomfield. . . .”

Carrie also describes a political rally at Rock Island City:

“There was a large mass meeting over in Rock Island City last week and some good Union speeches made. Governor Yates of Illinois was there and the soldiers from here went over in true warlike style. After dark there was so much noise that it seemed as if they intended storming the city. We went up in the third story piazza and had a view of all the processions and performances—better than if we had been there as I don’t think that I would fancy being there after night. . . .”

Today, the Rock Island Prison Barracks is the Army’s Rock Island Arsenal, the home of First Army Headquarters.

The Sioux held at Camp McClellan were among the most merciless warriors who had committed horrendous atrocities against settlers in Minnesota. Although they had been sentenced to hang, President Lincoln commuted their punishment, after which they were incarcerated at Camp McClellan.

(For more information, see Baker’s *The sacred cause of union: Iowa in the Civil War*, Hauberg’s *Notebook number 14: The Sioux Prison at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa*, Connon’s “Draft Dilemma in Poweshiek County: The Murder of Marshals” at the Emerging Civil War website, Corder’s *The Confederate Invasion of Iowa*, and “Highlighting Contributions of the 108<sup>th</sup> Colored Troops at RIA” at the DIVIDS website.)

An uncommon original source summary of Civil War activity within the state. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, and OCLC shows no similar descriptive items held by institutions. The Rare Book Hub shows one diary with similar content that has been sold at auction and several letters from Confederates held at the Rock Island Prisoner Barracks and one from a guard at Camp McClellan have appeared on ebay or at philatelic auctions.

**#10279 SOLD**



## 20. [MILITARY – BLOCKADE & CIVIL WAR] [MARITIME] [WOMEN & GIRLS}

**1865 – A worried, but resolute, woman informs her husband that she and their children have been twice thwarted in attempts to sail from Galveston to Havana as their blockade runner could not make it through the Union fleet**

This four-page letter was written by Isabella and her three children (Jumain, Miriam, and Rosa) at Galveston on March 7, 1865. There is no mailing envelope and no decipherable surname. In nice shape.

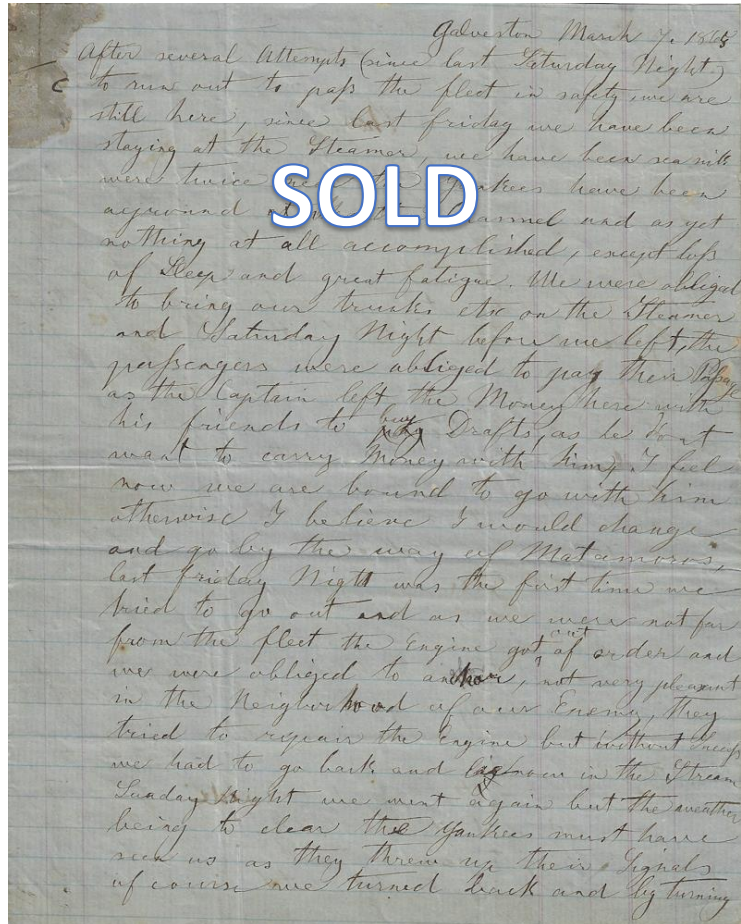
In this letter, Isabella informs her husband, presumably in Havana that the blockade runner in which they have booked passage has been twice thwarted in its attempt to pass through the Union ships blockading Galveston, Texas, which at the time was the only Confederate port not to have been captured by the North. Isabella writes:

“After several attempts (since last Saturday Night) to run out to pass the fleet in safety, we are still here, since last Friday we have been staying at the Steamer, we have been sea sick, were twice near the Yankees, have been aground in the channel, and as yet nothing at all accomplished, except loss of Sleep and great fatigue.

“We were obliged to bring our trunks etc on the Steamer and Saturday Night before we left, the passengers were obliged to pay their Passage as the Captain left the Money here with his friends to buy Drafts, as he don't want to carry Money with him. I feel now we are bound to go with him otherwise I believe I would change and go by the way of Matamoros,

“Last Friday Night was the first time we tried to go out and as we were not far from the fleet the Engine got out of order and we were obliged to anchor, not very pleasant in the neighborhood of our Enemy, they tried to repair the Engine but without Success. We had to go back and anchor in the Stream.

“Sunday night went again but the weather being . . . clear the Yankees must have seen us as they threw up their Signals of course we turned back and by turning in the neighborhood of the bar run a ground, it was a similar thumping as at the time when we arrived here 21 years ago although not so hard, fortunately they got off and ashore somewhere near the Channel and waited for daybreak, when we perceived a Schooner the (Charles Russel) trying to get in the Yankees firing at her in great rate, our Captain had the Steamer turned and we went to her help, the Yankees still trying to fire at her and us but fortunately none struck the boat or Schooner. You may imagine how excited we all were but still we were all on Deck even Rosa to look at the Scene. So you see we have had some adventures . . .”



Galveston March 7, 1865  
After several attempts (since last Saturday Night) to run out to pass the fleet in safety we are still here, since last Friday we have been staying at the Steamer, we have been sea sick, were twice near the Yankees, have been aground in the channel, and as yet nothing at all accomplished, except loss of Sleep and great fatigue. We were obliged to bring our trunks etc on the Steamer and Saturday Night before we left, the passengers were obliged to pay their Passage as the Captain left the Money here with his friends to buy Drafts, as he don't want to carry Money with him. I feel now we are bound to go with him otherwise I believe I would change and go by the way of Matamoros, last Friday Night was the first time we tried to go out and as we were not far from the fleet the Engine got out of order and we were obliged to anchor, not very pleasant in the neighborhood of our Enemy, they tried to repair the Engine but without success we had to go back and anchor in the Stream. Sunday night we went again but the weather being . . . clear the Yankees must have seen us as they threw up their Signals of course we turned back and by turning

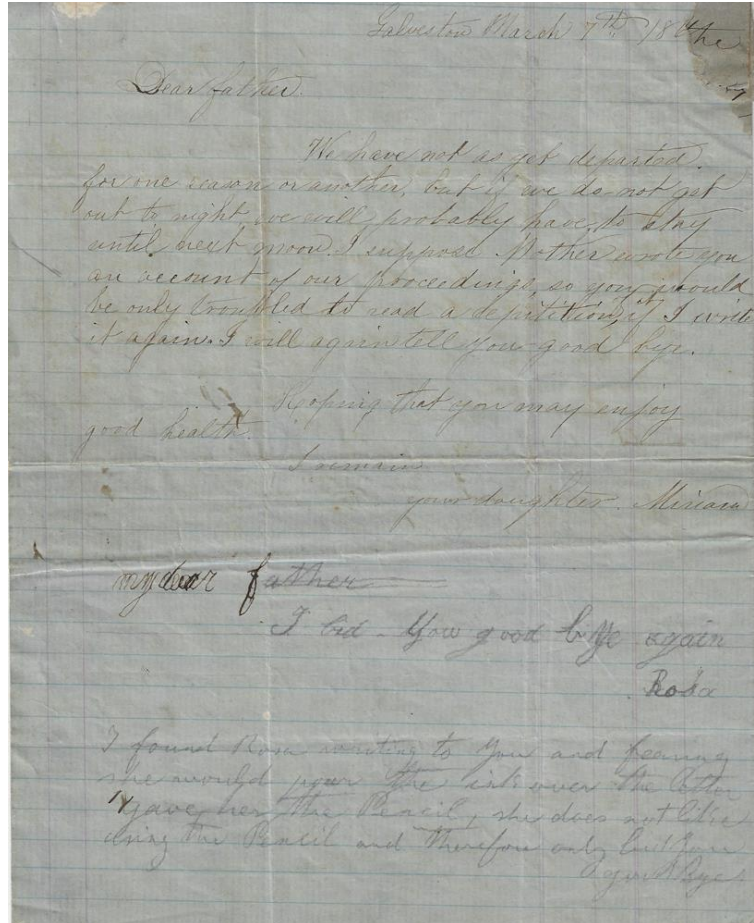
Once Wilmington, North Carolina fell to the Union Army, Galveston, Texas was the only port open to blockade runners, and it became busier than at any previous time during the war; 16 steamers, 20 schooners, and one sloop snuck through the blockade a total of 52 times. This letter would have been carried by one of those ships, and it is likely Isabella and her children passed through on another.

As suggested by Isabella, most Galveston blockade runners headed to either Havana, Cuba or Matamoros, Mexico where their cargo, usually cotton destined for Europe, was transferred to vessels capable of transiting the Atlantic. The blockade runners also carried passengers (usually diplomatic representatives, shipping or cargo agents, or citizens of neutral countries) and fares were expensive; one captain reported he charged \$180/person (over \$3,500 in today's money). Most steamers had adequate berthing arrangements; cabins were usually wood paneled with built-in sideboard and mirror, an upholstered bench or chairs, and two beds.

(For more information, see Glover's *The West Gulf Blockade, 1861-1865: An Evaluation*, Campbell's "Last of the Gray Phantoms: The Confederate Blockade Runners" at [warfarehistorynetwork.com](http://warfarehistorynetwork.com), "The Capture of the S.S. Salvor" at [tampapix.com](http://tampapix.com), Block's "Sabine Pass and Galveston were Successful Blockade-Running Ports" in the 5 Feb 1984 edition of the *Beaumont Enterprise*, and "Interior plan of the blockade runners" at [civilwartalk.com](http://civilwartalk.com).)

Rare and possibly the only item of its kind. At the time of listing no original first-hand accounts of attempted blockade running (much less of blockade running by a mother and her children from Galveston in the waning days of the war) are for sale in the trade. Neither have any appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub. OCLC shows nothing similar held by institutions although it identifies a blockade runner ship's log at the Library of Congress.

**#10280 SOLD**





21. [AUTHORS – ROBERT UTLEY] [EDUCATION – NATIVE AMERICAN] [MILITARY – INDIAN WARS]

1877-1965 – Archive of materials related to General Richard Henry Pratt, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, and Robert Utley’s publication of Pratt’s memoirs

This lot consists of nine items.

1) One is a cabinet card taken by Havens of Savannah, Georgia that has been annotated “My first and only whiskers Fla. 1877”. In civilian clothes but taken in Florida while Pratt was a First Lieutenant in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment and in charge of Indian Prisoners of War at Fort Marion



(the Castillo de San Marcos), St. Augustine, Florida, where he instituted educational programs and opportunities for off-site industrial and agricultural work.

2) A second cabinet card, taken by Broadbent & Taylor of Philadelphia shows a slightly older Pratt and was taken before 1884 when Broadbent’s sons bought Taylor’s share of the business. Pratt founded the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania in 1879 so this image dates from between 1879 and 1884.

3) The third portrait of a much older Pratt was taken by Edmonston in Washington, DC. Its size is in between that of a cabinet card and boudoir photograph and is mounted on a large card measuring 8½” x 12½”

4) The famous composite cabinet card by Choate of Philadelphia taken around 1881, titled “Noted Indian Chiefs,” 19 “Noted Indian Chiefs Who have visited the Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.” and given their approval for children from their tribe to attend. Each chief is identified on the reverse.





5) A 10" x 8" photograph of Carlisle's first graduating class originally taken in 1889. This image is surely a reprint as it is annotated "Coe Collection, Yale University Library" on the reverse along with a hand stamp that reads, "American Heritage Mag. / 12/70 / Reject." All the graduates are identified on the reverse.



6) A 1959 mimeographed letter circulated amongst Pratt's grandchildren regarding their attempt to consolidate his "material" for donation to "the Coe Collection at the Yale Library."

7) A 1960 letter from the Yale University Librarian to Richard Pratt (a descendant) thanking him for a donation of 24 original-colored drawings, probably ledger art.

8) A 1965 letter from the author Robert M. Utley to Richard Pratt (a descendant) that reads in part:

"I am gratified to learn that you are pleased with the work I did preparing General Pratt's memoirs for publication. . . I found the task a challenging and rewarding one, and . . . I formed a deep admiration for the General and his labor in behalf to the Indian. . . The Pratt family deserves high praise for making the memoirs and other papers available to scholars through Yale University. . ."

9) A first edition with dustjacket of Pratt's memoir, *Battlefield and Classroom: Four Decades with the American Indian, 1867-1904*, edited with an introduction by Robert M. Utley.

Brigadier General Richard Henry Pratt was an American military officer who founded and was longtime superintendent of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was a



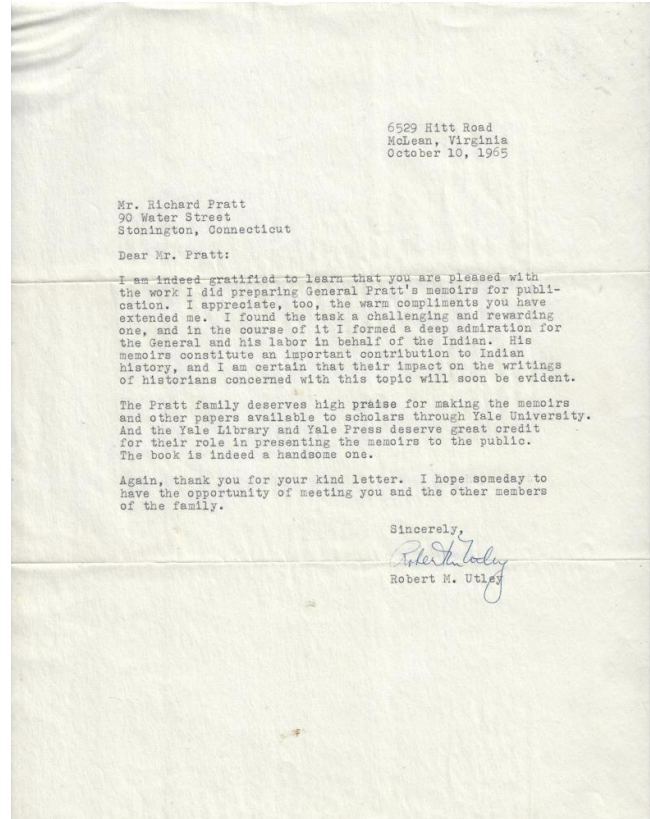
friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe who repeated praised his educational and acculturational success with the most recalcitrant Native American Prisoners of War who had been incarcerated in Florida following the western Indian Wars. He is generally credited providing the impetus for the development of ledger art by encouraging those prisoners to expand upon their plains tradition of hide painting and providing them with supplies and notebooks.

Pratt is also credited with coining the word 'racism' which he used in 1902 to condemn racial segregation. One of the first white men to champion the idea that Native Americans were fully equal to and as capable as white men, he, along with a number of contemporary chiefs, believed that for Native Americans to survive in a white-dominated world, they must assimilate into white society, hence his much misinterpreted statement, "Kill the Indian, save the man," which has been attacked as genocidal by some 21<sup>st</sup> century revisionary activists, led by the discredited pretendian, Ward Churchill who was terminated by the University of Colorado for academic misconduct after an extensive investigation found he had repeatedly plagiarized the scholarly work of others as well as falsified and fabricated historical facts in his own publications.

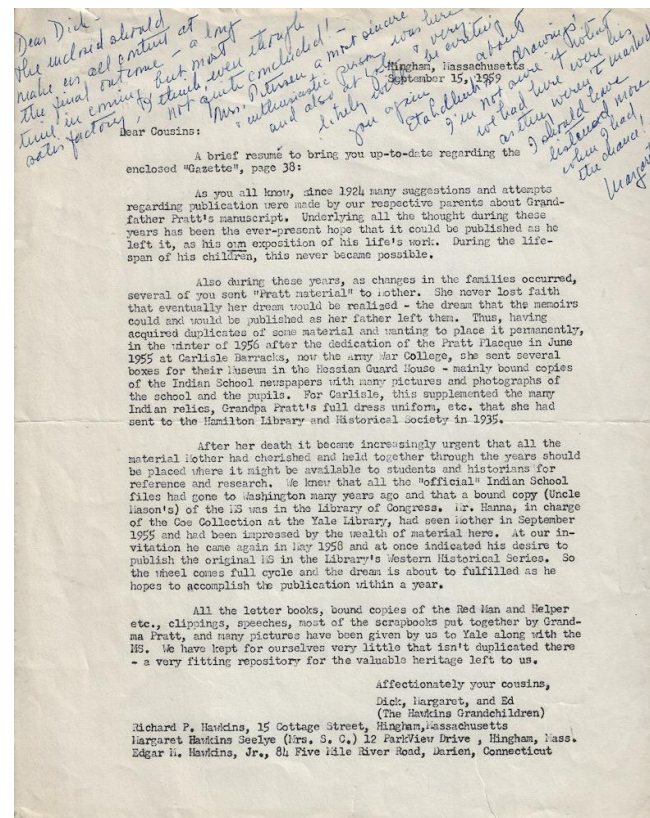
A note with the original photographs and letters stated they were obtained at an estate auction of a Connecticut descendant of General Pratt. The first edition book and American Heritage/Coe Library file photo were acquired separately.

Mostly unique. At the time of listing, there is nothing similar for sale in the trade, and Rare Book Hub shows nothing similar has appeared at auction. Pratt's papers are at Yale.

**#10281 \$2,250**



academic misconduct after an extensive investigation





## 22. [CARNIVALS & EXPOSITIONS – MARDI GRAS]

### 1882 – An ornate Mardi Gras invitation to the Rex Ball

Invitation to the 1882 Rex Mardi Gras Ball, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," of 1882, enclosed in its original accompanying envelope. The ball was held on February 21, 1882.

Charles Briton III designed the invitation. Folded, it is a king in his royal purple robes and measures 6½" x 6½". Fully opened, the king, who is holding a scepter and wine goblet, has grown butterfly wings made of peacock feather. Around his waist is a sash that reads REX as well as a jeweled belt with a buckle that reads 1882. In nice shape with some minor wear along the wing folds. No misfolds, creases, or tears.

The envelope is rhomboid in shape, and the left back flap features a faux seal with a portrait of Rex; the left back flap is missing. A partial label is affixed at the top. It bears a manuscript address that reads:

"Mr. A. J. Harlon / complements of / J. E. Phipps / Duke of Chast" (The Rex Court consists of Rex, his Queen, eight maids and eight dukes.)

(For more information see Schindler's *Mardi Gras Treasures: Invitations of the Golden Age*, Gretna: Pelican Publishing Co., 2000.)

Rex Mardi Gras Ball invitations periodically appear at public auctions and on eBay.

**#10282 SOLD**





**23. [AUTHORS – SHAKESPEARE] [CARNVALS & EXPOSITIONS – CINCINNATUS] [ENTERTAINMENT - THEATER] [PHILATELY] [FRATERNAL – CINCINNATUS] [PHILATELY]**

**1884 – A spectacular Order of Cincinnatus invitation packet for its Second Annual Celebration**

The Second Annual Celebration of the Order of Cincinnatus took place on 18 September 1884 in conjunction with the annual Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. Its invitation, a graphic masterpiece, is even more ornate than those of the New Orleans Mardi Gras krewes after which it was fashioned. The theme of the 1884 celebration (and its invitation) was the works of Shakespeare. The invitation packet consists of

An outside multi-fold enclosure in the shape of opera glasses. The binoculars are maroon in color with brass fittings and decorated with four Shakespeare portrait 'medallions.'

Enclosed is a second multi-fold enclosure which on the outside appears a brass lyre with red and black highlight. Central to the lyre is a *faux bas relief* of Shakespeare's face. The spectacular inside of this enclosure features a vivid illustration of the Three Witches dancing around a bubbling cauldron as Macbeth looks on in horror. It is surrounded by fold-out panels with seven vignettes from other plays in shades of blue and an eighth showing a smaller illustration of the lyre.

Two more items are inside this second enclosure

One is a ticket to the celebration in the form of a similitude envelope with a faux Shakespeare stamp, a Cincinnatus corner card, and several simulated postal markings. The reverse of the similitude features a large, red





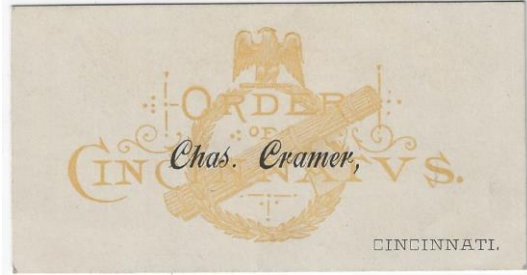
trompe-l'œil wax seal with the Orders emblem.

And the last item is a Cincinnatus calling card for "Chas. Cramer, / Cincinnati."

Information about the Order of Cincinnatus is sparse. Most information is in several articles published in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and *Harpers Weekly*, photocopies of several will be provided. The Order was formed in 1882 and seems to have disappeared around 1885. It had no direct connection to the military Society of Cincinnatus, however both organizations were named for Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, the Roman paragon of civic virtue for whom the city is also named. As opposed to the Society's origin as a fraternity of American Revolutionary War officers and their descendants, the city's Order was a social organization composed of Cincinnati's 'elite' families and modeled after the New Orleans krewes of Rex and Comus and the Veiled Prophet society of St. Louis.

During its short existence, the Order presented two lavish two-day celebrations in conjunction with the city's monthlong annual industrial expositions of 1883 and 1884.

Far more scarce and far more complex than any New Orleans Mardi Gras invitation and every bit as lovely if not more so.



#10283 SOLD

## 24. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR & INDIAN WARS] [PHILATELY] [WESTERN EXPANSION]

**1889 – A former Confederate prisoner-of-war who enlisted in the Union Army as a ‘Galvanized Yankee,’ and fought against Native Americans in the Northwest during the Civil War files for an increase to his military pension**

This grouping consists of three items:

A letter written to John H. Peeler at Caeser, North Carolina dated January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1889, from H. S. Berlin, a “Solicitor of Claims” in Washington, DC, in reply from Peeler to submit a request for an increased military pension for his service as a private in Company B, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, U. S. [Veteran Volunteer] Infantry. In nice shape. In it, Berlin requests:

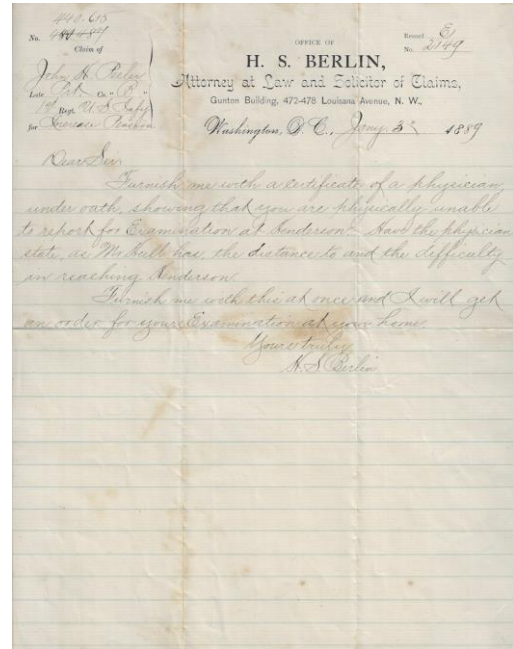
“Furnish me with a certificate of a physician under oath, showing that you are physically unable to report for examination at Anderson. Have the physician state, as Mr Hull has, that the distance to and the difficulty in reaching Anderson. Furnish me with this at once and I will get an order for your Examination at your home.”

The original mailing envelope in which the above letter was sent. It bears a 2-cent green Washington stamp (Scott #213) postmarked at Washington, DC on the same day the letter was written. Roughly opened along the right edge. The front of the envelope touts Berlin’s specialties including,

“Increase Claims – Many soldiers were rated too low originally, in other cases the disability has increased from year to year. Thousands are entitled to an Increase of pension under more liberal rulings.”

An official envelope from the U.S. Pension Agency at Knoxville, Tennessee postmarked July 24, 1889, addressed to Peeler that forwarded him the application that needed to be returned before his pension could be increased. No contents, however, it is annotated, “Blank for pension / Sarah Lowry”. It is unclear if Ms. Lowry was related, however, Peeler had a half-sister named Sarah. Roughly opened along the left edge.

In 1863, President Lincoln, facing multiple military dilemmas (e.g., desertions were ever increasing, recruitment had all but petered out, more and more men were resisting the draft, and the army drastically needed forces to garrison the northwest and protect wagon trains and steamboat traffic) authorized the enlistment of Confederate prisoners-of-war into the Union army. So, in 1864, the 1st Regiment of U.S. Veteran Volunteer Infantry was formed at Camp Lookout, Maryland in 1864 after the men had signed loyalty oaths. The regiment was intended to fight on the front lines in Virginia, however after General Grant expressed misgivings, its mission changed. Instead, the regiment sent to Fort Rice in the Dakota Territory and charged with finishing the construction of the fort, keeping the Sioux at bay, fostering better relations with all the Plains tribes, preventing illegal and unethical Indian trade, and aiding emigrants on their journey west. The 600 soldiers arrived at Fort Rice on the Missouri River in October and completed





much of the construction during an especially cold mid-winter as temperatures hovered between -29 and -34 degrees below zero; 11% percent of the command died from the cold or scurvy. The next spring the regiment successfully defended themselves and the fort against overwhelming odds during attacks by the Sioux and Cheyenne allies, often in brutal hand-to-hand combat. They also cracked down on illicit Indian Agency trade and began searching every riverboat, confiscating liquor, firearms, and ammunition. Additionally, realizing that many of those traveling upriver were up to no good, the regiment confiscated firearms and ammunition from over five hundred passengers suspected of being rebels, draft dodgers, or deserters and forced them to provide personal information for later verification. As well, the fort, aided emigrants needing assistance, rescued at least one white girl who had been kidnapped and enslaved by Cheyenne, and served as a resupply point for wagon trains and riverboats. The regiment was not mustered out of service until November 27, 1865, and most men chose to return to their homes in the South.



Peeler served in both the North Carolina 34<sup>th</sup> and 55<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments. He was most likely captured at the Battle of Gettysburg as he was first imprisoned in early July of 1863. Copies of extracts from some of Peeler's military records and regimental documents will be included. At one point during the Volunteer Veteran's service at Fort Rice, Peeler's company was deployed further west through especially dangerous territory to garrison the Fort Union Trading Post at the mouth of the Yellowstone River.

"Galvanized Yankees" was an insulting term coined by Southerners for Confederates who 'galvanized' their bodies with blue Yankee uniforms.

Fort Rice became the most important military installation during the accelerating western expansion immediately following the Civil War. It was the main link between the Sioux Nation and the United States and hosted several meetings and treaty signings. Military and exploratory expeditions were launched from the fort, and its garrison served as a haven while defending emigrants, travelers, and railway personnel from attacks and ambushes.

(For more information, see Butts's "Trading Gray for Blue: Ex-Confederates Hold the Upper Missouri for the Union" at the National Archives website, "First U. S. Volunteer Infantry" records at the online American Civil War Research Database, and online genealogical records about Peeler.)

Few original source items regarding the 1<sup>st</sup> U. S. Volunteer Veterans Infantry Regiment remain today. At the time of listing, none were for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub shows only one related item that has been sold at auction, a letter sent from Virginia before the regiment deployed to the Dakota Territory. OCLC shows only one Galvanized Yankee item is held by an institution, a journal kept by a member of 2<sup>nd</sup> Volunteer Veterans Regiment who was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Unfortunately, this lot does not include any details regarding the regiment's actions in the Dakota Territory, but then, there are no extant items that do. Still this small group of items is a rare testament to a little-known aspect of the Civil War.

[#10284](#) \$350

25. [CALIFORNIANA] [GHOST TOWNS] [MINING – GOLD]

1907 – Photograph of a booming California gold mining town that is a ghost town today



When this 5" x 7" photograph of Skidoo, California was taken in 1907, one year after the Skidoo mine opened, when it had around 700 residents and was a booming gold rush town. Today it is a ghost town in Death Valley National Park. In nice shape.

The Skidoo mine operated from 1906 to 1917. During those years it produced 75,000 ounces of gold, worth at the time more than \$1.5 million (well over \$40 million in today's dollars) making it one of the most productive mines in California.

Skidoo photographs from its short time of existence infrequently turn up on eBay or in western auctions.

[#10285](#) \$300

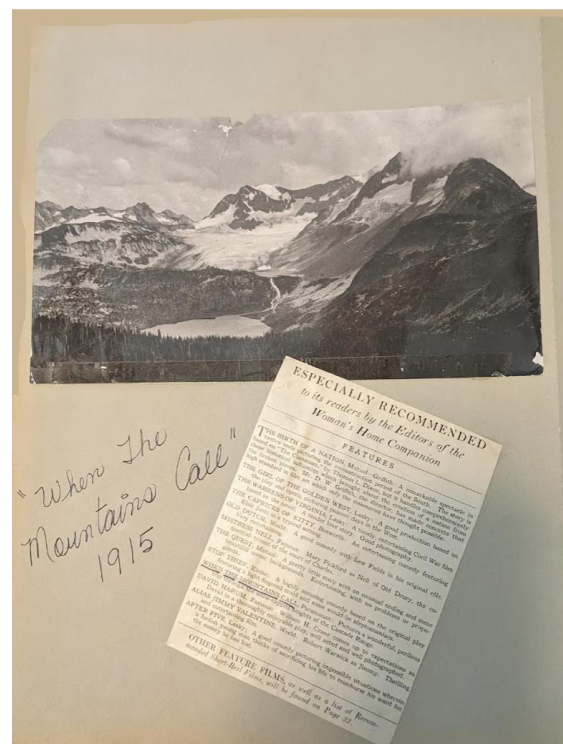
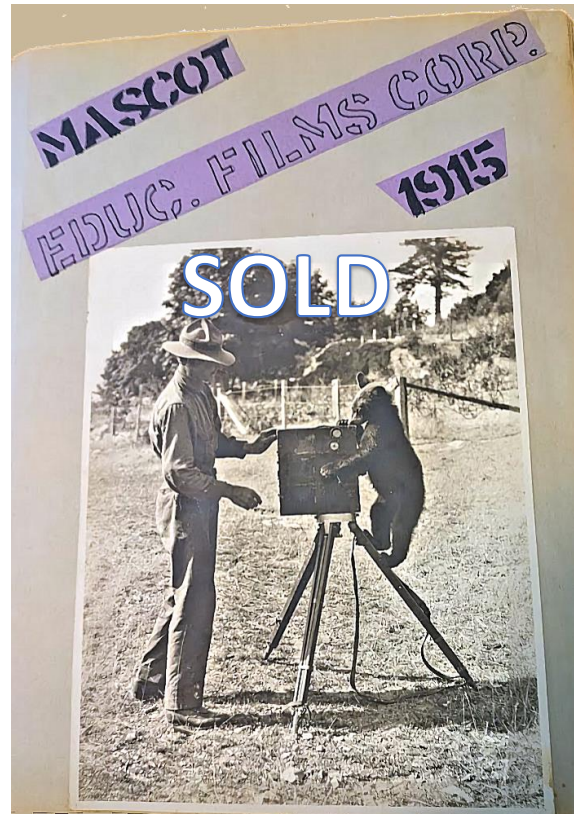
26. [CALIFORNIANA] [ENTERTAINMENT – FILM] [PHOTOGRAPHY]

1911-1948 – A wonderful scrapbook documenting the career of pioneering filmmaker, Robert C. Bruce

This heavy album measures approximately 11" x 14" x 2". It was likely compiled by Robert C. Bruce, Jr. to preserve the memory of his father. It contains over 115 pages loaded with around 150 photographs (ranging in size from 3½" x 5" to 10" x 13", theater programs, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, movie advertisements and more. In nice shape with a sound binding and amateurish repairs at the head of the spine covering. Some of the newspaper articles are toned and torn where they cover two adjacent pages.

Robert Cameron Bruce may well be the most important little-remembered pioneering filmmaker, perfecting the art of outdoor cinematography. Originally from Vermont, Bruce moved to the west coast to open a commercial apple orchard in White Salmon, Washington in 1910. While there, he became a 'camera fiend,' inspired by the dramatic scenery that surrounded him. After a crop failure in 1914, Bruce hired a budding cinematographer, who knew a little more about motion pictures than he did and began producing local newsreels and industrial shorts. He also began work on a travelog or scenic as they were known at the time. His *When the Mountains Call* was a paean to the Columbia River Valley and the mountains of the Pacific Northwest, and in an unusual twist that audiences had never before seen, Bruce turned the film into a hiking adventure. His hikers personalized the viewers' visual experience, while offering scale by digging through dirt and ice deposits, peering into deep crevices, entering an ice tunnel, and exploring glacial ice pinnacles before returning safely to their lodge.

Bruce found a ready distributor, Katherine F. Carter, a New York promoter operating as the Educational Films Corporation of America, and *Mountains* became a resounding critical and popular success; Bruce was dubbed "the D. W. Griffith of scenics." Carter subsequently commissioned a series of scenics, which were as refreshingly innovative as *Mountains*. He did not merely show a famous place or geographic feature. Instead, he explored them from fascinating angles and never-before-used perspectives while incorporating personal stories that were often touching or humorous. One example, *Tis Tough to be Tender*, follows the journey of a city slicker who decides to take a pack mule





vacation “through the glorious redwoods and past dizzy crags and precipices [until] at last [he] is safely perched on an overhanging Rock, 3,200 feet above the Yosemite Valley.” Then, having achieved his goal, he realizes that “journeying on a jouncing jackass in quest of Nature” is not his cup of tea, as he dreams of “quiet and peaceful city streets.”

Also, documented in this album is his pioneering work for Paramount Studios in the brand-new world of talkies with a series of three outdoor musical shorts (*Cow Camp Ballads* featuring cowboys, *Traveling Alone* a hobo story, and *Pining Pioneers* a gold rush tale) as well as a miner-and-his-dog drama, *Ghost City Whispers*.

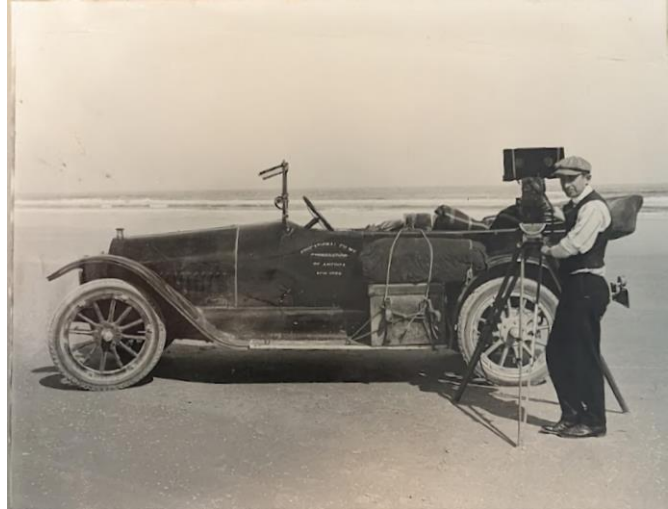
Bruce made an early transition to outdoor color with a documentary about a Kentucky foxhunt which was part of his Technicolor Musical Melodies series featuring outdoor instrumental performances that accompany luscious scenic shorts filmed in Mexico, the Mediterranean, and the garden of a California monastery.

By the mid-1930s, Bruce’s outdoor expertise was being used in feature films, like *Trail of the Lonesome Pine* and beautiful location work on *Waikiki Wedding* with stars like Fred MacMurray, Henry Fonda, Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Anthony Quinn, and Gary Cooper.

Tragically, Bruce died from pneumonia at the age of 61 in 1948, the same day and in the same Los Angeles hospital his one-day old daughter passed away from child-birth complications. This album was then most likely assembled by his son, Robert C. Bruce, Jr. who although uncredited achieved inside-Hollywood fame as the narrator for scores of Loony Tunes, Merry Melodies, Walter Lanz, and Bob Clampet cartoons.

During his career, Robert Bruce, Sr. produced, directed, and filmed over 150 of his own creations and oversaw location filming for several major studio feature films.

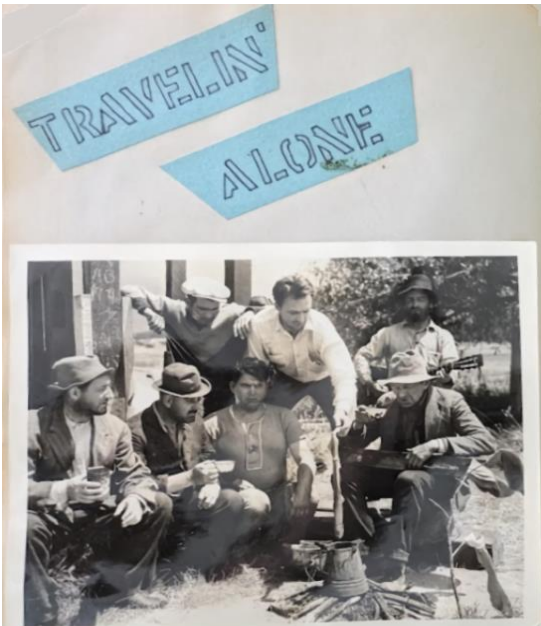
Strange as it seems, far more has been written about Rober Junior, the cartoon narrator, than his father, Robert Sr. an important and innovative pioneer filmmaker. In fact, there is very little recorded information



about Robert Sr. at all: other news updates in contemporary trade publications short paragraphs at IMDB and Wikipedia and a one-page essay about one of his films at the National Film Preservation Foundation website

Unique. An important and historically valuable overview of his innovative and now largely forgotten impact on the American film industry.

**SOLD \$4,500**





**27. [EDUCATION – RURAL] [WOMEN & GIRLS]**

**1912 – Souvenir of a one room Colorado school house with a photograph of the school on the front and the teacher inside**

This hand-made two-leaf souvenir, perhaps distributed at a school event, measures approximately 3" x 6¾". A decorative blue ribbon is attached to the spine and a 2¼" square photo, titled "Olive J. Hawley's / first school / Stove Prairie Col / March 29.12". Under magnification, one can see Hawley on the schoolhouse porch surrounded by 11 young students.

Inside, there is a 2¼" x 5" studio portrait of a young woman, presumable Hawley.

Online genealogical records show that Hawley was a 1914 graduate of the Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley, a predecessor of today's University of Northern Colorado.

The Stove Prairie School opened in 1896 and is the oldest operating one-room school in Colorado. It became part of the northern Colorado Poudre School District in 1960. One of three remaining mountain schools, it is said to be located "at the end of the rainbow." Tuition-free kindergarten classes are offered five days a week, and preschool classes for 3–4-year-olds are available three times per week.

(See "Stove Prairie Elementary School" at the Poudre School District website.)

A wonderful memento of a long-abandoned tradition in rural education.

Apparently, the only extant example which is not surprising as the school only had 11 students.

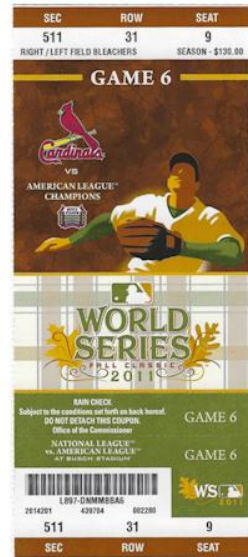
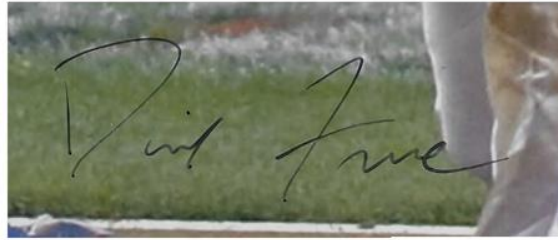
**#10286 \$150**





## 28. [BASEBALL – ST. LOUIS CARDINALS & WORLD SERIES]

2011 – Ticket and Photograph of David Freese’s famous home run from Game 6 of the 2011 World Series



A season-ticket-holder ticket for Game 6 between the St. Louis Cardinal and Texas Rangers played at Busch Stadium. Also, an 8" x 10" autographed photo of David Freese’s famous 12<sup>th</sup> inning walk-off home run that sent the series on to Game 7 along with a snapshot of Freese signing the larger photo. All in nice shape.

Called “the greatest baseball game ever” by Senior ESPN analyst Buster Olney. Facing elimination and twice being within one strike of going home, the Cardinals rallied back from two-run deficits in both the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> innings before Freese’s 11<sup>th</sup> inning walk-off home run caused pandemonium in St. Louis as Joe Buck echoed his father’s famous call after Kirby Puckett’s game-ending homer twenty years before in the 1991 series, “We will see you again tomorrow night.” The Cardinals had won the game 10 to 9.

P.S. – It was David Freese’s two-out, two-strike triple in the 9<sup>th</sup> that tied the game and sent it into extra innings.

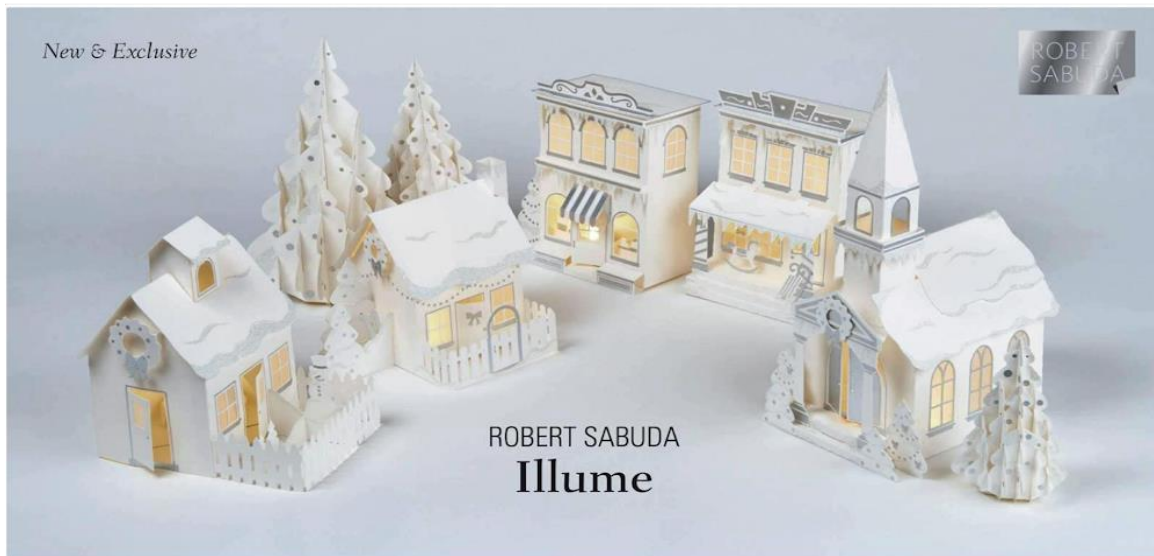
P.P.S. - The Cardinals won Game 7 to become World Champions, and Freese was named the Series MVP.

Game 6 tickets and autographed photos of Freese’s home run occasionally appear on eBay.

[#10287](#) \$150

## 29. [HOLIDAYS] [POP-UPS & MOVEABLES)

### 2015 – Robert Sabuda's *Illume Winter Wonderland Village*



This is a very hard-to-find complete seven-piece set of illuminated *Winter Wonderland* pop-up table decorations created by paper engineer, Robert Sabuda, in 2015 and sold through UWP [Up with Paper] LUXE. Long out of print. None of the seven have ever been assembled.

Each comes with an electric tea light for internal illumination. I am not sure if they still work; because Wendy Sabuda, Robert's sister, told me that the original lights on her set needed to be replaced with similar lights that were readily available online.

All are still in their original sealed boxes; two of the four sealing stickers on one of the boxes have loosened.

The pop-ups included in the set are the: Holiday Toy Store, Holiday Bakery, Holiday Schoolhouse, Holiday Cottage, Holiday Chapel, Holiday Trees, and Horses and Carriages.

The two promotional blurbs on the box read:

"UWP LUXE is pleased to present this collaboration with the renowned paper engineer and the New York Times best-selling pop-up creator, Robert Sauda. Together we are looking forward to bringing you the highest level of pop-up stationery for all your gift and home needs."

"The holidays have always been a special time for me. I grew up in the Midwest and remember with great fondness glistening snow blanketing the fields and trees. My love of seeing the world covered with white has greatly influenced my work, and now I'm sharing that passion with you. Happy Holidays!  
Robert Sabuda"

Despite their mutual hope for future collaborations, other than a set of wedding invitations, that never happened, and there was never a second printing of Sabuda's *Illume Winter Wonderland* village.

Scarce. At the time of listing, none of the seven pieces from this set are for sale in the trade. None have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub, and OCLC shows none are held by institutions. Individual used pieces occasionally turn up on eBay, however when they do, they usually have some damage.

**#10288 \$500**

Please let us know if you would like to receive our electronic catalogs of diaries, letters, ephemera, postal history, photographs, and sometimes even books.



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 We hope you can join us at one of our upcoming live shows.

**7-9 June 2024 – National Philatelic Exhibition (NAPEX) – Tysons Corner, Virginia**

**15-18 August 2024 – The Great American Stamp Show – Hartford, Connecticut**

**13 October 2024 – The Ann Arbor Antiquarian Book Fair – Ann Arbor, Michigan**

**22-24 November 2024 – CHICAGOPEX-AmeriStamp Expo – Itasca, Illinois**