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 Paper Americana and Postal History  
 Catalog 24-5 – July 2024



**29. [DISASTERS – BOMBINGS] [TERRORISM] [WAR – GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR]**

**1992-2001 – An archive of material related to the deadly 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center by Islamic Terrorists that was collected by a retired Port Authority employee who worked at the Twin Towers.**

None of these items were recovered from the bombing site in 1993 or ground zero in 2001.

An archive related to Islamic terrorists first attempt to destroy the World Trade Center). The material includes identification cards, master keys, letters from a supervisor who was murdered in the blast, letters from officials regarding the WTC's reopening, special controlled repair area access cards, and more. About 30 items in total.

## Diaries, Journals, Correspondence, Photographs and Ephemera

We specialize in unique original source items that provide collectors and researchers insight into American history, society, and culture while telling stories within themselves. Although we love large archives, usually our offerings are much smaller in scope; one of our regular institutional customers calls them “microhistories.”

This primary source material enlivens collections and provides students, faculty, and other researchers with details to invigorate otherwise dry theses, dissertations, and publications. Competitive philatelic exhibitors often purchase our ephemeral material to provide additional ‘pop’ to their thematic, topical, postal history, and especially international open exhibits.

### Terms of Sale

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Reciprocal trade discounts are offered to dealers who are members of the ABAA, IOBA, ILAB, ASDA, and NSDA, as well as APS Dealer Members and members of the Abebooks, Biblio, and Alibris selling communities provided they pay by check, money order, or Zelle.

Institutions, established customers, and ABAA/ILAB members may be invoiced; all others are asked to prepay. We appreciate institutional constraints when it comes to complying with acquisition rules, dealing with foundations, and courting donors, so we are always willing to hold items for a reasonable time for you to meet organizational purchasing, funding, and billing requirements.

Any item may be returned for a full refund for any reason if the return is initiated within ten days of a purchaser’s receipt and if the item arrives back to us in the same condition as when originally shipped. Prior notice of any return is appreciated. Return shipping costs will be paid by the buyer. All items are guaranteed as described. If a recognized authority finds an item or signature not to be genuine, the original purchaser may return the item at any time for a full refund including all shipping costs.

Regards, Kurt and Gail

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1. [ABOLITION] [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [POETRY – JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER] [FLORIDIANA] [PUNISHMENT – BRANDING] [SLAVERY]

1845 – An anti-slavery tract, *The Branded Hand*, a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, distributed by the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*

Whittier, John Greenleaf, and James Russell Lowell. *The Branded Hand*. No. 9. Read and circulate. Salem, Ohio: *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, [1845]. Bifold, [pp. 33-36]. 5¾" x 8¾". Self-wrappers. First edition. BAL 21740. In nice shape with some insignificant marginal toning.

This tract contains both Whittier's *The Branded Hand* and Lowell's *Lines on reading of the Capture of certain fugitive Slaves near Washington*. It is illustrated with an image of a hand that has been branded with the initials "S.S." for slave stealer. The wood engraving is based on a daguerreotype of Captain Jonathan Walker's branded hand.

Walker, whose story introduces Whittier's poem was a New England ship's master who operated out of Florida. An ardent abolitionist, he attempted to smuggle seven slaves from Pensacola, Florida to freedom in the Bahamas. After his ship was captured by bounty hunters, Walker was bound in irons, placed in a pillory where he was pelted with rotten eggs, fined \$150, and imprisoned for seven months. Upon his release, a U.S. Marshall was ordered by the court to brand "S.S." (for slave-stealer) into Walker's right hand, the only known time that an abolitionist was branded in the United States. A prolific writer, who contributed hundreds of articles for William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*, Walker wrote about his ordeal in a short monograph, *Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker at Pensacola, Florida, for Aiding Slaves to Escape from Bondage*.

James Greenleaf Whittier was so taken by Walker's story that he authored this poem which spread like wildfire and thrust Walker into national prominence in the abolitionist movement. The poem reads in part:

"Welcome home again, brave seaman! With thy thoughtful brow and gray, / And the old heroic spirit of our earlier, better day. With that front of calm endurance, on whose steady nerve in vain / Pressed the iron of the prison, smote the fiery shafts of pain!

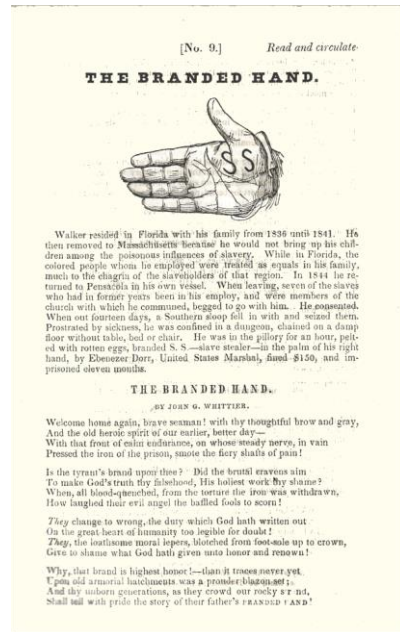
"Is the tyrant's brand upon thee? Did the brutal cravens aim / To make God's truth thy falsehood, his holiest work they shame? / When, all blood-quenched, from the torture the iron was withdrawn, / How laughed their evil angle the fabled fools to scorn! . . .

"Why that brand is highest honor! – than its traces never yet / Upon old armorial hatchments was a broader blazon set; / And they unborn generations, as they tread our rocky strand, / Shall tell with pride the story of their father's BRANDED HAND!"

(For more information, see "The Branded Hand" in *American Heritage* Vol. 27 #4 and "Jonathan Walker" at the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum website.)

Uncommon. At the time of listing, two examples are for sale in the trade. Online databases show that only four examples have appeared at auction. Although OCLC identifies many examples in institutional collections, almost all are digital, microform, or reprints; it appears less than ten are physical items.

\$175 #10291





2. [CALIFORNIANA] [MEDICAL – SCURVY] [MINING – GOLD RUSH] [PHILATELY] [WESTWARD EXPANSION]

1850 – An exceptional letter from an early California gold miner that discusses sickness, opportunity, Indian attacks, and grizzly bears

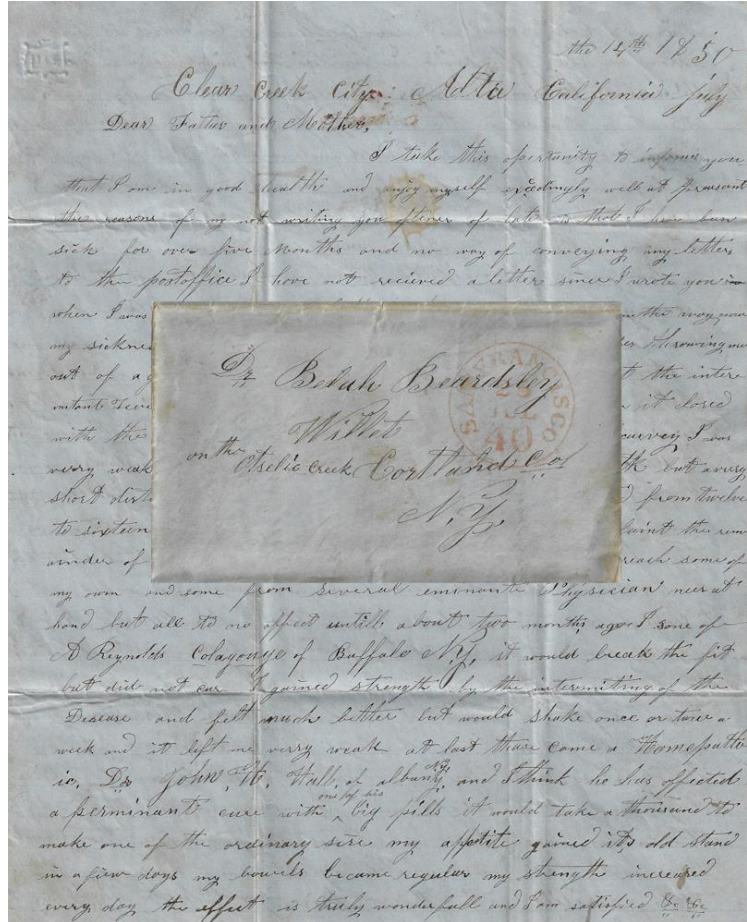
This three-page stampless folded letter measures 15½" x 9¾" unfolded. It is datelined "Clear Creek City: Alta California July the 14<sup>th</sup> 1850. It was sent by Orondo Beardsley to his parents in "Willet / on the Otselic Creek Cortland Co. / N.Y." It bears a scarce circular 40-cent San Francisco postmark dated 25 July [1850]. In nice shape.

Online genealogical records show Beardsley had apparently abandoned his job aboard a whaling ship when the vessel docked in San Francisco not long after gold was discovered in California. Unfortunately, his hope of soon striking it rich was derailed by health issues.

"The reasons of my not writing you oftener of late is that I have been sick for over five months and no way of conveying my letter to the post office. . . my sickness cost me about two thousand Dollars besides throwing me out of a good winter's Mining my complaint was first the intermittent Fever which lasted me better than a month then it closed with the Fever and Ague combined with the Scurvey, I as verry weak with a shortness of breath could not walk but a verry short distance my chill and Fever was daily which lasted from twelve to sixteen hours each day leaving me verry weak and faint the remainder of the day I tried all of the remedies within my reach some of my own and some from several eminent Physicians neer at hand but all to no affect until about two months ago . . . I gained strength by the intermiting of the Disease and felt much better but would shake once or twice a week and it left me verry weak at last thare came a Homepathic Dr. John H. Hall of Albany N.Y. and I think he has affected a permanent cure with one of his big pills . . . my appetite gained its old stand in a few days my bowels became regular my strength increased every day. the effect is truly wonderful and I am satisfied. . .

With his recovery, Beardsley began his gold quest which included encounters with Native Americans and Grizzly Bears.

"The climate is quite warm but very little snow in winter with much rain and disagreeable weather the summer is verry dry seldom any rain for six months it is thinly timbered. . . the productions of gold is verry larger yet if my advise would avale anything I would stay at home by all means for the business is over down thare: hundreds that is not making their board roberies are frequent within and without



Murder every man is armed to the teeth no law and no principal then the Indian must have revenge for the spoiling of his hunting grounds under the cover of night he comes to kill and plunder set fire and destroy they do some of their deeds in a horrid manner I have lost a mule by them worth \$200, I was at one of their villages five days ago one Cottonwood Creek twenty miles distant from this the Cheaf recieved me and my party with great kindness gave me the knowledge that I required and I left them in peace the same day we saw three grisly Bears on the right of us they retreated and we being not well armed thought best to let them go they fight hard after being wounded and we had no trees to climb. I expect to leve here with Dr. Hall for Chasty (Shasta?) River in a day or two it is from 80 to 100 miles to the north of this there is new digings found in the above river. . . ."

And before sending love to all his family members and greetings to his friends, Beardsley announces his future plans.

"I intend on coming home this fall I should have come home this spring but my sickness prevented my keeping the gold nesisary at least I thought so and like many others I think it would take a large amount to satisfy me the miners in this part of the mines made

from one thousand to five thousand dollars last fall and winter a great more have gone to their families with their prise good luck to them &c. . . ."



Beardsley was born at McDonough, New York in 1818. He joined the crew of a New Bedford whaling ship, the *Formosa*, as its blacksmith in 1844. The ship hunted whales throughout the Pacific until 1849 when it stopped at San Francisco, picking up the first shipment of California gold which it carried back east. The *New York Post* reported that it docked at New Bedford on 11 May 1849 with \$9,000 worth of gold dust for delivery to a pair of Boston investors. Beardsley apparently left the vessel in San Francisco to seek his fortune in gold, as this letter attests. Thousands of other sailors did as well. In the early days of the California Gold Rush, sailors whose ships had docked in San Francisco Bay deserted their vessels in droves to strike out into gold country in hopes of striking it rich. In fact, so many ships were left crewless that they rotted in place until they sunk or were scuttled. Today, hundreds of ships lie buried under the Embarcadero and the Financial District, which used to be the city's original shoreline. After abandoning his quest for gold, Beardsley once more returned to the sea, however not for long as by August of 1851, he was living in Oregon where he married, started a family, and opened a blacksmith shop. He died young at 48 years old in 1866 from tuberculosis.

(For more information, see Sinclair's "Ship Formosa" at Dave Sinclair's Archives online, Racilla's "What Lies Beneath: The Ships Buried Under San Francisco" at the Bay Lights Charters website, and genealogical information about "Orondo Beardsley" at WikiTree and ancestry.com.)

Scurvy, gold hunting, Indian attacks, and Grizzly Bears; what more could you ask for in an early stampless letter first-hand account of California's Gold Rush?

**\$1,500** [#10292](#)



### 3. [BUSINESS – DAGUERREOTYPES] [PHOTOGRAPHY – MATTHEW BRADY] [POETRY]

#### ca 1851-1853 – Illustrated handbill advertising “Brady’s Daguerrean Gallery”

This bifold handbill measures 5” x 8”. It contains two pages of content and was printed by Baker, Godwin & Co. of New York. In nice shape with two faint horizontal creases and some minor light toning. There is a short (¾”) tissue paper repair that affects no text on the reverse of the first page.

The first page is illustrated with a wood engraving of Matthew Brady’s Gallery which was located over Thompson’s Saloon at 359 Broadway. It reports that

“This new and extensive establishment has been recently completed, and the public are invited to view . . . this magnificent gallery. The proprietor has no hesitation in claiming advantages possessed by no similar establishment in this country or Europe. . . . An additional building has been erected by which the Reception Saloon, Ladies Dressing Room, and the Operating Rooms, are all on the same floor. . . . This Gallery contains a matchless collection of European and American Celebrities unrivaled on this continent. . . .”

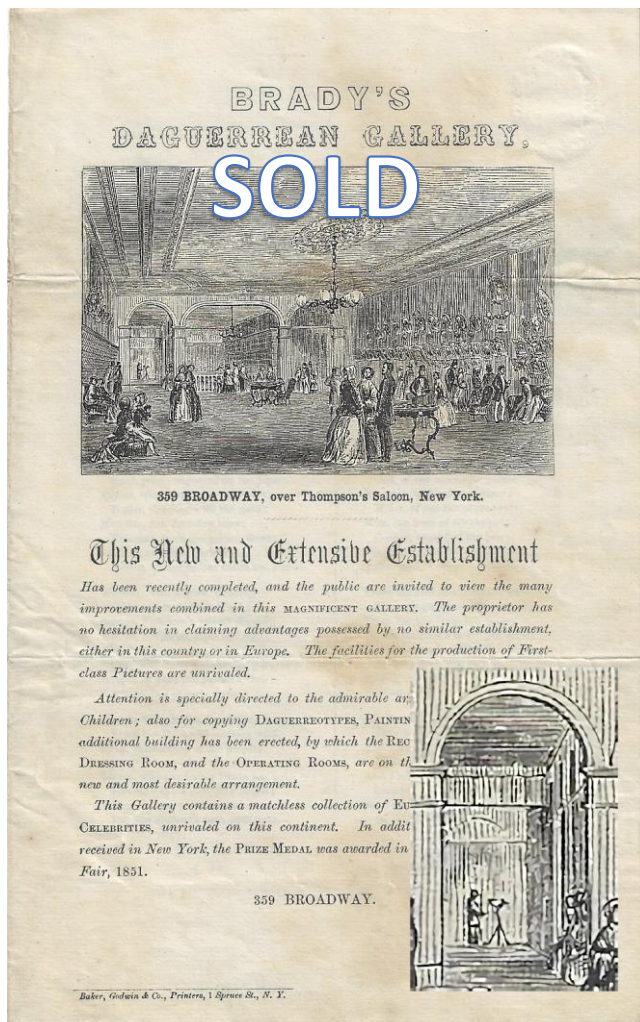
The illustration shows Brady’s second “additional building,” which was later used in numerous advertisements. Although it was apparently first published in the 11 June 1853 issue of the *Illustrated News*, its first use may have been in this advertising flyer. It shows the Gallery’s lavish, velvet carpeted 40’ x 26’ reception room with a fresco ceiling and chandelier filled with a crowd of visitors admiring celebrity daguerreotypes displayed on the walls. In the “operating room,” i.e., the daguerreotype studio, which is visible through a door at the rear of the reception saloon, a photographer can be seen adjusting his camera to capture a portrait.

The second page of text contains a poem by Caleb Lyon, “Stanzas. Suggested by a visit to Brady’s Daguerreotype Gallery” that was first printed in the 1851 *Photographic Art Journal*. It consists of a series of short quatrains about some of the celebrities whose images adorned the Brady Gallery walls: Doniphan, Taylor, Houston, Jackson, Webster, Benton, Audubon, Bryant, Emerson, etc.

(For more information, see Horan’s *Mathew Brady: historian with a camera* and McRee’s “Mathew Brady and the Daguerreotype Portrait” at the Visualizing 19th-Century New York website.)

Apparently quite scarce. Clippings of advertisements bearing this illustration occasionally appear at auction or for sale, as do daguerreotype images of it. However, no other examples of this handbill are for sale in the trade, have appeared at auction, or are listed in institutional holdings by OCLC.

**SOLD #10293**



[BUSINESS – WHALING] [MARITIME] [PHILATELY]

**1851-1870 – Whaling archive pertaining to Captain Jacob Luce Cleveland and the whaleships *Cherokee*, *Julian*, *Cornelia*, *Atlantic*, and *Matthew Luce* were owned by William Hathaway of New Bedford and Richard Luce of Martha’s Vineyard**

Jacob Luce Cleveland (sometimes Cleaveland) was a prominent New England whaling master and a member of the prosperous Holmes Hole (later Homes Hole and later still Vineyard Haven) whaling family which included Richard G. Luce, who along with William Hathaway, owned the whaling ships



that he captained. The Luce House, which Richard built in 1833 after returning from a whaling voyage “so lucrative it made him a legend in his own time” still stands. Jacob Cleveland died of typhoid fever while captaining an 1870 whaling voyage aboard the Bark *Adeline Gibbs*.

This archive provides an excellent overview into the business side of a whaling master’s life and consists of 30 letters, receipts, ledger pages, sailors’ contracts, bills of lading, diplomatic documents, supply lists, and an account book. Many have Quaker dates. At the time of its earliest items, the New England whaling industry was still thriving, however it was soon to rapidly decline. The need for Sperm Oil would slacken after the discovery of Pennsylvania petroleum in 1859. The Civil War brought attacks on the whaling fleet by Confederate raiders like the *Shenandoah*, *Alabama*, and *Florida* that destroyed more than 50 whalers, which owners could not afford to replace. And in 1871, 33 ships of the American whaling fleet were lost while wintering over in Alaska during a brutal Arctic season. Miraculously, although the ships were completely crushed by ice, no lives were lost. Later in 1875, after 11 more ships were lost in a similar disaster, New England whaling ended, and all remaining whaling was done from San Francisco.

(For more information, see Van Riper’s “A Wanderer’s Guide to Historic Vineyard Homes” in the 10 July 2017 edition of the *Vineyard Visitor*, Tower’s *A History of the American Whale Fishery*, Bockstoe’s *Whales, Ice, & Men: The History of Whaling in the Western Arctic*, and various online genealogical references.)

A captivating archive documenting the final years of Massachusetts’s whaling industry. Individual whaling-related letters and documents from Cleveland, Hathaway, and the Luce family occasionally appear for sale in the trade or at auction. OCLC reports that the logbook of Cleveland’s last whaling voyage is held by the Library of Congress, several institutions hold logbooks of Hathaway and Luce whaling vessels, and a collection of Hathaway & Luce business correspondence is located at the Boston Public Library.

\$2,750 [#10294](#)



5. [EDUCATION – UNIVERSITY] [MEDICAL – EDUCATION] [PHILATELTY]

**1853 – Letter from a Tennessee medical student on University of Pennsylvania illustrated stationery discussing the vagaries of the program and the likelihood of his upcoming graduation**

This four-page folded letter measures 15½” x 10” unfolded. It was sent by D. J. (Jerome) McCallum, a University of Pennsylvania medical student, to his father, in Pulaski, Tennessee. It is datelined, “January the 5<sup>th</sup> 1853” and franked with 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #11) that has received a manuscript cancelation. It is also franked with a remnant of a D. O. Blood & Company local delivery stamp (Scott #15L15). Additionally, it bears a circular “Blood’s Dispatch” handstamp that reads “Jan 6. / 4½ P.M.” In nice shape, however a small section of blank paper has been removed.

In 1829 Penn erected the twin marble-trimmed brick buildings designed by William Strickland as shown on the lettersheet with the Medical Department on the left.

In this letter, Jerome informs his father that predicting grades and graduations was akin to playing the lottery.

“I am attending lectures pretty regularly now trying to prepare myself to graduate in the Spring, but I do not know how I will come out yet. I may or may not get through. It is a kind of a lottery business any way, I believe, for I know men, who graduated here last winter without knowing near as much about Medicine as some who were rejected. Upon the whole I think my chance about as good as any one else. . . .”

He also reports that the medical faculty had either little skill or little interest in its students.

“To show you how we are treated by the Professors I will tell [of a] case. When [Anderson] Feild was first taken [ill], he sent for some of our Professors to go and prescribe for him. None of them would go, but sent him word that some of the students could treat him as well as they could. He sent for some of them again, but none would go, and he had finally to send for Dr. Pancoast at the Jefferson College. This is only one case. I could mention more.”

The University of Pennsylvania’s Medical School, founded in 1765, was the first American school of medicine. Jefferson College (today the Sidney Kimmel Medical College) was a rival Philadelphia medical school established in 1824 despite considerable opposition from the University of Pennsylvania faculty.

(For more information, see “Penn in the 18th Century: School of Medicine,” especially, “The 1850s: Regional Competition” at the Penn Libraries website.)

Scarce. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. Online databases show no medical student correspondence has been sold at auction, and OCLC reflects that only one medical student letter from this period is held by an institution. It does not include an illustration of the school, nor was it processed by a private local mail service and the United States Post Office.

**SOLD** [#10295](#)



## 6. [EDUCATION – PUBLICATIONS] [POETRY] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

### 1857-1858 – Two well-done, manuscript magazines “Published by the Girls of Shelby,” New York.

Two manuscript schoolgirl magazines filled with prose and poetry from Shelby, New York. Online genealogical entries suggest that the editors and authors were between 16 and 18 years old.

*The Jewel of Thought!* Vol. 1, No.5. [1857?]. Martha Vosburgh, Editress. “Published by the school district No. 3 Shelby Center, N.Y.” In ink. Approximately 7¾” x 9¾”. 20 pinbound pages; 18 filled with text. Written in the same hand throughout suggesting that Vosburgh recopied submissions by the various authors.

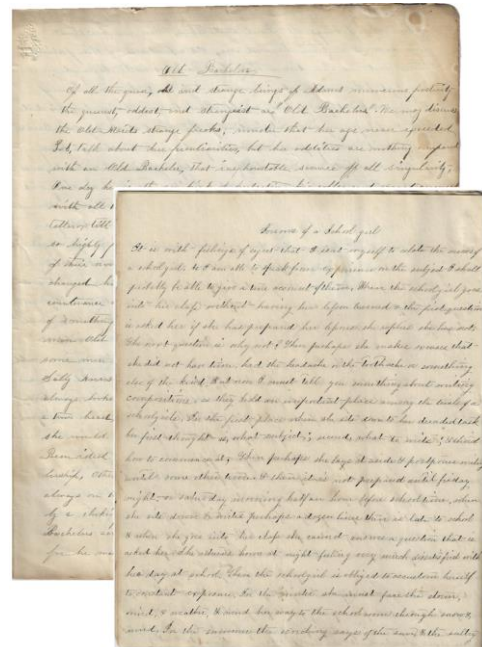
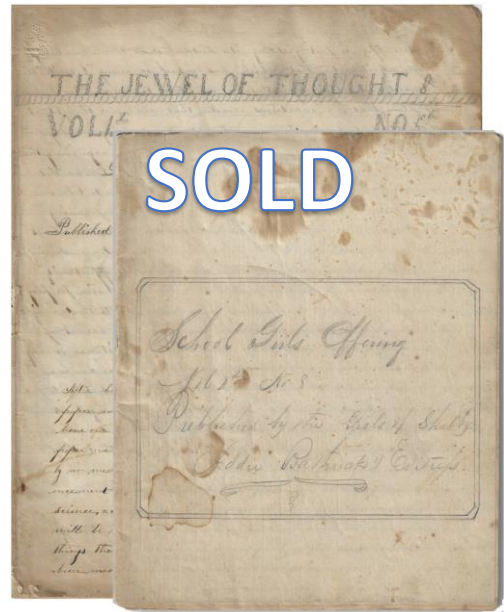
Articles and authors include “Old Bachelors” by Sarah Henly, “An Alphabetical Rhyme” Anonymous, “Leaving Home” by Mary Childs, “What I dislike” by Emmaline Henly, “What I Like by Mary Sanderson, “Passing Away” by Mandana Childs, “The Troubles of a Single Gentleman” by Adelle E Bathrick, “Beauty” by Mary Harris, “How nicely old winter has deceived us” by Libbie Wells, and “The Close of School” by Martha Vosburgh.

*School Girls Offering.* Vol. 1, No. 8. March 25<sup>th</sup> 1858. Addie Bathrick, Editress. “Published by the Girls of Shelby.” Cover in pencil; text in ink. Approximately 6¼” x 7¾”. 48 pinbound pages; 26 filled with text. Written in the same hand throughout suggesting that Bathrick recopied submissions by the various authors.

Articles and authors include “Oh dear! School will soon be out” by Sarah Hanly, “Matrimony” by Addie Bathrick, “Childhood” by Nellie Williams, “The Trials of a School Teacher” by Addie Bathrick, “Happiness” by Mary Bayles, “Our Joys & Sorrows” by Nellie Williams, “The Schoolroom” by Mary Harris, “Changes” by Mandana Childs, “The Press” by Amanda Bentley, “Lessons of a Schoolgirl” by Sarah Hanley, “The Crystal Stream” by Mary Harris, “I will try” by Lettia Ellicott, “When would you die” by Amanda Bentley, “Our Friends” by Sarah Hanley, “Times past and present” by Addie Bathrick, and “Leaving School” by Sarah Leonard.

Obviously unique. A wonderful compilation of the memories, thoughts, and aspirations a cohort of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century young women about to leave school and begin their adult lives.

**SOLD #10296**



## 7. [MEDICAL – HOMEOPATHY & QUACKERY] [PHILATELY]

**1857 – Illustrated sales confirmation letter from one of the most influential homeopathic physicians assuring an untrained woman that she will be able to effectively market and use the “showcase” of his remedies that she had purchased**

This one-page letter on illustrated bifold stationery was sent by Dr. Frederick K. Humphreys of New York City to Mrs. E. A. Sharp of Rushville, New York. It is datelined, “Professor F. Humphreys, M.D. Specific Homeopathic Remedies / 562 Broadway, New York / 19 Augt 1859”. It originally forwarded a receipt and several instructional circulars which are not present. The envelope has been franked with two 3-cent Washington stamps (Scott A21) canceled with a New York City circular date stamp. In nice shape.



The letterhead illustrates the “showcase” of homeopathic medicines purchased by Mrs. Sharp.

“We duly received your favor and have sent you an assortment of our specifics as p enclosed receipt which you will please to sign and return. One of the circulars herewith sent will instruct you how to fit up the show case and sell the remedies. We trust that the Journals sent for distribution will all find their way into good hands and influence your sales. If you would like any of the ‘extra remedies’ mentioned in the Journal please to say what kinds. . .”

Homoeopathy is a pseudo-scientific medical system created in 1796 by Samuel Hahnemann based on his belief that “like cures like,” i.e., if a substance creates the symptoms of an illness in healthy people, it will cure sick people with diseases that display similar symptoms. Homeopathic preparations are completely ineffective and cure nothing. They produce no more than a placebo effect.

In 1848, Humphreys began the study of homeopathic medicine at Hannemann’s Philadelphia medical school. Upon graduation he established a New York City practice where he claimed to have discovered that various traditional homeopathic ‘medicines’ worked better when combined with each other into “Homeopathic Specifics” that could cure both human and animal diseases. He sold these to prospective practitioners and merchants by mail order. He became exceptionally wealthy and led the fight against the allopathic medical community which had branded homeopathic physicians as frauds and quacks. The company, Humphreys Pharmacal, still does business today marketing a line of skin care products.

(For more information, see Griffin’s “Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, New York City, NY” at the Old Main blog at Illinois State University, Cazalet’s “Frederick Humphreys, M.D.” at the Articles on Homeopathy website, and the Humphreys Pharmacal website.)

Although Humphreys artifacts like bottles, vials, and showcases regularly appear on eBay, letters between him and his practitioner-merchants are uncommon. At the time of listing, none are for sale in the trade. Auction and Google searches show only one from 1890 has been sold (via eBay). Although OCLC lists no specific Humphreys correspondence, it is likely that Drexel University (the successor of Hahnemann’s medical school) has some in its Bradford homeopathic collection.

**SOLD #10297**



## 8. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR & UNIFORMS] [PHILATELY] [VIRGINIANA]

### 1861 – Early Civil War letter on patriotic stationery about the Civil War militarization of New York City with a description of a Zouave Regiment's uniforms

This four-page letter was sent by S. F. D. Garfield to “Mrs Joseph Garfield” in Spencer, Massachusetts. It is datelined “Fitchburg [Massachusetts]. May 29 1861” and enclosed in a patriotic envelope emblazoned with a 34-star flag captioned “Stand By The Flag!” (Bischel #5547). It is franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #26) and bears a postmark reading, “Fitchburgh / May 29 / Mass.”

In this letter, written upon return from a business trip while suffering with a painful boil on his neck, Garfield writes:

“I had occasion to go to New York City on business last week . . . from Wednesday morning till Friday night. . . New York wears a decidedly military aspect. About every other man one meets on the street is in uniform and troops are quartered in different parts of the city in temporary buildings of rough boards on the public parks and whole regiments of men march and drill where usually individuals are warned ‘not to tread on the grass.’

“I saw a regiment of Zouaves taking their departure for the South. They are a tough looking set of fellows. They have an outlandish uniform red jackets and trousers very large, of Turkish pattern; buckskin garters and leggings laced up to near the knee and their loose trousers gathered into them - not cravats or collars – a head dress consisting I should think of a small white blanket thrown carelessly over and a red knit cap drawn on over it. They call it a turban. The whole rig looks loose easy and serviceable but they look more like savage barbarians than like American soldiers. And I suppose they are a good many of them not much better than half civilized – being made up of the New York roughs. I saw also a flag presentation to another regiment of common soldiers, who were to leave the next day for the south. They looked like harty brown country boys. The islands and the forts in the harbor were swarming with soldiers. . . .”

Zouaves originally were a type of French light infantry unit that served within North Africa. Although the original intent was for the units to be raised from Berbers and commanded by French officers, that idea was soon abandoned, and the enlisted ranks were composed of Frenchmen or French-blooded Algerians. Their flashy uniforms caught the attention of world-wide militaries and soon many other countries boasted zouave-clothed units of their own, including the United States.

Since this letter was written in May, 1861, the departing regiment would have been the 5<sup>th</sup> New York Infantry Regiment, Duryee's Zouaves, which was to become one of the hardest-fighting units in the Union Army. Garfield was almost spot on describing the regiment's uniform including its famous red and white turban but was slightly mistaken about their jackets. They were blue but ornately trimmed with red cording. The unit fought mostly within the state of Virginia at Big Bethel, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Antietam in Maryland.

(For more information, see Miller's *American Zouaves, 1859-1959: An Illustrated History*.)

Although letters from members of Zouave regiments occasionally appear for sale or at auction, few seldom describe their distinctive uniforms so well, especially the uniform of the fierce and feared Duryee's Zouaves.

**\$250** [#10298](#)



## 9. [ILLUSTRATED LETTERSHEETS] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

### 1861 – A cheerful, funny, and optimistic letter on rare, city-illustrated stationery from a young Pennsylvania woman to her brother who was an early Civil War volunteer in the Union Army

This charming four-page cheerful and humorous letter was written on an illustrated lettersheet by Mary “Mollie” Hurst in Pennsylvania to her brother William, an early Civil War volunteer. It is datelined, “Wellsville / Home Sep 4 1861”. In nice shape. A transcript will be provided.

The letterhead, lithographed by William Suchman of Pittsburgh is an unlisted variant of “the most attractive lettersheet view of the city, ‘View of Pittsburgh & Allegheny’” (PT-LS-3) that appears in Milgram’s *American Illustrated Letter Stationery: 1819-1899*. Milgram notes that fewer than five examples of the listed sheet are known. In addition to central Pittsburgh, it also includes views of Manchester and Birmingham, the city’s north and south sides.

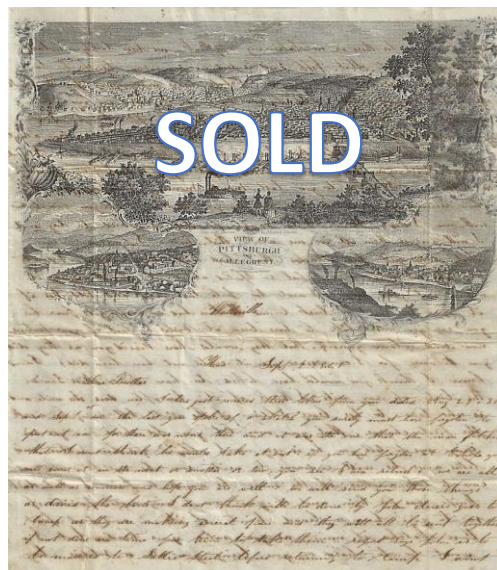
No doubt Mollie’s buoyantly teasing letter would have lifted Williams spirits. It reads in part:

“I wont say it is so for there is no believing anything we hear [but] last night’s papers state Jeff Davis is dead . . . some say he shook to death with terror. . . I hope [so because] I think it would be a good ridence. . . I suppose you would like a little conflict if it was for nothing but to brag about well if it was not for fear that my Big Brother would get hurt I would almost wish you could have a little fight. . . You say you think I owe you some letters well no I don’t think I do. . . I wrote to Jule last week . . . Don’t flatter yourself that [she and her friends] would have kissed you . . . for I can assure you it could not have been did [although] I think you would have liked to have kissed Miss Laura the best. Oh say wile I think of it how often does she write and is she true to her brave Soldier if she aint I’ll wring her neck the first chance . . . you may bet your old shoes on, yes Sir and don’t forget [those] sketches of mine [if] you value your head but I wont be hard on you being you are a soldier boy. . . Alen Mills started . . .to join the Company. . . He says he wants Beauregard [who had just defeated the Union at Bull Run] for a Christmas roast I hope he may get him. [I] declare . . . it is so dry and lonesome [here] I think certainly I’ll die or get married which I dare say is as bad but if things don’t alter you need not be surprised if you hear of one or the other being done. Cousin Jule and I had a great mind to enlope. . . If it would fetch you home, I could pray for it only I am affraid my prayers are of the kind that avaieth not. . . Father thinks [the war] will be over by spring, I don’t know though I am affreaid [it won’t but] and still hope it will for it is dreadfull state of affairs at present. . . Will would you like a paper with a story once in a wile if so I will send you a Wareley [*Waverley Magazine*] now and then. . . I am saving them for you when you come home . . . now aint I a good girl but indeed I must quit for it is bed time and I think I hear you say well who does she think is a going to read all this scribbling not me I am sure so I will take the hint and close.”

(For more information about illustrated lettersheets, see Milgram’s *American Illustrated Letter Stationery: 1819-1899*.)

A charming early Civil War letter to an as-yet untested Union volunteer on a rare, illustrated letter sheet. At the time of listing, no other examples are for sale in the trade, none are listed as having appeared at auction, and none are identified as being held by institutions.

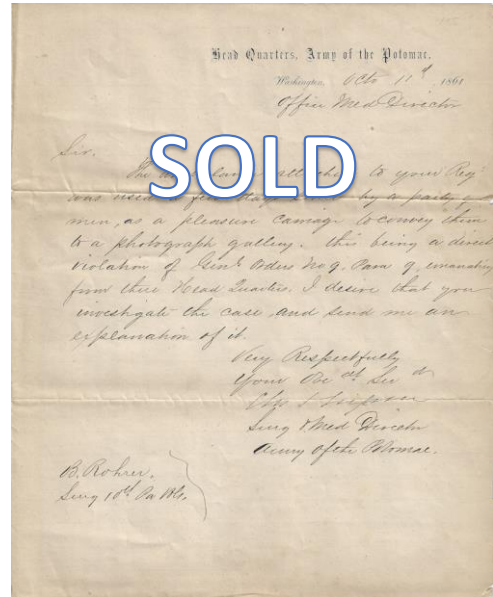
**SOLD #10299**



**10.[AUTOGRAPHS -GENERALS] [MEDICAL – MILITARY] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]**

**1861 – Letter of admonishment from the Army of the Potomac’s Director of Surgery & Medicine to the Surgeon of the 10<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment**

One-page letter from Brigadier General Charles Stuart Tripler, the first Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac to “B. Rohrer. / Surg 10<sup>th</sup> Pa Vols.” The letter is datelined “Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac. / Washington Octo 11<sup>th</sup> 1861 / Office Med Director”. No mailing envelope. In nice shape.



After Tripler graduated from Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1827, he joined the Army and became the assistant post surgeon at West Point where he also took classes. Subsequently, he served at army camps in Maine and Barracks at Baton Rouge, Buffalo, and Detroit. He also spent three years campaigning in Florida during the Seminole War. When the Mexican War began, he served as the medical director of General Twigg’s division and saw action at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. During the war, disgusted by the poor health and stamina of the recruited soldiers which left them susceptible to weather extremes, uncleanliness, clothing and shelter deficiencies, and ready victims of fevers, diarrhea, and dysentery which regularly plagued the army. So moved, he wrote the *Manual of the Medical Officer of the Army of the United States*, which was rapidly adopted throughout the army as the standard reference regarding the medical aspects of recruiting.

During the Civil War, Tripler was appointed as the Medical Director of the Army of Potomac, and set about improving its sparse, under-trained, unorganized medical staff while implementing standardized medical procedures. Following the disaster at Bull Run, Tripler bore the brunt of criticism for the poor performance of its medical support. He was especially criticized by the politically powerful U.S. Sanitary Commission. In response the Army removed him from the director’s position and allowed him to choose any other medical assignment in the Army. Tripler returned to Detroit where he served as the Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Lakes. Tripler Army Medica Center in Hawaii is named in his honor.

Tripler wrote this letter of admonition in October 1861 while being hounded by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Clearly, he was displeased by the lack of professionalism within the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

“The ambulance [medical unit] attached to you Reg<sup>t</sup> was used for a few days service by a party of men, as a pleasure carriage to carry them to a photographic gallery. This being a direct violation of Gen<sup>l</sup> Orders No. 9, Para 9, emanating from this Head Quarters. I desire that you investigate the case, and send me an explanation of it.”

A terrific first-hand example of the problems faced by Tripler whipping the medical department into shape while the U.S. Sanitary Commission was breathing down his neck.

(For more information, see “Charles Stuart Tripler, Medical Corps (19 January 1806-20 October 1866)” at the AMEDD Center of History & Heritage website.)

Exceptionally scarce. No other Tripler letters are for sale in the trade, and online databases show none have been listed at auction. OCLS shows no Tripler letters held in institutional collections.

**SOLD #10300**



## 11. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY]

### 1862 – Letter from a volunteer serving in a three-month regiment from Rhode Island that occupied a position in defense of Washington, DC overlooking the Potomac River and Robert E. Lee’s home

This four-page letter from Private James Padelford to his mother in Providence, Rhode Island is datelined “July 18<sup>th</sup> Battery Cameron”. The letter is enclosed in its original mailing envelope franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) and bearing a circular double-ring Washington DC postmark. In nice shape.

Padelford was assigned to Company E, 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, a volunteer regiment bound to only three-months service at the beginning of the Civil War. The regiment mustered into service at Providence on 26 May 1862 and mustered out of service on 1 September. While on active duty it was assigned to the ring of forts and batteries protecting Washington, DC that surrounded the city. It reads in part:

“It is very hot out here when the sun shines and the boys sweat like rain doing nothing. . . We have moved. . . We were at Fort Ripple, a small earth work of six guns, 24 pounders. Last Thursday we went in the rain two miles and a half to get our new rifles [and then] came down here three miles and a half to Cameron, a small breast work of two 42 pounder James Rifle Guns. . .

“We command the upper part of the Potomac. We have the rebel General Lee’s house over the river from us and several encampments and forts in sight. . .

“The first of this week, we had a sad accident happen to the wagoner of this company. His horses took fright and run away with him and threw him off and the wheels passed over him and broke his collar bone and mashed his arm and cut him in the forehead. . .

“If you want my [carte de] visite, send me another dollar so that I can get it taken and send it to you. . . We have one deserter in the Company, His name was William Allen. . .”

A nice descriptive letter from a young soldier doing his part to defend the capitol from Confederate forces encamped just across the Potomac River in Virginia near Arlington. Today, the site is sandwiched between the German Embassy and George Washington University's Mount Vernon Campus.

\$150 [#10301](#)



## 12. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR & MUSICIANS] [PHILATELY]

**1862-1864 – An archive of 22 letters from a soldier assigned to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers that provides exceptional detail regarding both camp life and combat during its service from its activation at Camp Randall through the Siege of Vicksburg, Operations in West Louisiana, and the Red River Campaign including the occupation of Matagorda Bay and Port Cavallo in Texas**

This captivating archive contains 22 well-written letters with approximately 90 pages of text. 17 are enclosed in their original mailing envelopes. They contain exceptional first-hand details of the camp life, campaigning, and combat of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, one of the first “three-year” units mobilized at the beginning of the Civil War as recorded by one of the unit’s young fifiers, Romanzo A. Coats from Spring Grove in Green County. In nice shape. Transcripts of all the letters will be included.

The letters begin with Coats’s arrival at Camp Randall (now the location of the University of Wisconsin’s football stadium) and the regiment’s formation. They then follow the unit’s deployment through the Siege of Vicksburg (where it fought in the Battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill and Black River Bridge), Operations in West Louisiana including the Battle of Bayou Bourbeux, and the Red River Campaign (the Battles of Pleasant Hill and Monett's Ferry and the occupation of Matagorda Bay and Port Cavallo, Texas).

While even abridged highlights would overwhelm this listing, a few that I found interesting include:

31 Aug 62 – “We were taken down to Mazo Manie by teams & got on the evening train . . . & arrived in Madison about ten but did not have any supper until pretty near eleven . . . excellent. . . We had to sleep on the platform around the depot because no other place had been provided. . . Examined by the surgeon & about 12 were thrown out. . .”

3 Sep 62 – “We have received our uniforms . . . better clothing than any other regiment in . . . the state. The coats are as fine as broadcloth. . . The fife Major is a real good natural fellow and a splendid player. . . It is well for me that I inlisted as a fifer. . . The men have been out drilling for four hours . . . while I sat in a house in sight of them practicing. . .”

20 Sep 62 – “We marched out of camp, the band ahead playing Jefferson & Liberty [and] went in the same car that the Col. And other officers were in . . . a very nice one. . . We had some hot coffee & some of the hardest crackers I ever tried to eat. [Later] we had a car mostly to ourselves [with] good crackers & cheese & coffee or ice water [but] the rest did not fare so well. . . [At Cincinnati] a first-rate breakfast furnished by the citizens, good bread, ham, coffee, tomatoes, onions, apples, peaches, cheese and ate it on a good table. . .”

25 Mar 63 – “I do yearn for Christian society . . . in the army so much profanity & immorality are exhibited . . . so many are brought together & then the absence of all social restrictions . . . even old professors go astray. . . Two months ago there was a good deal of talk about running, deserting, being taken prisoner & paroled . . . but now that is all over with & every one is bound to stick it out. . .”



19 Apr 63 – “I had the most awful headache which . . . kept growing worse until . . . it was so bad I went up to the surgeons & he gave me a dose of castor oil & turpentine. . . . Part of Farragut’s fleet has come up and . . . 8 or 10 gunboats ran the blockade by Vicksburg. . . . According to reports the troops in Vicksburg . . . are pretty of provisions. . . .”

25 Apr 63 – “Two steamboats close by . . . had run the blockade. . . . On one boat there were two shots through the pilot house, on through the smokestack . . . killed the pilot. . . . They are to take the troops across the Mississippi to the mouth of the Black River [to] attack Vicksburg . . . we may go tonight. . . .”

23 Jun 63 – “I did not write home . . . as we were marching & fighting so much . . . no opportunities. . . . I am well as usual only a little tired out by sitting up nights taking care of the wounded . . . and cannot get much sleep during the day, but it will not be so hard [for] the poor fellow has died that I had to sit up with. . . .”

27 Jul 63 – “The more I see of this place [Vicksburg] and the master mind that planned its capture, and then I think they are . . . taking him from us to the Army of the Potomac. That’s just the way. If we have a good western General, he is immediately transferred to that army, and then has to retire because he cannot be successful, trammled as he is . . . by the government. . . . Pope and Sigel, for example. General Grant is the pride of the army and to remove him would be to impair the usefulness of this army. What a series of successes there has been of late. . . .”

12 Jul 63 – “You doubtless have heard . . . of the surrender of Vicksburg and today . . . Port Hudson. . . . The day the flag of truce came out . . . on the 4<sup>th</sup> the white flag was hoisted on all the rebels forts and then it was that our hearts were cheered by our final victory and expected immediately to march into town & take possession, but alas . . . were to march to Jackson [but] I managed to elude the guard and went inside. . . . I don’t see how a rebel was left alive in there. There was hardly a house, tree, bush, or rock but what had been riddled or smashed. . . . I felt proud when I could walk and behold our boats lying alongside. . . . How many prisoners and guns we took. I have seen no official statement. . . . I don’t know what the people in the north will think of the terms of surrender, that is paroleing the prisoners, yet I think it is well enough as they are as tired of fighting as we are. . . . They are considerable chagrined at their defeat, that is most of them were sulky, some mad and some glad. . . .”

2 Aug 63 – “It seems almost a strange kind of a life to go into camp . . . again instead of the march and the line of battle . . . with the whiz of the bullet and the crashing of the shell . . . . They generally shot high as the bullets would go thrashing through the tree tops . . . and I have had pieces fly all around me when the shell would burst and the bullets whizzing through the air . . . with that peculiar sound [but] we get used to it. . . .”

4 Nov 63 – “Yesterday about noon our Brigade which was in advance . . . about three miles quietly in camp was suddenly attacked by a greatly superior force of Rebel infantry and cavalry & hardly before we could form a line . . . they were all around us on three sides. . . . It was beyond human endurance to stand in such a crossfire [and] as our Brigade was ordered to fall back they came on pell-mell right into our camp [and] we were . . . cut up fearfully. We were a little less than 200 strong & lost 127 killed wounded and missing. . . . Our whole Brigade was at [only] 1000 strong and they had at least 6 or 8 thousand. . . . Relief came as soon as possible & checked them or they would have taken everyone of us prisoners. . . .”





10 Dec 63 – “There are rumors we are going to Texas [as] mounted infantry. . . . We have lately heard of the brilliant success of our brave hero Gen Grant [Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge] & almost wish we could be with him again to share his victories. . . . I have not read the account of the fight yet [but] rumor says he took 60 pieces of Artillery & 20,000 prisoners. . . .”

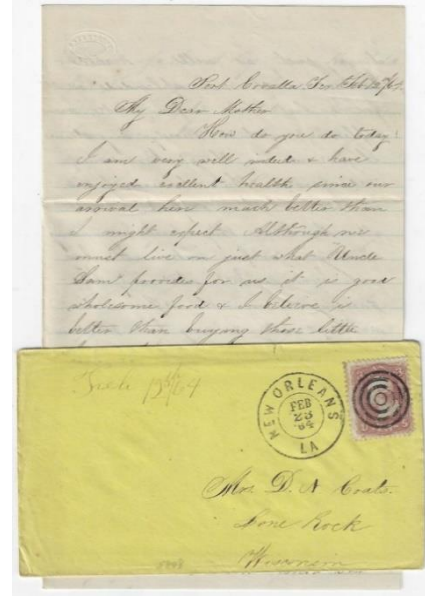
2 Jan 64 – “We . . . are now landed on the bleak and sandy shores of Texas [at Matagorda Bay.] The boat we got on was an ocean steamer [and] we all had good bunks on the lower deck. . . . In the morning we passed the . . . forts Philip & Jackson which are almost black with the large number of cannon they have . . . in a line close together. . . . It had commenced storming . . . and some of us became sick . . . as the boat began to rock & pitch. . . . The next day was pleasant but swell of the ocean rocked the ship worse than the day before. . . . We were out of sight of land all that day with nothing but the grand terrible ocean all around us. The next day . . .

. . . we came . . . to the entrance of this bay but the water on the bar at its entrance was a shallow we could not go over & had . . . to have smaller boats come & unload us. . . . The wind rose from shore blowing almost a hurricane so that we could hardly walk. . . . Oh! So cold. I thought I should most freeze & then such a desolate scene that met our eyes . . . nothing but a plain of sand . . . no timber or fuel in sight nor for miles away. . . . Wood had to be hauled six or eight miles. . . .”

12 Feb 64 – After marching to Port Cavallo “we must live on just what ‘Uncle Sam’ provides for us it is good wholesome food & believe is better than buying those little knick-knacks we would sometimes if they were brought around to us. We have first-rate hand bread salt pork or beef beans coffee sugar &c. which we have got pretty well used to. . . . We have not had any soft bread since we came here as there is no flour. . . . It is just as well and healthier. . . .”

3 Apr 64 – “I am permitted to inform you of our safe arrival at [Nachitoches] after a five day march [and] we had a muddy tedious march which rather dissipate the romance of a soldier’s life . . . yet we made the best of it the boys only making the mor merriment so that a person could laugh in spite of himself. . . . I and another fellow went & got a lot of cotton to sleep on & just after getting all fixed up nicely their came an order to go up in town & act as provost guard. . . . It was expected that the Rebels would try & give us a fight here but the skedadled as usual though our Cav captured 3 or 4 hundred prisoners. [Now] we don’t expect them to make any determined resistance till we get to Shreveport. . . .”

12 Apr 64 – “We have just passed through one of the most . . . ‘terrible’ scenes . . . I have ever witnessed. [Our] cavalry got pretty badly used as they ran into a kind of a trap the rebs set for them by concealing their front line of men & showing themselves in their rear when our men charged upon them & lost pretty heavily. . . . Our Brigade [was] ordered up [and] when we came to where the rebels were in line in the woods. . . . They fired but a few shots & fell back slowly we following them . . . on the side of a sloping hill. [They] stopped just on the top as we discovered a large force in the woods ahead of us. . . . Here our Brigade formed a line of battle & soon we heard the rebels coming upon us with an overwhelming force as much as twenty thousand against about five thousand. The firing on both sides became almost terrific: one continuous roar of musketry & the rapid boom boom of our cannon. Our boys fought bravely nobly and until they were almost the very point of our bayonets. . . . The line on our right broke . . . leaving the right & left flank of it exposed. Our Maj. Then ordered us to retreat. I was right with the boys till then & we turned & ran as fast as possible across that field as much as a mile . . . all the time exposed to the fire



of the enemy who were following [while we were] running for dear life [with] bullets whizzing past our heads like hailstones. . . The 3<sup>d</sup> Division formed as soon as possible . . . but the rebels flushed with success came steadily but surely on. . . They fought madly, recklessly, as they knew our inferior force & were confident of victory . . . and ours would sweep down whole groups of them [but] on they would come [as] charge after charge of grape and cannister [ripped] through their ranks. . . Where was the 19<sup>th</sup> corps all this time. They ought to have aided us four hours ago. . . Suddenly the music of a brass band struck our ears. . . The 19<sup>th</sup> corps had at last arrived [and they poured] volley after volley . . . into them and those taken said never before were they so surprised and so astounded as those volleys were poured into their midst. Then they were checked. . . Is it to be wondered that we should be defeated under such management? Or rather mismanagement. . . Almost with Shreveport & the object of this expedition attained instead [we were] a repulsed and disappointed army. . . We are so disgusted . . . with such generalship [and] have lost all confidence in our leaders here.



20 Apr 64 – “We are getting to fell pretty well again. . . This affair may not be so bad as we at first thought for the next days fight . . . the rebels were pretty badly defeated & lost a great many men. . .

6 Jun 64 – Coats discusses the shake up of senior officers after the debacle of 12 April and goes on to report that “Col. Guppy has also returned to us. We have lately been joined by such a number of recruits from the state and now we have quite a respectable Reg. [but] we have considerable drilling to do now to remedy the demoralization we have lately experienced. . . Our band had only two drummers left after we got here but now it is pretty well filled out. . .

19 Aug 64 – “There was quite an extravagant idea of cotton speculation connected with that Red River expdn as subsequent events have pretty well proved. . . Our Corps supply wagon train & its guards . . . were employed almost continually bringing cotton into Alex’a. . . They found immense quantities around there yet a great portion was destroyed when we evacuated the place . . . and the town was burned. . .”

Coats and his regiment never again returned to serious combat. After recuperating at Baton Rouge it performed guard, post, garrison, and reconnaissance duties until May of 1865 when it was transferred to Mobile, Alabama to assist in its siege before being mustered out of service in July as the war ended.

(For more information, see “Twenty-third Infantry, Wisconsin, (3 Years)” at the American Civil War Research Database which will be included with this lot and “Romanzo A Coats” at Ancestry.com.)

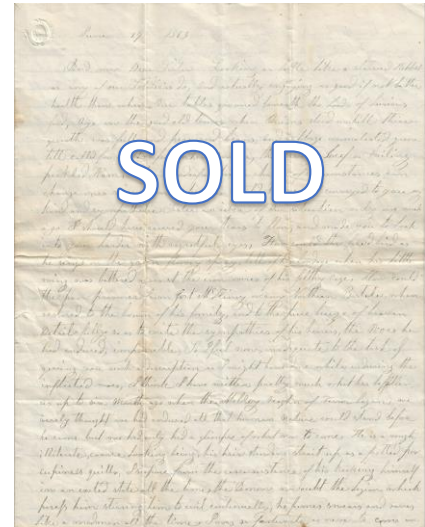
Unique. At the time of listing no similar first-hand detailed account of this regiment’s Civil War service is for sale in the trade or listed in any database as having appeared at auction. OCLC shows one institution has a collection of Company H’s enlistment records and a small group of election related paper from Company K and another holds a soldier’s diary discussing regimental life late in the war to include witnessing the burning of Mobile. One of the most well-written and detailed Civil War correspondence collections we have offered. It even includes rare details about the Union’s occupation of Matagorda Bay and Port Cavallo in Texas.

**SOLD #10302**

### 13. [FOOD] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [VIRGINIANA] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

#### 1863 – A feisty Southern woman rejoices after the tyrannical occupation of Winchester, Virginia ended and recounts her unjust arrest on suspicion of attempting to insult a Union general

This wonderful four-page letter from Regina in Winchester, Virginia, to her sister is dated June 17 1863. It has no mailing envelope. It is likely that Regina could be identified through a thorough genealogical search as her letter contains the first names of numerous family members who also resided in Winchester. The letter is in nice shape. No mailing envelope. A transcript will be provided.



In this letter, Regina rejoices over the Union withdrawal from Winchester in the late spring of 1863.

“Looking as little like a starved rebel . . . and actually enjoying as good if not better health than when, our tables groaned beneath the load of luscious food . . . when Onions stood until their growth was as full and peas, and beans, and cabbage unmolested grew till called for to the pot, where swam the savory beef or boiling pickled Ham. It is wonderful how a change of circumstances can change ones views. . . . Our situation only one week ago [would] have caused your tears to flow. . . . How could the freed bird as he sings on the green flowery spray, tell of his bondage, when his little wing was battered against the Iron wires of his filthy cage . . . when restored to the bosom of his family, and to the pure breeze of heaven. . . .”

She then proceeds to describe the oppressive occupation of Winchester by the arch-abolitionist, General Robert H. Milroy, and his French soldier-of-fortune deputy General Gustave Paul Cluseret.

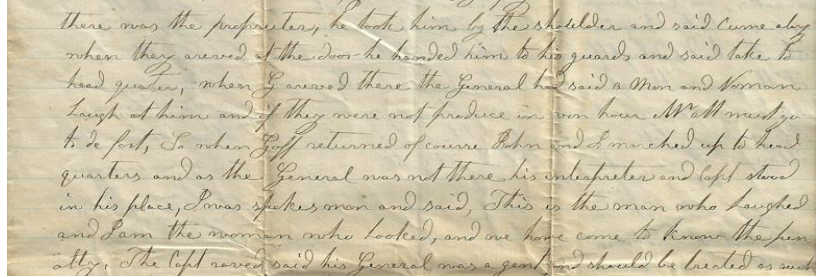
“When the MilRoy reign of terror began, we had endured all that human nature could stand before he came but we had only had a glimpse of what was to come. He is a rough illiterate, course looking being, his hair standing strait up as a fretted Porcupines quills. I suppose from the circumstance of him keeping himself in an excited state all the time. The demons no doubt the Legien which press him to stirring him to evil continually, he fumes swears and raves like a madman all the time. . . . He began his war upon the citizens as soon as he arived here, the evil minded unionists gave him information of all kinds, acussing this and that one, having persons caried before him for every trivial cause. Alex was taken up as an Oficer but they could not get sufficient proof. . . . Mrs Logans family were driven out without a change of garment. . . . Other families had Negroes quartered in apon them and other werse women of ill fame thrust into houses and the best rooms apropriated for thier use. . . . They would go in to houses and demand Furniture money and other things. The soldiers would go in and take possession of their choice of rooms in house they chose, some . . . would desghn to give their rations to be cooked. Their Generals always chose the finest houses and took the parlors and best rooms. . . .”

Regina also recounts her arrest on Christmas day.

“I was arested once for looking at thier French General . . . doubtless a Vallet or barber or dancing master as he offered to give young ladies dancing lessons. . . . I had gone to the door fiew minuets before to look



out and saw two or three Soldiers one in Confederate grey I gazed at him very hard and remarked to John Miller there is a Confederate. He looked and said no a Fedral officer, we made other remarks and he laughed. [In a] few minuets the Officer



there was the proprieter, he took him by the shoulder and said come along when they arrived at the door he handed him to his guards and said take to head quarters, when I arrived there the General had said a man and woman laugh at him and if they were not produce in an hour. . . . So when Goff returned of course John and I marched up to head quarters and as the General was not there . . . a Capt stood in his place. I was spokesman and said. This is the man who laughed and I am the woman who looked. . . . The Capt raved and said his General was a gent and would be treated as such I told the Capt I seldom looked at the Yankees . . . and would not have noticed the General [except that] I had taken him for a Confederate. What made you suppose he was one. Because I had heard you had Confederate prisoners and thought perhaps you might [have] let him out to walk. He said we came here to protect loyal citizens of the U.S. and to show no favours to Secesionists. . . . I replied We are well aware of that we should be dumb if were were not [and] we should be foolish to provoke your ire. This gentleman did not laugh at your officers he laughed at a remark made by a lady. I was not aware that your Generals were not to be looked at. He said the women here insulting thier officers I told him I had often heard of it but never believed it. He told me it was not necessary for me to come again so ended that affair. That poor General was soon after displaced. . . . I cannot say I feel altogather easy for every uncommen noise I hear I fear the Yankees are coming. O me if ever they return I guess we shall have the horrors of war in full [as the] ruthless demons will show us no mercy."

[asked me] Vere is de Lanlor, de propriete, de lanlor, I being the best French scholar, enterpreted [and] said the Frenchman thinks this is a hotell he wants the Landlord, just the Godfry came in we told his honor [that he] was the proprieter, he took him by the shoulder and . . . handed him to his guards and said take to head quater. When I arived there the General had said a man and woman laugh[ed] at him and if they were not produce in an hour. . . . So when Goff returned of course John and I marched up to headquarters and as the General was not there . . . a Capt stood in his place. I was spokesman and said. This is the man who laughed and I am the woman who looked. . . . The Capt raved and said his General was a gent and would be treated as such I told the Capt I seldom looked at the Yankees . . . and would not have noticed the General [except that] I had taken him for a Confederate. What made you suppose he was one. Because I had heard you had Confederate prisoners and thought perhaps you might [have] let him out to walk. He said we came here to protect loyal citizens of the U.S. and to show no favours to Secesionists. . . . I replied We are well aware of that we should be dumb if were were not [and] we should be foolish to provoke your ire. This gentleman did not laugh at your officers he laughed at a remark made by a lady. I was not aware that your Generals were not to be looked at. He said the women here insulting thier officers I told him I had often heard of it but never believed it. He told me it was not necessary for me to come again so ended that affair. That poor General was soon after displaced. . . . I cannot say I feel altogather easy for every uncommen noise I hear I fear the Yankees are coming. O me if ever they return I guess we shall have the horrors of war in full [as the] ruthless demons will show us no mercy."

Brigadier General Robert Milroy brought a 7,000-man brigade into the Shenandoah Valley in December of 1862 with orders to protect the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, enforce the Emancipation Proclamation, and protect Unionist living in the region. He passionately went beyond his assigned duties and joyfully harassed residents, establishing a draconian 'empire' headquartered in Winchester, declaring "My will is absolute law. . . None dare contradict or dispute my slights word or wish." He forced civilians to swear a loyalty oath, and if they did not, they were treated with special harshness. Those who visibly mourned the death of a Confederate soldier or whom Milroy believed resisted his decrees were often thrown possessionless out of their homes and exiled from the region.

One of Milroy's subordinates was a French soldier-of-fortune, Gustave Paul Cluseret, who had wheedled a Union commission as a Brigadier General. Cluseret's brigade was chaotic and disorganized, at one point mistakenly firing upon a Union cavalry regiment. He was despised by other officers in the command, and although he was every bit as rude and tyrannical as Milroy, they disagreed over the treatment of women. That did Cluseret in; he was relieved of command and resigned his commission in March 1863.

(For more information, see "Occupied Winchester, 1862-1863" at the National Park Service website and Noyalas's "My will is absolute law": a biography of Union general Robert H. Milroy.)

Exceedingly scarce. While soldier's mail from Winchester, including letters from Milroy, are not common, they periodically turn up at auctions and can be found in institutional collections. Other letters from feisty Winchester women who were threatened with arrest and letters from or about the French buffoon Cluseret are apparently non-existent.

**SOLD #10303**

**14. [AUTOGRAPHS – SENATORS & GENERALS] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]**

**1863-1864 – A letter from a former New York Governor and Major General recommending a former Colonel be allowed to serve as an in-the-field recruiting officer in the Army of the Potomac is endorsed up the chain of command before being approved. The letter bears the signatures of four Union Generals**

The original letter was written on December 29, 1863, by Edwin D. Morgan, a former New York Governor, up the chain of command to the Secretary of War E. M. Stanton recommending a former Colonel be allowed to serve as an in-the-field recruiter in the Army of the Potomac. In nice shape.

It reads in part:

“I have the honor to present to you Col. Fred Pierson, late Colonel of the First Regiment NY Volunteers. Col. Pierson has been requested by an influential committee in this City to proceed at once to the Army of the Potomac and to endeavor to induce the men now in the field to re-enlist. I respectfully request that you will direct that the necessary facilities may be given to Colonel Pierson for the accomplishment of his task, and that particularly, that you will accredit him to Major General Meade.”

“I am with high regard Your obdt servant / E. D. Morgan”

54 & 56 Exchange Place  
New York Dec<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1863

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to present to you Col. Fred Pierson, late Colonel of the First Regiment N.Y. Volunteers.

Col. Pierson has been requested by an influential committee in this City to proceed at once to the Army of the Potomac and to endeavor to induce the men now in the field to re-enlist.

I respectfully request that you will direct that the necessary facilities may be given to Colonel Pierson for the accomplishment of his task, and particularly, that you will accredit him to Major General Meade.

I am with high regard  
Your obdt servant  
E. D. Morgan

Hon. E. M. Stanton  
Secretary of War  
Washington D.C.

Docketing on the reverse shows the letter never reached Secretary Stanton. Morgan’s request was endorsed and signed by Brigadier General James A. Hardie (Assistant Adjutant General of the Army), Major General Seth Williams (Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac), and Major General John Newton (Commanding General of the 1<sup>st</sup> Army Corps) who directed:

“Commanding officers are requested to grant every facility to Col. Pierson in order that he may explain his mission to the N.Y. Regiment.”

Pierson undertook his mission as the New York soldiers who in 1861 had enlisted in three-year regiment were beginning to consider whether or not to return home when their term expired or re-enlist to see the war through to its end. Pierson was partially successful; however, some regiments lost enough men that they were disbanded, and their re-enlisted soldiers were transferred to other units or consolidated into smaller organizations.

Obviously, then as now, it paid to be well-connected. It is unlikely that a similar request from less of a political high-roller would have received the same degree of attention from four generals.

**\$150** [#10304](#)

**15. [MEDICAL – HOSPITALIZATION & SANITARY COMMISSION] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [WOMEN & GIRLS]**

**Circa 1864 – CDV photograph of a U.S. Sanitary Commission House or Home**

This cdv photograph shows a large, white, three-story building with a long columned porch which gives it a Southern appearance. A white fence and large gate, labeled “U.S. / Sanitary / Commission”, stands in front of the home. A man is standing next to the gate. The reverse of the card bears a pencil caption that reads, “Sanitary Commission House.” It is franked with a blue, Washington, two-cent Proprietary revenue stamp (Scott #R13) with a manuscript cancel. In nice shape.



The card does not identify which U.S. Sanitary Commission (USSC) home is pictured, but I suspect that could be determined. *The Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, #40, p. 1279 (copy included) reports that its Special Relief Department operated a total of 31 “Soldiers’ Homes” and “Lodges” in 25 cities. It seems likely that with a little research, this cdv could be matched to an existing photograph or physical description of one of them. The Bulletin states that these facilities provided “Temporary aid and protection – food, lodging, care, &c. - for soldiers in transits, chiefly the discharged, disabled, and furloughed.”



The Commission was established at the beginning of the war as a civilian organization to solicit, coordinate, and manage healthcare-related donations to the Union Army. During its existence, the USSC raised over \$50 million (more than \$1 billion in today’s money). Simultaneously, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first female physician in the United States, noted that chaos reigned after wounded soldiers were provided immediate battlefield care. Medical logistics, hospital beds, and nursing care were non-existent or, at best scarce, erratic, and uncoordinated. To solve the problem, she formed the Women’s Central Association Of Relief (WCAR). Although the WCAR’s offers of assistance were initially rebuffed by the War Department, eventually it became apparent that Blackwell’s organization could become the consolidating link between military medicine and the thousands of women who continuously proffered their untrained assistance. After President Lincoln approved a partnership between the WCAR and the Army in June of 1861, the WCAR became the USSC’s chief, but independent, auxiliary and was charged with consolidating assistance provided by thousands of local aid societies throughout the North and Midwest.

While Blackwell was coordinating WCAR support, Dorthea Dix was appointed Superintendent of Women Nurses by the Secretary of War. Although her job of recruiting and employing women as nurses (previously a male profession) met with considerable resistance in much of the army, that was not the case on the Army’s hospital ships that were used extensively in its western campaigns. In time, the success of their employment on those ships led to their acceptance throughout the army. Although most Civil War nurses and medical attendants were male, by the end of the war over 21,000 women were also employed in those positions by the army.

(For more information, see *The Sanitary Commission Bulletin* #40, Robertson’s “The Union’s ‘Other Army’: The Women of the United States Sanitary Commission” at the Gilder Lehrman Institute website, and “Navigating the Medical World of Men” from the Hopkins History of Medicine website.

At the time of listing, no cdvs of Sanitary Commission Soldiers Homes are for sale in the trade, and only three have appeared at auction by online auction results databases. OCLC shows none held by institutions.

**\$250 #10305**



## 16. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [VIRGINIANA]

**1864 – Two letters from a soldier in the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine Infantry Regiment describing the slaughter at “Bloody Angle” during the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, one of the most horrific killing zones of the Civil war**

These two letters were written by Benjamin D. Haley of the 17<sup>th</sup> Maine Volunteer Infantry to his wife Hulda shortly after the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. One, dated 20 June 1864, was sent directly to her, although no mailing envelope was present; Haley enclosed the other with a friend's letter. Written in pencil, but legible. In nice shape with a minor wear. A transcript will be provided.

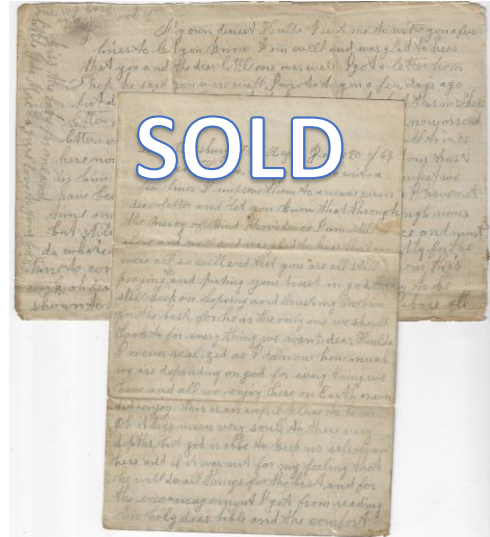
Haley was clearly shaken by the horror he witnessed while caught in the middle of the infamous slaughter at Bloody Angle. The disaster occurred when the Union Army attempted to breakthrough the Mule Shoe salient in the Confederate lines at Spotsylvania. A column of units was ordered to march across an open field and drive through an angle in the enemy's breastworks. The units were expected to easily puncture the defenses and ordered not to fire until they passed through the works. Initially, the attack went well as forward defenders fled from the advancing column. However, within 60 yards of the breastworks the leading regiment inexplicably halted, sheltering by a long barn, but leaving most of the force standing in the open field unable to maneuver and forbidden to return fire. By the end of the day, casualties totaled more than 17,000 men.

“This is an awful place . . . it trys mens very souls to their very depths. . . . We were formed in a little peace of woods one Regt behind another close together. . . . We only went a few rods out into an open field close to the rebels breastworks when they opened fire on us, and there was a long shed close by and our front Regt went right to that and all the rest followed them. . . . They stoped and there we stood our hole brigade massed in one pill and the rebs firing into us on two sides and . . . there we stood without firing a shot ourselves (for it was the order not to fire till we got inside of their works) . . . it was no use to try to get the men ahead any further. Our men were falling in a perfect shower and the bullets from the rebs was just like a real hailstorm. . . . Oh it was awful such sights, men shot into while in such a pile as we were, such a chance as the rebs had to kill us all if we had been kept there a little while longer. I cannot tell you how I felt while I . . . could not get ahead nor go back and not be allowed to fire my gun at them and they right in sight within fifteen rods of them I put my gun up to my shoulder once to go to firing me and a man that was color bearer . . . begged of them officers to let us go to firing but it was no use we [had to] take there awful fire without firing. . . . It was such and awful scrape we all fell back in good order and formed again behind some breastworks . . . so nigh the rebs that we have to be very careful how we keep our heads above them or we will get a bullet fired at us We have had 8 or ten men killed & wounded yesterday and today getting up to look some or moving along the works. . . .”

(For more information, see Crockett's “The Union's Bloody Miscue at Spotsylvania Muleshoe” at the American Battlefield Trust website.)

Scarce. At the time of listing nothing similar is for sale in the trade. Online databases show some Civil War diaries with Battle Spotsylvania content have been sold at auction, and OCLC shows about ten institutions hold similar content; it is unknow if any contain first-hand accounts about the bloodbath at Bloody Angle.

**SOLD #10306**



17. [MEDICAL – SUPPLIES] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – CHRISTIANITY]

1864 – U.S. Christian Commission Receipt for the donation of “Hospital and Sanitary Stores” along with a scarce advertising card, “A Word From The Front”; both enclosed in a U.S. Christian Commission mailing envelope

This partially-printed donation receipt from the Cincinnati Branch of the U.S. Christian Commission was issued in Cincinnati on December 7, 1864. It and a rare calling-card-size advertising card titled, “A Word From The Front”, are enclosed in their Cincinnati Branch Christian Commission mailing envelope franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) cancelled by a barred handstamp bearing a December 7, Cincinnati postmark. In nice shape.

The donation receipt reads in part:

“Received, of Miss Emma Newton for the United States Christian Commission / Two Box Hospital and Sanitary Stores, the contribution of / C.C. Arel Soc. Xenia, J. F. Manlay Sec. Per C. A. Lynd / Many Thanks, Miss Emma. There is a demand now for articles for the wounded, and we want all we can get. (Lint, Bandaes, Arm Slings &c &c. / You would greatly aid us by sending with each package and estimate of its value.”

The front of the card reads in part:

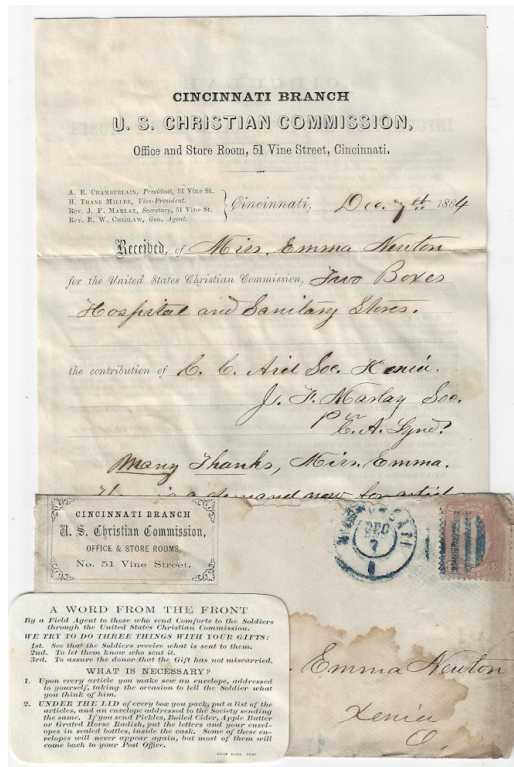
“A Word From The Front / By a Field Agent to those who send Comforts to the Soldiers. . . / We Try to Do Three Things with your Gifts: / 1<sup>st</sup>. See that the Soldiers receive what is sent them. / 2<sup>nd</sup>. To let them know who sent it. / 3<sup>rd</sup>. To assure the donor that the Gift has not miscarried. / What is Necessary? / 1. Upon every article you make or sew an envelope, addressed to yourself, taking the occasion to tell the soldier that you think of him. 2/ Under the Lid of every box you pack, put a list of the articles, and an envelope addressed to the Society sending the same. If you send Pickles, Boiled Cider, Apple Butter or Grated Horse Radish, put the letters and your envelopes in sealed bottles, inside the cask. Some of these envelopes will never appear again, but most of them will come back to your Post Office.”

The United States Christian Commission (USCC) was a civilian organization that furnished medical services, supplies, and religious literature to Union soldiers in collaboration with Protestant chaplains and the U.S. Sanitary Commission. It was founded by an alliance of YMCA and Protestant ministers in response to casualty suffering following the First Battle of Bull Run. It numbered about 5,000 Christian volunteers, known as delegates, who served unarmed on the battlefield primarily as medical orderlies and chaplains’ assistants. During the war, it collected and distributed more than \$6 million worth of supplies.

(For more information, see Hamlin’s “The United States Christian Commission” in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* Vol 38 No. 1.)

Donation receipts are scarce and the “Word From The Front” card may be the only extant example. At the time of listing, no other receipts or cards are for sale in the trade. Online databases show only two donation receipts and no “front” cards have been sold at auction. OCLC shows no institutional holdings.

\$250 [#10307](#)



**18. [BOTANY – MAGNOLIAS] [MARITIME] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY] [POLITICS – CONFEDERATE] [VIRGINIANA]**

**1865 – A letter from a Union sailor describing the sights of Richmond, Virginia shortly after the end of the Civil War which includes a magnolia leaf taken from a tree at Jefferson Davis’s home**

This six-page letter from William Duffield McIlvaine, a navy machinist aboard the Union gunship U.S.S. *Agawam* anchored at Richmond, Virginia to his sister, Sallie, at Gap, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania is dated July 15<sup>th</sup> [1865]. It is enclosed, along with a leaf from Jefferson Davis’s house, in an envelope franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) canceled by a Richmond cork handstamp and postmark on July 16. A transcript will be provided.

McIlvaine’s ship, the *Agawam*, which, during the war, was part of the James River blockade. On Wednesday, 12 July it steamed up the James and docked at Richmond, giving McIlvaine a chance to tour the former Confederate capitol which had fallen to the Union Army in April.

“Coming up the river saw all the fortifications and the Dutch Gap Canal, which is a very small affair: contemptible I’ve had to run very slowly to keep off piles, old vessels, rams sunk in the river, all the way up here from City Point on both sides of the river the banks are covered with earth works & heavy forts. the ground seems to have been dug all over I can fully appreciated the great work an army had to overcome to get to Richmond: don’t think they could ever get in any other way than by cutting off the enemys supplies. I am very much pleased with Richmond it is or has been a fine place, situated on a hill, in a very pretty country . . . one can see many miles any direction from the Capital the river is much lower than the city and is small & narrow there are a great many fine residences here, & much shrubbery, trees &c a very pretty public square & I could give you no good idea of all there is to be seen one cannot look any way without seeing some house or object he has not read of during the past four years.”

While traveling through the city, he visited several important locations picked up a few souvenirs.

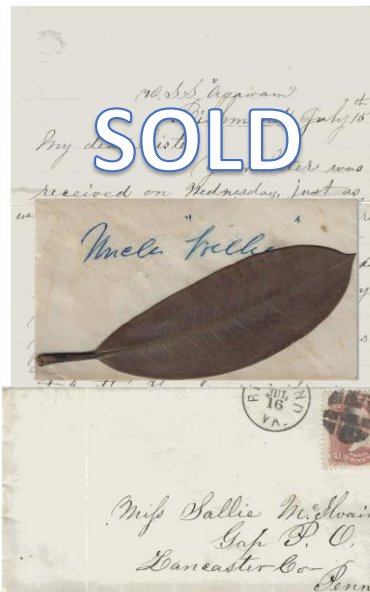
“Rode all about the city yesterday, visited . . . Libby Prison and at Castle Thunder, was also in the State Penitentiary, saw where Dick Turner is confined saw him reach above his cell door for a mug of water, if you don’t know who he is you had better inquire, he was the jailor of Libby & starved our men & stole their money, he is now guarded by six of the very men whom he treated so badly as prisoners, they would starve him if let alone, he is getting well paid for all his crimes I am convinced he will probably swing one of these days. . . . Was at Jeff Ds house saw Gen Lee’s house [and] was in the State House & in fact almost every where. . . . Got some leaves from Jeff. Ds yard, and some small stones from out of Libby Prison. I got a nice piece of grey cloth such as rebel uniforms were made of in the penitentiary where it was woven & it might do to work something out of tis only a few inches square. . . . Heres leaves from Jeff Ds front yard. . . .”

One of the magnolia leaves McIlvaine sent to Sallie is enclosed in a small envelope labeled “Uncle ‘Willie’”.

Several other of McIlvaine’s letters have sold on eBay and subsequently appeared at different websites.

A superb first-hand account of a visit to early post-war Richmond made even more enchanting by the inclusion of a leaf collected from one of Confederate President Jefferson Davis’s magnolia trees.

**SOLD #10308**



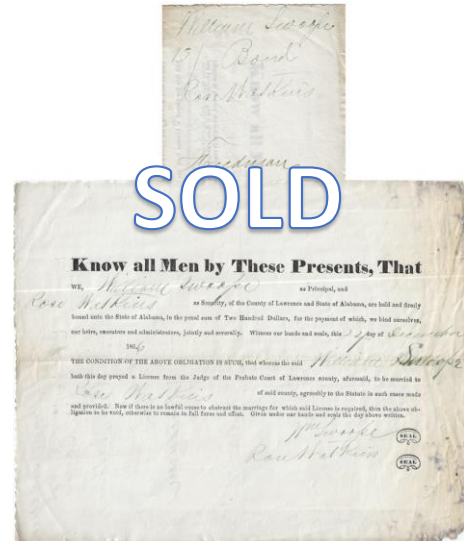


## 19. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA] [LAW] [MARRIAGE]

### 1866 – An Alabama Marriage Bond issued to Freedman William Swoope and his fiancé, Rose Watkins

This partially-printed Marriage Bond, measuring 8"x7" was issued by Lawrence County, Alabama to the Freedman, William Swoope, and guarantees his commitment to marry Rose Watkins. In nice shape with a little insect predation at the tip of its lower right-hand corner. Although it contains no "X" signatures for either party, its manuscript entries are written in the same hand, indicating that a court clerk probably completed it. The document is boldly docketed "Freedman" on its reverse.

"We, William Swoope as Principal, and Rose Watkins . . . are held and firmly bound . . . in the penal sum of Two Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally. Witness our hands and seas, this 22 day of December 1866. . . William Swoope hath this day prayed a License from the Judge of the Probate . . . to be married to Rose Watkins. . . Now if there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage for which said License is required, then the above ligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect. . ."



Marriage bonds were used in early America to help guarantee that pledged unions would be legally completed, and that there were no legal matters to prevent the union, e.g., the parties were of legal age, neither were already married, and the couple was not too closely related. No money changed hands. It was only collected if the marriage fell through; it was then used to support raising any fatherless offspring.

With the end of the war, General O. O. Howard, the Director of the Freedman's Bureau established guidelines regarding the documentation of pre-emancipation informal slave unions as well as post-war marriages between freed men and women. Still, his guidance was variously interpreted by underlings and procedures. The National Archives reports that in Alabama, the state bureau recommended the

"Remarriage of 'all persons (freedmen) married without licenses, or living together without marriage,' [with documentation entered] in a 'separate book records'. . . Probate judges, who acted as bureau agents, were told to suspend the marriage bond requirements and in certain situations to reduce marriage fees. Couples who had not properly resolved previous relationships were ineligible to receive licenses. [The] Alabama State Convention adopted a [similar] measure on September 29, 1865, legalizing former slave unions [but offering] . . . no additional guidance [with regarding bonds or licenses]."

Online genealogical records indicate that William had once been the property of the prosperous slave-owning Swoopes family and served in the 55<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Infantry following his liberation. No pre-war information about Watkins was found. Their marriage was recorded on 27 December 1866 in the Index of Alabama Marriages. Civil War pension records show Rose changed her surname to "Smith" around 1880.

(For more information see, "Sealing the Sacred Bonds of Holy Matrimony" at the NARA website.)

Exceptionally scarce, far less common than freemen's sharecropping agreements. At the time of listing, no freedmen's marriage bonds or licenses are for sale in the trade. Online databases show that only one has appeared at auction. OCLC show none residing in institutional collections although the Kentucky Historical Society has a microfilm record of its marriage bonds which includes those issued to freedmen.

**SOLD #10309**

## 20. [DANCING] [MORALS] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – METHODISM]

### 1867 – Letter from a young woman expressing outrage that her male friend was considering going to a dance

This four-page letter from Mary E. (Mollie) Nelson of Shanghai, West Virginia to John (Johnnie) Frenger of Greenville, Virginia is datelined “1867 / At Home Aug 6<sup>th</sup>”. It is enclosed in its original, worn envelope that bears a faint manuscript “Shanghai, W. Va.” postmark and a similarly faint mailing address. It bears a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65) with a manuscript cancelation. The envelope is docketed “Mary E. Nelson” on the front and “Shanghai / W. Va.” on the reverse.

Mary indignantly begins this letter by reading John the riot act about his decision to attend a dance.

“Mr. Frenger . . . I received the other letter that you wrote me and informed me that you was going to attend a dance in a short time and I thought if you considered that an answer to the questions I asked you relative to your souls salvation [then] it is time our correspondence had come to an end as I concluded it was not likely to profit either one of us very much for you know that [I] think it is harm to dance.

“It is true the Bible says that there is a time to dance but it never meant that we as enlightened and Christian people should spend our time jumping and skipping around an old greasy fiddle to the tune of some silly little ditty that has neither religion or sense in it. . .

“The scriptures here had reference to the time when people used to dance for joy and shout praises to their great redeemer as the children of Israel did when the lord brought them safely through the red sea and drowned their enemies in its surging billows. . .”

However, Mary’s tone changes after remembering Mr. Frenger’s follow-on letter.

“But Johnnie I was really glad when I received your last letter and heard that you was going to change your mode of living I hope that before this letter comes to hand you will be rejoicing in a savior’s love I assure you that you have my prayers weak and as unworthy as they are and I hope you may never give up the struggles until you find peace in believing. . . Mollie”

Alas, Mollie and Johnnie’s relationship went no further. Ancestry.com shows none of the John Fengers listed in its database had a spouse named Mary or Mollie and none of its Mary Nelsons married a Frenger.

It is likely that Mary was a member of a Methodist church as there were no Puritan or Anabaptist communities near Shanghai, West Virginia, and it is primarily those three Protestant denominations whose congregations were most likely to oppose dancing.

(For more information, see “A History of Social Dance in America” at the American Antiquarian Society’s website and Lewis’s *Five Reasons Why Methodists Don’t Dance*.)

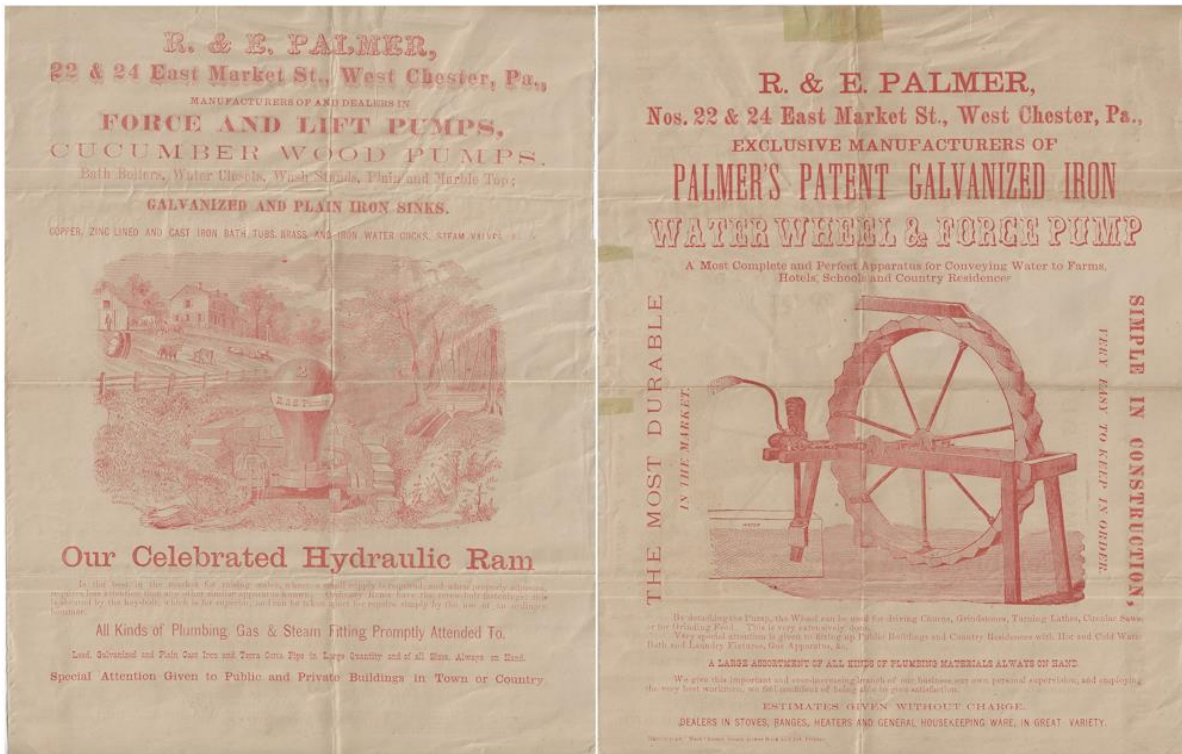
A nice firsthand condemnation from one of the few 19<sup>th</sup> Century Protestant adherents of dance bans. Clearly, Mollie Nelson was a spiritual predecessor of the Reverend Shaw Moore (John Lithgow) and the congregation of his non-denominational First Christian Church in the movie *Footloose*.



**SOLD #10310**

21. [ADVERTISING – BROADSHEETS] [BUSINESS – PUMPS] [PHILATELY]

1874 – Broadsheet mail order advertisement for Cucumber Wood Pumps and Galvanized Iron Water Wheels



This large broadsheet was printed in red and measures just over 9" x 12". It was distributed through the mail by R. & E. Palmer of West Chester, Pennsylvania. This sheet was sent to William Potts of Parkersburg, Pennsylvania along with a short letter quoting prices for several types of pipe. Its envelope is franked with a 3-cent stamp (Scott #158) canceled with a West Chester postmark. In nice shape with three small glassine paper mends.

One side of this impressive advertisement features a large illustration of a bulbous hydraulic ram pump made from cucumber wood with a homestead farmhouse in the background. The advertising text claims it is "the best in the market for raising water, where a small supply is required, and when properly adjusted requires less attention than any other similar apparatus known. The ad notes the company can also supply bath boiler, water closets, and wash stands as well as "attend to" "all kinds of plumbing, gas & steam fitting(s). . ."

The reverse features a large illustration of a galvanized iron water wheel and force pump. The advertising text notes that this item was patented by and exclusive to the company, and that it was "a most complete and perfect apparatus for conveying water to farms, hotels, schools and country residences . . . the most durable [and] simple in constructions." It was especially good for "driving churns, grindstones, turning lathes, circular saws or for grinding feed."

The cucumber tree is a member of the magnolia family and received its name because it bears fruit resembling a cucumber. Its wood is light, soft, close-grained, brittle and was frequently used in pump construction.

An attractive mail-order advertisement.

\$150 [#10311](#)



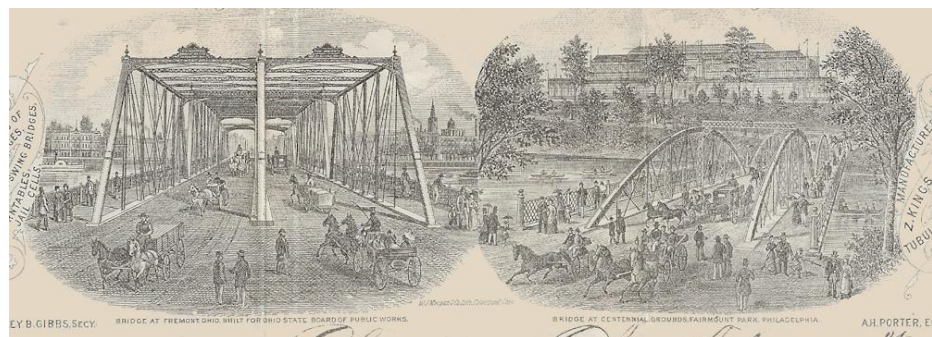
## 22. [ADVERTISING – LETTERHEAD] [CONSTRUCTION – BRIDGES] [PHILATELY] [WESTWARD EXPANSION]

### 1879 – Nicely illustrated faux-manuscript advertising circular from the King Iron Bridge Company

This one-page advertising circular from the King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Company is datelined “Cleveland Ohio February 1<sup>st</sup> 1879”. The letterhead features two of the companies bridges one at Freemont, Ohio and the other at the Centennial Grounds, Fairmont Park in Philadelphia. The advertising text is in the form of a very realistic faux letter. It is enclosed in a 1-cent postal envelope (Scott # U113) with a double-oval Cleveland circular mail postmark. In nice shape.

The purpose of the letter was to inform customers that the company had closed its Philadelphia office and was only conducting business through its Cleveland address. It also cautions them to

“Beware of any person showing you printed or other written articles intended to mislead the public about our bridges. Some of our competitors have hired other parties to write malicious articles . . . to damage our reputation. We can prove them to be false in every case. Over 4000 iron bridges of our make have been erected during the past 20 years and are now doing good service. . . .”



The company was founded by Zenas King in 1858, and its bridges were built simultaneously throughout the country during America’s westward expansion. Not just sturdy and functional, many of its bridges were also works of architectural art and are still standing today. Its most famous structures included three long-span cantilever bridges: one of 520 feet across the Ohio River linking Cincinnati and Newport, Kentucky, another with a center span of 400 feet across the Willamette River in Oregon, and a 350-foot center span structure across the Youghiogheny River in Pennsylvania. Other of its most famous bridges were the Cedar Avenue Bridge in Baltimore, Ohio’s Central Viaduct, the Veterans Memorial Superior Bridge at Detroit, and the Grand Avenue Bridge in St. Louis. The company remained in business until the mid-1920s.

(For more information, see the King Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Company website online.)

A scarce, well-designed, and aesthetically pleasing advertisement from a bridge company that proved its worth during America’s westward expansion and urbanization.

\$250 [#10312](#)

### 23. [EDUCATION – UNIVERSITY] [PHILATELY]

**1886 – Report card from Vanderbilt University enclosed in a school advertising envelope that features an all-over illustration of the campus**

This Vanderbilt University report card for G. D. Hicks measures 5" x 9½". It was sent to Hicks, who resided in Nashville on College Street. The report card, for the term ending January 31, 1886, is enclosed in its original illustrated mailing envelope which features an all-over illustration of the school's campus. It is franked with a two-cent stamp (Scott #210) that was canceled with a duplex Nashville, Tennessee postmark dated March 5. In nice shape.

While the time difference between the date of the report card and date of the postcard may seem long, that could likely be attributed to a break between terms coupled with the time needed to compile manually the grades of all the university's students following the first term's last day of class on January 31st.

Hicks, who would have been midway through his third year of school received a grade of "82" in Mental and Moral Philosophy I, "75" in Mathematics II, "87½" in Chemistry I, and "68" in Technical Engineering. It is signed in print by "Wils Williams, Secretary of the Faculty."

Upon graduation, Hicks began a life-long career working for the Nashville & St. Louis Railroad, eventually rising to the position of Division Superintendent.

(For more information, see the *Vanderbilt University Quarterly*, vol. 12, no.1.)

An unusual report card for a future railroad executive enclosed in a terrific, illustrated advertising cover.

**\$250 #10313**

**Vanderbilt University.**

Report of Mr. *G. D. Hicks*  
 For the Term *Jan. 31* 188*6*

Scholarship is estimated on the scale of 100, and is reported by Grades. Grade I represents an average of 89 to 100; Grade II, from 69 to 80; Grade III, 50 to 69; Grade IV, below 50. This Grade indicates DEFECTION. Unexcused absence from duty will subject the student to censure or discipline.

STUDIES.	SCHOLARSHIP.		ABSENCES.	
	Grade.	Excused.	Excused.	Unexcused.
Latin,				
Greek,				
English,				
French,				
German,				
Spanish,				
History,				
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Jr.,	I	82		
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sr.,	II	75		
Mathematics,	I	87½		
Chemistry,				
Applied Chemistry,				
Physics, Jr.,				
Physics, Sr.,				
Natural History and Geology,				
Drawing,				
Surveying,				
Mechanics and Engineering,				
Stereotomy,				
Steam Engine,				
Technical Engineering,	II	68		
Elementary Physics,				



## 24. [CHEMISTRY] [INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – JAPAN] [MILITARY – WORLD WAR 1] [PHILATELY]

**1914 – Letter from the American Consul General in Yokohama informing an Indiana druggist that he had no chance of obtaining employment in the Japanese chemical industry because of the country’s insularity as well as the uncertainty brought on by World War One**

This one-page letter, dated 2 November 1914, was sent by George Hawthorne Scidmore, the American Consul General in Yokohama, to Harley H. Mote, a druggist in Indianapolis. It is enclosed in an American Consular Service envelope franked with a 10-sen blue stamp (Scott Type A35) canceled Yokohama circular handstamp. Letter is in nice shape; envelope shows some postal wear.

In this letter, Scidmore informs Mote:

“In reply to your inquiry of October 3, 1914, I have to say that, owing to the unsettled conditions caused by the war in Europe as well as to the fact that manufacturers of chemical employ none other than Japanese experts, opportunities of employment are not favorable for you.”

At the time Scidmore wrote this letter, Japanese expansion in the northern Pacific was in full swing. Japan saw the outbreak of World War 1 as an opportunity to expand its sphere of influence. Within a week of the war’s beginning, Japan proposed to the United Kingdom that it join the Entente in exchange for being allowed to take over Germany’s Pacific colonies. On 7 August 1914, the British accepted with the condition that Japan’s navy destroy the German East Asian Squadron operating off the Chinese coast. Japan quickly agreed, and on 14 August issued an ultimatum to Germany to abandon the Pacific. When that went unanswered, Japan declared war on both Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Japanese Navy rapidly seized Germany’s Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands, and when Tsingtao on the Chinese mainland fell, Japan not only controlled all of Micronesia (except for American Guam and the British Gilbert Islands) but also had a foothold on the Chinese mainland. Its navy, however, sunk no German warships as German Admiral Spee had already deployed his East Asian Squadron to attack the French port at Tahiti. The Japanese fleet did, however, unsuccessfully hunt for the German commerce raider *Emden*.

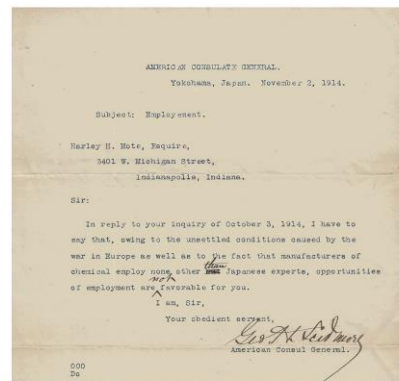
Emboldened by its success, In January 1915 Japan secretly placed “21 Demands” upon China that effectively would have made it a Japanese vassal. When China informed the UK and US, the most egregious demands were humiliatingly rescinded, and the seeds were planted that brought Japan into World War 2 as a member of the Axis.

Japanese higher chemical education had become fully equal to the West’s by 1890 with the consolidation of four medicinal, research, applied, and agricultural faculties (all directed by distinguished western professors) into the Tokyo Imperial University. Students flocked to the programs and graduates easily filled available positions even as Japan rapidly industrialized.

Between the uncertainty of the war and an ample supply of home-grown chemistry graduates, there simply was no market for American druggists.

(For more information, see Polk’s *1916 Indianapolis Directory*, “George Hawthorne Scidmore” at Find-a-Grave, Kikuchi and Siderer’s “A History of Chemistry in Japan 1820-1955” in *AsiaChem*, December 2021.

**\$175** [#10314](#)





## 25. [LEISURE – SPAS] [MEDICAL – QUACKERY] [RADIOACTIVITY]

### 1920-1940 – An archive related to the incredible success of the “Radium Water” therapeutic industry developed in Claremore, Oklahoma

This archive includes seven items:

1921 – Postcard showing Mendenhall’s Radium Water Bath House. Postally used, in reply to a potential guest’s question if it was open for business, “Yes. Have Been; are now, and expect to continue. Yours Very Truly Mendenhall Bath House

1922 – Mendenhall Radium Water Bath House Ticket Card. Completely punched, showing its owner had taken “21 Baths at our Bath House”.

Circa 1925 – Bottle Label for “Original Radium Water bottled by Mendenhall” with directions for use and a cartoon endorsement by Will Rogers, “Radium Water cures you of everything – but being a democrat.”



Circa 1927 – Pre-Route 66 advertising trifold for “Claremore / Oklahoma / The Home of / Radium Water / The greatest healing water / known to mankind”. Includes a map of the region, short essay about the discovery of Radium Water, endorsements, and images of The Mendenhall and The Radium bath house hotels.

Circa 1930 – Photograph of a large Radium Water Jug that was sold by the “Mendenhall Hotel Bath” claiming it “Cures Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Eczema and other Ailments.”

Circa 1930 – Illustrated stationery from The Mendenhall hotel. Lettersheet is on one side. Reverse shows 11 images of Claremore and eight paragraphs of promotional text.

Circa 1940 – Linen postcard showing “‘Lacy’s Bath House’ Completely new, all modern. Located in Radium Town. Hotel in connection. Modern rooms and apartments. Mineral water baths, colon and electrical therapy and massages. . . .”

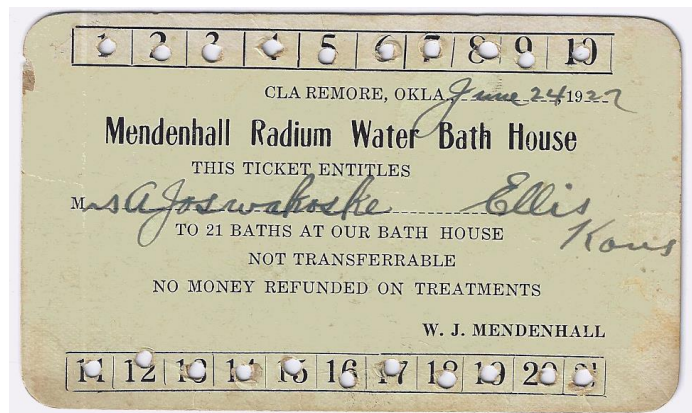
In 1903, George Washington Eaton of the Claremore Industrial Company was drilling for natural gas when, to his surprise, a gusher of foul-smelling artesian water shot seven feet into the air. Disgusted with his misfortune, he was in no hurry to spend money to cap the well and allowed the stinking water to pour into a nearby creek bed. Not only did the water smell bad but those fumes, which were loaded with Hydrogen sulfide began to stain the paint, wood, and metal of nearby houses. Legend has it that a neighbor notice an extremely mangy dog took to soaking in the creek and much to their surprise it mange disappeared. As the word about the dog’s ‘cure’ spread, people followed the dog’s lead, and soon many were praising its almost magical curative powers. Eaton had the water analyzed and found that it contained a soup of compounds that were believed to be medically beneficial.

A local physician, Dr. William G. Williams, christened the find Radium Water, trying to capitalize on the excitement surrounding the Curie’s radioactive discoveries in Paris, although the water contained not a trace of the element. Soon, the first nearby bath house opened in 1904. After five more opened in rapid

succession, the small district became known as Radium Town, and as word spread, people from all over the world began descending on Claremont, some staying for weeks at a time. Although, the area did not develop into a full-fledged resort, some bath houses frequently grossed \$5,000 per day. After Will Rogers, a Claremont native, began to joke about the water in his acts, radio shows, and newspaper columns, demand increased again, and many more bath houses opened to support the demand. Even as the country plunged into the heart of the depression, 60,000 people came for the treatment each year spending a million dollars annually.



Not surprisingly, quacks began to capitalize on the Radium Water craze. The most notorious was a Harvard dropout who began dosing distilled water with radium isotopes and selling his small bottles of Radithor as an energy-enhancing, cure-all aphrodisiac. Business boomed until a well-known millionaire amateur golfer who had happily consumed about 1400 doses suddenly found his body disintegrating which was reported by the *Wall Street Journal* under the headline, "The Radium Water Worked Fine until His Jaw Came Off." Claremont responded as might be expected. Although its bath houses touted their Radium Water as curing an array of skin, digestive, and rheumatic complaints, they never actually claimed it contained radium. Now, they denied it.



Ironically, when the water was finally tested for radioactivity in the 1950s, it was found to contain over 78 times the acceptable limit that was later set by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1976. By then, however, Claremont's spa business was dying. Only four bath houses remained open in the 1960s, two in the 1970s, and the last one, the Hotel Will Rogers, closed in 1990. The last Radium Water well was capped in 1997.

(For more information, see "Health Spas" at *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, Larkin's "Radium Town, The Smell of Success" in the 22 Mar 2008 issue of *Claremore Daily Progress*, Malley's "Bygone Spas: The Rise and Decay of Oklahoma's Radium Water" online at the Oklahoma Historical Society, and Macklis's "Radithor and the Era of Mild Radium Therapy" in the 1 August 1990 issue of *JAMA*.)

Rather scarce. At the time of listing, no Radium Water items are currently for sale in the trade. Radium Water jugs and bath house postcards occasionally appear on eBay. There are no auction records of Radium Water materiel identified at the Rare Book Hub or the Auction & Book Sale Archive. OCLC shows three pieces of Radium Water ephemera are held by institutions.

**SOLD #10315**



26. [BEVERAGES – TEA] [BUSINESS – GROCERIES & IMPORTS] [CHILDREN – BOYS' DAY] [PHILATELY]

1935 – Illustrated letter advertising Shizuoka tea sent by a Japanese agent of a major Midwest grocery wholesaler

This long one-page form letter, approximately 7" x 21", is printed on *washi* (Japanese plant fiber paper). It was sent by K. Nagashima, an on-site agent of Oakford & Fahnestock in Shizuoka to Mr. Dan L. Wilger, a grocery store owner in Sterling, Illinois. The letter is dated 20 May 1935. The paper features an overall illustration of *koinobori* (carp-shaped windsock streamers) flying above a house. The letter is enclosed in its original envelope showing Mt. Fuji. It is franked with a green 22-sen Mr. Fuji stamp (Scott #194) canceled with an indistinct machine postmark. In nice shape with multiple mailing folds to the exceptionally long lettersheet.

This letter, from the heart of Japan's green tea growing region, announces that

"A large Tea consuming season is approaching now and you have to deal with the Teas in accordance with the contracts you made during the season of 1934. . . . We paid our most careful attention to the selection and preparation of the Teas we shipped you in previous years. . . . Whether you will rather demand the Blue Ribbon Brand, which is our finest selected grade or the Wildfire Brand which is our lowest priced Tea, our careful selection is equally made.

"This is the month of the Boys' Festival in this country. The picture shown on this paper represents the Boys' Festival. Many different colored carp fish banners are hoisted high up in the sky everywhere – this means to bless the growth of the boys as the carp is considered to be the most lively and courageous . . . as it can swim up a waterfall . . . and it never jumps when it is put on a chopping-board."

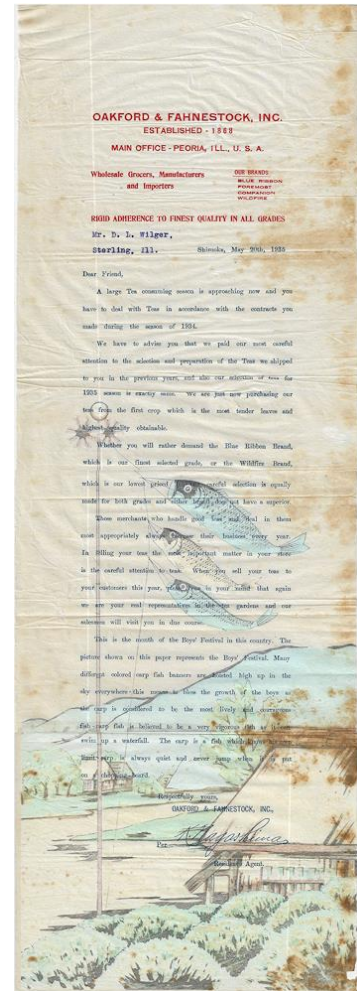
*Koinobori* are displayed on *Tango no sekku*, originally one of five annual Imperial ceremonies that evolved into a day dedicated to the protection and happiness of Samuri's sons and, with time, all Japanese boys. In 1948, Boys' Day was combined with a similar Girls' Day celebration and renamed *Kodomo no hi*, Children's Day.

Oakford & Fahnestock, Incorporated was established in 1868 as a small Peoria grocery store and two years later began to wholesale goods. By the mid-1870s it abandoned retail operations and soon grew—largely on the sales of a popular toasted coffee blend, America's Cup— to become the largest grocery wholesaler in Illinois, outside of Chicago, and services much of the upper Midwest. Interestingly, I could find no information online or elsewhere about its Japanese tea product line or office in Shizuoka.

(For more information see Nussbaum's *Japan Encyclopedia*, "Aaron Sameul Oakford" at the Genealogical Trails History Group, Tartar's "Peoria's 'Most Useful Citizen' in the November 2023 edition of *Peoria Magazine*, and "Grandma Holtzman's House" at the Dean-Hay Heritage website.)

Probably the only extant copy. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the book or philatelic trade, and neither has anything appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub, ASBA (Auction & Book Sales Archive) and the Stamp Auction Network. OCLC shows no similar institutional holdings.

\$250 [#10316](#)





## 27. [PHILATELY] [POLITICS – PRESIDENTIAL]

### 1936-1946 -14 International postal covers from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal stamp collection plus a press photo made to publicize the collection's sale in 1946

President Franklin D. Roosevelt began collecting stamps while a young boy, just as many future philatelists do, to learn about the countries of the world. After he was stricken with polio, he revisited the hobby to seek solace from the disease. And, during his presidency, he released numerous press photographs showing him calmly working on his collection in an effort to help reassure the public that he had the depression and, later, World War II under control.

His son, James, reflected: "I have vivid memories of Father sitting at his desk when he had a half hour or hour with no appointments . . . with his stamp books and an expression of complete relaxation and enjoyment on his face."

He served as an ambassador for the hobby, and during his terms of office many became active collectors. Following his death, Roosevelt's family decided to sell his collection to make pieces of it available to collectors across the world. They chose the H. R. Harmer auction house to manage the auction, and the company took on a promotional tour throughout the United States before the hammer fell during four multi-day sessions held between February and December of 1946.

The label on the reverse of the international News Photo accompanying this lot reads in part:

"Here is part of the famous stamp collection of the late President Roosevelt, which is now on public exhibition at Gibel Bros. Store in Philadelphia. . . The exhibit will remain here until January 17, after which it will tour major cities of the U.S. before it is put on sale in New York in February."

There are fourteen covers included in this lot: seven from Poland, two from France, two from the United Kingdom, and one each from Belgium, Germany, and Mexico. At the time of sale, winners could request that the auction house stamp their covers to certify they had been part of Roosevelt's personal collection. One of these covers is stamped in red and 13 are stamped in black with the following text:

"FROM THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT COLLECTION AUTHENTICATED BY H. R. HARMER INC. N. Y."

(For more information see Sheehan's "Franklin D. Roosevelt" and Ganz's "FDR – Stamp Collecting President" both at the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum website.)

Album pages and postal covers from Roosevelt's personal stamp collection occasionally appear for sale or at auction today.

**\$450** [#10317](#)



## 28. [AVIATION – BOMBERS] [BUSINESS – MILITARY] [MILITARY – WW2]

### 1942-1945 – Four photographs of Air Force Plant 3, the “Tulsa Bomber Plant”

All the photographs in this lot measure 10” x 8”, None are captioned. In nice shape. The photographs show:

A completed A-24 Dauntless Dive Bomber hanging from an overhead hoist inside a huge construction above three unfinished planes and about a dozen plant workers.



Two workers decorating the nose of a Consolidated B-24 Liberator with capital Vs (for victory) and a large U. S. flag made from coins and dollar bills.



Four B-24s and one A-24s sit on the pan or apron on a snowy day.

A string of tank cars carrying flammable liquid are parked on two Frisco Railroad track sidings.

During the general mobilization that occurred before the United States entered World War Two, the civic leaders of Tulsa lobbied hard to become the location of one of several new aircraft assembly plants soon to be built. The War Department agreed to build a plant if the city would provide land for the facility and its associated runways. Tulsa agreed and its citizens promptly passed a \$750,000 bond issue which allowed it to purchase suitable land adjacent to the existing city airport. Groundbreaking took place in May 1941, and the plant was dedicated on 15 August 1942.

The Douglas Aircraft Company was contracted to operate the plant and assemble A-24 Dauntless Dive Bombers for the Army, A-26 Invader medium bombers, and Consolidated B-24 Liberator heavy bombers. More than 23,000 people worked at the plant during its peak production period.

The 4,000’ x 200’ plant provided 800,00 square foot of floor space under a 40’ foot high ceiling with crane hoists that could carry multi-engine aircraft. Parts and raw materials brought to the plant by St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad trains entered the building at one end and, after moving through the assembly line, exited the building at the other end as completed aircraft.

Following the war the plant was mothballed by Tinker Air Force Base at Oklahoma City, however it was pressed back into operation during the Cold War and again used to assemble aircraft, modify existing planes, and produced a variety of missile, space, stealth, and electronic-countermeasure components. It closed in 1991.

(For more information, see “Tulsa Bomber Plant” at the online *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*.)

These photographs were found in a collection of 1930s and 1940s Oklahoma ephemera mistakenly identified as being from “OKC” instead of Tulsa.

Scarce. Modern 4” x 6” reproduction World War 2 bomber plants are readily available, Original 8”x10” photographs are not.

**\$200** [#10318](#)

**[DISASTERS – BOMBINGS] [TERRORISM]**

**1992-2001 – An archive of material related to the deadly 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center by Islamic Terrorists that was saved by a retired Port Authority employee**

An archive related to the Islamic terrorists' first attempt to destroy the World Trade Center (WTC). The material includes identification cards, master keys, letters from a supervisor murdered in the blast, letters from officials expressing concerns about reopening, special controlled repair area access cards, and more. About 30 items in total.

I am selling this lot for a friend, Richard (his last name will be provided to the purchaser), who worked for the Port Authority (PA) at the WTC between 1986 and 1995. If purchased by an institution, Richard has offered to provide an oral history of his PA and WTC career. If desired, he will also provide a notarized statement attesting to his ownership of these items and their authenticity.

The first attempt by Islamic terrorists to destroy the WTC occurred in 1993. It was directly inspired by the notorious Egyptian terrorist, Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, known as the "Blind Cleric," who, through a series of CIA and State Department blunders (some claim actual assistance) was allowed to work his followers into a raging frenzy at three New York mosques, encouraging them to rain death and destruction upon the United States. He beseeched them to murder Americans, the "descendants of apes and pigs," and to "tear [the United States] apart, destroy their economy, burn their companies, eliminate their interests, sink their ships, shoot down their planes, [and] kill them on the sea, air, or land."

On 26 February 1993, Ramzi Yousef, the leader of a 7-member terrorist cell, parked a yellow Ryder truck in a public parking garage underneath the WTC and detonated a half-ton bomb shortly after noon that was intended to topple the towers. Although the explosion created a 100-foot diameter crater, the WTC did not fall, but its electrical system was knocked out and smoke choked the buildings. Six people died in the blast and more than a thousand were injured, many with crushed limbs.

Yousef, a Kuwaiti-Palestinian, who had trained at an Al-Quijada bomb-making school in Pakistan, was caught by the Immigration







FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 17, 1993

Governor Mario M. Cuomo will move back into his New York City office on the 57th floor of Two World Trade Center on Thursday, March 18, marking the beginning of a return to normalcy in the Twin Towers.

Other tenants including Fiduciary Trust, Fuji Bank, Dean Witter and others will begin a phased move-back into their spaces in Two World Trade Center beginning Friday and continuing throughout the weekend. Some businesses in Two World Trade Center are expected to reopen as early as Monday.

New York Governor Mario M. Cuomo said, "The speed with which this complex is being restored is a tribute to the determination, skills and resiliency of residents of the region and all Americans.

"Fueled by the highly professional engineering and planning capabilities of the Port Authority, the restoration work has drawn on the efforts of thousands of motivated workers from government and the private sector.

"The agency's Executive Director, Stanley Brezenoff, and his staff have earned a vote of thanks from all of us."

Mr. Brezenoff said, "The World Trade Center restoration work is nearly two weeks ahead of schedule, thanks to the heroic, round-the-clock efforts of the World Trade Center staff, the Port Authority Police and Engineering Departments, and the entire Port Authority staff. The legions of contract employees who have helped rebuild, clean and maintain security at the Trade Center during this difficult period also deserve our thanks.

"Restoring fire and safety systems -- and adding new enhancements -- has been uppermost in our minds.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to Mayor David Dinkins and the New York Fire Department, whose experts have helped us ensure that our tenants will be returning to one of the safest office buildings in the world."

New York City Fire Commissioner Carlos Rivera said, "The buildings in the World Trade Center complex are absolutely safe. NYFD inspectors have reviewed and tested the key fire and life safety systems in the complex and found them to be totally operational.

More

Office of Media Relations Mark Marchese, Director One World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048  
(212) 435-7777 (24 Hours) (201) 961-6600, Ext. 7777  
Printed on Recycled Paper



**FIRE DEPARTMENT**  
250 LIVINGSTON STREET BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201-8884

CARLOS M. RIVERA  
Fire Commissioner

March 19, 1993

On behalf of the New York City Fire Department I would like to welcome you back to the World Trade Center.

The buildings to which you are returning have been examined by NYC Fire Department inspectors and the key life and fire safety systems in the complex were found to be fully operational. The Port Authority has voluntarily added enhancements which will make the buildings even safer than they were before. These improvements include back-up battery pack lighting and luminescent exit signs in the stairwells and a new system of fire wardens and security patrols.

In addition, I would like to assure you that the Fire Department will continue to work jointly with the Port Authority to identify any other measures which could further improve the level of protection at the World Trade Center.

*Carlos M. Rivera*  
Carlos M. Rivera  
Fire Commissioner

CMR:pp

Welcome.WTC

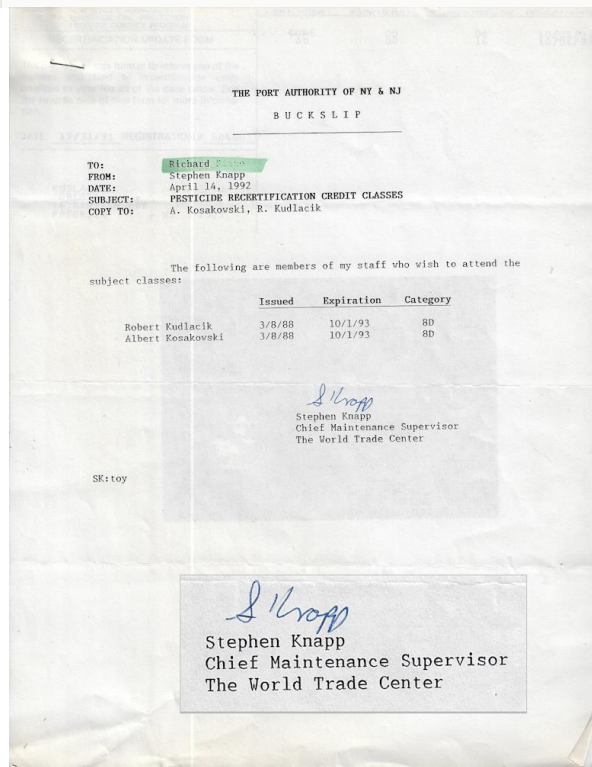
SAVE WATER SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES SAVE WATER

and Naturalization Service (INS) entering the United States at Kennedy International Airport on a forged Swedish passport with a library of bomb-making instructions. Despite this and his well-known terrorist connections, after he claimed political asylum, the INS scheduled a future hearing date, and released Yousef on his own recognizance.

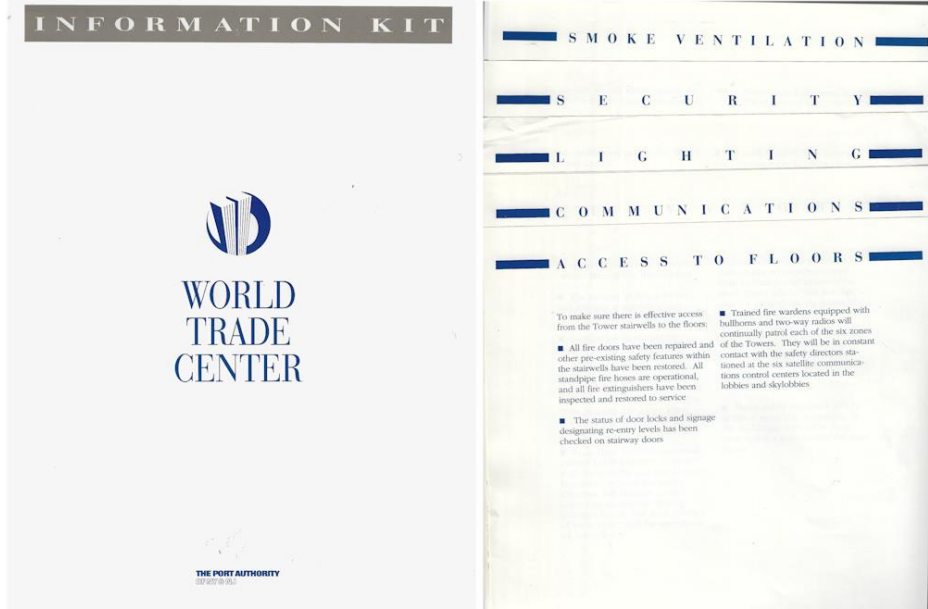
Included in this archive are:

Three of Richard's WTC/PA photo identification badges including one issued on 4 June 1992 by the "Port of New York & New Jersey Authority, Human Resources Department 44N, One World Trade Center, New York, New York, 10048."

A card wallet with several of Richard's business cards that read "The Port Authority of NY & NJ / Richard ----- / Senior Environmental Programs Technician / Environmental Management Division / Office of Environmental Policy & Management / One World Trade Center, Suite 4011 / New York, N.Y. 10048 / (212) 435-5969 / Fax: (212) 435-4751"



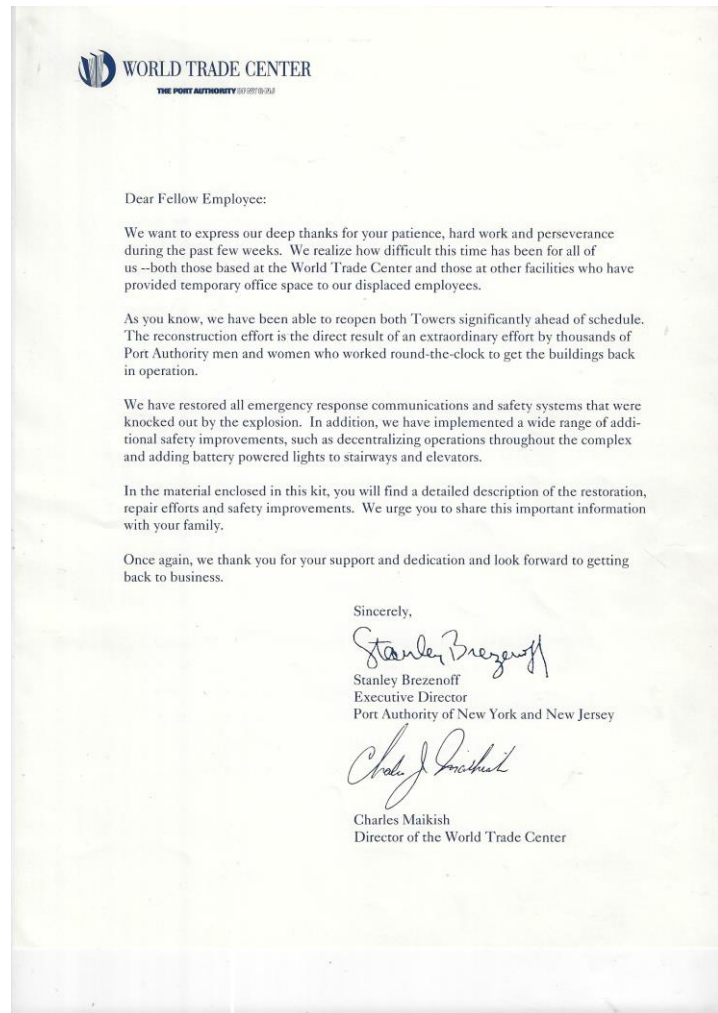
A unique set of two master keys made especially for Richard's use when conducting restroom inspections in the WTC. Both are stamped "WORLD TRADE CENTER". An additional circular brass tag stamped "TOILET / TA + TB" is attached to the keys. Most keys that occasionally appear online or at auction are parking garage keys.



Three 1992-1993 signed typed letters from Richard Knapp, the Chief Maintenance Supervisor, regarding Pesticide Certification. Knapp was later killed in the bombing. His memorial in the lobby of One World Trade Center was destroyed during the 9-11 airplane attack.

Three undated "Temporary Construction / WTC Identification Cards" from 1993 authorizing Richard access to the WTC "Subgrade" (i.e., garage and subfloors), "Environmental" systems, and "All Areas" where repair and enhancement work was conducted after the bombing.

A four-page "News Release" dated March 17, 1993, from Governor Mario Cuomo dated March 17, 1993, announcing his return to a New York City office on the 57<sup>th</sup> floor of the WTC. It also announces the return of Dean Winter, Fiduciary Trust, and Fuji Bank from the WTC about the repair work being done there. Additionally, he notes that "Restoring fire



and safety systems – and adding new enhancements – has been uppermost in our minds. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mayor David Dinkins and the New York Fire Department, whose experts have helped us ensure that our tenants will be returning to one of the safest office buildings in the world. New York City Fire Commissioner Carlos Rivera said, ‘The buildings in the World Trade Center complex are absolutely safe’” Cuomo includes an annotated list of nearly twenty repairs and improvements made to WTC emergency and safety systems.

A form letter on NYFD letterhead from Carlos M. Rivera, Fire Commissioner dated March 19, 1993, welcoming WTC employees back to the complex and ensuring them all “key life and fire safety systems in the complex were found to be fully operational [with] enhancements which will make the buildings even safer than they were before. . . .”

An undated form letter from April 1993 on WTC letterhead from Stanley Brezenoff, the Executive Director of the PA and Charles Maikis, the Director of the WTC expressing thanks for “your patience, hard work and perseverance” that allowed the PA “to reopen both Towers significantly ahead of schedule . . . the extraordinary effort by thousands of Port Authority men and women who worked round-the-clock to get the buildings back in operation.” The letter forwards a “kit” (i.e., folder) with individual sheets describing emergency and safety improvements in Access to Floors, Communications, Elevators, Lighting, Security, and Smoke Ventilation. It is enclosed in its original (now torn) mailing envelope dated April 2, 1993.

Richard’s worn and annotated 1995 WTC Port Authority phone directory. Most of the 74 PA employees murdered by Islamic Terrorists in their 2001 airplane attack upon the complex are listed in this directory.

A full-page memorial by the PA in New Jersey’s *Star Ledger* listing all of its employees murdered by Islamic Terrorist in their 2001 airplane attack upon the complex.

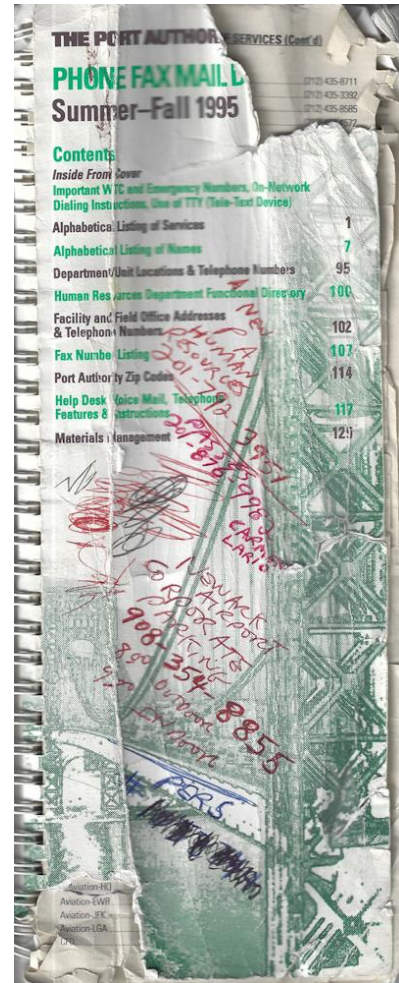
A PA newspaper, *PA Today*, November 2001, Vol. 63, No. 5, issued only to PA employees and retirees. The issue was dedicated to the 75 PA employees kill in the 9-11 terrorist attack.

A letter from Ronald Shiftan, the Acting PA Executive Director, dated 17 September 2001, inviting all current and retired PA employees to a memorial event to be held on October 4<sup>th</sup> at Madison Square Gardens for the murdered PA employees. The invitation is enclosed in its original mailing envelope dated 2 October 2001.

A memorial event button featuring a U.S. flag with text that reads, “United We Stand / Remembering / Sept. 11, 2001.

A *PA Today* newsletter, Vol. 63, No. 5 (November 2001) listing all of the murdered PA employees, their years of service, and identifying the office where they had worked.

A nice example of *New York September Eleven Two Thousand One*, edited by Giorgio Baravalle and Cari Modine. New York: De. Mo Design. Method of Operation Ltd., 2001. First edition; probably a first printing.





Other items include:

One World Trade Center "Employee's Personal Pass Book" with 11 unused tickets. Text on the cover states, "Good for passage of automobile or motorcycle in which the employee to whom the passbook has been issued is a passenger. Proper photographic identification is required. This pass is not transferable." Two reorder forms accompany the pass book.

A 1986 PA pin given to Richard for his participation in the "Centennial Celebration of the Statue of Liberty 1886-1986". The pin and a certification card are still sealed in their original plastic envelope.

A 1986 form letter announcing changes to the Port Authority Group Health Insurance Plan.

Richard's visitor photo pass for Morgan Stanley Dean Witter dated 25 May 2000.

A ticket for Richard and his wife, Alicia, to OpSail 2000 on July 4, 2000, from the PA floors in the WTC. It and an instruction letter are included in their original mailing envelope postmarked June 26, 2000.

A 1995 trifold brochure advertising summer lunchtime concerts at the WTC's Center Stage. It bears some annotations by Richard from his attendance on July 13<sup>th</sup> to see a performance by Little Anthony & the Imperials which was emceed by Cousin Brucie, the well-known New York disc jockey.

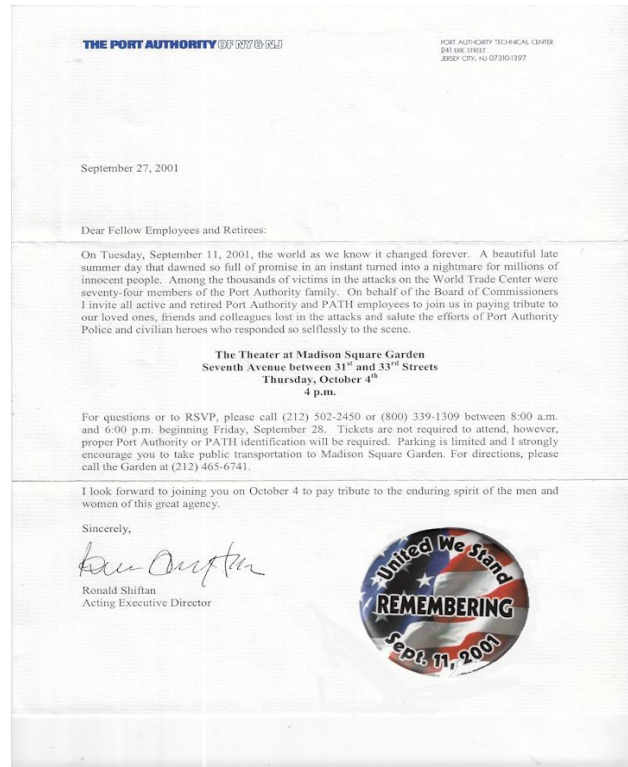
Two WTC envelopes addressed to Richard. Neither has passed through the postal system. The ccd on one simply reads, "The Port Authority of NY & NJ", the other "Port of New York Authority Federal Credit Union.

(For more information, see Kohlmann's *Al-Qaida's Jihad in Europe*, Jehl's "C.I.A. Officers Played Role in Sheik Visas" in *The New York Times*, 22 July 1993, Cline's "The 1993 World Trade Center Bombing: A New Threat Emerges" in *U.S. News & World Report*, and "World Trade Center Bombing 1993" at the FBI website.)

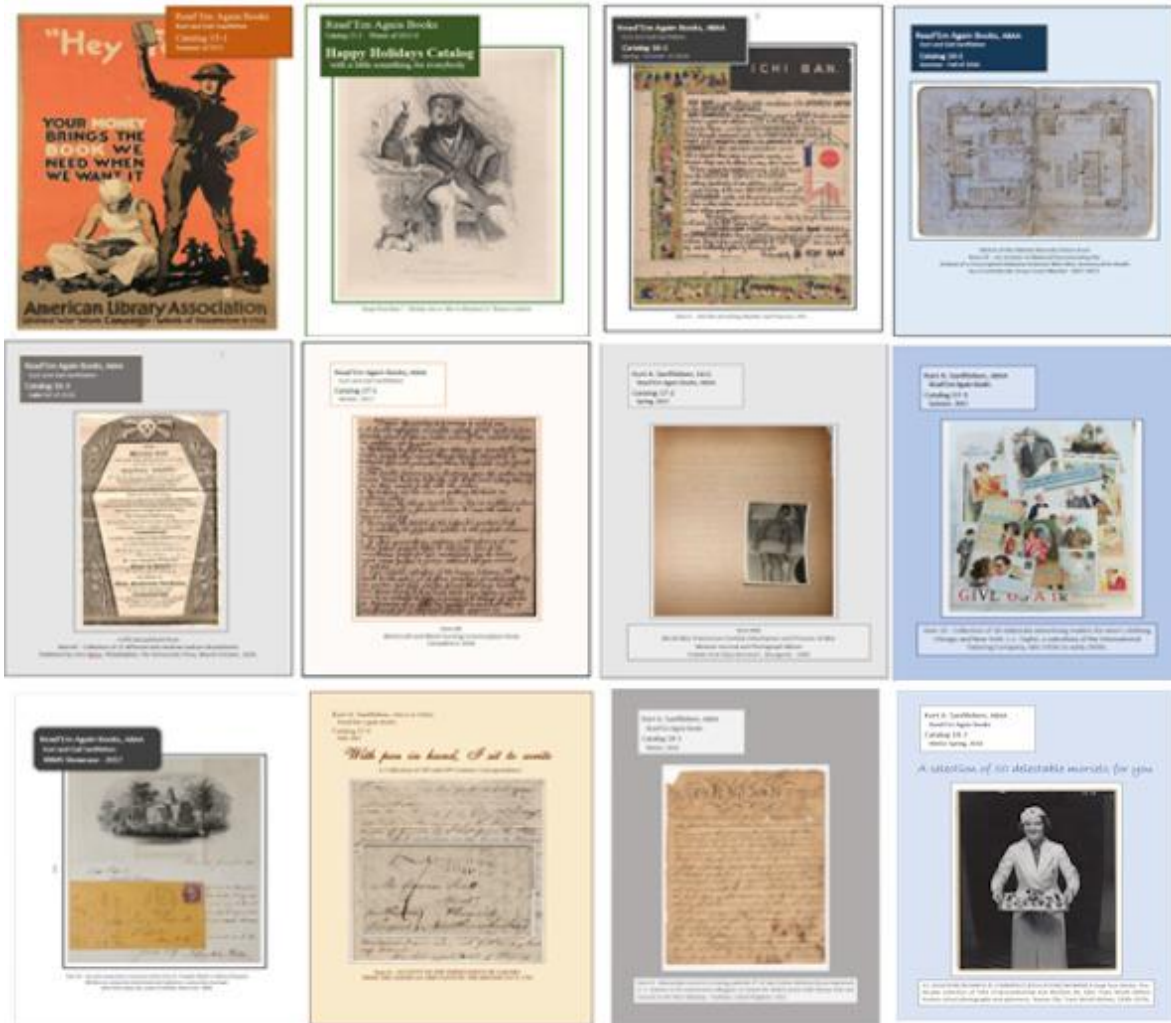
A unique collection of first-hand documents and artifacts related to the first attack on the WTC by Islamic terrorists. Incredibly scarce. At the time of listing, no materials related to the 1993 bombing are for sale in the trade. There are no records of related auction listings at the Auction and Book Sales Archive, the Rare Book Hub, or Worthpoint. OCLC shows no records of any items related to the 1993 bomb being held by institutions, however it boggles the mind to think none exist, especially within the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, or Columbia University.

I believe that the 9/11 Memorial & Museum holds only two items related to the 1993 bombing, a soot-stained fragment of the garage wall where the bombing occurred and a small piece of pink granite from the 1993 memorial; all other related materials were destroyed when the twin towers fell on 9-11-2001.

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