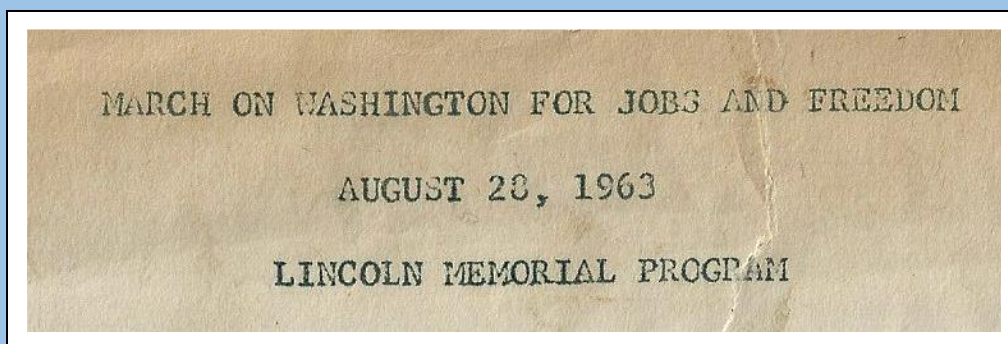


Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA and ASDA

Paper Americana and Postal History

Catalog 24-6 – September 2024



34. 1963 – Archive of original source materials relating to Dr. Martin Luther King’s “March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom” including two of the programs that were passed out at the event

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Regards, Kurt and Gail

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Website: read-em-again.com



The Manuscript Society

*The
Ephemera
of Society
of America*

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1. {YOUNG REPUBLIC} [TAXATION]

1789 – Two Connecticut tax ledgers identifying citizens' taxes due in the era before formal income tax systems were established

This lot includes two different ledgers that contain many of the same names. One of the ledgers is dated 1789 and identifies two individuals as being from Connecticut towns (Lyon Humphrey of East Haddam and B. Olcott of Belton). Additionally, ancestry.com shows others on the lists as living in Connecticut (e.g., Abel and Phinihas Allen of Windsor and Abijah Benton of Tolland). Other names, like General Benjamin Bellows who owned land in the state, appear to have minimal connections to Connecticut.

One ledger sheet measures 12" x 14½". It contains 71 entries (53 on the front and 18 on the reverse). It identifies the tax in British Sterling (pounds, shillings, and pence) to be collected in support of "Indents" (presumably land and not servants), the "Shire," "Preaching," and the "Meeting House."

The other ledger sheet measures approximately 12" x 7¼" and contains 28 entries (19 on the front and nine on the reverse). It identifies the number of "Poles" (polls or adults) in the family, horses, oxen, cows, calves (one, two, and three-year olds), land (plow, mowing, pasture, orchard, and wild), stock & trade, money earning interest, buildings, and mills. The value of this property is also expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Few states assessed these taxes annually; they were only imposed when the need arose, as well, many states did not require cash payments but also accepted in kind agricultural payments.

(For more information, see Kozub's "Antecedents of the income tax in colonial America" in the Fall 1982 issue of *The Accounting Historians Journal* and Seligman's *The Income Tax: A Study of the History, Theory, and Practice of Income Taxation at Home and Abroad*.)

Scarce. At the time of listing, there are no similar ledgers for sale in the trade, and Rare Book Hub and ABPC show no similar ledgers having appeared at auction. OCLC identifies similar ledgers held in four institutional collections.

SOLD #10320

52	
22	1789
41	

M. B. Olcott Belton Connecticut 100 Cows wild Land

M. Humphrey Lyon East Haddam Connecticut

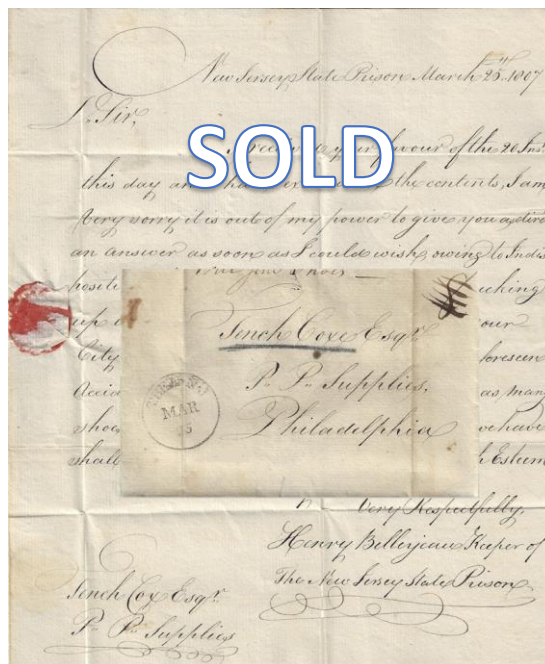
2. [MILITARY – ACQUISITION & SUPPLY] [PHILATELY] [PUNISHMENT – LABOR]

1807 – Letter from the Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison to the U. S. Purveyor of Public Supplies apologizing that a shipment of shoes had been delayed

This one-page stampless folded letter, measuring approximately 14½” x 8½” unfolded, is datelined “New Jersey State Prison. March 25th. 1807. It was sent by Henry Bellerjeau, the Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, to Tench Coxe, the U. S. Purveyor of Public Supplies at Philadelphia. It bears a circular Trenton, New Jersey postmark and an obliterated “8” rate mark. (Perhaps the original postage cost was reversed since the letter was sent on official government business.) In nice shape.

In this letter, Bellerjeau apologizes for a delay in the shipment of a lot of shoes. It reads in part:

“I am very sorry it is out of my power to give you as direct an answer as soon as I could wish owing to Indisposition these several days. We are packing up what shoes we have on hand for your City withal possible dispatch, some unforeseen accident has prevented me from having as many shoes as I could have wished, but what we have shall be forward’d immediately. . .”



In 1792, Congress charged the Treasury Department with the acquisition of uniforms, military rations, weapons, and ammunition following the Battle of the Wabash after which General Arthur St. Claire attempted to deflect responsibility for the army’s horrendous defeat by the Indian Confederacy by accusing War Department officials for inadequately supplying his expedition. Subsequently, the department appointed a Purveyor of Public Supplies to centrally procure clothing, shoes, camp utensils, military stores, equipage, medicines, and hospital stores for both the army and navy.

Trench Coxe had been a Pennsylvania delegate to the Continental Congress in 1788-1789. A successful businessman, he led the Manufacturing Society of Philadelphia, and co-wrote the famous *Report on Manufactures* with Alexander Hamilton. President Thomas Jefferson appointed him to be the Purveyor of Public Supplies in 1803. It is unknown whether these shoes were destined for soldiers, sailors, or both.

As was common at the time, prisoners in the New Jersey State Prison were forced to manufacture goods, including shoes, for the public good.

(See Feng’s “The Battle of the Wabash” at the Army Historical Society website, Risch’s *Quartermaster Support of the Army. A History of the Corps 1775-1939*, McDonnell’s “A History of Defense Contract Administration” at the Defense Contract Administration website, and McMaster’s “Coxe, Trench” in *Appleton’s’ Cyclopaedia of American Biography*.)

A scarce first-person testament to problems that plagued federal contracting and acquisition from its earliest days. At the time of listing, no similar items are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub shows only two other Trench Coxe letters have been sold at auction, both in 1886. There is a small collection of Trench Coxe letters at the New York Public Library.

SOLD [#10321](#)

3. [DIPLOMACY – NEGOTIATIONS] [MILITARY – DANISH PRIVATEERING] [PHILATELY] [YOUNG REPUBLIC]

1809 – Letter from Samuel Longfellow (the brother of Henry Wadsworth) to their father, Representative Stephen Longfellow, expressing outrage that Denmark had captured 36 American ships and was holding them and their crews captive in Kristiansand, Norway which includes a detailed ledger identifying each ship, its captain, its cargo. and more

This two-page stampless folded letter measures 16" x 14" unfolded. The first page contains a letter datelined "Christiansand Sepr 6th 1809". A table identifying the 36 ships and providing detailed information about them is on the reverse. The letter is addressed to "Hon. Stephen Longfellow Esqr. / Gorham / @ Maine / United States of America." It bears a manuscript annotation that reads, "per Cap Ingersol," a "14½" manuscript rate marking, an indistinct red circular postmark, and a red "SHIP" handstamp. Docketing reads, "Son Saml. Sepr 6th. . . Recd. Decr. 1809 containing a List of Vessels carried into Norway."

A List of Vessels Captured and brought into Norway

Vessel Name	Captain	From	Owned	Bound	Sailed	Captured	Date	Cargoes	Swedish Officers	Swedish Crew	Consignees	Invoice Value	Remarks
Ship No. 1	James	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 2	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 3	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 4	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 5	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 6	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 7	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 8	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 9	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 10	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 11	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 12	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 13	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 14	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 15	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 16	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 17	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 18	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 19	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 20	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 21	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 22	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 23	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 24	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 25	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 26	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 27	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 28	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 29	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 30	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 31	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 32	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 33	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 34	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 35	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Ship No. 36	John	Boston	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

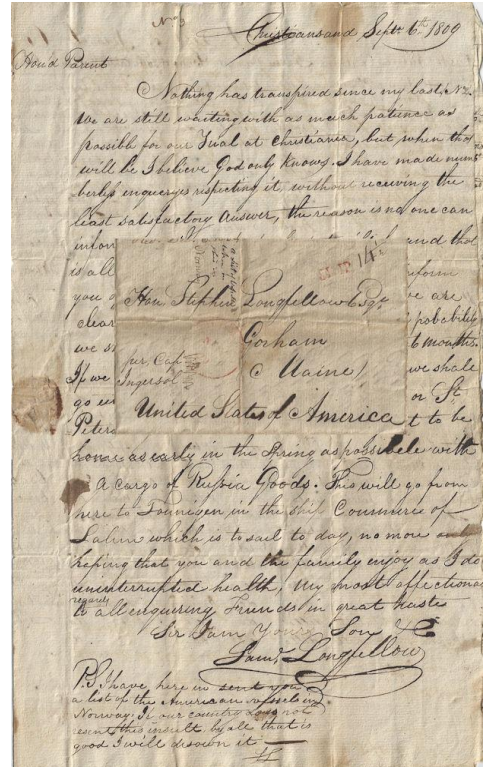
In this letter, Stephen reports,

"We are still waiting with as much patience as possible for our Trial at Christian, but when that will be I believe God only knows. I have made numberless inquerys respecting it, without receiving the least satisfactory answer. . . . There is one piece of News I can inform you of to certainty, that if we are cleared at the next Court, which in all probability we shall be, I shall not be home these 6 months. If we have our trial before we freeze up, we shall go either to Gottenburg, Copenhagen, or St. Petersburg and winter as it our object to be home as early in the Spring as possible with a cargo of Russia Goods. This will go from here to Tounigen in the ship Commerce of Salum which is to sail to day, . . ."

The table on the reverse is titled "A List of Vessels Captured and brought into Norway." For each of the 36 ships it provides the Vessels Name, the name of its Captain, Home Port, Owners, Bound for, Sailing Date, Captured Date, Date sent to Kristiansand, Cargoes, Trial Date, Owners, Consignees, Invoice Value,

And Fate. The United States had no part whatsoever in beginning the conflict with Denmark. Two years before in 1807, the British Navy captured nearly 40 Danish-Norwegian cargo ships and bombarded Copenhagen in a misguided and ridiculous effort to force Denmark into an alliance against France. Not surprising, it had the opposite effect, and Denmark allied itself with France. While it may be hard to believe today, in the early 1800s, many non-Americans had never heard of the United States or if they had, believed that as English speakers they were allied with the United Kingdom. Worse, English ships also often flew the Stars and Stripes to hide their true identity. So, when Danish warships or privateers encountered English-speaking crews of American merchantmen, those men and vessels were often hauled into Norway, where a naval tribunal would decide if it would be set free or kept as a prize of war.

Coincidentally, by the time Samuel's letter reached his father, John Quincy Adams, the recently appointed Minister of the United States at the Court of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, had inadvertently discovered the situation. In the late summer of 1809, he was heading to St. Petersburg on the ship *Horace* under the command of Captain Benjamin Beckford (sometimes Bickford). After a tense confrontation with the Danes, Beckford



docked the *Horace* at the city to reprovision as a severe storm was approaching. In port, Adams was horrified to find over 300 detained American sailors and learn how their merchant ships and cargo had been captured and claimed by the Danish as contraband. Choosing to delay his arrival in Russia, Adams directed Beckford to sail to Elsinore and travel overland to Copenhagen. Marginally successful, he expedited the Americans release but was unable to reclaim the \$50 million of ships and cargo. He notified President James Madison who reported in his 1810 State of the Union address that

“The commerce of the United States [has been] vexed by licentious cruisers, particularly under the Danish flag, [and] visited with fresh and extensive depredations. The measures pursued in behalf of our injured citizens not having obtained justice for them, a further and more formal interposition with the Danish Government is contemplated. “

In Madison’s 1811 address, he noted that a special minister to Denmark had made considerable progress on addressing the issue. However, the situation was not resolved until 20 years later when Denmark finally reimbursed the injured parties a total of \$650,000.

(For more information, see Adams’s diary entry for 6 August 1833 available online at the John Quincy Adams Digital Diary website, *Cook’s American Phoenix: John Quincy and Louisa Adams. . .*, and “1810 James Madison - Danish Privateers seizing American Vessels” at the State of the Union History website.)

It appears that the detailed tabular information of these ships is not readily available elsewhere, although it is possible that the information might be obtained through meticulous searches of the U.S. and Danish national archives.

A unique and historically valuable document evidencing the international weakness of the fledgling U.S. Republic. No similar document is for sale in the trade. None has appeared at public auction per the Rare Book Hub and ABPC, and none are held in institutional collection per OCLC.

\$3,000 [#10322](#)

4. [ANTHEMS – STAR-SPANGLED BANNER] [CRIME – TREASON] [MILITARY – WAR OF 1812]

1815 – Report of the Trial of John Hodges, Esq. on a charge of High Treason. Tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District, at the May Term, 1815.

Report of the Trial of John Hodges, Esq. on a charge of High Treason. Tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District, at the May Term, 1815. [Baltimore: s.n., 1815].

Complete with 35 numbered pages, [1-3] 4-35 [36]. Self-wrappers reinforced along the spine with cloth tape. Some tanning and a few occasional insignificant chips.

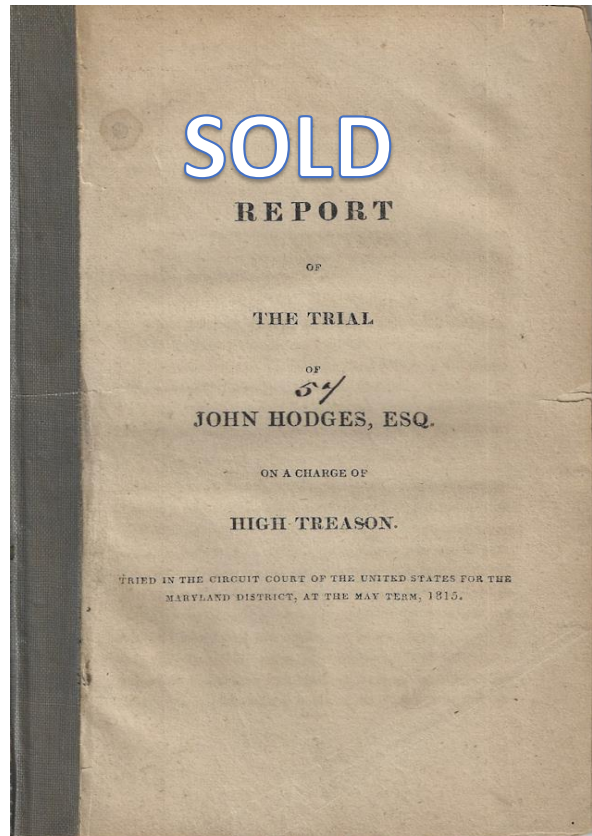
On 26 August 1814, after the Battle of Bladensburg and the burning of Washington, DC, the British force entered the town of Upper Marlboro, Maryland. There four stragglers who were ransacking local homes were captured while crossing Dr. William Beanes farm and taken to the jail at Queen Anne in Prince George's County by attorney John Hodges. When the British commander learned that four of his men had been captured, he delivered an ultimatum to the town that if his men were not returned, he would burn it to the ground. He also took Beanes hostage to exchange only after the soldiers had been returned. Fear gripped the town, as there was no doubt the British threat was not an idle one. Hodges arranged for the soldiers return, after which the British returned to their ships in Baltimore harbor, taking Dr. Beanes with them. Francis Scott Key and Colonel John Stuart Skinner secured an invitation to dine with British leaders on board the HMS *Tonnant* on September 7th where they successfully pleaded for Beanes release. The men, however, were not immediately released for they had learned of the British plan to attack Ft. McHenry in the harbor. Instead, they were returned to a truce ship, where they witnessed the 25-hour bombardment. Key, of course, was inspired to write his famous poem about the attack, *Defence of Fort M'Henry*, which was set to the tune of a drinking song, *Anacreon in Heaven*. Retitled *The Star-Spangled Banner*, the song eventually eclipsed *Hail Columbia* in popularity and had become the de facto national anthem by the time of the Mexican War.

Hodges was later charged with high treason for coordinating the return of the British stragglers. He was acquitted.

(For more information, see Smith's "United States v. Hodges: Treason, Jury Trials, and the War of 1812" at the Digital Commons@UM Caery Law, "John Hodges (of Thomas) (b. 1763 - d. 1825)" at the online *Archives of Maryland* (Biographical Series), and "The Incidental Cause of the Star-Spangled Banner (1814)" at The Historical Marker Database website."

Scarce. While microform, digital, and reprint copies are available, at the time of listing, no other physical examples are for sale in the trade, Rare Book Hub and ABPC identify only two have appeared at auction. OCLC shows 16 are held by institutions.

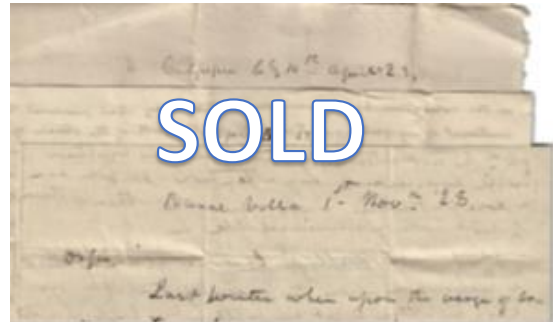
SOLD #10323



5. [CRIME – DUELING] [PHILATELY] [SOCIAL MORES – HONOR]

1822-1828 – A group of three letters regarding illegal “affairs of honour” from a prominent, hot-headed Virginian including a clandestine attempt to secure a second for intended “combat” with two brothers

This lot includes three stampless folded letters. Two were sent from John Hooe (one from his property in King George County and one from his property in Culpeper) to his cousin, also named John Hooe, in Prince William County. The third is an original duplicate of a letter he sent to James Garnet Taliferro at his Oakland plantation in King George County that he also forwarded to his cousin. Transcripts will be provided.



John Hooe, like other members of the powerful Hooe family, had an explosive temper, unforgiving nature, and a trip-wire sense of honor. A 5 April 1823 letter that he sent to Taliferro at his Oakland plantation, was related to a political dispute. It was favor carried by William Beverly. The contents are insulting and intended to elicit a demand for satisfaction. It reads in part:

“I am sure you will ascribe my excitement of Thursday evening & the harshness of my remarks to you to your having voted for Mr. Carter [that] is false [and] originates in a spirit of high coloured corruption. . . . Canvass where ever you please . . . & you will find me . . . as ready as any one else to seek satisfaction for any injury done me whether publicly or clandestinely. Sir I am prepared for the worst – I am ready to meet any attack . . . from you, or any of those associated with you in attempts to produce my political dissolution. . . . I know [this] is under [your] pilotage [as] an experienced navigator– but [you have] not consistency & firmness ever to become a political Columbus [and] establish a colony of [your] own in political life. [You] remain too much in the hole the ship. . . . The timid and treacherous commander, the duped & misled crew will all be lost in the abyss of mortification & disappointment. . . . I have been too much asleep . . . however, now awoken from my slumber [with] vigilance for the purpose of guarding against those political pirates – some apostates from federalism, some from democracy, [and] some from the church. . . .”

His 10 April 1823 letter forwards the copy of the Taliferro letter to a cousin, John Hooe, at his Bradey Plantation in Prince William County. It bears a manuscript Culpeper Court House postmark and a faded and mostly obscured “10” rate mark. It is annotated “Mail” in the lower left corner. It reads in part:

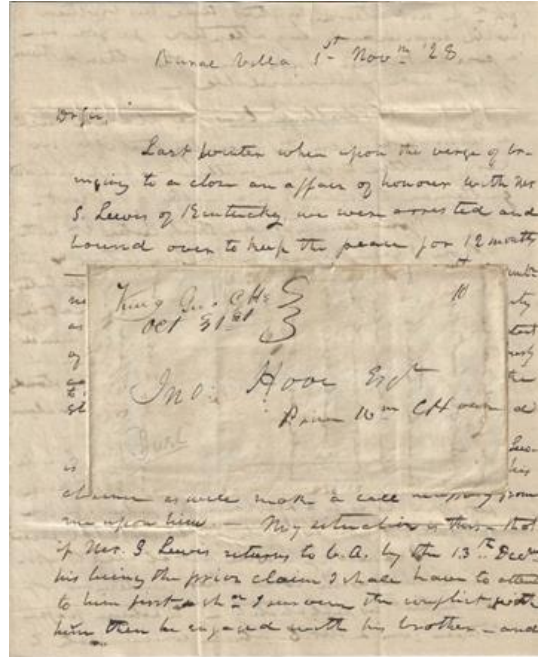
“I must [ask you] to forward me soon as possible . . . your certificate covering the whole ground in relation to this affair with the Taliaferros. . . . I left there a few days ago in a near state of ferment, endeavoring to come to some point of decisive action. – The annals of rascality fade far short of punishing examples of treachery like theirs – search the gaols, the public work-houses, the dungeons of the nation, nay, throw a world of tartar ametic into hell & it could not cast out such a set of villains. To give you some idea of the state of my feelings, & the manner which this part of myself was stained, allow me to enclose you a copy of a letter which I sent to J. G. Taliferro – its content, in our part of the county is no secret, of course you are freed from all restrictions.”

Lastly, a 1 November 1828 letter from Hooe to cousin John at the Prince William Court House, bears a “10” rate mark and a manuscript postmark from King George Court House. In it, he references his previous arrest for dueling and requests assistance in obtaining a second. It reads in part:

“Last winter when upon the verge of beginning to close an affair of honour with Mr. S. Lewis of Kentucky, we were arrested and bound over to keep the peace for 12 months – The time will expire on the 13h

December next ensuing – If Mr. L. returns to this county as he surely will . . . I shall without delay take to bring this affair to what [was] heretofore contemplated. If he sh'd not return, his brother D. Lewis has so deported himself towards me in his absence as will make a call necessary from me upon him. – My situation is this – that if Mr. S. Lewis returns . . . I shall have to attend to him first – sh'd I survive the conflict with him then be engaged with his brother – and sh'd he not return . . . his brother will command my attention – so you see a combat either with one or the other of them if not both is unavoidable –

“The duelling law has placed such a restriction upon the country that it is no easy matter to get an intelligent & high-minded gentleman to embark in a matter of this sort – Your County-man Shirly Carter Sr . . . has claims which highly recommend him to me as one to whom I wd like to confide my honour in a matter of this sort. . . . If your intercourse with Mr. C. will allow you to mention this subject to him for me . . . you will do me a singular favour. . . . This matter my dear Sir is communicated to you under the strictest confidence – for god sakes mention it to no other person but Mr. C. . . .”



Online records do not indicate if any of the three anticipated duels occurred, however a record of Hooe’s and Lewis’s conviction for “sending a challenge & receiving it to fight a duel” was recorded in a City of Fredericksburg order book on 13 December 1827. Both men were ordered to “keep the peace” for twelve months. Such a light sentence was common. Although dueling had been classified as a high crime in Virginia since 1810 following the infamous Burr-Hamilton duel, few prosecutions were pursued and fewer sentences of any kind imposed. This was in part due to the infrequency of fatalities; less than 7% of duelists perished as pistols were inaccurate and many duels were only for show as the participants intentionally fired wide, low, or into the air.

The “restrictions” that made it difficult for Hooe to obtain a second were two-fold. Duelists, aiders, and abettors were prohibited from holding any state office. Also, if the duel proved fatal, they could all be sentenced to hang, and clearly it was Hooe’s intent to kill the Lewis brothers.

Hooe and Taliferro had served in the Virginia House together. Their families were also related by marriage, and online records indicate disagreements about property were common.

(For more information, see the City of Fredericksburg *Order Book: 1826-1828*, Sections 131-143 of *Virginia Reports Annotated Jefferson – Grattan 1730-1880*, “Lewis-McHenry Duel in 1908” in 15 August 2023 edition of the *Salem Times-Register*, “Duelling” in Mitchie’s *Encyclopedic Digest of Virginia . . .*, Howison’s “Duelling in Virginia” in the October 1924 issue of *The William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, and considerable information about the Hooe and Taliferro families. All online.)

Quite scarce. At the time of listing, no similar items are for sale in the trade. Three Virginia duel acceptance letters and two letters about participating in a duel are held by institutions. Two similar letters have been sold at auction since 1879. Several institutions hold letters commenting about famous duels, e.g., Randolph vs. Webster, Richie vs. Pleasants, Wise vs. Coke). The University of Virginia holds the Papers of the Prince William John Hooe.

SOLD #10324

6. [DISEASE – TYPHUS] [MAIL – DISINFECTION] [PHILATELY]

1830 – Disinfected letter sent reporting on “Typhus fever” outbreaks in Chillicothe, Ohio, and upstate New York

This one-page stampless folded letter, measuring 7¾” x 8½” unfolded, is datelined “Lyons Sep^t 13th 1830.” It was sent by H. Daisey to Michael Miller in Pittsford Village. It bears an indistinct rate marking and a red Palmyra, New York oval postmark. In nice shape with an old piece of tape that makes the dateline difficult to read.

In this letter Daisey reports that

“A letter recd from Warning brings the afflicting news of the death of our Brother Caleb, he died at Chillicothe on the 26th day of August at 9 Oclock A.M. his complaint was the Typhus fever, and inflammation of the brain, he was sick twenty days & delirious most part of the times particularly the latter part. . . . Barny wrote the same day that Caleb died, says two of his children are sick with the fever, but getting better and that Ohio is getting very sickley.”

She continues, reporting that her local area was afflicted as well.

“Our place is quite sickly old Mr. Jones is very sick with the fever several of Mr Rileys family, some of my family are sick. Deaths George Alexander old Mr Hosfod Benj Prices wife & several others. . . .”

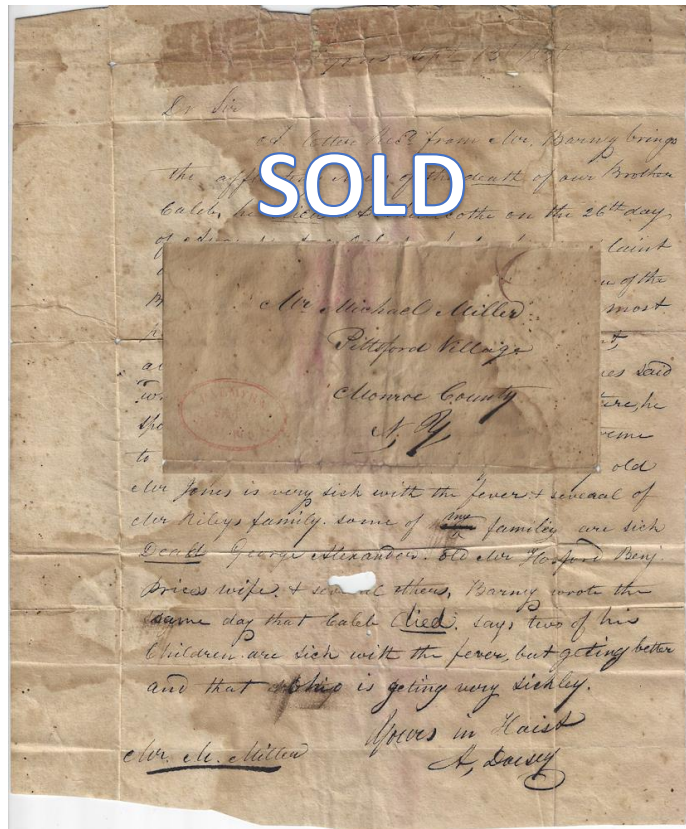
Although two entirely different diseases, until the mid-1830s, typhus and typhoid fever were thought to be the same disease because their symptoms were very similar. The outbreaks in Ohio and upstate New York could have been either.

Mail from households infected by typhus, typhoid fever, cholera, and other life-threatening fevers was frequently fumigated by sulfur dioxide or formalin before forwarding by the mail service. Vinegar was also used as a disinfecting agent. Letters would either be soaked in it and then removed to dry, or they were splashed with it and heated to distribute disinfecting fumes throughout the pages. The letter bears the distinctive brownish stain associated with the use of vinegar to disinfect mail.

(For more information, see Holiday’s “What an 1836 Typhus Outbreak Taught the Medical World About Epidemics” at the Smithsonian website and Pearson and Miles’s “Disinfection of Mail in the United States” in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* Vol. 54 No. 1 Spring, 1980.)

Quite scarce. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, nor are any auctions recorded by the Rare Book Hub, however, disinfected mail occasionally appears in philatelic auctions. Although nothing similar is yet listed in OCLC, we sold several examples to an institution in February 2024.

SOLD #10325

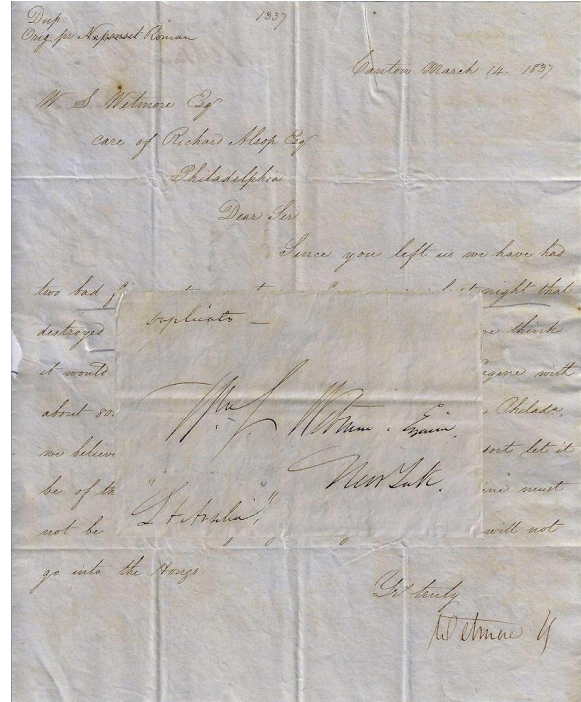


7. [BUSINESS – OLD CHINA TRADE] [DRUGS – OPIUM] [FIREFIGHTING] [PHILATELY]

1837 – Letter from Samuel Wetmore in Canton (today Guangzhou) to his brother William S. Wetmore requesting assistance in obtaining a fire engine to protect their Hong from where they sold silks, tea, and opium

This duplicate (one of two identical letters that were mailed separately) one-page stampless letter datelined “Canton March 14. 1837” was sent by Samuel Wetmore to his brother William in New York via a former business partner, Richard Alsop, in Philadelphia. The letter bears no postal markings other than a manuscript notation indicating that it was carried by the ship *Amelia*.

A long-time international trader, William Wetmore entered the China Trade in 1833, establishing Wetmore & Co. with a partner, Joseph Archer. He remained in China until 1839, trading tea, silks, opium, and other Chinese goods throughout the world. It is said that Wetmore found the opium trade distasteful, however his company remained involved although not to the level of other British and American firms. Wetmore remained active in the trade until 1847, when he retired to his Newport, Rhode Island mansion, Chateau-sur-Mer.



In this letter, William’s brother, Samuel, contacted him from their Canton hong (mercantile ‘factory’) recommending they arrange to purchase a fire engine to protect their property.

“We have had a bad fire, not a great way from us, one last night that destroyed about 50 houses. If not too expensive we think it would be prudent to send us out a first rate Engine with about 800 ft of Hose, they have suction Engines in Philada. . . . If you send us anything of the sort let it be of the most improved construction. The Engine must not be more than 6 ft wide as it will not go into the Hongs. . .”

Fires were common in Canton, and they spread quickly through the narrow, crowded streets. The most calamitous occurred in 1822 when nearly the entire international trading community was destroyed. The requested engine may well have not been solely for the use of the Wetmore Hong, as Canton’s city government was responsible for providing all firefighting equipment and a copious supply of water using “Great Peace Wells” on each street. The first engine, from England, helped control a fire in 1743, and more were imported following its success.

(For more information, see the “William S. Wetmore Papers, 1819-1837” at Archivegrid website, Lots 547-549 in the Schuyler J. Rumsey Philatelic Auctions Westpex Sale of 27-30 April 2017, Gu and Hines “Fire in the Port City. . .” at the Taylor and Francis website, and “William Shepard Wetmore” at Ancestry.com.)

Unique. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade, and there are no records of similar fire engine requests having been listed at auction. OCLC reports no original source documents relating to Cantonese fire fighting is held by institutions. The William Shepard Wetmore papers are held at Harvard. Two other letters from Canton sent by Samuel to William during March of 1837 were sold at a Schuyler Rumsey auction in 2017 realizing prices of \$1,100 and \$1,700.

\$1,500 #10326

8. [FASHION – MEN] [PHILATELY] [MARITIME] [UNICORNS]

[1842 – A fawningly satirical letter sent by a British tailoring firm to a wealthy American merchant insincerely flattering him on his choice of a coat which was delivered to Boston by the Cunard feeder ship, *Unicorn*, after its primary transport, the *Columbia*, broke down four hundred miles from Halifax](#)

This four-page stampless folded letter measures 14½” x 9” unfolded and contains two pages of written text. It was sent by a clerk at the London tailors, Bennets & Company, to John D. Bates, a wealthy merchant in Boston. It was sent from London on March 3rd, 1842, and bears a “Maddux St” handstamp, a subunit of the London post office. A manuscript 1 shilling rate stamp indicates its postage was prepaid to Liverpool where postal records show it was loaded onto the Cunard steamship, *Columbia*. The *Columbia* broke a shaft 400 miles east of Halifax, and Cunard dispatched one of its Canadian feeder ships, the *Unicorn*, to carry the mail to Boston, while the *Columbia* limped into port. Arriving in the United States, it received a “Boston 6” postmark indicating the cost of the remaining postage that needed to be paid. In nice shape. A transcript will be provided.

This fawning letter, which was written by an undoubtedly snickering clerk, reads,



“I am desired by Messrs Bennets & Co. most respectfully to [offer] their sincere thanks for the order . . . which they flatter themselves they have executed in such a style as will meet your entire approbation. The materials and workmanship they have paid every attention to The Velvet Coat they have made of the Richest Genoa Velvet. They are not common at present in England being only worn by a few of the best dressing men moving in the first Circles. The pockets they have made with the flaps to be worn either in or outside of the Pockets as may suit your taste. The whole together with . . . two Bottles of Perfume (which they were obliged to have put in tin to prevent the grease spoiling your clothes) was well packed & forwarded to . . . Liverpool for shipment pr. Boston Steamer as you desired. . . .”

The wealthy Boston customer was decades behind the latest in British fashion. Ostentatious silk and velvet clothing had long passed out of favor in London following the popularity of Beau Brummel’s understated styling which had been esteemed for the past thirty years. John D. Bates was a wealthy Boston merchant, and one of his significant streams of income came directly from the sugar side of the Triangle Slavery Trade.

(For more information, see “Bates & Co. Records, 1807-1895” at the Phillips Library online, Marshall’s “A Century of Sartorial Style. . .” online, and Hubbard and Winter’s *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-1875*.)

Mail carried by the *Unicorn*, Cunard’s first steamship, commands a significant philatelic premium over other transatlantic mail. It is highly prized by collectors, not only for the ship’s ground-breaking history, but also because of its topically mystic association.

A fine example of a wealthy American’s misguided attempt to keep abreast of London fashion which was tongue-in-cheekily ridiculed between the lines of a clerk’s thank you letter.

\$300 [#10327](#)

9. [EDUCATION – CLASSICAL]

1853 – Homemade school notebook containing Latin translations by a 14-year-old boy

This homemade school notebook bound with string and glue contains 18 manuscript pages of Latin translations by Ira Edwards. The title on the front cover reads, "Translations from Latin Reader / By Ira Edwards / Oct. 4th. 1853." A pencil note on the rear cover reads, "Shelby, N.Y."

In early America, classical knowledge was the hallmark of a fine education and that the best educated citizens would be conversant with the history and philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome. The political principles of the Roman Republic were especially revered. Accordingly, collegiate studies required basic fluency in Greek and Latin. To be prepared, the adolescent males, whether or not they aspired to professional degrees (especially law in, religion, and academia), often studied rudimentary Latin, primarily by translating passages from classic texts.

This notebook contains English translations of Latin passages compiled by Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Jacobs and Friedrich Wilhelm Doering in their famous educational reference, *The Latin Reader*. This reader was intended to introduce students to Roman thought and literature from its earliest texts to Imperial classics. The first page of Edwards translations is titled, "Anecdotes of eminent persons." The notebook contains none of the original Latin passages, only their English translations. Examples include

"Solon, who wrote the Athenian Laws, said that no one could be supposed happy whilst he lives because all are subject to doubtful fortune were to the last days. . ."

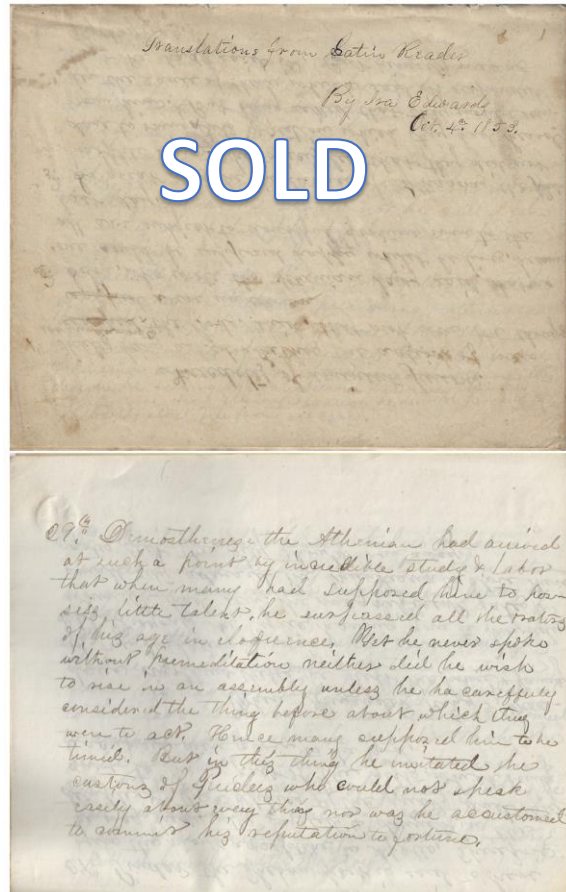
"Philip King of Macedon was accustomed to declare openly that he felt the greatest gratitude to the orators of the Athenians. For said he by their abuses they cause that every day I made the greater whilst I attempted to argue by my words & actions of their falsehoods. . ."

Online genealogical records indicate that Edwards would have been about 14-years old when he completed these translations. It is unclear if he completed college, but he went on to a successful career as a hardware merchant.

(For more information, see Howe's "Classical Education in America" in the *Wilson Quarterly* Spring 2011, "Jacobs, Christian Friedrich Wilhelm" in the 1911 *Encyclopedia online*, and genealogical entries at ancestry.com)

A unique, handmade, education pamphlet made by a 14-year-old boy.

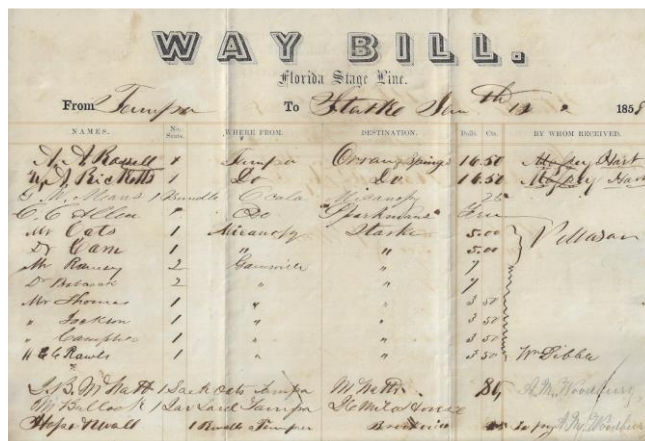
SOLD #10328



10. [TOURISM – FLORIDA] [PHILATELY] [TRANSPORTATION –STAGECOACH]

[1853 & 1858 – A pair of items related to the “Father of Florida Tourism,” Hubbard L. Hart: one letter to Hubbard regarding the purchase of a pocket watch and one Waybill from the Florida State Line](#)

The one-page stampless folded letter is datelined “New York Dec 24/53”. In nice shape It was sent by Robert Rail of New York to Hubbard L. Hart in Savannah, Georgia. It is franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #11). It concerns a chronometer Hart had purchased. It is likely that this watch was related to running a stagecoach line between Savannah and Darien that Hubbard had recently purchased.



The slightly later document is a partially printed Way Bill is from the Florida Stage Line that Hart established in 1855. It ran from Palatka to Tampa

with connecting steamboat service to Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Key West. The waybill documents a trip from Tampa to Starke begun on January 12, 1858. 14 passengers made at least part of the trip, and 12 of them are identified by name. Two traveled from Tampa to Orange Springs and paid fares of \$10.50. One traveled from Ocala to Micanopy and paid 25 cents. Two traveled from Micanopy to Starke and paid \$5. And the remainder traveled from Gainesville to Starke and paid \$3.50. The stage also hauled light freight including a sack of oats and a jar of lard.

Hart, a native of Vermont, was a pioneer in developing Florida’s tourist industry. He first moved south in 1848 and there was awarded a contract to carry mail between Savannah and Darien, Georgia. In July of 1855, he moved to Palatka, a growing Florida transportation hub where he opened a general store and began a shipping business. He also purchased The Concord Stagecoach Line which ran along the Tampa Post Road and included a 100-mile segment of an even older military road which had run from Fort Brooke (Tampa) to Fort King (Ocala). He acquired a Post Office Contract: “Florida Route No. 6804 from Palatka to Tampa, 159 miles, twice a week. . .” While traveling along that route, Hart became enamored with the beauty, climate, and springs of the region, and realizing its potential to attract northern tourists and invalids, he acquired two river boats to provided easier visitor access. Business boomed after the Civil War, and he soon owned several Ocklawaha River steamboats, a cypress lumbering business, orange groves, and one of the most fabulous manor houses in the South. In addition to providing simple transport of goods and people, some of his boat trips included tours of orange groves, opportunities to shoot alligators, and swimming in Florida Springs.

(For more information, see Lera’s *Hubbard L. Hart’s Influence on Stagecoach and Steamboat Travel and Commerce in Central Florida*, the “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Orange Springs Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery” available online, *The Florida State Gazetteer & Business Directory 1884-1885*, and *Webb's Sanford Directory 1887* available online.

Rather scarce. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub reports a group of bank statements sent to Hubbard has appeared at auction. OCLC reports a “small set” of business papers, photographs, and ephemera related to Hart’s business operations are held at the University of Florida, and an even smaller collection of Hart family papers related to is business operation in Georgia is held by the Georgia Historical Society.

\$250 [#10329](#)

11. [AVIATION – BALLOONING] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]

1861 – Early Civil War letter from a Connecticut soldier who skirmished in the picket lines defending Washington, was within earshot of the Battle of Chantilly and witnessed the first use of a balloon to coordinate indirect artillery fire upon an enemy

This three-page letter is written on patriotic stationery showing the U. S. Capitol. It is datelined Washington, October 6, 1861. The text is complete; one 2" x 5" blank segment of the paper has been removed. It was written by Private Benjamin Davis of Company F, 7th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Regiment and sent to his "Friend Smith."

The regiment had only been organized the previous August, and after a very short training period was deployed to defend Washington, DC from September 17 until October 8 while it awaited further assignment to participate in the Sherman-DuPont expedition that captured Port Royal, South Carolina. While manning the Washington perimeter, Davis skirmished in the picket lines, was excited by what he believed to be the sounds of a battle at Munson's Hill, and on 24 September witnessed the first use of a balloon to coordinate indirect fire upon enemy forces.

The letter reads in part:

"We are near the potomac now we can Se the baloon go up to and the rebels Fire at it. . . . We have ben here 2 weeks to day. . . . All that I know ware we are we could here them fite on munson hill and some of the boys run away and went up thare we have bully time here I was on picket 2 nites ago where there is 11 graves of the old sesesh fo pisoning the spring thare we are in danger of being shot when we are on picket but we have to secure the union And we dont care a dam if we get shot or not thar is a bully croud of boys around the wood here . . . all the time from 10 till 12 you cant here your self think for the rifels firing here. . . ."

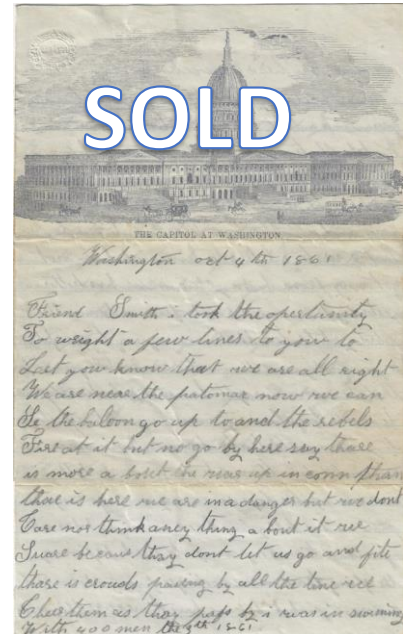
While Davis heard gunfire from Munson's Hill, it was not from a battle but, rather, a deadly Union embarrassment. For months Confederate sharpshooters wreaked havoc from the hill picking off Union soldiers camped at Bailey's Crossroads. However, when the union army finally decided on 29 September to take the hill which bristled with cannon, they found it had been abandoned the day before and that the canon were "Quaker Guns," logs painted to resemble artillery. Worse, the advancing units mistook each other for Confederates and engaged in a "friendly fire" fight that left nine dead and about 25 wounded.

The balloon ascension that Davis witnessed would have been Professor Thaddeus Lowe's reconnaissance flight of 24 September during which he compiled accurate locations of Confederate lines at Falls Church which he provided Union artillery at Falls Church so they could shell the positions without having made visual contact.

(For more information, see Pierpont's "7th Regiment C. V. Infantry" at the online American Civil War Research Database, Channing's "Civil War Ballooning. . . ." at the Federal Aviation Administration website, and Gernand's *A Virginia Village Goes to War: Falls Church During the Civil War.*)

A nice Union soldier's letter mentioning two of the most significant events that occurred during the early defense of Washington DC.

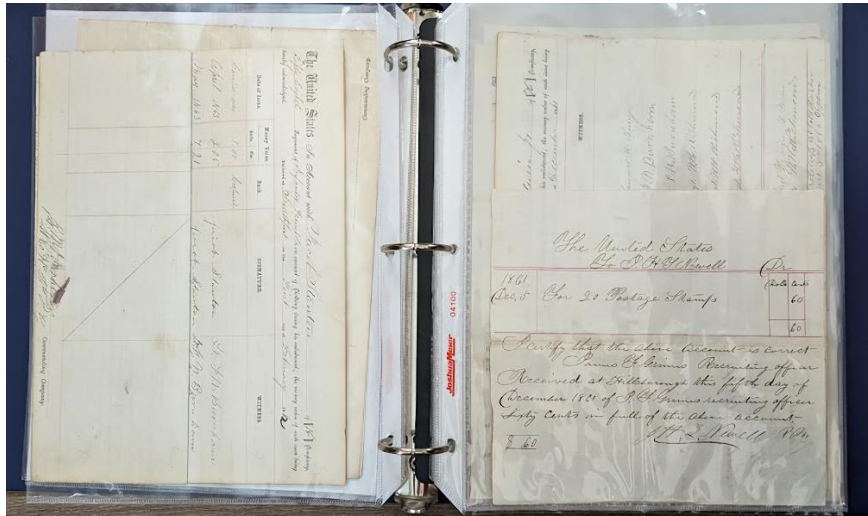
SOLD #10330



12. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]

1861-1864 - Collection of Union Civil War Documents

This collection of 14 Union Civil War documents has been neatly maintained in a three-ring binder. All are in nice shape. It was a companion to the collection of letters listed as item #15, and based on information in that collection, this one was assembled in the 1970s.



A nice variety of documents from various units.

1. 5 Oct 1861 – Record of clothing issued to George W. Smith, 147th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
2. 28 Oct 1861 – Record of clothing issued to George W. Bowan, 58th Infantry Pennsylvania Volunteers
3. 29 Oct 1861 – Record of clothing issued to William Miller, 58th Infantry Pennsylvania Volunteers
4. 5 Dec 1861 – Manuscript receipt voucher for the purchase of postage stamps by P. H. Y. Newell, Recruiting Officer at Hillsborough [New Hampshire?]
5. 23 Dec 1861 – Record of clothing issued to Cyrus Baldwin Jr., 58th Infantry Pennsylvania Volunteers
6. 4 Jun 1862 – Travel voucher for attending a “military commission” in Nashville, Tennessee issued to Lt. Col. Archibald Blakely, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
7. 12 May 1862 – Commutation voucher for James F. Grimms and his servant while on recruiting duty at Hillsborough, New Hampshire
8. 30 Jun 1862 – Receipt to a civilian contractor, Albert Norton, for providing rations to recruits under the command of Captain James F. Grimes at Ogdensburg, New York
9. 14 Aug 1862 – Record of clothing issued to George A. Fall, 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers
10. 31 Dec 1862 – Report – Quarterly Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Store Received, Issued and Remaining on Hand for Company P, 24th Regiment, Maine Infantry
11. 1 Jan 1863 – Large 17” x 14” Commission Certificate appointing John H. Meyer to be the Captain of Company G of the Eleventh Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers
12. 11 May 1863 – Pay and Ration voucher for 2nd Lieutenant Edward Murphy of the 5th U. S. Cavalry
13. 25 Dec 1863 – Discharge Certificate for Jacop Parent of Company B, Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers
14. 28 Sep 1864 – Muster report for Company I, Twenty-First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry showing “Present / Absent / Present Absent / Alterations Since Last Monthly Return” and identifying Enlisted Men on Extra Duty, Absent Enlisted Men, and Absent Officers by name.

A nice mix of Union Civil War documents

\$350 Sold as a lot [#10331](#)

13. [MILITARY & WAR – CIVIL WAR]

1862 – Special Orders issued by the command of Brigadier General Reynolds during General McCall's brief occupation of the outskirts of Fredericksburg before being withdrawn by orders from President Lincoln

Special Orders No. 130, issued at Headquarters, 1st Brigade, McCall's Division at Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated 30 May 1862. Two-page document on a long (8" x 12½") sheet of paper. In nice shape with a 3" split along one storage fold.

In the spring of 1862, General McClellan's Army of the Potomac was finally making progress on its advance to Richmond, and General McDowell's corps was encamped on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, just across the Rappahannock River. One of his brigades, commanded by General Marsena Patrick, had even ventured into the city and established a headquarters in the Farmers Bank building at the intersection of Princess Anne and George Streets. Shortly after President Lincoln visited Patrick's headquarters, he ordered McDowell to abandon his positions and prepare to counter Confederate successes in the Shenandoah Valley.

Although not mentioned in official Army histories, these special orders issued one day after Lincoln ordered McDowell to withdraw on 29 May could not have remained in effect more than a day or two but provide evidence that at least one additional Union brigade briefly established a headquarters in the city at the Railroad Depot.

"I. Lt. Col. Shane will command the companies detailed from General Doubleday's Brigade, and will make his Headquarters at the Railroad Depot, posting his companies at the head of the bridges . . .

"III. Travel across the Bridges by citizens and for business purposes will cease at Totto, and open at Reveille . . .

"IV. Lt. Col. Shane will detail patrols . . . to patrol that part of the town known as 'Sandy Bottom' and arrest and hand over to the Provost Marshall all disorderly persons found there . . .

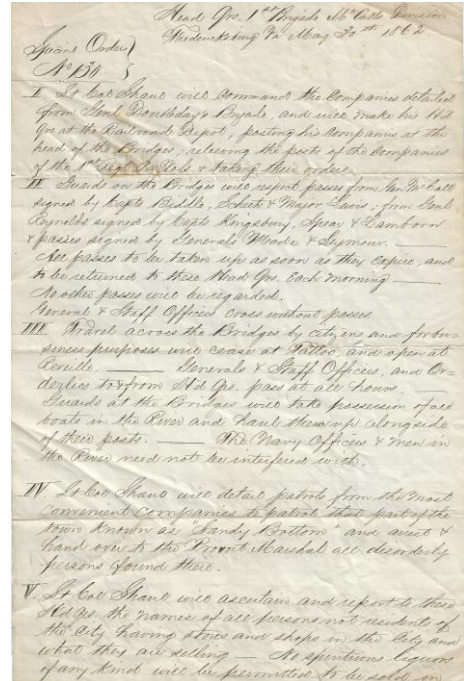
"By Command of Brig. General Reynolds. . ."

Little did anyone know at the time that just a few months later, the Union Army would suffer one of its most disastrous defeats of the war when it attempted to reoccupy Fredericksburg.

(For more information, see Kolakowski's *The Virginia Campaigns March-August 1862* published by the U.S. Army Center for Military History, "War Comes to Fredericksburg" at the Historical Marker Database, and "General McDowell's Hdqrs. Department of the Rappahannock, Opposite Fredericksburg, May 22, 1862" at the Civil War Talk website.)

Exceptionally scarce documentation that the Union occupation of Fredericksburg in 1862 was more extensive than previously believed. At the time of listing no similar documentation is for sale in the trade, has appeared at auction, or is held by institutions.

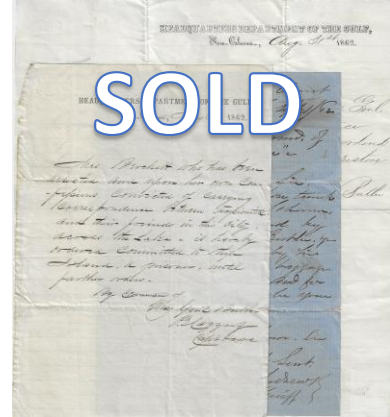
\$450 [#10332](#)



14. [CRIME – SPYING] [LAW – MARTIAL LAW] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1862 – Small group of documents regarding a woman who was convicted of espionage under the provisions of Major General Butler’s Proclamation of Martial Law during the Union’s occupation of New Orleans

These three documents, dated between 30 and 31 August 1862, all relate to the arrest, conviction, and temporary imprisonment of Mrs. Burchett on Mississippi’s inhospitable Ship Island under the provisions of Major General Butler’s Proclamation of martial law issued on 1 May 1862 “to restore order, maintain public tranquility, [and] enforce peace and quiet under the laws and Constitution of the United States [for] all good citizens [including] others who may heretofore have been in rebellion . . .” It specifically noted that “all persons still holding allegiance to the confederate states will be deemed rebels . . . and treated as enemies;” however, suspicion of allegiance could easily be erased by signing an oath of allegiance to the United States. It also forbade having “correspondence [or] giving aid and comfort to enemies of the United States [including the distribution of any] publication, newspaper, pamphlet, or handbill [that tended] in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States. . . .”



On 29 August 1862, as noted in a statement on official stationery, Mrs. Berchett confessed and was found guilty of “carrying Correspondence between Secessionists . . . in the city” to their allies across Lake Pontchartrain, she was “committed to Ships Island” until her case could be resolved.

It is probable that while she was confined in the miserable facilities at Ship Island, Berchett reflected upon her predicament and decided to sign an oath of allegiance because on 31 August the Provost Sheriff at Ships Island, Lieutenant E. P. Andrews, received a manuscript order “By Command of Maj. Gen. Butler” that he had “remitted the sentence . . . and you are hereby ordered to release her from custody and restore her baggage to her.”

Later, on the 31st, the Lieutenant Andrews sent a letter to the commander of the Navy ship holding her baggage informing him that “Mrs Burchett, whose trunk is on board your Schooner, having been released by the order of Gen. Butler. You are hereby directed . . . to release the baggage. . . .”

This type of outcome was not unusual as Butler had ended his proclamation stating, “it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly.” Such restraint occurred even in far more egregious cases like that of Eugenia Philips, a rabid Confederate agitator who never missed an opportunity to vilify the Union and its officers in the ugliest of terms. Eugenia was finally sentenced to Ships Island for publicly ridiculing the remains of a Union officer during a funeral procession. Although she remained as rabid as ever, the island’s horrors finally broke her spirit and after reluctantly taking a pledge of allegiance with venom in her voice, she was immediately released.

(For more information see Butler’s “Proclamation” at the House Divided Civil War Research Engine at Dickenson College, Jackson’s “Keeping Law and Order in New Orleans under General Butler, 1862” in the Winter 1993 edition of *Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association*, and Goodman’s unpublished master’s thesis, “Eugenia Phillips, Jewish Confederate Firebrand” available online at the ResearchGate website.)

Exceptionally scarce. At the time of listing, online databases show no first-hand accounts of similar arrests are for sale in the trade or have appeared at auction. OCLC shows none are held by institutions.

SOLD #10333

15. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY]

1862-1865 – Collection of Union Soldier Civil War Correspondence

This collection of 13 letters from Union Soldiers has been neatly maintained in a three-ring binder. Four of the letters were written on patriotic stationery, and four are accompanied by their original mailing envelopes. All letters are complete; most are in nice shape; a few have wear or staining. All the envelopes are worn. Eight of the letters have been fully transcribed. Based on some of the transcription dates, it appears the collection was assembled in the 1970s.



Lots of good content.

1. 27 Jan 1862 - Cairo, Illinois, unidentified unit. Arrived from Kentucky by “tramp on the 23rd [December 1861] . . . burnt a sawmill & cleared out some old secsessh . . . took some prisoners. . . We dont [want] to free the Negrows But we want the laws of our Country obeyed. . .”
2. 18 Feb 1862 – Williamsport, Indiana, civilian letter. “Scenes of excitement as I never witnessed before. When we got the news of the taking of Ft. Donaldson, I though the people would go crazy – Shout, Shout, Shout rang from every lip. Many men cried in the fullness of their heart, “glory God.” What a victory, . . .”
3. 25 Sep 1862 – Davids Island, New York, [De Camp General Hospital]. “I am Sick and in the hospital . . . two months . . . don’t think you would know me iff I was to come home . . . have had a Run of the Typhoid Feaver and have got the liver Complaint [but] hope that I shall be able to go back to the Regiment before long. . . Most all the boys from Middletown are Cild or wounded. . . I think there are some Cowards left in Middletown and I hope they will be Drafted. . .”
4. 12 Jan 1863 – Fort Reno [now the Tenleytown neighborhood in Washington, DC], 9th New York Artillery. “I expect we will stay here this winter . . . very comfortable barracks. . . Our Regiment has been transferred into a Heavy Artillery Regiment [and is now] called the 8th N.Y. Artillery. . . There has been considerable sickness . . . a good many deaths . . . one buried yesterday and another died last night. . .”
5. 23 Jan 1863 – Camp in the Wilderness on our way to Cross the Rappahannock River, 83rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. “We have been on the march almost 3 days and it has rained very hard. . . The Roads are so bad that all our Heavy Artillery is stuck in the Mud & we cant go any further. I was out yesterday fixing up the Road & today our Brigade is all out Working. . . Our wagons cant get to us [with] Provisions. . . I’m afraid if it keeps on Raining . . . we must starve. . . Half way to the River [and expect] some more hard fighting. . .”
6. Jan [1863 – Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, [63rd Indiana Infantry]. “I have been in the Convalescent Hospital over three long weeks and I am not able for duty yet. . . All the Bridgeport boys are well excepting myself and Herbert who has the rheumatism in the side and back considerable. . .”

Perhaps you'd like to know the number which have died out of the Regt, there has been over forty . . . Measles some of pneumonia. . ."

7. 9 Mar 1863 – Fort Reno [now Tenleytown, Washington, DC], 9th New York Artillery. "The Boys from your neighborhood are all well I believe and as full of fun as ever. . . I was down to Washington . . . a great many fine things to do . . . visited the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives while they were in session [also] the Navy Yard where there are Cannons large enough to crawl into . . . firing at a target about a mile down the river. . . visited the Patent Office, Smithsonian Institute and two or three of the Hospitals [to see] Boys from our Regiment. . ."

8. 22 Sep 1863 – Near Racoon Ford, Rapidan River, Virginia. "Expect to leave here at any moment eight days rations were today served out to the men. . . It is impossible to carry eight days rations and keep comfortable [or] be obliged to throw their clothing away. . . Picket duty is very hard . . . in an open field with no protection whatever from the reb bullets. . . I have every reason to believe this campaign will be a very hard one but we are determined. . ."

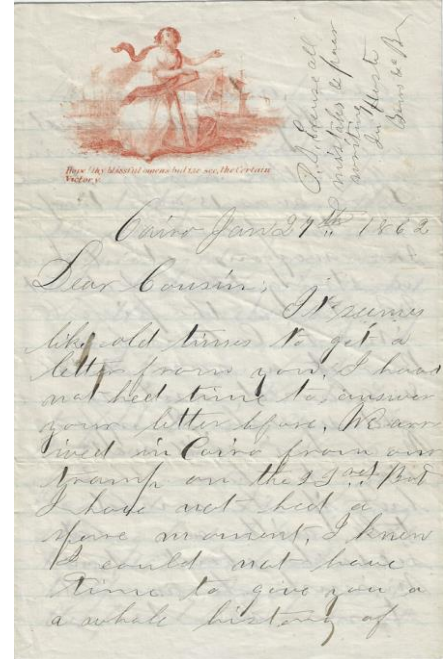
9. 6 Nov 1863 – Headquarters Military District of Washington. "We have within the last week been in receipt of excellent news from the A of P. 1800 prisoners were landed at there HdQts yesterday & marched to Point Lookout for their health they were a sorry looking lot of men I assure you. It is very cold here, snow fell last night. It must be hard for them that have to endure such weather without the necessaries of life. . ."

10. 22 Feb 1864 – Tyner Station [today part of Chattanooga], Tennessee, unidentified unit. "I will tell you the orders we have just received it is to have two days rations cooked in our haversacks and be ready to march in the morning at a minutes notice. I dont know where we are going. . ."

11. 10 Aug 1864 – "Neer Atlanta" Georgia, unidentified unit. "At the time I got your letter I was just throwing myself in to the ground . . . after being shelled pretty sharp. . . We have moved . . . to the extreme right [and] now fighting for the Macon railroad. . . We got into a nice place the other day the firt Brigade trite to charge and was repulsed and we had to get up within 200 pace of their works and dig workes under fier. . . There was not many of us hurt. One staff officer was shot about 3 feet behind me. . . The next day the enemy fell back. [At] their workes their ly about 50 of our men dead. Brave boys they was. They got up within 30 paces. . . There is a battery of Napoleon guns about 40 feet from here . . . it was fun to watch the shells as they hit the rebs. It made a scuttling among them. . ."

12. 4 Jan 1865 – Nashville, Tennessee, unidentified unit. "Our regt is . . . a guarding prisoners in the prison in Nashville there is three or four thousand in the prison now three hundred of our men took Eighteen hundred through a charge. . . There isn't more than one hundred of our men in camp now. . ."

13. 21 Feb 1865 - Camp 140th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, [near Petersburg, Virginia]. "The news comes here last night that the Stars and Stripes wave in triumph over Charleston the birthplace of the rebellion. . ."



A nice collection of letters with a mix of camp, home, battle, and political content.

\$700 Sold as a lot. [#10335](#)

16. [HOLIDAYS – VALENTINE’S DAY] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PHILATELY]

1864 – Small Collection of Civil War Correspondence related to a Michigan family including a scarce Vinegar Valentine

This grouping is related to five siblings of the Knowles family who lived in and around the towns of Wayland and Bradley in Allegan County, Michigan: David, Jonathan, Mary, Anna, and John. David and Jonathan both enlisted in the 19th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. The sisters and John remained at home.

1 Apr 1861, Camp Utley, Wisconsin. In this four-page letter, Jonathan, writes his family soon after he and David arrived in camp. Enclosed in a patriotic 13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry mailing envelope; stamp removed and indistinct 22 April postmark. The letter is on patriotic stationery with an illustration of a squad of men distracted by a nearby young woman lifting her skirt as she crosses uneven ground.



“We are on the Shore of lake mich . . . and the waves rolls as high as a meeting house. . . we got to Kalamazoo about 10 oclock that night and stayed there till 3 and then took the cars and come to Chicoja about ten in the morning. . . We have jot a barracks 150 feet long and about 30 foot wide and there is over 100 hundred in our barricks of milwaki men. . . I must tell how many in Camp there is over 70050 and some in the guard house us boys had some fun last night an irishman got out of the guard house and we run him about a mile and a half before . . . we found him at his Uncles and as soon as we went in he says dam you keep your fingers of from me or else I will shoot you deader then the Devil so we let him alone about five minutes and he asked the old woman for a pitcher of milk and he got it and drinked and treeted us and jot up and come back with us. John we drill about 2 hours a day and then we can do what we please the rest of the day I have saw more since I left mich than ever I seen there . . . we see the cars everyday and I have see three ships on lake mich this is a awful big place there is more stone houses then you could count in a week . . .”

2 Jun 1864, Hampton Hospital, Virginia, Ward 16. No mailing envelope. In this four-page letter, David, who had just been transferred to the Veterans Reserve or Invalid Corps writes his brother, John, informing him that

“I am well at presant – all excepting I have a very hard head ache. . . there was not one out of my company that got hurt they was Some out of the Regiment that got wounded but not very bad there was two com from my company here two or three days ago and they said that the boys was all in good health they said that Jonathan was as tough as a pine naught . . . he said that Lint. John Wright took fifteen men and went to guard the 18th Army Corps hospital and Jonathan went with him. . .” The letter is enclosed in its mailing envelope, franked with a ubiquitous 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65), and postmarked at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

David had become ill during the 19th Wisconsin's participation in the Petersburg Campaign and been transferred into the "Veterans Reserve or Invalid Corps," a unit specifically created for soldiers who had become unfit for combat but could still serve in a garrison capacity as cooks, orderlies, nurses, or guards.

While Jonathan may have been tough as a pine knot, he was captured the following October during the union army's last catastrophic attempt to capture Richmond at the Battle of Fair Oaks and died in a Confederate prison.



18 Sep 1864, Hampton Hospital, Virginia. David writes,

"I will be at home next spring and then we will have a good time together. Once more I hope you folks will keep well and have good times this winter after the boys goes away for the wars and I hope the boys will have a good time of Soldiering I know just how soldiering is so I will give John a good advise he must let drinking alone and all so gambling and try hard to keep on the right side of the officers and he will get-along all right - that is the way to do things right. . . ." No mailing envelope.

There is no record of John ever enlisting.

3 Feb [undated, but likely 1865], no location identified. A letter to the sisters from their Aunt Mary, apparently living back east, grilling them about their faith, chastising them for not writing, and demanding to know about David and Jonathan. No mailing envelope.

"We have had a protracted meeting here for nearly three weeks. There was a good many joined. . . I want to know who of your folks belong to Christ. . . I want to know Where the Boys are and how they are getting along. I want them to write to me. I would like to know if any of you ever intend to come in to see us. I don't think there is anything to hinder John from coming. I want to know what kind of times you have out there. . ."

8 Feb [undated, but likely 1865. An anonymous Vinegar Valentine sent to Mary, perhaps by David. Enclosed in its mailing envelope, franked with a 3-cent Washington stamp (Scott #65), and postmarked at New Brighton, [probably Minnesota]. Although David's war records are sparse, elements of the Veteran Reserve Corps did deploy to Minnesota where they were stationed at Fort Snelling which was just over 10 miles from New Brighton.

The valentine, published by N.Y the New York Union Valentine Company, features a colorful illustration of a wobbly old spinster attempting to ice skate. The poem reads

"When ancient damsels take to ice,
The fire of youth no longer shines,
And they should quit this poor device
For catching cold and Valentines."

A nice grouping of Civil War family correspondence. Online philatelic records indicate that part of this grouping was previously included in a large auction lot where it was poorly researched and erroneously attributed to a Connecticut hospital orderly who was mistakenly identified as a doctor.

SOLD #10334

17. [MEDICAL – SURGICAL] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]

1864 – Four items related to treatment of a plucky Union Lieutenant's shoulder wound

After 2nd Lieutenant Charles V. Scott was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor in Virginia on 3 June 1864, he was issued a medical disability statement from the State of Rhode Island on 2 July that reads in part:

"I hearby certify that Leut. Charles B (sic) Scott . . . is under treatment for a ball wound in the left shoulder. The left arm is totally useless and in my opinion he will be unfit for duty for thirty days from the 9th of this month. . ."

Subsequently he was sent to Washington, DC for additional treatment where he received a follow on certificate on 22 July that reads in part:

"Lt Chas. Scott . . . You will report as fit for transportation to Annapolis, Md. . ."

While at the General Hospital at Annapolis, Scott wrote his mother an encouraging letter on 31 July. It reads in part

"When I got to Washington they ordered me to Annapolis & here I am enjoying all the comfort in the world. We live high everything to eat that the season affords (Board \$1.00 per day) We have splendid houses to quarter in they were formerly occupied by the Naval school. . . My arm is getting along first rate it has entirely healed up. . . They may put me on light duty here or some where else. . . Do not be anxious about me I am doing first rate. We have servants to wait on us for everything. I am living an aristocratic life now ha ha. . ."

He remained there until he was released on 3 August. At that time, he received an illustrated certificate directing him

"To report to his proper command" and showing that he had settled his \$5.00 Board bill, paying with cash.

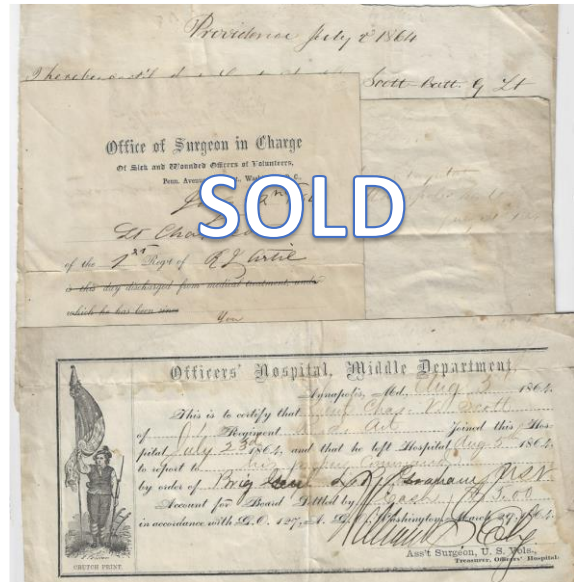
Scott returned to the 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery on 21 August 1864. However, he wouldn't remain in the unit long. On 19 October, Scott was wounded once more, this time in the left leg and so severely that it required amputation. He never recovered from his wound and lingered on for three months until he died at Winchester, Virginia on 21 January 1865.

Scott enlisted and was mustered into the 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery as a private on 15 April 1864. He fought with the unit at 1st Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Days, Savage's Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House before being wounded at Cold Harbor. Scott was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant on 20 April 1864. On the day, 20 April 1864, that he was wounded at Cedar Creek he was promoted to Captain for gallantry.

(For more information, see "Charles V. Scott" at the online American Civil War Research Database and Aldrich's *The History of Batter A, First Regiment Rhode Island*. . .)

Unique. A cdv of Scott sold online several years ago.

SOLD #10336

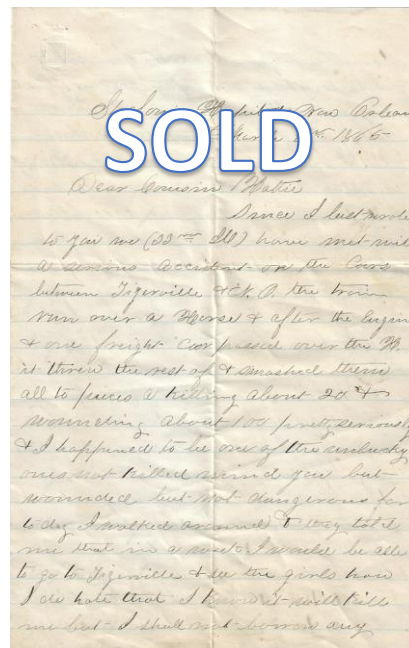


18. [DISASTERS – TRAIN WRECKS] [MEDICAL – MASS CASUALTIES] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR]

1865 – Letter from a soldier in the 33rd Illinois Infantry Regiment describing the wreck of a troop transport train traveling between Tigerville and Algiers, Louisiana

On 2 March 1865, a transport train on the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad, suffered a fatal crash while transporting the 33rd Illinois Infantry Regiment from Tigerville to Algiers (now part of New Orleans), Louisiana. Its locomotive struck a horse and flipped the first several cars into a canal that ran alongside the tracks. Nine men were killed instantly, several more died of wounds, and over 70 were injured, many horribly. The wounded men were carried to a nearby plantation, where the lady of the house refused to allow the regimental surgeon to set up a temporary aid station on the large, shaded veranda out of the sun. Incensed, Union soldiers battered down the front door, after which the ballroom's grand piano was used as an operating table. The first nine dead men were buried next to the home, and later reinterred at Chalmette National Cemetery.

Prine Riggs, was a passenger on the train, and he wrote this four-page letter to his cousin Hattie from the St. Louis Hospital in New Orleans on March 8th, 1865. The letter is in nice shape. A transcript will be provided.



The letter reads in part:

"We (33rd Ill) have met with a serious accident on the cars between Tigerville & N.O. the train run over a Horse & and after the Engine & one freight car passed over the H. it threw the rest of & smashed them all to pieces, killing about 20 & wounding about 100 seriously & I happened to be one of the unlucky ones, not killed mind you but wounded but not dangerous for today I walked around & they told me that in a week I would be able to go to Tigerville & see the girls how I do hate that I know it will kill me but I shall not borrow any trouble before hand for what is girls to me after a gash from my nose all most to my chin a destroying . . . my best mustache and leaving a mark about an inch wide & it knocked one of my eyes blacker than a Nigger but I don't care for I always love Black Eyes. . . . One of my legs is pretty badly bruised & it will be quite a while before I am able for duty again but it agrees with my constitution. . . .

"I see you have found me a wife did you speak to her . . . if not . . . do not tell her my face is all knocked to pieces & I look like the 'Old Harry' tell her I am a real beauty for School marms is hard to find & then your description is so good just suits me to a fraction you say she weights only 875 lbs . . . well that will do in a pinch. I suppose you think I am pretty seriously wounded but might as well laugh as to cry. Well I am pretty tired setting up and having a serve head ache I will close."

(For more information, see "Louisiana: Help Locating F.G. Freret Plantation, St. Charles Parish" at the Civil War Talk website, "Algiers 1865 – New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western RR" at the NOLA History Guy blog, and *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, 1861-1866* Volume 2 page 651 at the online American Civil War Research Database.)

Exceptionally scarce. At the time of listing, online databases indicate no other first-hands account of the disaster are for sale in the trade or have been listed at auction. No OCLC descriptions of personal papers collections, journals, or diaries mention this train wreck.

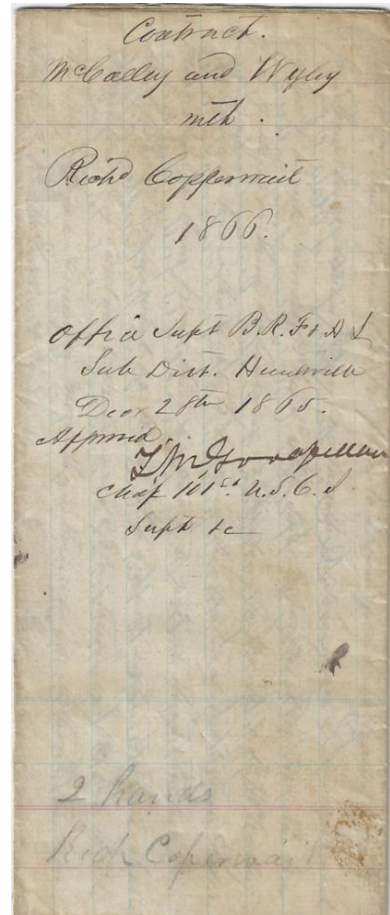
SOLD #10337

19. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA – FREEDMAN’S BUREAU] [AGRICULTURE – COTTON & SHARECROPPING] [LABOR – CONTRACTS] [MILITARY – COLORED TROOPS] [RECONSTRUCTION] [TAXATION – STAMP DUTY]

1865 – An original sharecropper’s labor contract between two plantation owners and a freedman with two stepsons approved by an officer of the 101st U. S. Colored Infantry assigned to the Freedmen’s Bureau and validated by affixation of U.S. revenue stamps indicating the appropriate stamp duty had been paid

This manuscript three-page freedman’s labor contract from Alabama measures 8” x 12½”. It was agreed to on 29 December 1865 by W. J. McCalley and J. R. Wyley, the plantation owners, and Richard Copperwait, the freedman sharecropper on behalf of himself and his two stepson, Semion King (14 years old) and Smith King (12 years old) for the next year, 1 January 1866 to 31 December 1866. Captain T. M. Goodfellow an officer from the 101st U. S. Colored Infantry, which was headquartered in Clarksville, Tennessee, who was detailed to the Freedman’s Bureau approved the agreement. It bears four 2-cent revenue stamps (three Scott R8 Certificate and one Scott R15 Internal Revenue) with manuscript cancellations. In nice shape with a short 2” split along one storage fold. A transcript will be provided.

Following the end of the Civil War, plantation owners and former slaves alike found their previous economic structure in complete collapse. As a solution, the federal Freedman’s Bureau which had been established to protect emancipated slaves and expedite their transition into free society, oversaw a system of contractual employment between freedmen and their former masters. Throughout the cash-strapped South, this was accomplished by agricultural share-cropping agreements in which freedmen received quarters, fuel, rations, and a small truck patch in exchange for working on their “landlord’s” plantations. These contracts often included cash payments as well. All these contracts were quite similar and spelled out precisely the duties and responsibilities of both parties. This contract was no exception. It reads in part:

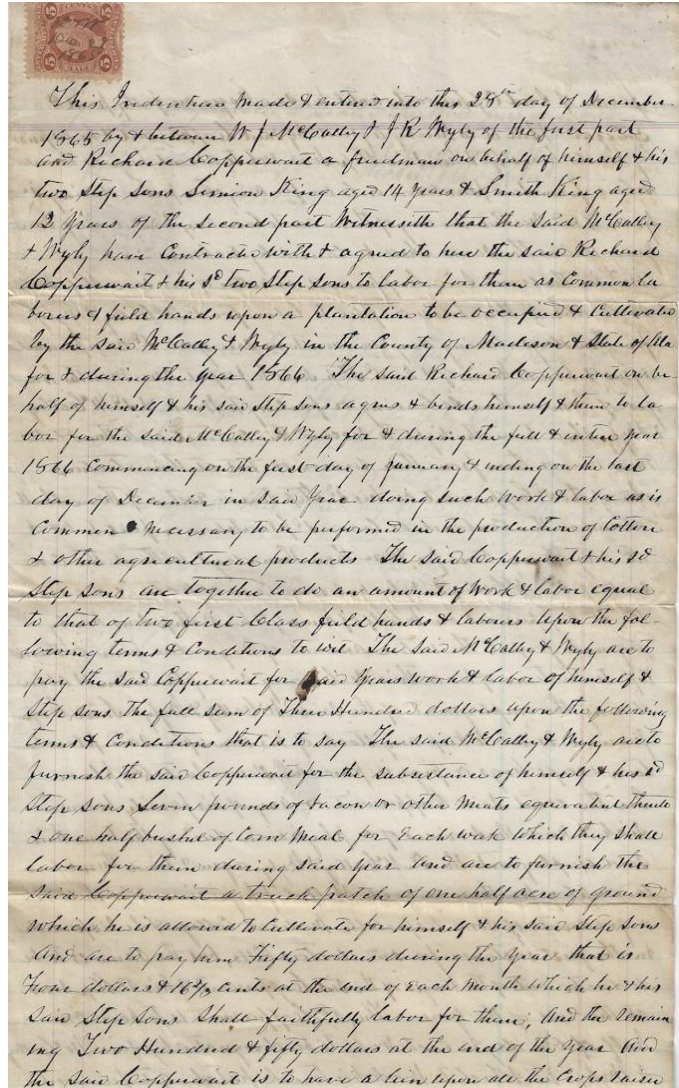


“This Indenture [is] entered into the 29th day of December 1865 by & between W J McCalley & J R Wyley of the first part and Richard Copperwait a freedman on behalf of himself & his two Step Sons . . . of the second part. [who agree] to labor for them as Common laborers & field hands upon a plantation . . . during the full & intire year 1866 . . . doing such work & labor as is common necessary to be performed in the production of Cotton & other agricultural products. The said Richard Copperwait & his sd Step sons are together to do an amount of work & labor equal to that of two first class field hands & . . . said McCalley & Wyley are to pay . . . the full sum of Three Hundred dollars [and] to furnish . . . for their subsistence . . . seven pounds of bacon or other meats equivalent thereto & one half bushul of Corn Meal for each week [as well as] a truck patch of one half acre of ground which he is allowed to cultivate for himself & his said Step Sons. . . Copperwait expressly binds himself & his said Step Sons not to absent him or themselves from said plantation or labor [nor] to lose any time during said year unless the same shall be caused by sickness. . .Copperwait is not to keep any stock of his on upon said plantation except hogs or pics in pens or some suitable place. In the event said Copperwait or any of his family become sick & need the services of a physician . . . McCalley & Wyley [will] employ for them a good skilful

physician who shall be a graduate of some respectable Medical College & be responsible . . for said doctors bills [that will] be deducted out of the [Copperwait's] Wages . . . at the end of the year. . . Copperwait is to have one half of one day in each week . . . to work his truck patch, get firewood for himself, and attend to any matters of his own. . ."

This freedmen's labor contract was supervised and approved by an officer of the 101st Colored Infantry Regiment, headquartered at Nashville, who had been detailed to help the Freedman's Bureau.

File copies and copies provided to other parties would not have been franked. If a contractual agreement was ever legally questioned, only franked contracts were admissible as evidence. The 20-cents worth of revenue stamps indicate this was the original document provided to McCalley & Wyley at the time of signing, and that it consisted of two separate contracts. The Revenue Act of 1862 as amended in 1863 required stamp duty to be applied to all documents at the rate of five-cents per page. The three-page contract was assessed fifteen cents, and a payment receipt to Copperwait written after the last line of the contract was assessed an additional five-cents for a total of 20 cents.



This Indenture made & entered into this 25th day of December 1865 by & between W. J. McCalley & R. Wyley of the first part and Richard Copperwait a freedman on behalf of himself & his two step sons Semias King aged 14 years & Smith King aged 13 years of the second part Witnesseth that the said McCalley & Wyley have entered with & agreed to hire the said Richard Copperwait & his 2^d two step sons to labor for them as common laborers & field hands upon a plantation to be occupied & cultivated by the said McCalley & Wyley in the County of Madison & State of Ala for & during the year 1866. The said Richard Copperwait on behalf of himself & his said step sons agrees & binds himself & them to labor for the said McCalley & Wyley for & during the full & entire year 1866 commencing on the first day of January & ending on the last day of December in said year doing such work & labor as is common & necessary to be performed in the production of cotton & other agricultural products. The said Copperwait & his 2^d step sons are together to do an amount of work & labor equal to that of two first class field hands & laborers before the following terms & conditions to wit. The said McCalley & Wyley are to pay the said Copperwait for said year work & labor of himself & step sons the full sum of Three Hundred dollars upon the following terms & conditions that is to say The said McCalley & Wyley are to furnish the said Copperwait for the subsistence of himself & his 2^d step sons seven pounds of bacon or other meats equivalent thereto & one half bushel of corn meal for each week which they shall labor for them during said year and are to furnish the said Copperwait a truck patch of one half acre of ground which he is allowed to cultivate for himself & his said step sons and are to pay him fifty dollars during the year that is Three dollars & 10^{cts} at the end of each month which he & his said step sons shall faithfully labor for them; and the remaining Two Hundred & fifty dollars at the end of the year and the said Copperwait is to have a turn upon all the crops raised

(For more information, see "Freedmen's Bureau Acts of 1865 and 1866" at the U. S. Senate website, "Alabama Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records 1865-1872" online, Dobak's *Freedom by the Sword: The U. S. Colored Troops 1862-1867*, "Stamp duties imposed by the act of Congress of July 1, 1862 and its amendment of March 3, 1863" online at the Library of Congress, and Wait's YouTube video presentation "U.S. Civil War Revenue Stamps.")

Outside of those held by the Smithsonian's National Museum of African-American History and Culture, all freedman's labor contracts are scarce, this one, an original copy of an agreement formalized by an officer of the U. S. Colored Troops, with an unusual, franked tax assessment, is especially so. At the time of listing, with the exception of the freewoman's labor contract in this catalog, no other contracts are for sale in the trade. Online databases show only five other freedman labor contracts have been listed at auction. OCLC shows only twelve of these contracts are held by institutions; none are identified as being certified by an officer of the U.S. Colored troops, however another McCalley-Wyley labor contract held at Yale may have also been approved by Captain Goodfellow. The Smithsonian's National Museum of African-American History and Culture also holds both franked and unfranked examples including some signed by officers from the U.S. Colored Troops.

\$2,500 [#10338](#)

20. [AFRICAN-AMERICANA – FREEDMAN'S BUREAU] [LABOR – CONTRACTS] [RECONSTRUCTION] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1866 – A Freedwoman's labor contract to provide house and farm work to a grocer in Lumpkin County, Georgia

This 8" x 12½" one-page unfranked freedwoman's labor contract was agreed to on 10 March 1866 between William Claude Perry, a grocer in Lumpkin County, Georgia, and Easter, a 16-year-old former slave girl. It lists no start or end date but was "Examined and approved" by W. A. Burnside the Freedmen's Bureau Superintendent for Lumpkin County. Docketing notes that it was "Registered at Dahlonega March 10 1866." The document is water stained and missing part of its top right, but all text is present and legible.



Following the end of the Civil War, plantation owners and former slaves alike found their previous economic structure in complete collapse. As a solution, the federal Freedman's Bureau which had been established to protect emancipated slaves and expedite their transition into free society, oversaw a system of contractual employment between freedmen and their former masters. Throughout the cash-strapped South, this was accomplished by agricultural share-cropping agreements in which freedmen received quarters, fuel, rations, cash, and a small truck patch in exchange for working on their "landlord's" plantations. As this contract is for a teenager girl to provided household assistance it is much briefer and more informal.

It reads in part:

"Georgia / Lumpkin Co. / 1866} This agreement made and entered into this 10th day of March 1866 between William C. Perry . . . and Easter, a freedwoman aged 16 years. . . .

"W. C. Perry on his part agrees to give said freedwoman her Board and Clothes and three dollars per month for her services about the house or on the farm as may be necessary.

"Said freedwoman on her part agrees to perform good and faithful work, and obey all reasonable orders that may be given her by Said Perry."

While surviving freemen's labor agreements are exceptionally scarce, freedwomen's contracts are rare. Far fewer freedwomen's contracts were created for several reasons including the Bureau's usual insistence that wives be included within their husbands' contracts and landowners' reluctance to contract with women who had children or were of child-bearing age.

(For more information, see Farmer-Kaiser's *Freedwomen and the Freedmen's Bureau*.)

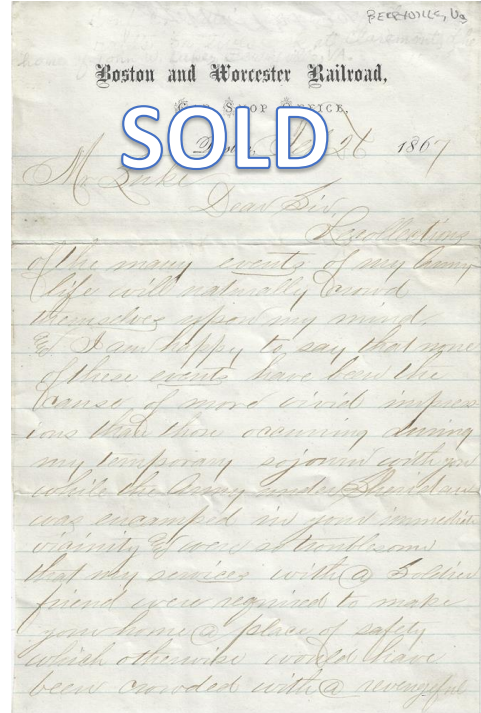
Outside of those held by the Smithsonian's National Museum of African History and Culture, freedwoman's labor contracts are rarely found. At the time of listing, no other freedmen or freedwoman labor contracts are for sale in the trade. Although online databases show five other freedmen's labor contracts have appeared at auction, only one was for a freedwoman. Similarly, OCLC shows only one freedwoman contract is held by an institution. The Smithsonian's National Museum of African-American History and Culture also holds several freedwoman labor contracts.

\$2,500 [#10339](#)

21. [CRIME – LOOTING] [FOOD] [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR & FORAGING] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1867 – Postwar letter from a Union soldier to a Southerner whose home he was assigned to guard wishes him well and expresses his regrets that he was unable to protect his passel of hogs or prevent his daughter’s pet lamb from being eaten

This three-page letter written was sent by J. M. Ford on Boston and Worcester Railroad stationery to John W. Luke of Berryville, Virginia in 1867. During the war, Ford had been assigned to guard Luke’s home as General Sheridan gathered forces for an upcoming attack on Winchester. Although Luke was a slaveholder, he was likely not a die-hard Confederate, as he had been hospitable to the occupying Yankees, and his home was a frequent gathering place for Union officers. However, that did not prevent Union soldiers from pillaging his passel of hogs and eating his daughter’s pet lamb. A transcript will be provided.



“Recollections of the many events of my Army life . . . I am happy to say that none . . . have been the cause of mor vivid impressions than those occurring during my temporary sojourn with you while the Army under Sheridan . . . and were so troublesome that my services were required to make your home a place of safety [in the face of] a vengeful multitude of illiterate, untaught, and desperate U.S. soldiers.

“Perfectly well do I remember . . . when unexpecting any such thing . . . your hogs were turned loose to meet their inevitable fate which was the kittle and frying pans of the Soldiers. . .

After all our vigilance we had lost what we . . . hoped we should be able to safely guard. . .

“It is beyond the caliber of my pen to express the deep sorrow . . . of the loss of that little pet lamb of your little daughters. I certainly feld sad to see the deep grief . . . of her expression for days, and now after these sad events I am safe at home and feel it would be a consolation to me to know that you and yours were in the enjoyment of the blessings of health. . . With my regards to all those whom I was connected with in you family I remain with respect, Yours Truly, J. M. Ford.”

The complete destruction of Southern agriculture was a strategic Union goal during the war. General Sherman implemented this policy during his “March to the Sea,” and General Grant, under President Lincoln’s direction ordered General Sheridan to do the same in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley, “Give the enemy no rest... Do all the damage to . . . crops you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions [and] prevent further planting. . . The Shenandoah Valley must remain a barren waste.” To that end, Sheridan infamously ordered his Army to burn farms and fields to the ground. This spirit was so instilled that some soldiers knew they could loot, and pillage protected property without repercussions.

(For more information, see “The Burning” at the National Park Service website and Heatwole’s “The Burning: The Fire and Sword of War” at the Shenandoah Battlefields National Historic District website, and Gold’s *History of Clarke County . . . and Its Connection with the War Between the States.*)

Exceptionally scarce; the only such postwar Union soldier apology for the destruction of private Southern property of which I am aware. At the time of listing, no similar items are for sale in the trade, have appeared at auction, or are held by institutions.

SOLD #10340

22. [FIREFIGHTING] [INVENTIONS] [PHOTOGRAPHS - IDENTIFICATION] [WORLD'S FAIRS – CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION]

1876 – An exhibitor’s photo pass for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition for an inventor of firefighting equipment

The United States hosted a huge world’s fair between May and November in 1876 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the country. It was officially titled The United States International Exhibition at Philadelphia, but colloquially known as the Centennial Exhibition. It featured the greatest inventions of the day.

Exhibitors were issued photographic identification cards, like this one, that were good for the entire exposition. These passes were one of the earliest uses of photographs to verify identities. The borders of these exhibitor passes were printed with each day of the exhibition which were to be punched out upon entry.

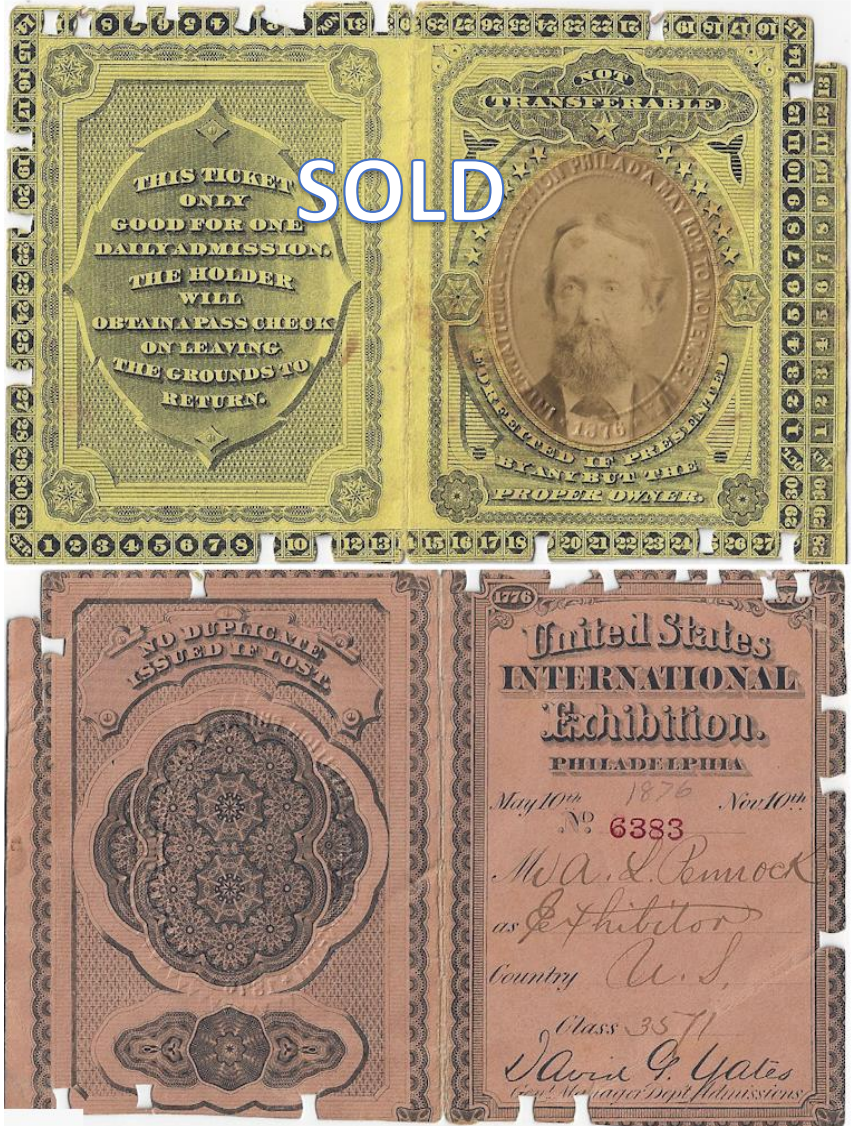
This pass was issued to Abraham Pennock, Jr., the son of the inventor of riveted leather hoses that were used in mills and by fire departments. Later, Pennock, his son, and partner Coleman Sellers manufactured steam-powered fire engines, and other mechanical products. The pass and photograph are in nice shape with little wear. Twenty of its nearly 180 printed dates have been neatly punched.

When found today, the dated borders on most have usually been trimmed away.

At the time of listing, no similar passes are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABPC show none have appeared at auction, and OCLC identifies none in institutional collections. Worthpoint shows four have been sold via eBay, three of them with damaged or missing.

A true world’s fair rarity.

SOLD #10341



23. [ADVERTISING – TRADE CARDS] [BEVERAGES – COFFEE] [HORSEMANSHIP] [NATIVE AMERICANS] [TOYS – PAPER]

1880s – Two five-card strips of punch-out, stand-up trade card premiums for McLaughlin’s XXXX Coffee

Two different five-card strips of McLaughlin XXXX Coffee punch-out, stand-up paper toys advertising card premiums. Nice color. Both are un-punched with minor soiling.

One strip is titled “Rough Riders of the World.” Three of its cards feature Native Americans on horseback, one that appears to be a Numidian cavalry man, and one a Victorian horsewoman. The other is titled “The Buffalo Hunt.” Three cards feature different images of American Bison, and two show Native Americans braves riding to the chase, one armed with a rifle and one with a pistol.



Although W. F. McLaughlin and Company was founded in Chicago in 1852, its Manor House coffee brand ran a distant third to Maxwell House and Folgers until 1881, when it introduced a ground-breaking pre-roasted brand of grounds, XXXX. At the time all other brands sold only green, unroasted beans. At about the same time, another coffee, Arbuckles, also began to sell pre-roasted coffee and for years those two brands dominated the U. S. coffee market. Both were also pioneers in trade card advertising.

(For more information, see “W. F. McLaughlin & Co., est. 1852” at the Made in Chicago Museum website.)

While McLaughlin’s regular trade cards could be picked free from grocer’s counters, It also began to issue special premiums, like these two strips of paper toys, that could only be acquired by mailing several proofs-of-purchase to company headquarters. These premiums proved very popular at the time, and are, perhaps, even more popular with collectors today. These five-card strips are known in the card collectors’ world by their Burdick’s *American Card Catalog* listing, “K69 Diecut Designs” Single punched out McLoughlin’s coffee toys occasionally appear on ebay, but complete five-card unpunched strips are very scarce.

SOLD. #10342

24. [ADVERTISING – CALENDARS] [AGRICULTURE – HARVESTERS]

1890 – Colorful calendar advertising Buckeye Binder & Mowers

This colorful, eight-page chromolithographed calendar measures 6¼" 7". It was distributed by Aultman Miller & Company of Akron, Ohio is titled "1890 A Happy New Year." Each of its six internal pages display calendars for two months. The calendar was printed by the Henderson Achert Lithography Company of Cincinnati. In nice shape with a sound staple binding. Very light soiling to cover.

Aultman Miller was already a very successful farm machinery manufacturer when it began producing "Perfected" Buckeye threshers in 1890. This calendar proudly displays the steps in their construction.

The illustrations include:

Front cover – "Getting out Lumber for the World-famed Buckeye Binders and Mowers." Two woodsmen are shown watching lumbermen work in the forest.

Jan-Feb – "Receiving and Dassing Lumber for Buckeye Machines." Workmen are shown moving logs into a sawmill and storing finished planks in its yard.

Mar-Apr – "Partial view of Wood Department Mammoth Buckeye Works, Akron, Ohio." Workmen are shown sawing and planing planks as a foreman takes notes.

May-Jun – "Mining and Reducing the Ores for use in Buckeye Harvesting Machines. This shows miners and a bustling foundry with billowing smokestacks.

Jul-Aug – "Partial view of Buckeye Foundry, Akron, Ohio." Iron workers are shown casting parts from molten metal.

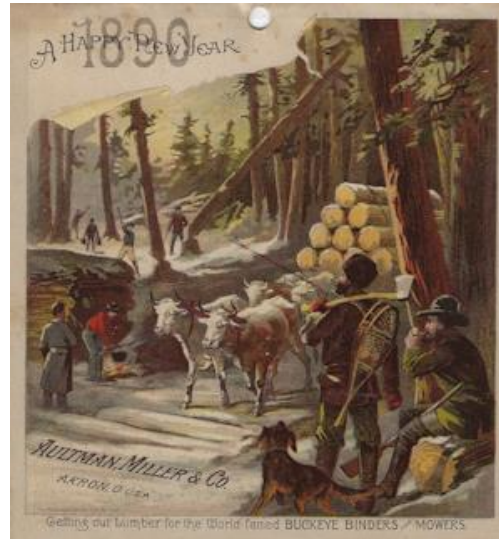
Sep-Oct – "The Perfected Buckeye Binder and Mower The World's Standard." Two brand new machines are shown.

Nov-Dec – "Shipping the Celebrated Buckeye Machines to all parts of the civilized Globe." Trains and ships are shown departing the company's factory.

Rear cover – "The World's Victors" One vignette shows a small machine being used on a family farm. Another shows five large machines working in a commercial field already partially filled with shocks of wheat.

A terrific visual record of all the steps in a late 19th century manufacturing process.

\$150 [#10343](#)



25. [ADVERTISING – COUPONS] [BEVERAGES – COCA-COLA]

Circa 1905 – Coupon for a free glass of Coca-Cola at any soda fountain

This coupon measures 3½" x 1½". In nice shape; bright and clean with two small scuffs on the reverse. The front reads "This Card Entitles You to One Glass of / Coca-Cola Free / At the Fountain of / Any Dispenser of Coca-Cola." It also bears a red hand stamp that reads "Koop & Hoppestead." The reverse reads, "Delicious Refreshing / Coca-Cola / is the best soda fountain drink. / It quenches thirst, / relieves exhaustion, cures headache, / and rests the tired nerves and brain. / The Coca-Cola Company / Atlanta, GA."



Coca-Cola was the first company to ever issue coupons, beginning in 1887 just one year after the drink was developed by Atlanta pharmacist, John S. Pemberton. After Asa Candler purchased the formula, he began to issue coupons to encourage potential customers to sample the new beverage. His plan worked. It has been estimated that between 1894 and 1913, one-tenth of the American public had received one for a total of over eight million free 5-cent drinks. The coupons' designs changed over the years. This one was probably issued in 1905. Interestingly, despite Candler's success with his coupons, few other manufacturers followed suit until the 1950s.

SOLD #10344

26. [PHILATELY] [POSTCARDS] [TRANSPORTATION – WATERWAYS]

[1908 – Tri-fold panorama real photograph postcard showing attendees at a Texas Waterways Convention](#)

This tri-fold collotype real photo postcard measures 16½" x 3½" and is captioned "Texas Waterways Convention / Corpus Christi, Texas. Nov. 18-19, 1908. It is franked with a 1-cent green Franklin stamp and canceled with an indistinct Corpus Christi flag postmark.



The public was long dissatisfied with railroads' pricing practices. As a result, interest began to refocus on the use of rivers and canals to move materials. Theodore Roosevelt became the movement's leading crusader, and Congress began debating a system of connected intracoastal waterways that would stretch from Boston, Massachusetts to Brownsville, Texas. This postcard documents a major Texas convention held in support of that effort. The Texas clamor was soon picked up in other states, for an improved waterway integrating the 18,000 miles of rivers and lakes primarily as a method to transport northern coal to the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast. Both efforts eventually met with success. (For more information, see Steelhammer's *History of the Gulf Intra Coastal Waterway*, available online.)

A scarce visual record of the effort that helped revolutionize American transportation.

\$100 #10345

27. [MARITIME] [MEDICAL – QUARANTINE] [PHILATELY] [POSTCARDS]

1908 – Real photograph postcard of the Angel Island Quarantine station sent by an Englishman who had been held there a fortnight

This real photo postcard was taken from the dock at Angel Island and shows what appears to be the processing station as well as three dormitories on a hillside.

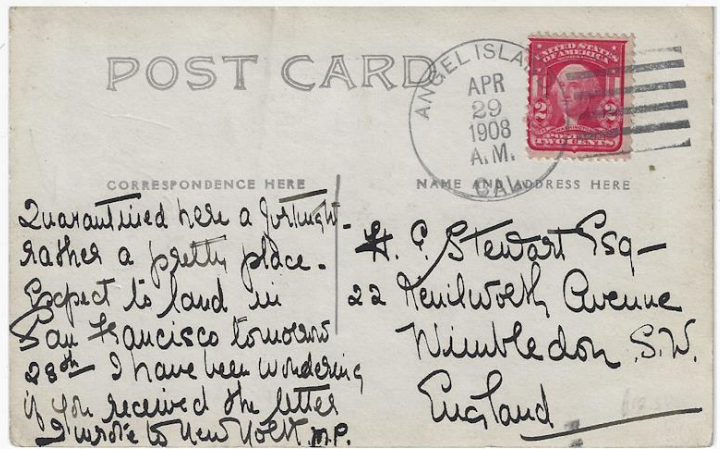
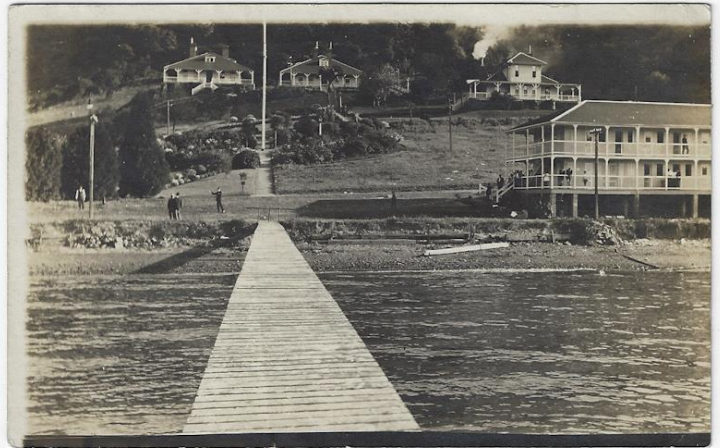
It bears a two-cent Washington stamp (Scott #319) canceled with an Angel Island postmark dated April 29, 1908, and sent to an associate in England.

The text reads in part:

“Quarantined here a fortnight. Rather a pretty place. Expect to land in San Francisco tomorrow. . .”

The Angel Island quarantine station was in San Francisco Bay and served as the quarantine station for passengers of ships arriving from Pacific ports, primarily China and Japan.

\$100 [#10346](#)



28. [ADVERTISING – COVERS] [COMMUNICATIONS – TELEPHONES] [PHILATELY]

1911 – Letter from the fiscal officer of a new long-distance telephone company reporting on his attendance at a recent Chicago convention where he proposed to establish a long-distance service between Chicago and Detroit

This two-page letter from Samuel Quinn, the fiscal officer of the International Gradolph Electric Company, a newly formed long distance telephone company headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri is datelined “February Fourteenth / Nineteen Eleven.” It is contained in an illustrated advertising cover postmarked two days later.

It was sent to Horace King of Robinson, Illinois, perhaps a potential investor. It is typed on impressive letterhead illustrated with a globe showing world-wide telephone connections over a slogan that reads, “Long Distance Transmission of Speech & Power.”

Although telephone service between the 1880s and 1911 had been dominated by the American Bell Telephone Company and its successor American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), scores of small independent telephone companies operated throughout the country. In January, 1911 they met together at a convention of the National Independent Telephone Association, “the most important and best attended meeting of independent phone men ever held.” While the purpose of the convention was to crystalize resistance to mergers with the “American (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Company and J. P. Morgan & Company,” attendees also promoted their ongoing and proposed projects. Quinn and his boss, William F. Gradolph, attended and believed they were quite successful as many attendees

“Expressed very enthusiastic appreciation of our determination to construct a line through Lake Michigan, and commence operations between Chicago and Detroit, and intervening towns. This [he noted] we are now planning to do.” He also reported that “Mr. Harold B. Stroud . . . will undertake to do the work for us [and] has given me some very interesting figures on the immediate financial returns. . . . The construction will cost less than \$1,000,000 [while] income for the first year will exceed \$2,000,000. . . .”

This grandiose plan never reached fruition as there is no online mention of the company activities once World War One began.

(For more information, see “William F. Gradolph” in Stevens’s *St. Louis: History of the Fourth City 1763-1909.*)

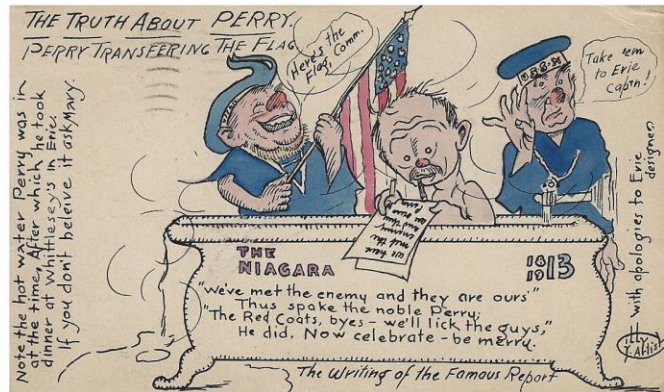
\$125 [#10347](#)



29. [FOLK ART] [PHILATELY] [POSTCARDS] [SOCIAL MORES – COURTSHIP]

1912 -1914 – Three humorous and very well-done hand-illustrated postcards sent to a young woman by her suitor

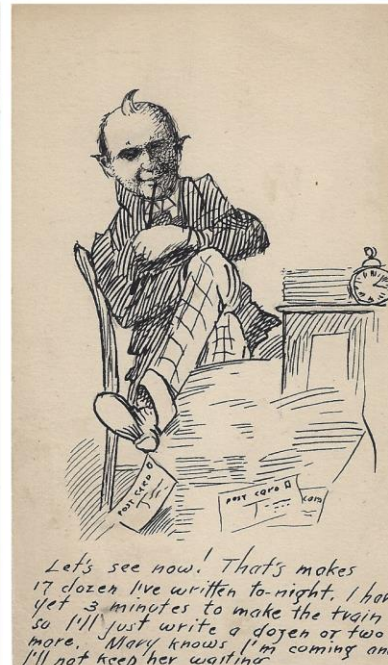
Three very well-done humorous hand illustrated 1-cent McKinley postcards (Scott UX24). All are addressed to “Miss Mary E. Whittlesey” of Erie, Pennsylvania from an unnamed suitor. Two were sent from Jacksonville, Florida, and one was sent from Chautauqua, New York. One is signed “Cilly Y. Artist” and another is ‘signed’ with a small mouse logo.



One features a colorful drawing of a banjo-playing alligator seated on a fallen tree in a southern swamp serenading Mary, “Oh, sing a song to Mary, / ‘Way up in Erie Town. / Where ice, and snow and frosty things / Are jest now hangin’ ‘roun.”



A second, also a colorful drawing, is titled, “The Truth About Perry.” It shows Commodore Oliver Hazzard Perry writing his memoir, which begins “We have met the enemy and they are ours” while seated in a bathtub titled “The Niagara” as two uniformed sailors wait nearby.



The third, a black and white drawing is, presumably, a self-portrait, featuring Mary’s unnamed beau seated at his desk having already written “17 dozen” postcards to her that evening.

\$450 for the lot of three [#10348](#)

30. [CRIME – MURDER] [MISSIONARIES – TIBET] [RELIGION – DISCIPLES OF CHRIST]

1922 – The report of the Consular Investigation of the murder of a long-time missionary, Albert Leroy Shelton, in Tibet that was sent to his wife in California

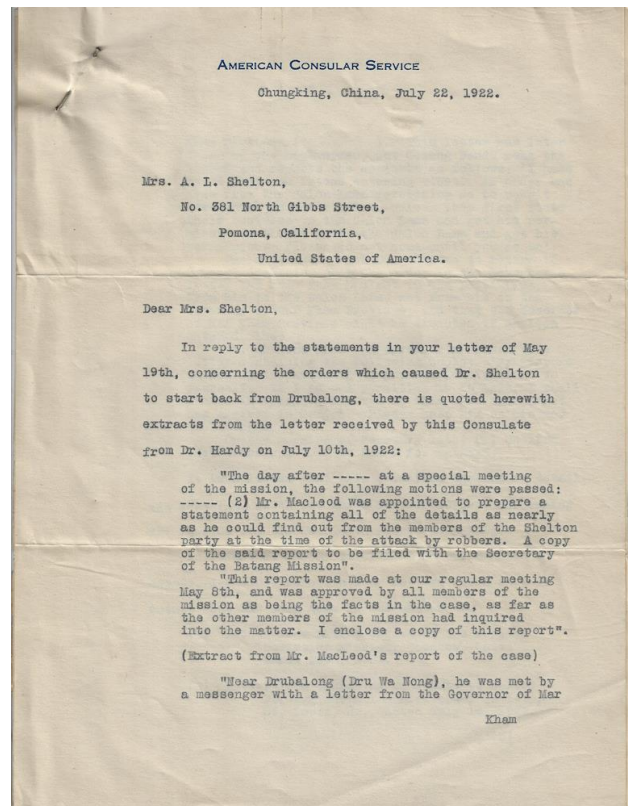
This lot consists of three items: a 14-page investigation report package from the American Consular Service at Chungking China dated 22 July 1922, its official Consular Service mailing envelope, and a 3 ½" x 5 ¾" photograph of Shelton and one of his young daughters. All are in nice shape.

The investigative report consists of three-page summary letter from the Consular Service in Chungking addressed to Shelton's wife, a copy of a one-page letter referencing his insurance policy from the Foreign Christian Mission in Chuchow, a copy of a three-page death certificate letter that was sent from by the Consular Service at Chungking to the United Christian Missionary Society in St. Louis, a copy of a four-page reply by the Consular Service to a query about Shelton's will that was made by the Tibetan Christian Society in Batang, and a copy of a three-page Consular Services letter regarding Shelton's will that was sent to the Judge of the U.S. Court for China in Shanghai.

The Consular Service registered mailing envelope was sent to Mrs. Shelton in Pomona, California. It is franked with six Chinese 5-cent stamps (Scott #207) canceled with circular Chungking postmarks. The back flap is closed with two official Consular Service wax seal. The reverse also bears a Chungking Consular Service handstamp, blue manuscript registration markings, a Shanghai transit stamp, and a Seattle, Washington registration postmark.

The photograph shows Shelton and one of his daughters who is holding a doll. It is captioned in the negative with Shelton's signature.

After graduating from the University of Kentucky in 1903, Shelton became a missionary for the Disciples of Christ and joined the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. He and his family (a wife and two daughters) arrived in China and after a long and difficult journey settled in Chinese-Tibet border region of Batang where they established a mission. Shelton possessed considerable medical knowledge, and he dreamed of establishing a hospital mission in Tibet's capitol, Lhasa, but for years his queries were rebuffed.



At the time, brigands ruled the countryside, and Shelton was kidnapped in 1920 and held in deplorable conditions while his tormentors waited to collect a \$25,000 ransom. Although badly emaciated, Shelton treated the bandits and their families until they finally abandoned him on a road where he was discovered by authorities. Although not fully recovered, Shelton attempted to travel to Lhasa with three Tibetan companions two years later and plead the case for a missionary hospital himself. While enroute, he received a message stating

“An order has come from the Galon Lama forbidding me to permit foreigners to enter Tibet, unless they first state their business to the Galon Lama and get his permission. Please write to the Galon Lama and get his permission. Please do not come until you do so!”

So, Shelton began his return to Batang. Unfortunately, the same bandits who had kidnapped him before, learned of his plans, and attempted to kidnap him once more, this time to force him to become their personal physician. When the attempt appeared to fail, the brigands shot Shelton and left him to die in the road.

A remarkable and unique original source account of Shelton’s death and its impact upon his family who had returned to California after the first kidnapping attempt.

Exceedingly rare. At the time of listing, original source material related to missionaries in Tibet is non-existent. Nothing for sale in the trade. Nothing has ever been listed at auction, and OCLC reports nothing to be found in institutional collections.

\$4,500 [#10349](#)



31. [AGRICULTURE – WHEAT] [PHOTOGRAPHS – VERNACULAR]

1922- 1952 – Group of 13 vernacular snapshots showing wheat farming images related to the DeBoer family near Luverne, Minnesota

The thirteen photographs in this lot range in size from approximately 4½" x 2¾" to 3½" x 3½" to 5" x 4". All but two are captioned either on the reverse or in the image margins.

Three are dated between 1922 and 1924. They show family members, horse-drawn carts, a pickup truck, tractor, outbuildings, and plow. One of these photos is annotated "Old Homestead . . . Old Fordson traded for a pure bred cow and some money."

Nine are dated between 1943 and 1947. Some of these have backstamps from the XL Firm Service of Luverne, Minnesota. They show threshing operations, farm hands, tractors, a dutch barn, and the raising of a windmill. Some of the captions include "J.H.C. Rig Wm De Boer thresher," "Wm De Boer thresher," "De Boer thresh crew," and "Olson Farm . . . Wm De Boer Rig."

One is dated 1952. It shows "Ben Olivers tractor front in ditch."

Names in the captions include William De Boer, Miss Bell, Effie Hardt, Dena, Donald, Vernon, Heerdt, and Lester.

\$150 #10350



32. [MILITARY – WORLD WAR II] [PHILATELY] [PROPAGANDA – PEARL HARBOR]

1942 – Japanese propaganda maxim cards celebrating the first anniversary of its destruction of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor

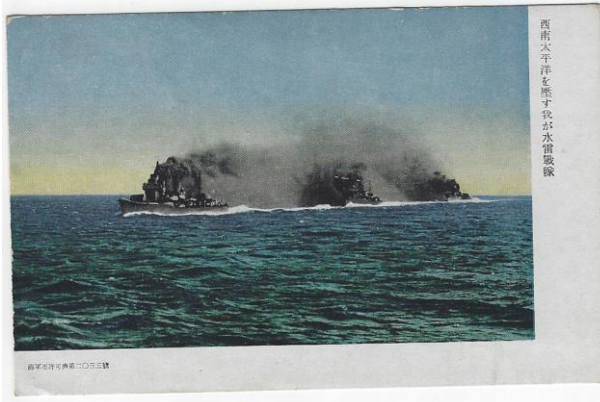
Five different very hard-to-find Japanese propaganda postal souvenirs issued to celebrate Japan's destruction of the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. All in exceptionally nice shape.

One especially vibrant item is franked with two red 2+1-sen and two blue 5+2-sen semi-postal stamps (Scott #B6 and #B7). It shows the silhouette of a bomb that has been dropped directly over the U.S. naval base with an attack aircraft in the upper left corner and warship cruising in the Pacific Ocean. The stamps are tied to the colorful envelope with commemorative first-day-of-issue cancelations in rose picturing tanks, ships, and a global map of the Pacific. Translated, its text reads "1st Anniversary of the Greater East Asia War in the Pacific / 12 . 8 (December 8)". Although in the United States, we remember the "Day of Infamy" on December 7, 1941, in Japan, which is on the other side of the International Dateline, the attack occurred on December 8th.

A second item is franked with one red 2+1-sen and one blue 5+2-sen semi-postal stamps (Scott #B6 and #B7). It features images of shattered American and British flags in the lower left corner and a Rising Sun flag, three aircraft silhouettes, and naval insignia in the upper left cover. The stamps are also tied to the envelope with the special first-day-issue postmark in rose.

Two additional colorful photo-mechanical postcards feature images of Japanese aircraft and steaming warships. One card is franked with the red 2+1-sen semi-postal stamp (Scott #B6) and the other with the blue 5+2-sen semi-postal stamp (Scott #B7). Both bear the commemorative first-day-of-issue postmark in blue.





The fifth item is a cacheted envelope that features a map of the Pacific Ocean with three planes about to attack Pearl Harbor. This souvenir cover was issued by Manchukuo, the Japanese puppet state in China. It is franked with two Manchukuo semi-postal stamps, Scott #148 and #149. The overprints read "'Asiatic prosperity starts this very day.'" Both are tied to the envelope with circular Hsinking (now Changchun) postmarks date 8 December 1941. The envelope's text celebrates the 1st Anniversary of the Greater East Asia War.

Maxim cards are created by affixing a stamp to the front of a postcard or photograph featuring a related image and cancelling it with a related first-day-of-issue handstamp. In December 1942, the war was still going quite well for Japan, but the United States had already recovered from the shock and destruction caused by the Japanese unannounced attack led by Admiral Togo. Although the U.S. had landed forces on Guadalcanal and saw victory at the Battle of Midway, the Japanese military had captured Wake Island, the Philippines, Bataan, and Corregidor, and begun to invade Northern Dutch Indonesia, New Guinea, Sumatra, and Bali. However, Japan's fortunes would soon be reversed in 1943 as General Douglas MacArthur would begin the Allied island-hopping that would culminate at Okinawa and the use of atomic bombs that saved tens of thousands of American, British, and Australian lives that would have been lost had the Allies been forced to invade Japan proper to secure final victory over the last standing Axis power. While mint and used singles of these stamps are common, their use in creating propaganda maxim cards is rare. The Manchukuo envelope and the vibrantly colored Japanese envelope especially so. Almost unknown in the West, a Chinese stamp dealer informs me that they only infrequently appear for sale or auction in East Asia. At the time of listing, no similar items are for sale in the trade, and the Rare Book Hub and Stamp Auction Network show none as having been listed in auctions. OCLC identifies none as being held in institutional collections. I sold two similar more common maxim cards about a year ago.

SOLD #10351

33. [MELANESIA] [MILITARY – WORD WAR II] [PHOTOGRAPHY – VERNACULAR]

Circa 1944 – Collection of 20 vernacular photographs of life on a Melanesian Island during World War II

These 20 photographs of Melanesian life in the Pacific, no doubt taken by an American serviceman during World War II, so probably from Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, or New Caledonia. All measure approximately 3½" x 2¾". Mix of matt and glossy finishes. None are captioned. Many have very faint traces of album mounts.



In addition to the *de reguer* images of topless women and maidens, the collection also includes photographs of warriors, a “big man,” ceremonies, preparation for a pig roast, a war canoe, a straw-roofed shelter, and downed Japanese airplanes.

\$175 [#10352](#)

34. [AFRICAN-AMERICAN – ACTIVISM] [PROTESTS – NATIONAL MALL] [SOCIAL MOVEMENTS – CIVIL RIGHTS]

1963 – Archive of material relating to Dr. Martin Luther King’s March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom including two of the broadsheet programs passed out to attendees at the event

This archive consists of 10 items:

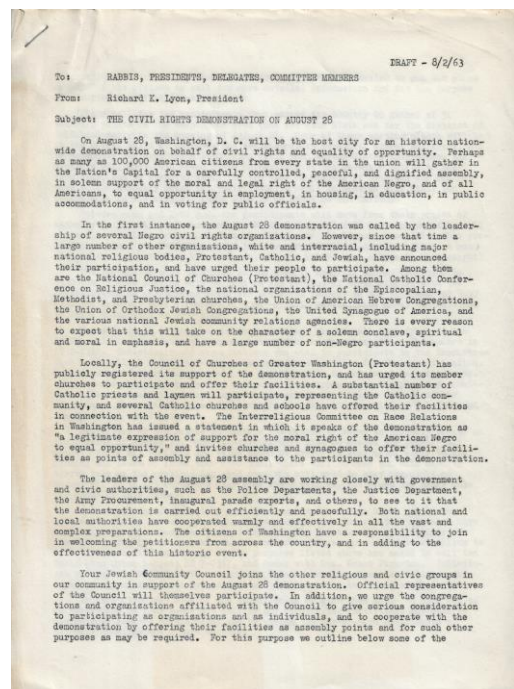
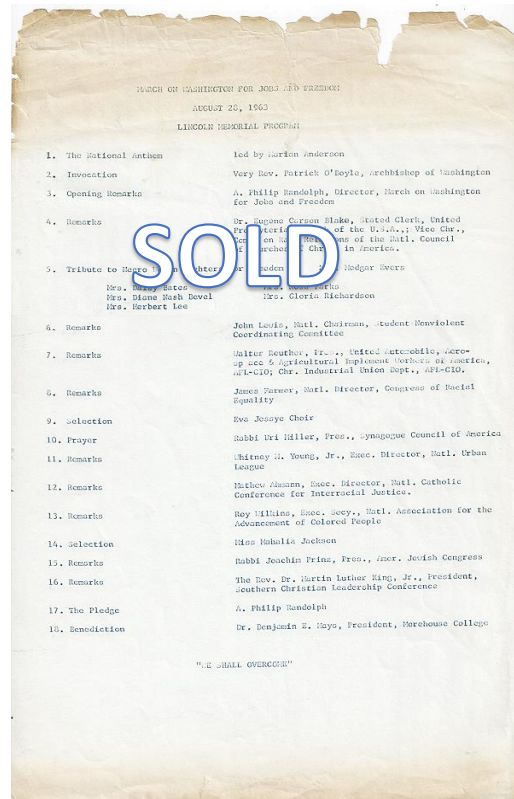
1-2. Two machine-reproduced broadsides, measuring 8½” x 14” of a typed schedule of events titled “March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom / August 28, 1963 / Lincoln Memorial Program” that were passed out at the event. One with light edgewear and mild toning at top and bottom; the other with worse edgewear and marginal browning.

3. A two-page draft, dated 2 August 1963, of a letter to “Rabbis, Presidents, Delegates, Committee Members” from Richard K. Lyon, President’ subject “The Civil Rights Demonstration on August 28”. In nice shape.

4. A three-page printed letter, dated 2 August 1963, from the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington to “Rabbis, Presidents, Delegates, Committee Members” titled, “The Civil Rights Demonstration on August 28” that incorporates Lyon’s draft letter.

5. An onion-skin file copy of a letter sent by Lyon to the Reverend Fauntroy, Coordinator of the D.C Coordinating Committee of the August 28 Demonstration requesting approval “to support and participate” in the event and to receive “any instructions you may wish to give us regarding our . . . role in this historic event.” It also notes that Lyon had already “communicated with our 121 constituents urging their participation in the Demonstration as organizations and individuals. . . .”

6. A two-page printed letter, dated 9 August 1963, from the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington to “Rabbis, Presidents, Delegates, Committee Members” titled, “Revised nformation re August 28th Civil Rights Assembly noting that although the “demonstration was called by the leading white and several Negro civil rights organizations . . . since that time a large number of other organization, white and interracial . . . Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish have announced their participation.” The letter notes some of the actions taken by hose organizations and relates how demonstration organizers have been coordinating with “Police Departments, the Justice Department, Army Procurement, inaugural parade experts” to ensure an efficient event. It also provides a



timeline of events noting the procession will be a solemn "memorial to the Negro leader, Medgar Evers, who was killed by a sniper in Mississippi. Additionally, it reports that the Council will provide cots for use by synagogues and centers to provide lodging for visiting demonstrators.

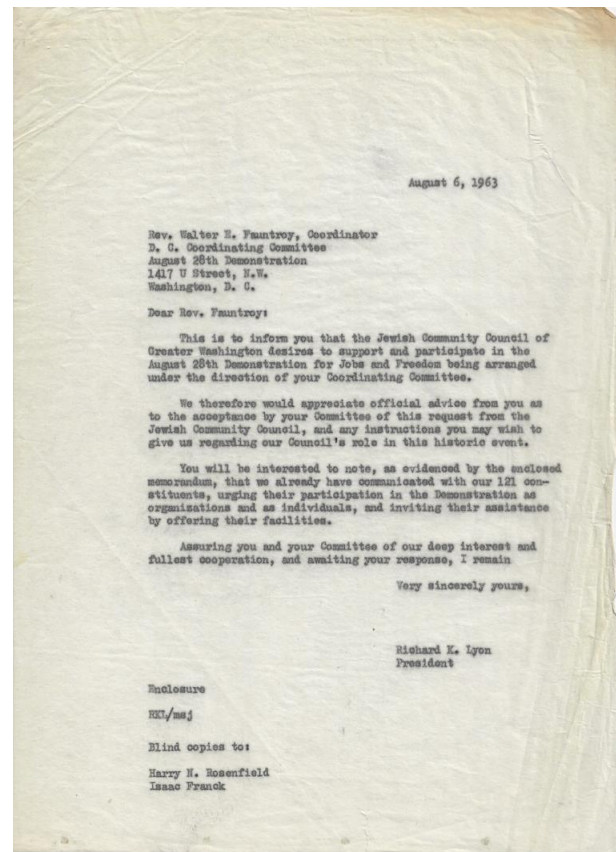
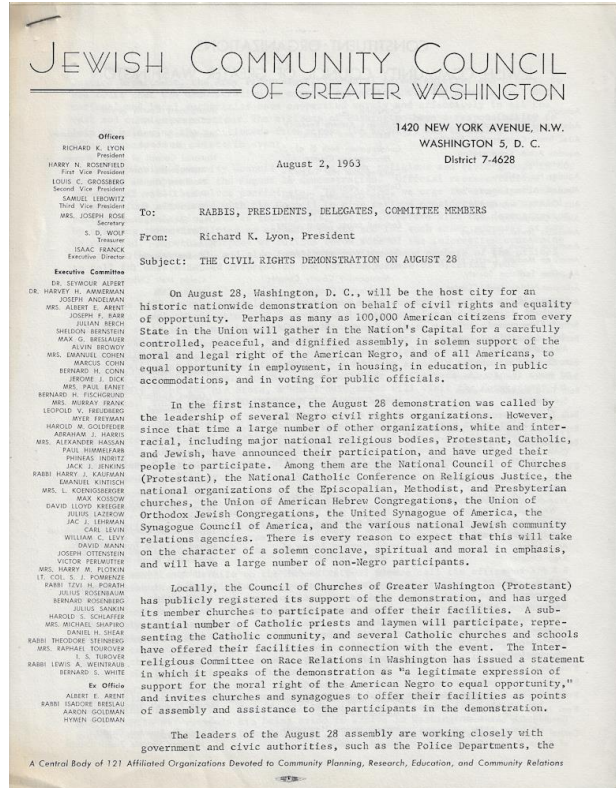
7. A one-page printed copy of a UAHC (Union of American Hebrew Congregations, now the Union for Reform Judaism) memo titled "Revised plan for March on Washington, August 28, 1963", dated 14 August 1953, providing information about Transportation, Assembly Place and Time, Food and Drink, and March Agenda. It also notes "the March is running into greater expenses than originally anticipated" and donations will be required "to defray these additional expenses. . ."

8. A copy of a one-page printed letter dated 20 August 1963, from David G. Bress, the President of the Washington Hebrew Congregation to its members forwarding the UAHC memo.

9. A copy of a one-page printed letter, dated 21 August 1963, from the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington to "Rabbis, Presidents, Committee Members" titled "Instructions for Council's Representatives at August 28 Demonstration" which provides detailed information regarding its participation in "the procession from the Ellipse to the Lincoln Memorial" including the provision of "meat sandwiches (strictly kosher). . ."

10. A copy of a letter, dated August 21, 1963, from the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington to the "Members of Washington Board of Rabbis" reporting that members of the board will "march under our own banner [but will] take advantage of the feeding arrangements being made by the Jewish Community Council."

The famous March on Washington was the largest gathering for Civil Rights of its time, attracting between 200,000 and 260,000 participants. It was conceived by national labor leader A. Phillip Randolph, who had founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Roy Wilkins, the Executive Secretary of the NAACP. The Demonstration featured Dr. Martin Luther King who gave his famous "I have a dream" speech.

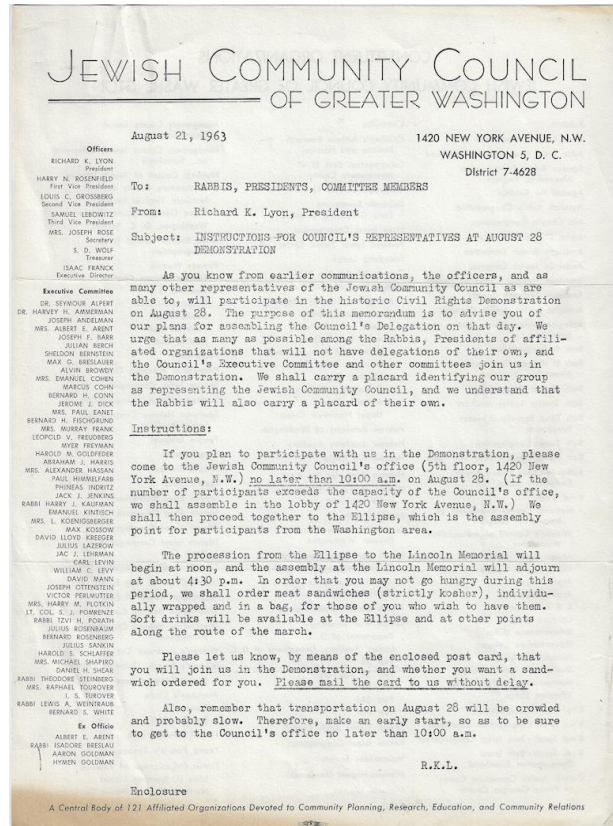


In addition to Randolph, Wilkins, and King, the program included Marion Anderson who sang the *National Anthem*, Mrs. Medgar Evers who offered a "Tribute to Negro Women Fighters for Freedom," John Lewis the National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Walter Reuther representing the UAW, AFL-CIO and other labor unions, Rabbi Uri Hiller the President of the Synagogue Council of America, Whitney Young the Director of the National Urban League, Mathew Almann the Executive Director of the national Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Mahalia Jackson who provided a song selection, Rabbi Joachim Prinz the President of the American Jewish Conference, and Benjamin E. Mays the President of Morehouse College. "We Shall Overcome" is printed in bold capital letters at the base of the program broadside.

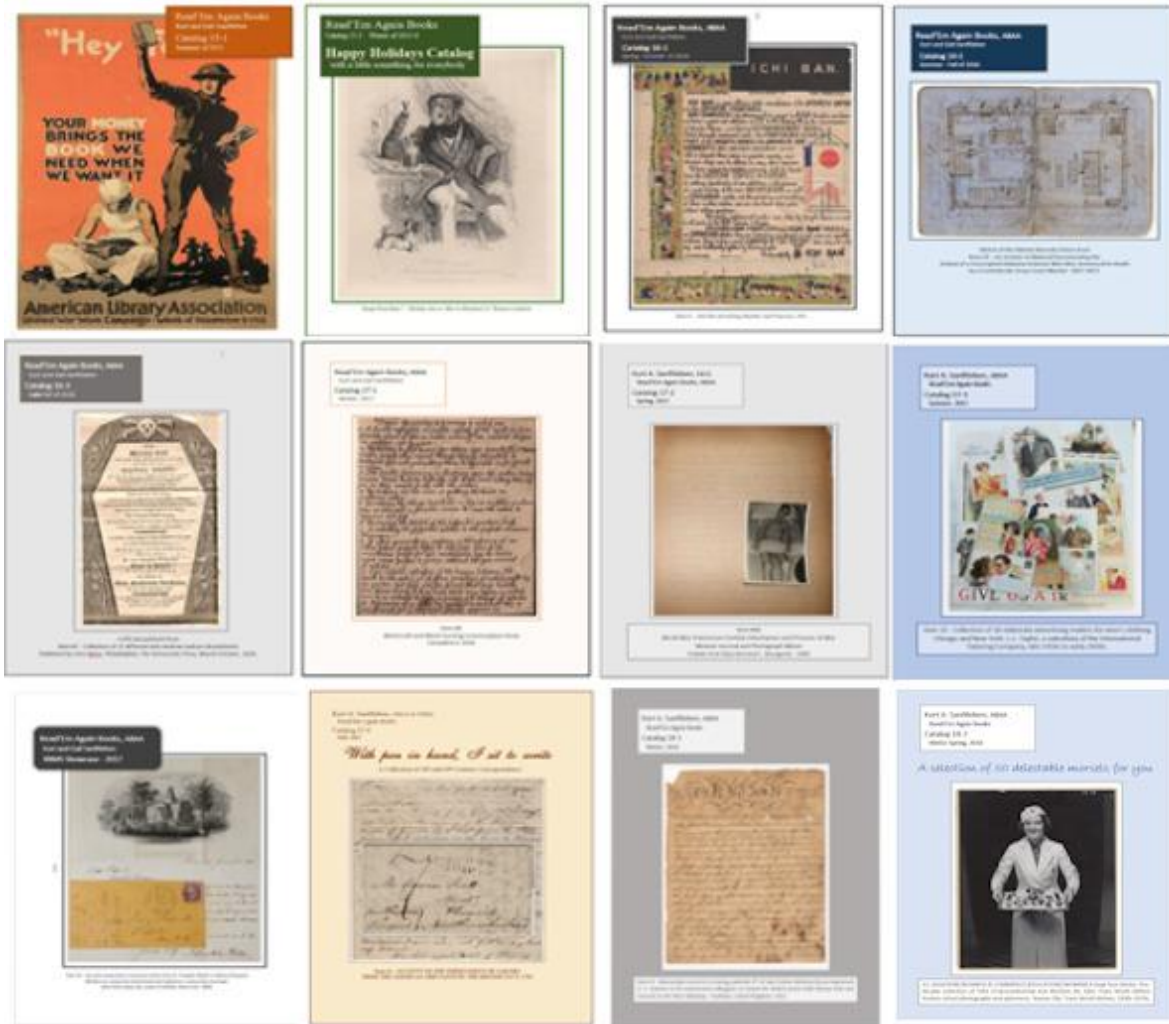
A wonderful historic archive demonstrating the commitment of American Jewry to the cause of African-American Civil Rights.

A unique collection of historically important original source materials documenting the detailed, hands-on, ground-level work and coordination needed to make a huge protest like this successful. At the time of listing, online databases show no other similar archives for sale in the trade or that have appeared at auction. OCLC shows no other similar archives held by institutions.

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