

Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA and ASDA

Paper Americana and Postal History

Catalog 26-6 – August 2026

Miss Susan Cla
New Orleans, July

Washington Texas April 9, 1837

Dear Sir,

I am very glad to hear from you and agreeable to receive your letter which will contain a notice of my trip on the 28th of March on the schooner "Hilary" to New Orleans under the command of Capt. Hamilton a very agreeable man we arrived at Velasco which is situated on the mouth of the Rio Grande with Louisiana upon the shore west on the morning of the 28th we went on shore in the fore boat on the morning of the 29th we landed our baggage at the custom house examined the fortification of the place which consisted of one long & ponderous mortar near the beach. Commenced our tour on foot for Matamoros the place of our destination. In the distance we heard of the Mexicans, gave chase to the steamer "Clampus" and fired upon her, but lost sight of her. On our way to Matamoros we arrived at Brownsville where the district court was sitting before which was assigned one Hall for the murder of Simpson who had at I heard he was a judge guilty of crimes in the 1st degree and since then has been sentenced and carried upon the gallows another by the name of Recoe for stealing horses whipped and branded on the back and remanded to Brownsville. We then went through Columbia on our way at which place we came in the house where St. Louis was captured when Brownie to the Mexicans this is but a small place hardly worth speaking of we stayed here for 2 hours and then proceeded to Matamoros where we arrived at 1 o'clock here the 1st night I lodged on the floor with 16 others in the same room. On the 5th of April I was out hunting in company with two others I refused to enter on a small town which appears which we collected and fell to the ground which threw the little fellows out then scrambled for the thicket and we after them took of us caught one they squealed most terrible but one old one made his escape we carried them in I tried all ways to get me to you but I could for there was no opportunity so therefore I was obliged to part with it in the next as was allotted upon to start for Washington the distance of 160 miles per

#3. 1837 – A long, three-page letter describing a businessman's journey from New Orleans to Velasco, then overland by foot to Washington, Texas, where he was murdered by "desperados"

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Regards, Kurt and Gail

Kurt and Gail Sanftleben

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The Manuscript Society

*The
Ephemera
of Society
America*

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1. [BUSINESS – SHIPPING] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – LATTER-DAY SAINTS]

1814 – Letter from an eager-to-please young man, who later would be ordained as a Latter-Day Saint High Priest by Joseph Smith, expressing his regret at not being able to complete a favor from one of the most prominent businessmen in New York City

This two-page stampless folded letter, measuring 16" x 10" unfolded and datelined "New Haven March 1st, 1814," was sent by Algernon Sidney Gilbert to Benjamin Aymer in New York City. It bears a manuscript "10" rating and an excellent strike of a scarce oval New Haven, Connecticut postmark dated March 1. In nice shape.

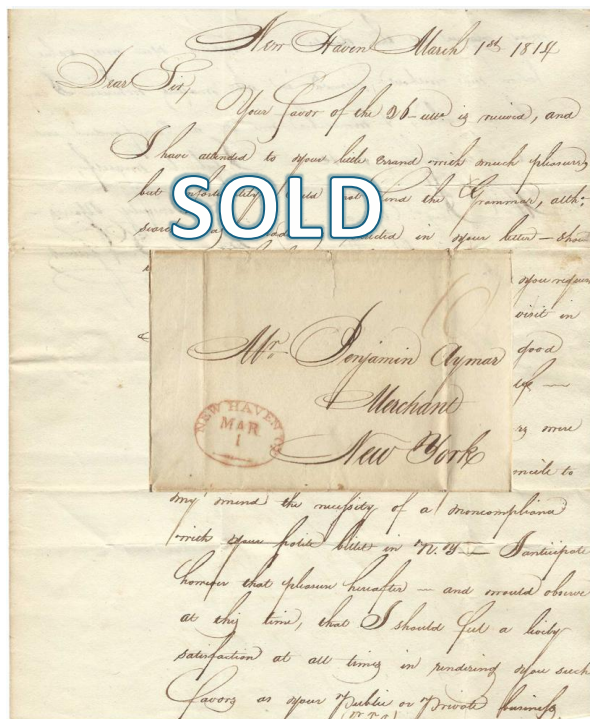
In this letter, Gilbert informs Ayar, a prominent shipping magnate, that although he "attended to your little errand with much pleasure but unfortunately could not find the Grammar" that Ayar had requested. He further explains that "During my momentary visit to N. York the disappointment of your good company was equally regretted" and recalls an "exquisite repast" that they had shared before. Finally, he fawningly observes that although "I could hardly reconcile to my mind the necessity of a noncompliance with your polite billet. . . . I anticipate . . . that pleasure hereafter and . . . I should feel a lively satisfaction at all times in rendering you such favors as your public or private business may require. . . ."

Gilbert was born in New Haven in 1789, and, not long after he wrote this letter, moved to Ohio where later, in partnership with Newel K. Whitney, he opened a store in Kirtland. By 1830, both men joined the Latter-Day Saints, and Gilbert was ordained as an elder by Joseph Smith in the summer of 1831. Following a revelation, Smith directed Gilbert to open a "Lord's Storehouse" in Independence, Missouri that would sell dry goods and groceries "without fraud. And thus provide for my saints, that my gospel may be preached to those who sit in darkness in the region . . ." and ordained him as a High Priest.

Gilbert's store prospered, he ran afoul of Orson Hyde and Hyrum Smith, and in 1833, Joseph Smith recorded a revelation from the Lord that "I am not pleased with my servant . . . Sidney Gilbert. . . ." Sidney continued to serve the church despite the rebuke, and later that year kept his faith after anti-Mormon mobs destroyed his home and business, and local authorities imprisoned him. Upon his release, Gilbert and his family fled continued religious persecution in Jackson County and crossed the Missouri River to settle in Clay County and opened a store in Liberty, Missouri, where he shared his profits with less fortunate members of the church. After allowing a band of Mormon emigrants with cholera to camp on his land, Gilbert contracted the disease as well and died in 1834.

(For more information, see Sections 53 and 57 of the *Doctrine and Covenants of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, Bangerter and Black's *My servant Algernon Sidney Gilbert: provide for my Saints*, and "Algernon Sidney Gilbert 1789-1834" at the Doctrine and Covenants Central website.)

At the time of listing, no other original material penned by Gilbert is for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABSA show no original Gilbert writings have ever appeared at auction, and OCLC shows no original Gilbert writings are held by institutions.



#10752

SOLD

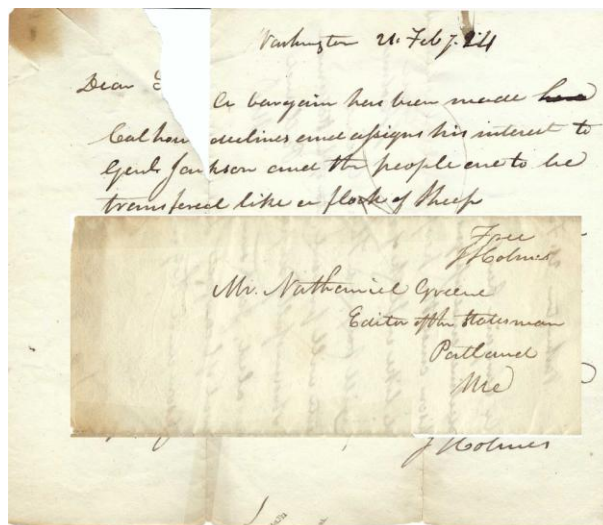
2. [PHLATELY] [POLITICS – DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY & PRESIDENTIAL]

1824 –Brief letter that succinctly summarizes the death of the Democratic-Republican Party, which at the time was the most powerful political party in the United States

This one-page stampless folded letter, measuring 7.75" x 6.5" and datelined "Washington 21. Feb 7. 24," was sent by Maine Senator John Holmes in Washington, DC to Nathaniel Greene, editor of the *Portland Statesman*. It bears Holme's "free frank," a privilege due him as a senator. In nice shape with a piece missing that affects the word "Sir."

In this letter Holmes writes:

"A bargain has been made Calhoun declines and assigns his interest to Genl Jackson and the people are to be transferred like flock of Sheep. "This will half us. The Republican Candidate will prevail. Mr. Adams has been shamefully duped & Clay has been out generated. Jackson is to be the great Rival of Crawford. Let N. England go for Jackson and they will rue it."



The party championed republicanism, personal liberty, equal rights, separation of church and state, freedom of religion, emancipation of religious minorities, decentralization, free markets, free trade, and agrarianism. In foreign policy, it was hostile to Great Britain and sympathetic to the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. The party became increasingly dominant after the 1800 elections as the Federalist Party began to collapse.

Its increasing dominance led to a factional split within the party. "Old Republicans," believed that the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—and the Congresses led by Henry Clay—had in some ways betrayed the republican principles by expanding the size and scope of the national government.

Since the Federalist Party had all but collapsed, the 1824 presidential election was waged by competing members of the Democratic-Republican Party, one calling themselves Democrat-Republicans and the other National Republicans. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, former Speaker of the House Henry Clay, Secretary of the Treasury William Crawford, and General Andrew Jackson emerged as the major candidates, the regional strength of each played an important role in the election; Adams was popular in New England, Clay and Jackson were strong in the West, and Jackson and Crawford competed for the South.

As no candidate won a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives held a contingent election to determine the president. Clay personally disliked Adams but, nonetheless, supported him in the House election over Crawford, who opposed Clay's nationalist policies and also over Jackson, whom Clay viewed as a potential tyrant. With Clay's backing, Adams won the election. Later, when Clay accepted the appointment as Secretary of State, Jackson's supporters claimed that Adams and Clay had reached a "Corrupt Bargain" to determine the vote in the House. Jackson, who was deeply angered, returned to Tennessee, where the state legislature quickly nominated him for president in the 1828 election as a Democrat, while Adams, once more, represented the National Republican Party, which soon transitioned into the Whigs.

(For more information, see Ratcliffe's *One-Party Presidential Contest: Adams, Jackson, & 1824's Five-Horse Race*.)

An important letter documenting the machinations that broke the Democratic-Republican Party in two. At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABSA show nothing similar has appeared at auction, and OCLC shows no similar institutional holdings.

#10753

\$750

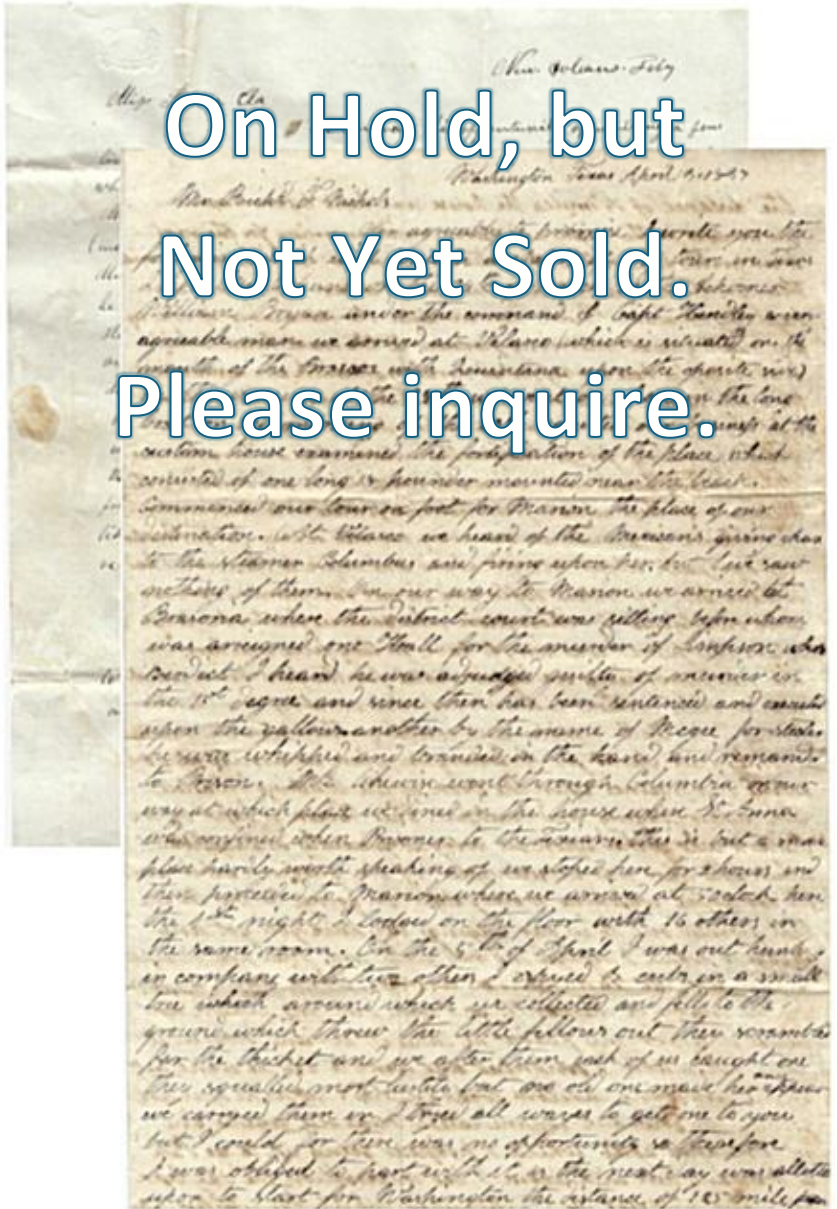
3. [PHILATELY] [TRAVEL – TEXAS]

1837 – A long, three-page letter describing a businessman's journey from New Orleans to Velasco, then overland by foot to Washington, Texas, where he was murdered by "desperados"

This long, three-page stampless folded letter, measuring 15" x 12.5" unfolded and datelined "Washington Texas April 19 1837" was sent by "Charly Ela," of Dover, New Hampshire, to Richard F. Nichols in New Orleans. It contains over 1,200 words. A forwarding letter from Harriet N. Perkins, also of New Orleans, sent Charly's letter on to his sister, Susan, in Dover later the same year. Both letters are in nice shape. A full transcript of Charly's letter will be included.

Charly was apparently a merchant who traveled to Washington (now Washington-on the Brazos), then the capital of the Texas Republic on business. While there, some New Hampshire histories suggest in the company of another Dover merchant, George C. Durrell), he was murdered shortly after writing this letter, either by "desperados" or "Indians" depending on the genealogical refence. In her forwarding letter to Susan, Harriet, who had received the letter from Richard Nichols with who Charly had boarded, wrote that it was "probably the last letter he ever wrote."

This exceptional letter details Charly's trip first by the schooner *William Bryan* from New Orleans to Velasco and then on his multiday overland journey of about 140 miles to Washington. Tip of the iceberg entries include:



"We went on shore in the long boat [to conduct] our business at the custom house [and then] examined the fortification of the place which consisted of one long 18 pounder mounted near the beach. [While there,] we heard of the Mexicans giving chase to the steamer Columbus and firing upon her, but we saw nothing of them. . . Commenced . . . on foot [and] arrived at Brasona where the District court . . . adjudged [a man] guilty of murder [who was] sentenced and executed upon the gallows, another [convicted of] stolen was whipped and branded in the hand and remanded to Prison. . . . We likewise went through Columbia [where] we dined in the house

where St Anna was confined when Prisoner to the Texians. . . the 1st night I lodged on the floor with 16 others in the same room. [While] out hunting. I espeyed 3 cubs . . . in a small tree [and after we felled it,] they scrambled for the thicket [where] they squalled most bestily but no old one made her appearance [so] we carried them in I tryed all ways to get one to you but I could not. . . the next day [we started on foot] for Washington the distance of 125 mile . . . after putting our goods on board the teams. [At] Mill creek . . . we saw a very large Panther cross our path about 400 yds ahead and retire to the wood I had nothing but my small Rifle and did not dare pursue. Here we were entertained by Thompson who gave us [a] feather bed to lye upon [and] I was sorry to leave for they lived well. . . We arrived [at Washington and] entered our names upon the book of the Washington hotell took supper lodging and breakfast. This Tavern is kept by one Robert who looked upon us verry suspiciously [which was] substantiated by the questions asked and the continual watching of every step. On going to bed [one man asked] have you got any bagage to which I replied no not with me I had put it upon a team and the team had not arrived. . . As I took out my watch and placed it under my pillow he takes it up and looks at it says not a word [so] I undressed and went to bed. . . In the morning landlord looks in & he sayes you are getting up [and] out immediately I was out washed and got breakfast after which I proposed going up to see Rice a merchant here with whom I had conversation. . . I left his house for the Planter Hotell [because] I have not seen either chair, sugar, milk peper, vinegar, or mustard since I have been at this house. There is not a building on Girod St but what is respectable when compared with the best Hotell in this place [and] there is but few here who are not rapscallous: I hope it will please God soon to Deliver me from this place As it respects the country it is delightful and fertile the cattle are fat [but] we have such poor . . . Beef when cooked if it were not for the bones no person on Gods footstool could tell what it is. It is this and cornbred and coffee we have to live upon morning and night. . .”

On-line information about Charly and his family is sparce, although a few genealogical records and a bare-bones family history exist. There is an online finding guide for the “Dow/Gray/Ela Families Papers, 1798-1899” held by the New Hampshire Historical Society that briefly notes Charly was “killed by deperados while on a business trip to Texas,” however it does not show that any material related to him is within the collection.

At the time of listing, there is no similar early first-person account about travelling overland to Washington, Texas for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABSA, show none have ever appeared at auction, and OCLC shows none are held in institutional collections



#10754

\$2,500 On hold, but not yet sold. Please inquire if interested.

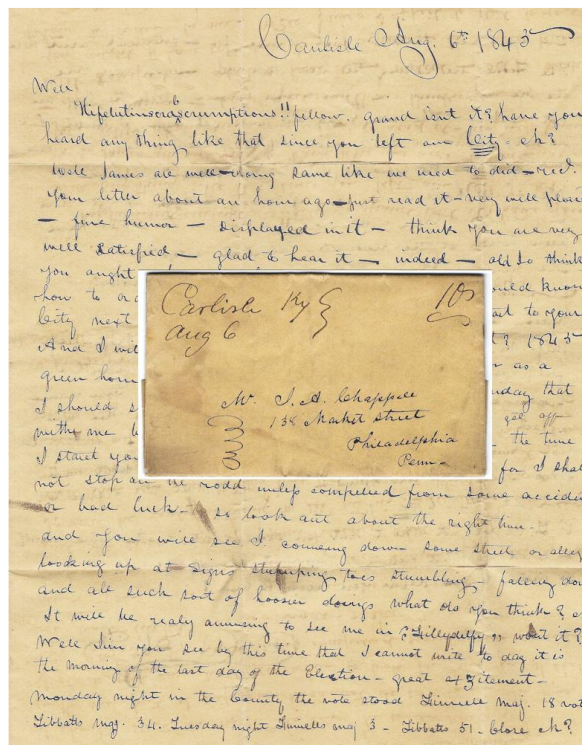
4. [PHILATELY] [POLITICS – STATE]

1843 – A hatter in Carlisle, Kentucky, excitedly reports Congressional vote totals to a friend who had relocated to Philadelphia

This three-page stampless, folded letter on vibrant yellow paper measures 15" x 9.5" unfolded. It is datelined "Carlisle Aug. 6th 1843" and was sent by William W. Fitts to a friend, James A. Chappell who had relocated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It bears a scarce manuscript postmark that reads, "Carlisle Ky / Aug 6."

In the letter, Fitts excitedly informs Chappell of the tallies on Kentucky's final day of Congressional votings:

"Well, Hifeltinscrabscrumptious!! Fellow. grand isn't it? have you heard any thing like that since you left our City. Eh? Well James all well doing same like we used to. . . it is the morning of the last day of the Election – great excitement – Monday night in the County the vote stood Finnele maj. 18 votes Tibbatts maj. 34. Tuesday night Finnele maj 3 – Tibbatts 51. . . So you see there is just Cause for excitement out there. The Lokies are raking the hills and the hollers, and on the byways and every nook and corner. Well the Whigs are no asleep. The whigs say we will get them. I doubt, but do not know. I shall keep my letter open as long as I can and give you the news as I pick it up from the Crowd. We shall have a big day of people [but] as yet there has been nothing very exciting in town – the votes have been taken at the precincts – almost altogether. The news so far as rcd. From the different districts is favorable to our side. . . P.S 20 minutes past 12 oclock Finnele has gained 23 votes here and at Morefield . . . I think Finnele is elected – very close though depends on this evenings vote. Hurrah for Finnele. . ."



John W. Tibbatts, the Democratic candidate, won the election after all votes were counted. He served until 1847, when President James K. Polk commissioned him to command the 16th Infantry Regiment during the Mexican-American War. During his service in the House, he was strong support of the annexation of Texas which he believed would lead to the "constitutional abolition of slavery" and the emigration of slaves to Mexico. (Kownslar, p 61-63)

The 1843 elections were that last to drag on for months in the United States. At the time, states still chose their own election days, and voting occurred between 1842 and late 1843. The chaos of the 1843 election, along with the near universal installation of Samuel Morse's telegraph prompted Congress to pass a law in 1845 mandating a uniform, nationwide Election Day in November.

Fitts was a hatter until 1843 when he opened a drug store. Bitten by the medical bug, he became a physician in 1853 after graduating from the Louisville Medical College.

"Lokies" was short for Locofocos, an influential radical faction within the Democratic Party.

(For more information, see Brook's *The History of Bourbon, Harrison, Nicholas, and Scott Counties, Kentucky* and Klonsar's *Manifest Destiny and Expansionism in the 1840s.*)

A nice first-hand report and incorrect election prediction from the last chaotic multi-month election held in the United States.

#10755

\$200

5. [PHILATELY] [POLITICS – NATIONAL]

1844 – Three letters received by Henry W. Green discussing the most viable candidates to run for Vice-President on the Whig Party ticket

This lot contains three stampless folded letters. Two were sent to Green by Samuel A. Foot and one by his brother, John Cleve Green. A little more than five pages of writing in total. All were written between 16 and 25 August and have circular New York postmarks in red as well as “10” manuscript ratings. In nice shape.

Henry Woodhul Green was an important New Jersey jurist who was especially active in local politics, eventually serving as a member of the state’s constitutional convention and a term in its legislature. He was involved in Whig politics and in 1846 was appointed as Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. In 1864, President Lincoln offered him an appointment to the U. S. Supreme Court, but he declined due to poor health.

John Cleve Green, Henry’s brother, became a China trader as a young man and helped found Russell & Co., in Canton (now Guangzhou), China, amassing a multi-million-dollar fortune while still in his forties. His brother-in-law was Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen, a Whig Senator from New Jersey who ran for Vice-President in 1844.

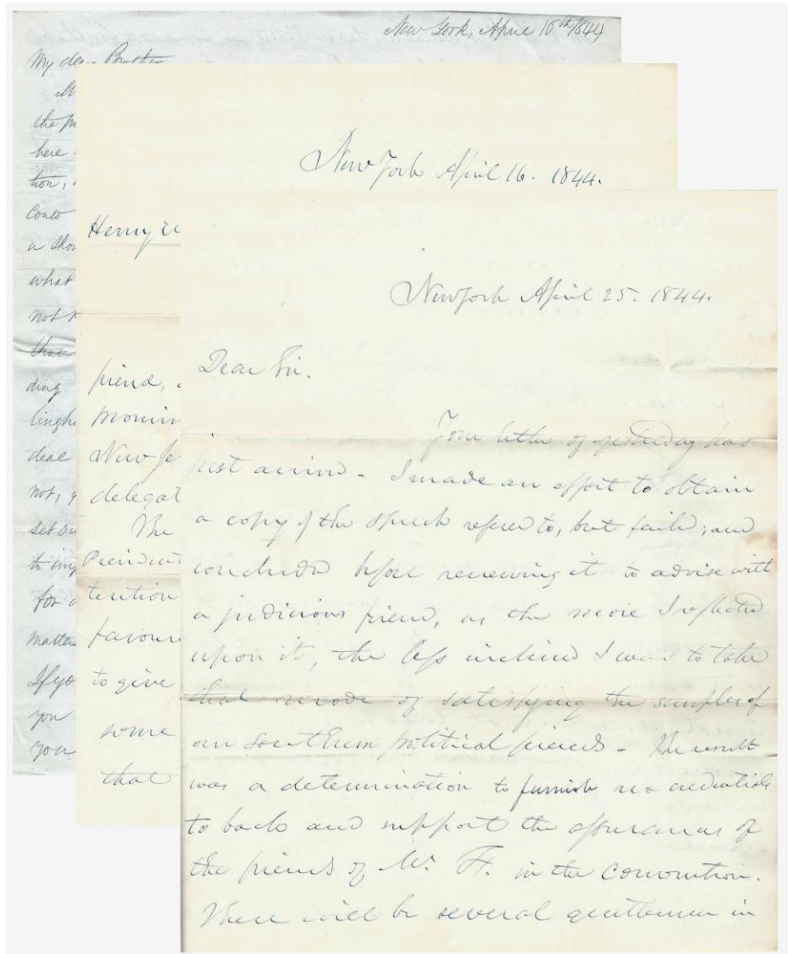
Samuel A. Foot was a West Indies trader, who turned to law, politics, and farming after the War of 1812 Embargo Act destroyed his business. He eventually served as a Connecticut Governor and member of the U. S. Senate. In 1833, Foot was an “elector” pledged to Theodore Frelinghuysen during the Presidential Election of 1844.

Foot’s 16 April letter to Henry W. Green reads in part:

“I learn from our mutual friend, Mr. Frelinghuysen, that you are prominent among his . . . friends and are one of the State Delegates to the Baltimore [Whig Party] convention. The subject of Mr. F. nomination as V. President has engaged my earnest attention from the first, and could I be favoured with an interview. I may be able to give you some information . . . which will promote that interesting and important measure. . . .

John Cleve Green’s letter to Henry was also written on 16 April and reads in part:

“Saml A. Foote [has] called for the purpose of ascertaining if he could have an interview with you . . . before the . . . Baltimore Whig conventions. . . . He penned a short letter to you [that letter referenced above] which I will send . . . to you by today’s mail. I do not know that you are acquainted with Mr. F. . . . He is a well-known lawyer . . . something of a politician, and mingles a good deal with partisans [and] influential men . . . perhaps it would be advantageous for you to see him . . . and obtain all the information he may have.



"The strongest candidate for the V. P. . . . Mr. Webster is the man . . . there can be no reasonable doubt . . . provided his [is] unanimously nominated by the convention. But with no more than the usual amount of Whig prudence and wisdom and sprit of concession, this result can hardly be counted on, and with out unanimity, I doubt if the nomination . . . would be accepted. . . . I must confess I look forward to the proceedings . . . with utmost apprehension [and fear we] may tend to weakness rather than strength. . . ."

In Foot's second letter of 25 letter, he notes that, unlike Webster, Frelinghuysen should not be objectionable to Southern Whigs.

"There will be several gentlemen [at the convention] who can speak of his opinions from his own mouth. Moreover, his course has been open, public and is well known to the country, and many southern gentlemen must be well acquainted with it. His nomination, I will venture to say, will meet with no obstacle from this cause . . . nor indeed from any. . . ."

When the convention delegates met a week later on 1 May at the Universalist Church, they unanimously nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky for president and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey for vice president.

Democratic candidate James K. Polk won the United States presidential election of 1844, narrowly defeating Whig nominee Henry Clay. Polk secured 170 electoral votes to Clay's 105 by running on an expansionist platform that supported the annexation of Texas and the Oregon Territory.

At the time of listing, no similar Frelinghuysen material is for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABSA show nothing similar has appeared at auction. OCLC shows nothing similar is held in institutional collections

A nice set of original source letters providing a glimpse of behind-the-scenes political considerations when choosing national candidates.



[#10756](#)

\$250

6. [GAMBLING – LOTTERIES] [PHILATELY] [VIRGINIANA]

1845 – Alexandria Lottery Broadside for 1845

This broadside is printed on a folded sheet that measures 16" x 12.24" that has been folded in half. Lottery information is printed one side of one half. The broadside was folded and mailed from Richmond, Virginia to "Mr. Jno. Knight / Natchez / Mississippi". It bears a circular Richmond postmark dated September 30 and a somewhat scarce "2" rate mark, the cost to mail an unsealed circular. In nice shape; the lower left hand corner has been torn away, but the text remains complete.

The broadside begins:

Drawing of the
Alexandria Lottery, Class A, for 1845

The Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners to superintend the drawing of the above Lottery, do hereby certify that the numbers [a list of numbers are printed below] which were this day drawn from the 78 placed on the wheel. . . Witness our hands at Alexandria, D. C. this 27th day of September 1846. . .

The lottery superintendents were Benjj. S. Kinsey, Jos. Eaches, Chs. M'Knight, and Thos. E. Baird. The lottery was managed by J. G. Gregory & Co.

Below this information, there is J. G. Gregory & Company advertising for three additional upcoming "Splendid Lotteries" at Alexandria: one on October 11, one on October 18, and one on October 25.

Lotteries played an important role in the early history of America and were used to finance the establishment of the first English colonies. They continued as a popular way to fund road building, wharf erections, church and college construction, etc. until the mid-to-late 1800s. The Virginia General Assembly specifically authorized the town of Alexandria to raise funds to pave streets and make public improvements on September 2, 1790.

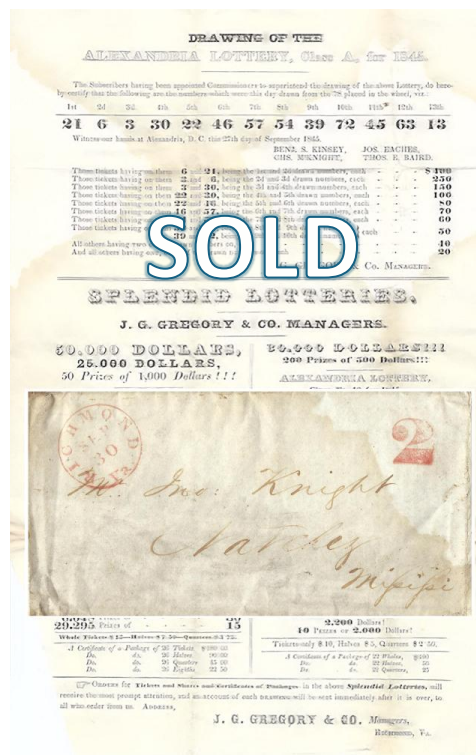
Although the Alexandria Lotteries were legitimate, many of others were fraudulent and perpetrated by corrupt public officials. As increasing corruption was revealed, many states began to ban lottery tickets, so lottery brokers stepped in to sell lottery tickets by mail across state lines. Congress outlawed the use of the mail system for promoting lotteries in 1890 and in 1895 invoked the Commerce Clause to prohibit lottery tickets or advertisements from crossing state lines, effectively ending all lotteries in the United States. 75 years later, lotteries were revived in 1964 when New Hampshire established a state lottery. New York followed in 1966 and New Jersey in 1970. By 1999, the lottery industry had been fully reborn; 37 states and the District were conducting lotteries.

(For more information, see Williams's "Lottery Fever" at the Back Story Radio website, and Swain's "Colonial America Lotteries" at the Ephemera Society website.)

At the time of listing, no other Alexandria Lottery broadsides are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABSA show no Alexandria Lottery Broadside has appeared at auction. OCLC shows one, from 1838, is held at the University of Virginia.

A nice example of a government infrastructure fund-raising mechanism used in early America before extensive tax systems were established.

#10757 **SOLD**



7. [MILITARY – MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR] [PHILATELY]

1848 – A letter from a secretary in the U. S. Treasury Department to a Madison, Wisconsin alderman confirming the bounty entitlement and providing descriptions of 14 veterans who had served in the Mexican-American War

This three-page stampless folded letter, measuring 15" x 9.5" unfolded and datelined "Deer Park near Pikesville / Md 26th Dec^r 48," was sent by John M. Wyse to Abiel E. Brooks at Madison, Wisconsin. It bears a manuscript Pikesville Maryland postmark, dated Jan^y 15, [1849] and "10" rate mark. In nice shape.

In this reply to Brooks, an Alderman in Madison, Wyse, a secretary in the U. S. Treasury Department, provides names and descriptions of 14 veterans for the Mexican-American War who were entitled to land bounties.

The fourteen men, all between 18 and 31 years of age, were: James Brown, Edward D. Jones, William H. Thompson, John A. Stephenson, Benjamin Howell, George M. Connar, Henry East, Lysander Prince, Daniel Calkins, Henry R. Turner, William D. Done, Lewis Butler, and Wm. F. Melcher.

The men had served in these units: 3rd Regt of Infantry, 5th Regt of Infantry, 6th Regt of Infantry, 7th Regt of Infantry, 12th Regt of Infantry, Georgia Battalion of Infantry, Louisiana Mounted Battalion, 1st Regt of Massachusetts Volunteers, 2nd Regt of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 4th Regt of Tennessee Volunteers, and the 1st Regt of Virginia Volunteers.

Prior to their enlistment, the men had been boatmen, bookbinders, clerks, farmers, hatters, laborers, machinists, printers, saddlers, shoemakers, and teachers.

All but two had been born in the United States; the two who were not, were from England and Wales.

A typical description reads as:

"James Brown. / Co. A. 3d Regt. Infantry. born in England. 27 years of age: 5 ft 3 ½ inches high: dark complexion: grey eyes: brown hair: when enlisted he was a saddler."

Federal Mexican-American War bounty land allowed honorably discharged veterans (or their heirs) to claim 160 acres of public land in any state for federal public domain land, including newly opened territories like Wisconsin. Alternately, they could exchange their warrants for \$100 in scrip. Since photographic identification cards did not yet exist, descriptions like these were used to verify identities.

(For more information, see "United States Military Bounty Land Warrants" at the familysearch.org website and the *Biographical Review of Dane County, Wisconsin*, available online.)

At the time of listing nothing related to Mexican-American Bounty Warrants is for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub shows two land warrants have appeared at auction, but shows no listings of veteran identification letters similar to this one. OCLC identifies three institutions that hold land warrants, but no veteran identification letters similar to this one.

A treasure trove of information about 14 soldiers from across the country who fought in the Mexican-American War.



#10758 SOLD

8. [CALIFORNIANA] [GOLD RUSH] [UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY] [PHILATELY] [TRANSPORTATION – STEAMBOATS] [WESTWARD EXPANSION] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1849 – Letter from a young woman describing life in the Upper Mississippi River Valley to her father who had traveled west to find fortune in the California Gold Rush but drowned before he could return

This four-page letter, datelined “Kaskaskia [Illinois] Oct 22nd 1849”, was sent by Jane Seymour to her father, Elisha, in San Francisco. It is enclosed in its original mailing envelope which bears a circular black Kaskaskia postmark dated Nov 30 and a “40” rate mark. In nice shape with dampstaining that does not obscure the text.

Jane’s letter contains much news about family affairs including several marriages. It is also chock full of information about her life in the Upper Mississippi River Valley, including a cholera epidemic, the burning of the Missouri River mailboat, a stabbing, and much more. It reads in part:

“We have not heard from you since you left Fort Laramie [where] I wrote to you immediately on the night your [letter] was received. . . I suppose you did not receive it. [We] went to a meeting of the Sons of Temperance [when they] marched in procession to the Presbyterian Church where they were met by the ladies of that chapter [who] presented them with a splendid Bible. . . The exercises included [singing, prayer, addresses, and orations.] It was a splendid affair. . .

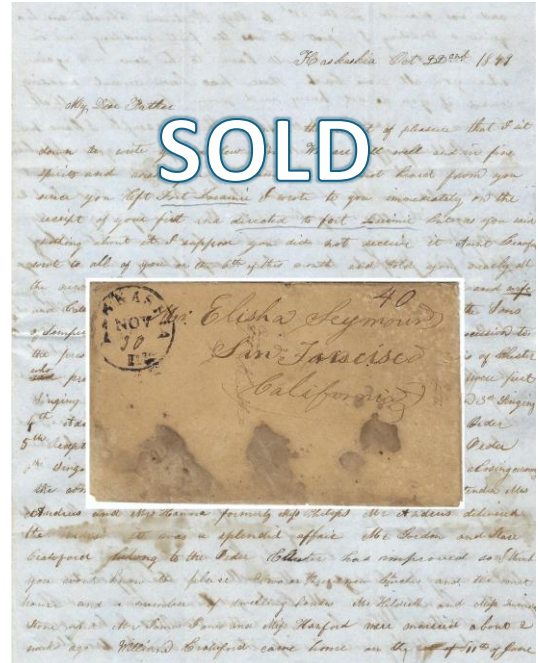
“The Cholera has been very bad this summer. . . Samuel Bannister died about 2 weeks ago [and] Robert had thought about going to California [but] did not because he was afraid of the Cholera. . . The boys all go to town to school. . . The Sabbath School has improved. . . Mr Hughs offered a premium to the one who could get the most verses from the Bible. [Two students] too the prize [with] 1032. . . Me Eccles is always in town electioneering for Judge. . .

“[We] received a letter from James. He is in California making ten dollars a day clear of all expenses quite a fortune I wish you all the same good luck. . . There was a mail boat burned at St. Louis about the last of August with about 2 hundred pounds of letters from the emigrants. . . “ There is another search warrant out [on] Lafayette Backer for stabbing John Beall at a party. . . I think Justice will have him yet. . .”

Elisha Seymour and his son, Edward, left Kaskaskia as 49ers to seek their fortune during the California Gold Rush. They traveled overland via the Oregon Trail to Fort Laramie, and then headed southward, probably on the California Trail. Unfortunately, they never returned. Both drowned on the Feather River on the same day, 11 May 1851.

On July 29, 1849, the Missouri River steamboat, *Algoma*, caught fire and sank while docked at the wharf in St. Louis, Missouri. It had arrived heavily loaded with freight and carrying valuable mailbags from California-bound emigrants. The blaze began early in the morning and quickly spread to several contiguous vessels moored at the riverfront, including the steamers *San Francisco* and *Mary*. While the *Algoma* was a total loss, mail agent Capt. A.J. Eaton successfully recovered thousands of letters from the burned bags, which were then dried and forwarded with a specialized post office label.

(For more information, see Walske and Fajola’s *Mails of the Westward Expansion*, 1803 to 1861.)



#10759 SOLD

9. [CRIME – ASSAULT] [POLITICS – ABOLITION & CHARLES SUMNER]

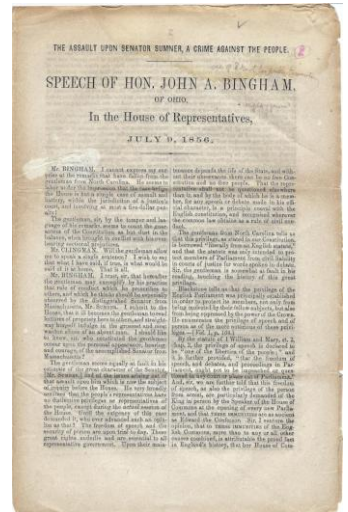
1856 – A House of Representatives Speech, by one of the most Radical Republicans, excoriating the South for its defense of Preston Brooks after his crippling attack of Charles Sumner on the Senate floor

The Assault upon Senator Sumner, A Crime Against the People. John A. Bingham*. Washington, D. C., Beull & Blanchad, July 9, 1856. Complete with all eight pages. Unbound.

Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, was attacked by Representative Preston Brooks, a pro-slavery Democrat from South Carolina. On May 22, 1856, Brooks walked into the United States Senate chamber and beat Sumner nearly to death with a gutta-percha walking cane in retaliation for an anti-slavery speech Sumner delivered two days earlier. This cowardly assault impassioned abolitionists, exacerbated sectional hate, and drew many Northerners to their cause.

Bingham, a close political ally and friend of Sumner, took to the floor of the House to deliver this speech excoriating Southern politicians and the Southern press for their defense of Brooks.

#10760 \$100



10. [POLITICS – ABOLITION & BLOODY KANSAS]

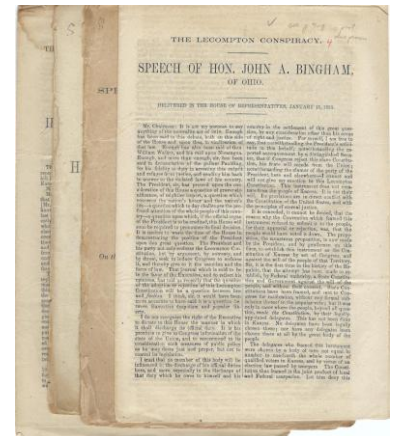
1856-1858 – Four House of Representatives Speeches by one of the Radical Republicans on the pre-Civil War strife in Kansas the debate over its admission as a state

This lot consists of four speeches made by the Honorable John A. Bingham*, a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio. All were published in Washington, D. C. by Buell & Blanchard. All are in nice shape with some pencil annotations. All are complete and unbound, and the spine of one is well worn.

6 March 1856 – *Kansas Contested Election*, 13 January 1857 – *The Equality of All, the Basis of the Constitution*, 25 January 1858 – *The Lecompton Conspiracy*, and 28 April 1858 – *The Conference Bill for the Admission of Kansas*.

Bingham was among the most radical of the Radical Republicans to serve in Congress, and these speeches demonstrate his ironclad anti-slavery beliefs and anti-Southern bias.

#10761 \$200



*Bingham later served as a prosecutor during the trials of the Lincoln assassins and during the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He was also the principal author of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which initially expanded Constitutional rights to freed slaves. The amendment has been hotly contested since it was ratified, and been at the center of some of the most famous Supreme Court decisions ever since, including *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954; prohibiting racial segregation in public schools), *Loving v. Virginia* (1967; ending interracial marriage bans), *Roe v. Wade* (1973; recognizing federal right to abortion until overturned in 2022), *Bush v. Gore* (2000; settling the 2000 presidential election), *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015; extending right to marry to same-sex couples), and *Students for Fair Admissions v. Harvard* (2023; prohibiting affirmative action in most college admissions)

11. [HOMOSEXUALITY – SAMUEL LONGFELLOW]

1856 – Two letters from Samuel Longfellow to a younger associate, one of which clearly expresses a desire for romantic attachment

While the modern term "gay" did not exist during his lifetime, historical evidence strongly indicates that Samuel Longfellow, a Unitarian minister and brother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was attracted to men and had romantic relationships with them. Historians and National Park Service rangers who preserve his legacy at the Longfellow House historic site recognize him as a prominent figure in 19th-century LGBTQ+ history.

Samuel Longfellow chose to remain a lifelong bachelor, devoting himself to his ministry, transcendentalism, and social justice causes like abolition and women's rights. Because of the strict moral codes of time, Samuel's personal life was complicated, and he intentionally left behind a limited paper trail. However, ample documentation confirms his orientation. Shortly before his death, Samuel destroyed between 25 and 30 of his private diaries to protect his intimate feelings from public view. One of his surviving journals contains a record of his heartbreak after parting with a college classmate, William Drew Winter. His close friends compared Longfellow's lifelong relationship with Samuel Johnson to a marriage, and in one of his early diaries, Samuel explicitly documented his first kiss with a man named William Tiffany, identifying it as one of the most significant moments in his life.

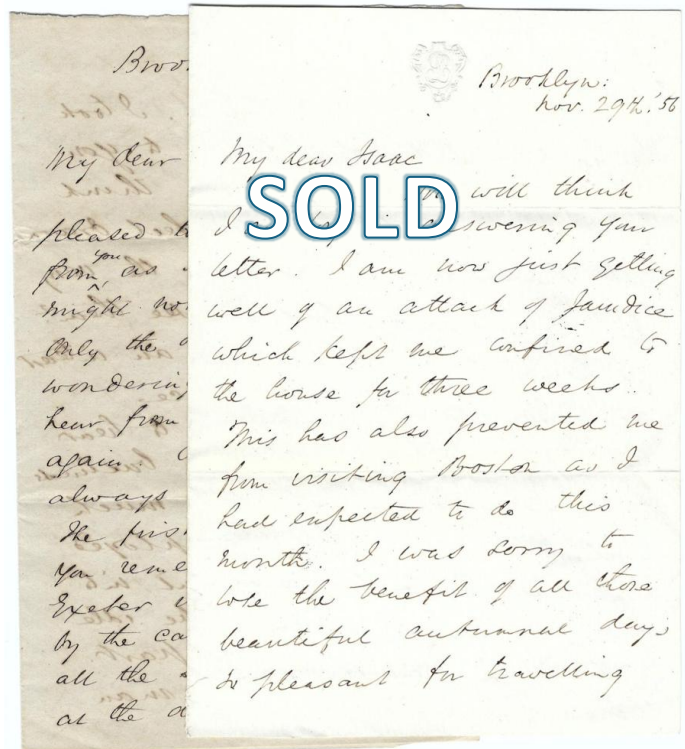
One long passage in these letters, both of which were written in 1856, reads in part:

"I was most pleased to receive a letter from you as I was afraid you might not like to write. . . I was wondering whether I should see you again. Our meetings have always been unexpected. The first time I saw you remember was at Exeter when I was left by the cars. When we sat all the summer evening at the door of the Hotel & talked together. I took a great liking to you then. Don't you think we sometimes feel drawn to some persons the very first time we see them? So I have felt an interest in you ever since. . . I expect to be in Boston in August and hope to see you then & have you spend the evening with me. You must write me again, & believe me Truly Yours. Sam'l Longfellow"

Both of these four-page letters are in nice shape, and both were sent from Brooklyn. Neither has its mailing envelope.

(For more information, see "A Sacrifice of Inclination": Samuel Longfellow" at the National Park Service website and "The Many Loves of Sam Longfellow" at the Ranger's After Dark Facebook page.

At the time of listing, there are no other writings by Longfellow expressing his homosexuality for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ASBA show none have appeared at auction. OCLC shows none are held in institutional collections.



#10762 SOLD

12. [POLITICS – BLOODY KANSAS]

1859 – Letter from the founder of Fort Scott, Kansas, and a leader of the territory's abolitionists, who was later prevented from serving as governor after the state's supreme court declared his election to have been illegal

This three-page letter, datelined “Blooming Grove. Linn. Co. K.T. / Feb 20. 1859,” was sent by George A Crawford to Henry White and G.W. Lentz. Privately carried; no mailing envelope. In nice shape.

Crawford emigrated to Kansas in 1857, and leading a partnership of several men, purchased the abandoned army post, Fort Scott, which he promptly began to turn into a thriving community.

In this letter, Crawford, although a Free-Stater himself, bemoans the turmoil caused by both Free-State politicking that hurt his business and perpetrated by violent Free-State guerillas, the Jayhawkers. It reads in part:

“I . . . have been leading quite a desultory life . . . owing to our ‘jay hawking’ and other difficulties. I have been absent some weeks from the Fort having been up to Lawrence to testify before the Grand Jury. . . . On my way back to the Fort, I found many things [in Blooming Grove] requiring my attention and . . . was quite relieved to get a breathing spell away from the Fort as all business there is entirely suspended [and] all people were under arms – war is their profession and I got tired of it. . . .

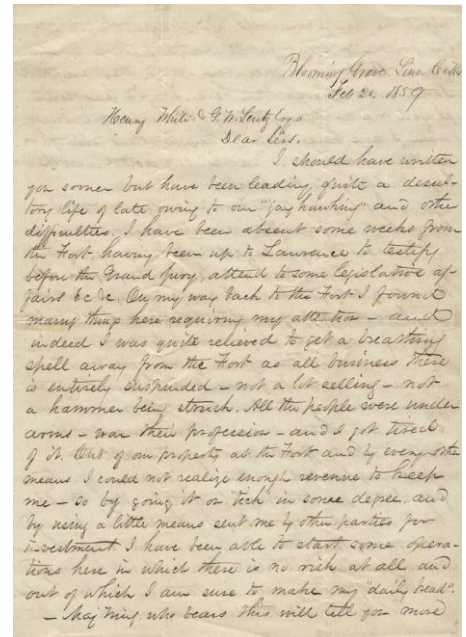
Maj. Mirs will tell you more about me. . . . I learn that the forces [at Fort Scott] are all disbanded . . . You have heard doubtless that the Legislature forgave all the acts of the “jay-hawkers.” It was an outrage – but it may have the effect of quieting them. We are fearful it may exasperate Missourians to come over. I [wanted] to prevent the Legislature from moving the count seat from Fort Scott . . . to a town in which our Republican member was interested. You need not be amazed at this after they have sustained the ‘jay-hawkers.’ While I regard this act as an outrage . . . I do not feel that it will do us much injury. We are relieved temporarily of the odium which attaches just now to the administration . . . and their can be no excuse now for their annoying us. . . .”

That Crawford was outraged by Free-Stater actions was, no doubt, due in part to a recent murderous attack by Jayhawkers upon Fort Scott that centered on his hotel and store. On 16 December 1858, John Brown and his “army” cold-bloodedly murdered a good friend of Crawford who was standing beside him in the hotel lobby and would have killed Crawford, too, had not a rifle misfired. Subsequently Brown and his men looted and destroyed Crawford’s store. Crawford’s testimony before a grand jury, which he references in the letter, was related to the attack and murder.

Despite being a Free-Stater, Crawford remained a Democrat, and after Kansas became a state, he won election as its first governor. However, before he could assume the office, the Radical Republican dominated legislature convinced the Radical Republican-dominated state supreme court to declare the election.

(For more information, see “George A. Crawford – Free-State Lawyer and Journalist” at the Legends of Kansas website and “Grand Junction town founder George A. Crawford” at the *Post Independent* website.)

At the time of listing, there are no other original source material authored by Crawford for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ASBA show one similar letter has appeared at auction. OCLC suggests that several Crawford letters are held by Wichita State University. An important piece of original source material regarding the bloody antebellum turmoil in Kansas.



#10763

\$1,750

13. [POLITICS – STATEHOOD] [POLYGAMY] [RELIGION – LATTER-DAY SAINTS]

1856-1860 – Three Congressional documents related to polygamy, the Mormon War, and Utah statehood

The three documents were all removed from a larger volume. They are complete and in nice shape.

The pamphlets in this lot are:

Utah Territory. Memorial of a Convention of the People of the Territory of Utah. 36th Congress, 2d Session House of Representatives, Mis. Doc. No. 10. Washington D. C., 1856.

Cessation of Difficulties in Utah. Message from the President of the United States Relative to the Probable Termination of Mormon Troubles in the Utah Territory, 35th Congress, 1st Session. Ex. Doc. No. 138. Washington D. C., 1858.

The Polygamy Question. Speech of Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts. Washington, D. C.: Buell & Blanchard. 1860.

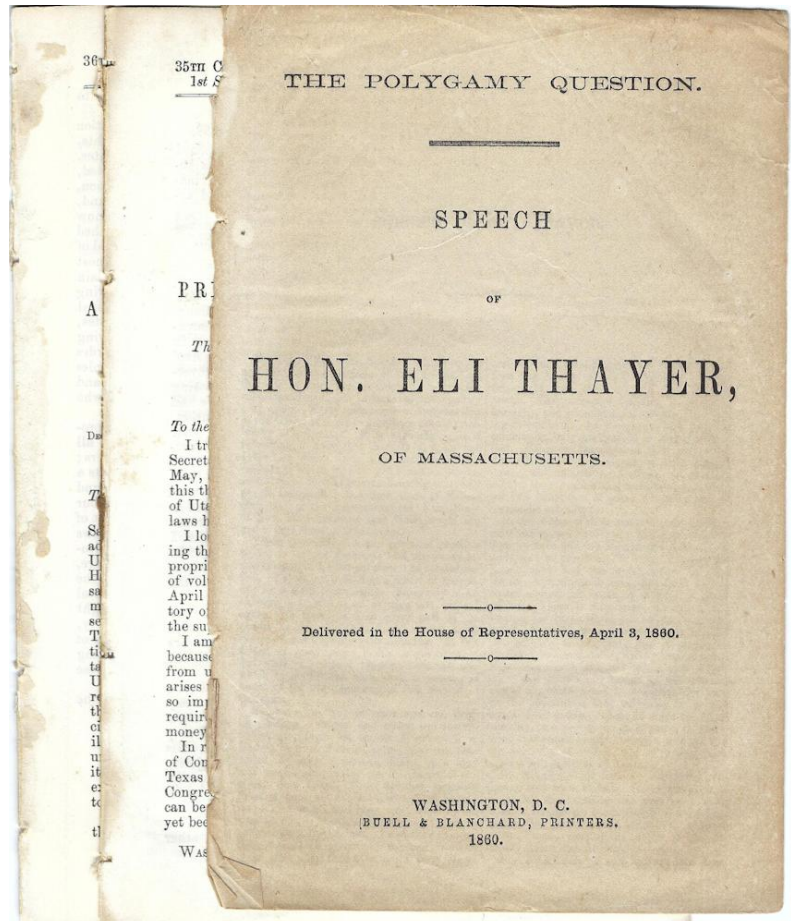
Utah had one of the longest territorial periods in U.S. history and did not officially become the 45th state until January 4, 1896.

The federal government repeatedly rejected its statehood applications due to the dominant influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in state governance and the sanctioned practice of polygamy.

The Mormon pioneers, who first arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847, initially attempted to create a massive, independent state called "Deseret." The U.S. government rejected this proposal and instead established the much smaller Utah Territory in 1850.

Over the next four decades, Utah's petitions for statehood were continually denied. Tensions flared due to theocracy allegations, economic isolation, and federal laws strictly banning polygamy, which was practiced by members of the LDS Church.

Statehood was finally granted after an anti-polygamy clause was included in the proposed state constitution, and President Grover Cleveland signed the final proclamation admitting Utah into the Union on January 4, 1896.



#10764

\$200

14. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PRESIDENTS – ABRAHAM LINCOLN]

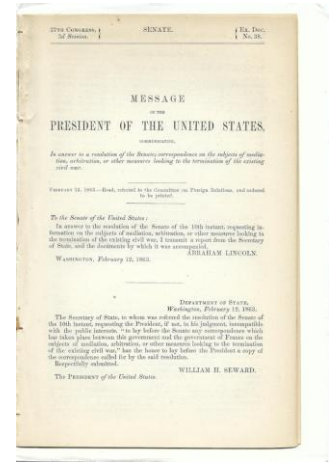
1863 – President Lincoln's message to the Senate addressing attempts to possibly terminate the American Civil War

Lincoln, Abraham. *Message of the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, correspondence on the subjects of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to the termination of the existing civil war.* 37th Congress, 3d Session. Ex. Doc., No. 38. Washington, D. C.: 1863.

Complete with 16 pages. Tipped into a white, heavy paper wrapper. In nice shape.

This pamphlet contains transcripts of diplomatic correspondence forwarded by President Lincoln from and to Secretary of State William H. Seward regarding attempts to negotiate peace via diplomacy through France.

The Lincoln administration and Secretary of State William H. Seward were aware diplomatic maneuvers by the Confederacy with France. The letters and papers included in this pamphlet make it clear to French Minister in Washington, Henri Mercier, and the U.S. Minister to France, William L. Dayton, that the U.S. would interpret any foreign recognition of the Confederacy as an act of war. Furthermore, crucial Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July 1863 thoroughly undermined any European case for Confederate viability, prompting Napoleon III to shift his focus entirely to his intervention in Mexico.



#10765 \$150

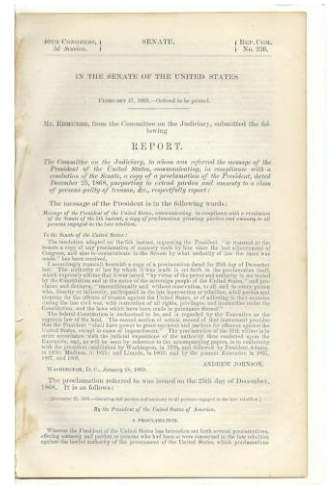
15. [MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [PRESIDENTS – ANDREW JOHNSON] [RECONSTRUCTION]

1869 – President Andrew Johnson' Proclamation 179 granting an unconditional full pardon for anyone who participated in any capacity in the insurrection against the United States.

Report. *The message of the President of the United States, communicating [the] proclamation of the President, dated December 15, 1868, purporting to extend pardon and amnesty to a class of persons guilty of treason, &c. . .* 40th Congress, 3d Session. Senate. Rep. Com. No. 239. Washington D. C. 1869.

Complete with 5 pages. Tipped into a plain, white, heavy paper wrapper. In nice shape. This pamphlet contains the text of Proclamation 179 and expresses the Senate Judiciary Committee's outrage against it, declaring it "wholly beyond the constitutional power of the President. . . ." The proclamation reads in part:

I, Andrew Johnson . . . by the virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution . . . do hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally . . . to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States [and restore] all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution. . . ."



Radical Congressional Republicans viewed the proclamation as a betrayal., characterizing it as handing unchecked power right back to the former Confederate aristocracy. However, many others viewed it as a necessary step toward restoring the Union. Despite claims, that Johnson's decree was unconstitutional, the Supreme Court disagreed and found that the President had acted within the powers granted to him by the Constitution.

#10766 \$150

16. [ENTERTAINMENT – MINSTRELSY] [MILITARY – ASIATIC SQUADRON] [SPORTS – BOAT RACING]

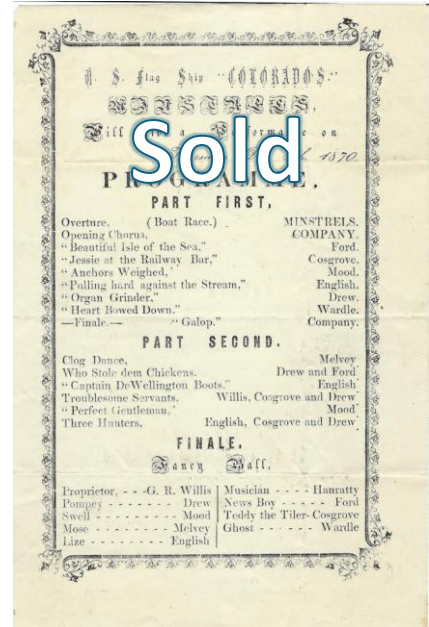
1870-1871 – Three entertainment broadsides from the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron

This lot consists of

A one-page 5.5" x 8.25" broadside announces that the "U.S.S. Colorado's Minstrels Will give a Performance on Thursday Dec. 8th. 1870" It then continues with a "Programme" listing the performance and performers in each of the program's two parts and finale. There is no indication as to whether or not the "minstrels" performed in blackface, although from some of the song and character names, it is quite likely that they did. In nice shape with some storage folds.

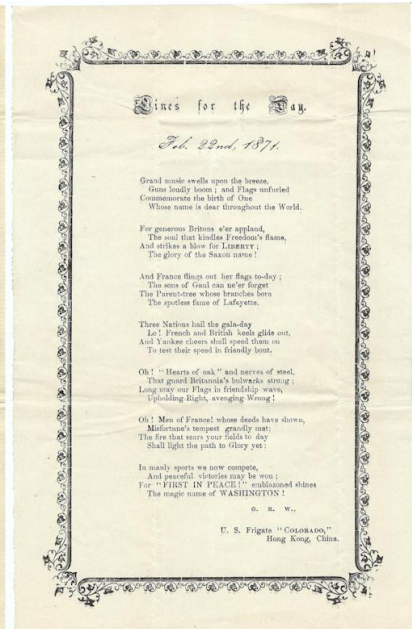
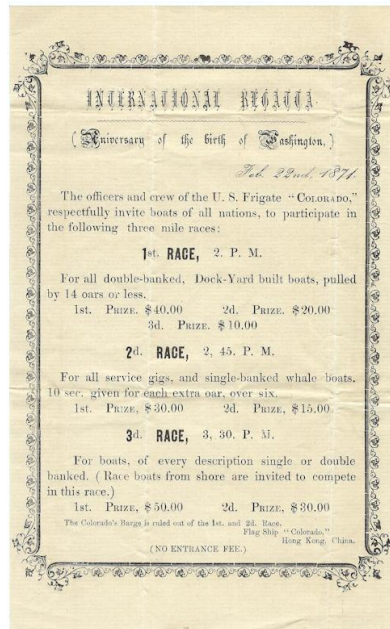
A one-page 5" x 8" broadside invites "boats of all nations" to compete an "International Regatta" at Hong Kong on February 22, 1871, celebrating the "Anniversary of the birth of Washington," and consisting of three separate races with seven prizes, ranging from \$10 to \$50. In nice shape with some storage folds.

A one-page 5" x 8" broadside containing 7-verse poem "Lines for the Day," honoring the navies that were competing in the regatta: those of Great Britain and France.



The U.S.S. *Colorado*, a screw frigate, arrived in Hong Kong in April of 1870 to serve as the flagship for Rear Admiral John Rodgers, the commander of the U.S. Navy's Asiatic Squadron. Rodgers was charged with expanding U. S. presence in the face of ever-growing efforts by France, Great Britain, and Russia to establish spheres of influence in China.

One year later, in June of 1871, shore batteries from Korean forts on the Salee River initiated an unprovoked attack of two Asiatic Squadron ships. When the Koreans offered no explanation for the attack, Rodgers mounted an operation that destroyed the forts and inflicted heavy casualties in the Battle of Ganghwa, known in Korea as *Sinmiyangyo*. The Colorado left Hong Kong in November of 1872 and returned to the New York Navy Yard, after first stopping at Singapore and Cape Town on the way.



#10767 SOLD

17. [AUTOGRAPHS – JOSEPH SMITH III] [PUBLISHING – NEWSPAPERS] [RELIGION – LATTER DAY SAINTS]

1881 – A three-page memorandum for record regarding the settlement of a will handwritten on letterhead from The Saints' Herald and signed by Joseph Smith III

This document is written on blue stationery that reads

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,

The Saints' Herald
\$2.15 per year

Zion's Hope
60c per year

HERALD OFFICE.

Lamoni, Iowa, _____, 188_

It is dated May 9th, 1888, and titled "Herald office Moneys advanced to Mrs Kearney's use . . ." and identifies funds used for rental houses in Plano, Illinois and Lamoni, Iowa, freight, and transportation fares totaling \$398.59.

In the two-page memorandum that follows, Smith explains,

"There remains yet due on Mr Kelley's not the balance when paid of course I shall pay to her; as I was instructed in Mrs Thurston's will to od. I put Mrs Kearney into possession of the property as soon as I could, and have done the best I could to carry out Mrs Thurstons wishes except in the item of bequest of %50.00 left to the church; which under Mrs Kearneys poor condition I felt constrained to refuse to do. Mrs Kearney has worked hard, is poor and straightly put to it to earn a living and so I thought it unwise to pay to the church the \$50.00. In all else I have acted conscientiously, and I believe honestly. . . I remain Yours in Respect Joseph Smith. . ."

A third sheet contains summarized ledger entries recording all payments and charges related to this memorandum that occurred between 29 December 1880 and 26 December 1881.

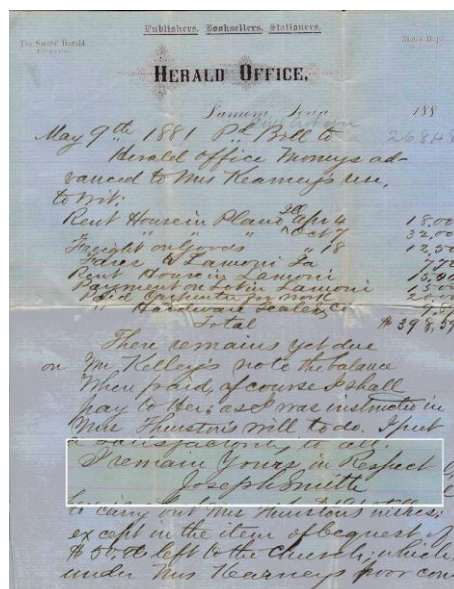
Joseph Smith III was the eldest surviving son of Joseph Smith Jr. (founder of the Latter-Day Saint movement). After his father was assassinated in 1844, the church splintered into factions with Brigham Young leading the largest to settle in Utah. In 1860, Joseph Smith III became the Prophet-President of the second largest denomination, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or RLDS Church (now the Community of Christ), which considers itself to be the continuation of the original church. In 1866, Smith III moved the RDS Church from Nauvoo to Plano, Illinois, where its printing house published *The Saints' Herald*, and personally began to edit the newspaper. In 1881, Smith relocated the RLDS Church once more, joining a Mormon enclave in Lamoni, Iowa. In 1920, the Community of Christ moved its headquarters from Lamoni to Independence, Missouri, the location where John Smith Jr originally intended to be the religion's great temple.

(For more information, see "Community of Christ: Lamoni, Iowa. . ." at the Cannundrums blog.)

At the time of listing, no original Joseph Smith III items are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub identifies only one item (a typed letter from 1891) has appeared at auction. OCLC shows that Yale holds original Smith III letters, photocopies of Smith III letters are held by Brigham Young University,

#10768

\$1,250



18. [AGRICULTURE] [ADVERTISING – AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE] [BUSINESS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE]

Circa 1883 – Pioneer illustrated international postcard advertising wheat, oats, peas, and lilies sent from Vermont to Spandau, Germany

This large (7" x 4") inch early private mailing card was sent at the 1-cent printed matter rate by the Pringle & Horsford Nursery in Charlotte, Vermont to a potential customer in Spandau, Germany. Obliteration postmark with a circular Spandau receiving handstamp. In nice shape with a little edgewear and light soiling.

The card features illustrations of some of the nursery's "Choice Novelties for the Garden or Field."

An illustration of the head of a Barley stem stretches across the top of the front panel, and a smaller image of North American Lilies is in the lower left corner.

The rear panel contains an illustration of the head of a wheat stem across the top and illustrations of "Market Garden Peas" and a farmer supporting a large shock of "American Triumph Oats."

The advertising text reads in part:

"The undersigned wish to call your attention that they are engaged in the production (by hybridization) and sale of Choice Novelties for the Garden or Field.

"Many of the standard vegetables and field seeds now offered by our American seedsmen had their origin with them. They are also prepared to supply all the North American perennial plants which are desirable for cultivation packed in such a manner as to survive, if necessary, a journey of several months. . ."

In 1883, Frederick Hinsdale Horsford and Cyrus G. Pringle went into the nursery business in Charlotte, Vermont after traveling throughout North America collecting plants. Horsford was an avid hybridizer and in addition to food crops he became internationally renowned for the variety of lilies he created. The business also offered trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens, and roses. Products were shipped all over the world. The firm, now Horsford Nursery, is still in operation today, although it no longer sells through mail order.

Congress approved a request from Postmaster General John Creswell to print and issue one-cent postal cards in June of 1872. The law also allowed for the mailing of privately printed postcards, known today as "pioneer" cards,



#10769 \$150

19. [CALIFORNIANA] [EDUCATION – NORMAL SCHOOLS] [PHILATELY] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1882 – Letter from a young woman describing life at the California State Normal School, located at San Jose

This two-page letter was written on letterhead with a large illustration of the California State Normal School in San Jose (today San Jose State University). It was written by Addie Turner to her cousin, Iva Hurless, in Savana, Illinois on October 3, 1882. It is enclosed in its original mailing envelope that was franked with a 2-cent green Washington stamp and bears a circular San Jose postmark dated October 19, 1882. In nice shape.

In this letter Addie relates, in part:

"We have had a very sad time in San Jose the last month. The mistress of the house in which my sister and I are boarders died about four weeks ago. She was well known here and thought a great deal of. There must have been over a hundred carriages followed to the cemetery.

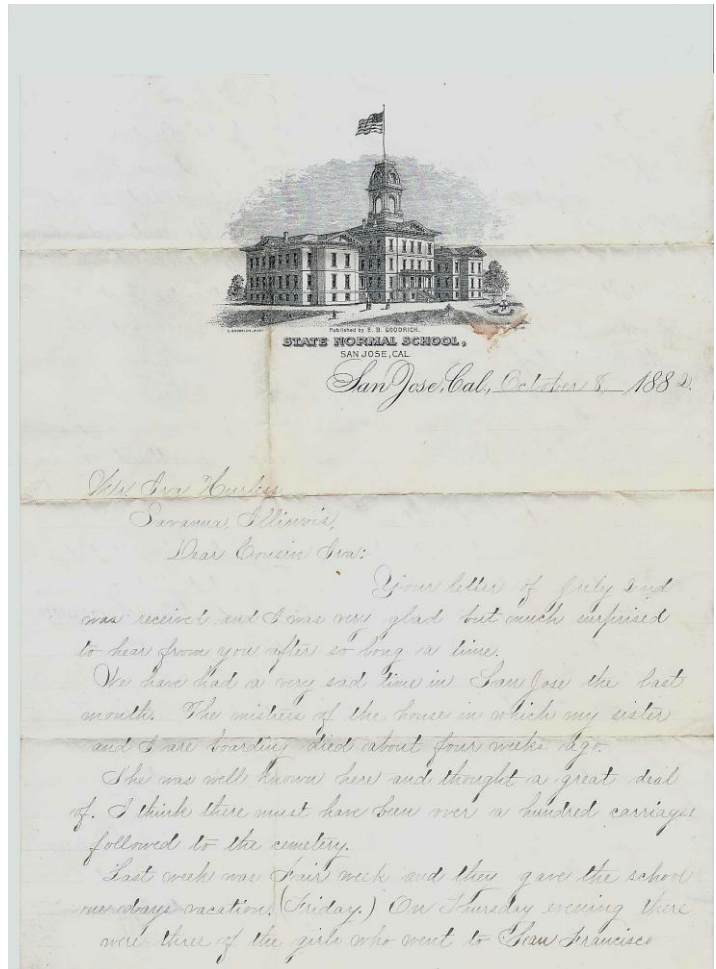
"Last week was Fair week and they gave the school one day's vacation. . . . There were three of the girls who went to San Francisco and three more of us went to the depot to see them off. . . . We three jumped on the car & asked the conductor if we could have a ride round the other depot which is about two miles. He said 'certainly.' We had a splendid ride and what was better the old conductor said we could come any time and ride. . . .

"My brother, Willie, is here in San Jose attending the University. . . . I have never studied Botany. My sister has . . . found it very interesting. She mounted fifty specimens in two weeks. . . .

"There were six hundred thirty pupils at the start of the term but has dropped down to about six hundred now. Our school closes the twenty-first of December [and] we have three weeks vacation. . . ."

The California State Normal School (a teachers' college) was founded in San Francisco as a private venture in 1857. Initially, it held classes only one day a week and graduated 54 students. Impressed with the results, the state legislature funded the school, which was renamed the California State Normal School in 1862. In 1871, the school moved to Washington Square Park at S. 4th and San Carlos Streets in San Jose, where the campus remains to this day. The first building was completed in 1876 but destroyed by fire in 1880. The replacement building shown in the letterhead opened in 1881, not long before this letter was written. Although not toppled by the 1906 earthquake, the structure was so damaged that it was razed, and a new building, known as Tower Hall, now stands in its place. In 1972, the school broadened its curriculum and transferred from being a teacher's college into California State University San Jose; it was renamed San Jose State University in 1974.

A very nice first-person account of a young woman's student life at a late 19th century teaching college.



#10770

\$150

20. [MAPS – OREGON]

1884-1887 – A large , multi-color folding 1884 map of Oregon contained in an 1887 Senate publication

The General Land Office map of Oregon from 1884 is folded into an 1887 Senate report containing a Letter from the Secretary of the Interior regarding the removal of lands from settlement for attachment to the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. 31" x 25".

State of Oregon.
Department of the Interior. General Land Office. N.C. McFarland, Commissioner. 1884. Compiled from the official Records of the General Land office and other sources under the supervision of G. P. Strum, Principal Draftsman. Julius Bren & Company, New York, 1884.



L. Q. C. Lamar. *Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting [the] report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the withdrawal from settlement of certain lands in Oregon.* Senate. 49th Congress, 2d Session. Ex. Doc. No. 60.

The staple-bound pamphlet has been removed from a volume. The neatly folded map has been tipped in and is not affected by the staples. All in nice shape with some toning to the Pacific Ocean.

This fine map has exceptionally detailed topography and hydrology. Military posts, Indian reservations, completed railroads, railroad land grants, wagon roads, etc. are shown.

#10771

\$150

21. [AGRICULTURE] [EDUCATION - COLLEGE] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1906 – Letter full of collegiate advice from “the father of agricultural education” to his daughter who was beginning her studies at The Women’s College of Baltimore, today Goucher College

This two-page letter, written on U. S. Department of Agriculture stationery, was written on 3 October 1906 by Alfred Charles True in reply to one from his daughter, Elizabeth, who was attending school at The Women’s College of Baltimore (today Goucher College). It is enclosed in its original mailing envelope postmarked in Washington on the same day. In nice shape.

In this letter, True provides some cogent advice about beginning college study away from home. It reads in part:

“The teachers are evidently trying to break up the poor Freshies with long lessons. It is an old trick and nobody should be fooled by it. . . I should think chapel and gym three times a week each would be about right in these days of muscular Christianity. A college is often said to be a little world in itself . . . and if this is so you will find that you cannot attend all the meetings, formal and informal, and keep your work going at the same time. One of the chief purposes of going to college is to learn to manage one’s self and others. This implies choice, moderation, patience and tact. To be properly self assertive and manage other people without their knowing it is a great art and worth learning. At any rate it is well to have a just sense of one’s limitations and not to get into too many meetings or clubs. To keep away from all of them is equally bad – and there you are! . .

“Dr Rogers is an eminent author on archaeology, but probably knows little about nervous diseases. If you want advice on the latter go to the doctors at Johns Hopkins. Meanwhile be out of doors an hour or two every day and . . . sleep eight hours every night.”

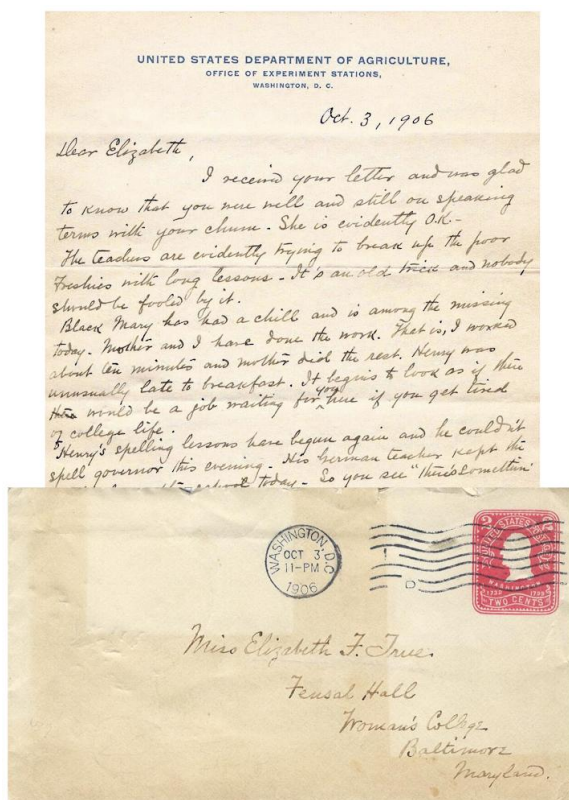
True also provides an update on family life at home:

“Black Mary (their servant) has had a chill and is among the missing today. Mother and I have done the work. That is, I worked about ten minutes and mother did the rest. . . It begins to look as if . . . there would be a job waiting for you here if you get tired of college life.

“Henry’s spelling lessons have begun again and he couldn’t spell governor this evening. His German teacher kept the whole class after school today. So you see ‘there’s somelton’ doin’ at Tech [probably either McKinley Technical High School]. . .”

Alfred Charles True was employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for over 30 years. While serving as the chief of its Office of Experiment Stations, he greatly expanded its network of research facilities, and later as the Director of States Relations, he coordinated agricultural extension work. During his tenure he played the major role in establishing extensive vocational agriculture programs in U. S. schools.

True’s letter is full of sound advice and makes one wonder if Addie took it to heart. Probably, since she saved this letter.



22. [PHILATELY] [POLITICS – MEXICAN REVOLUTION] [TEXANA] [TRANSPORTATION – RAILROADS]

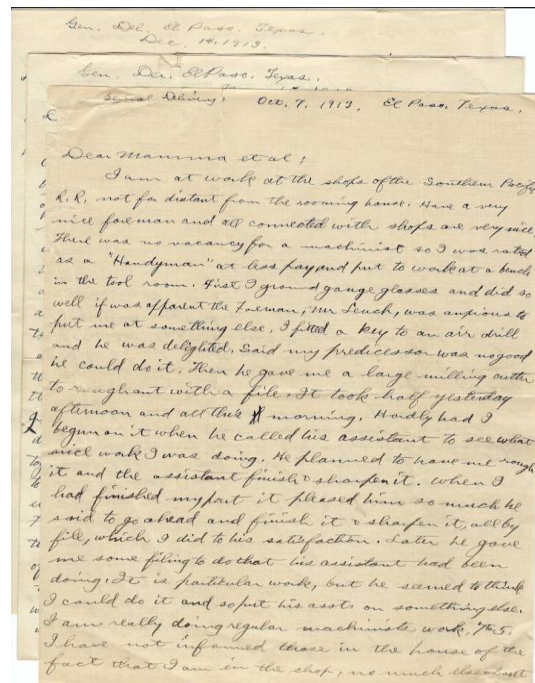
1913 – Three exceptional letters from a Southern Pacific machinist in El Paso to his mother providing an account of the Second Battle of Juarez and the blood-thirsty violence of Pancho Villa and his army

This lot contains three letters, all written between 7 October and 14 December 1913, by Willie Jones, a Southern Pacific machinist in El Paso, to his mother in Rochester, New York. They contain a total of 13 hand written pages. All are in nice shape. Two of the letters are enclosed in their original mailing envelopes.

In Willie's first letter home, he explains how he was hired by the Southern Pacific Railroad and describes his work in an El Paso machine shop.

His second letter, written on the day of the attack reads in part:

"At a few minutes past two this morning I was awakened by a noise [like an] early morning rocket [on] the 4th of July. . . I knew that they were rifle and cannon shot [and] concluded that something was happening at Juarez. [Next] an automobile stopped across the street and someone [shouted] "they are nearly to the International Bridge. . ." [to where] the wife of General Villa . . . lives nearly opposite of us. [Together with a man across the hall [I] sallied forth to see the battle [from] an elevated part of the city overlooking Juarez. . .



"We could see the flash of a rifle now and then [and] the lanterns of people vacating dangerous places. . . We could follow the progress with some degree of accuracy. . . We heard a yell and concluded that some soldiers were making a charge. The federals had planted mines about the town [which] exploded. [We went] to the international bridge [where] a crowd was in front of the Hotel Paso Del Norte [including] refugees from Juarez. . . Two troops of U. S. cavalry . . . stationed themselves near the bridge. [From the refugees] we learned that General Villa had come to town at midnight on a regular train . . . accompanied by about 500 men . The first the federals knew of their presence was when they appeared on the streets. Some federals were scattered about. . . All grabbed their guns and fled. Later they tried to retake the city and failed. Firing continued until about 6 a.m.

"To day General Villa is executing his prisoners. The second officer in command of the Federals was shot this noon. Mrs Herring [went] over and saw his body in the armory. . . About sixty have been executed so far . . . and more to follow. Villa's followers are said to be a low type of blood thirsty individuals and evidently desirous of . . . loot for they raided the gambling halls . . . and did not overlook the saloons. . . General Castro [the commander of the Federales] was wise enough to flee to Fort Bliss . . . and left his 250 followers to their fate. . . When prisoners are executed . . . some soldier takes several and shoots them one at a time with a big revolver.

"[If] Pres. Wilson has any back bone he better get busy and put a stop to things. We should not butt in unnecessarily, but there is such a thing as waiting too long. If our neighbor disciplines his child it [is] none of our affair, when in so doing he kills it, it is our duty to intervene. . .

"It is reported that 5000 more of Villa's men are expected here and that then they will attack Chihuahua several hundred miles to the south. [They] probably come here first . . . for ammunition. Also the R. R. runs directly from here to that place.

"Everyone . . . on this side [of the border] would be pleased at the change of administration in Juarez were it not for the blood thirsty disposition of Villa and his followers. . .

"Our chambermaid . . . who lives in Juarez . . . was so scared that she put her trunk against the door and hid under the bed Many women and children were shot in the streets and one girl right at the door of this woman's house. . . In excitement they ran [outside] just in time to be shot [by] machine guns that were fired down the streets. . .

"One prisoner having refused to dig a trench for the burial of his friends in the grave yard was shot to-day. . ."

A follow-on letter written on 14 December reads in part:

"This morning two Italian boys arrived from Chihuahua. One told us that he was on the train to leave the city with other refugees when Villa came through. The first time he took no one, the second time several and the third time he had a look in his eyes as of a lion and took a great many . . . to be shot. . . A Spanish gambler who had grown rich [owned] the largest and finest [house] in the city. To day General Villa occupies that house.

"Mr. Jarvis [actually Chavez] another refugee [told us] that when Villa was of boy of 17 he arrived in Chichuachua without a friend [and] man and his wife took him in. When Chavez was imprisoned, this man, who was a friend . . . called upon Villa [to free him.] Villa acknowledged that he was under obligation, but said to ask anything he wanted except the release of [Chavez]. The wife of the man who had befriended Villa . . . called upon the General. She argued, she pleaded, and she wept and the General surrendered [saying] he could stand anything but a womans tears. Hence, [Chavez] is to day a guest in this house. . . With him is . . . a wealthy landowner. His land has been taken by Villa, and his family held in Mexico, but he escaped. [He had been] lined up with others to be shot when shots were heard in the distance. The firing squad ran to see what was up, whereupon he made his escape. Neither of the men were soldiers. Just civilians. The boys who arrived today [had owned a store.] Villa and his men . . . demanded the keys . . . and then said 'Now get out this is not your store any more.' . .

"Conditions in Mexico to day are much like France during the commune. We were inclined to favor the Rebel cause, but certainly not their methods. . . Their cause loses sympathy in light of their methods. Mexico has never been a real Republic, but a despotism under the name of a Republic. It is this . . . that the Rebels object to, but the country needs a strong hand and a wise head . . . one that will dispense justice to both sides. The longer the war lasts the worse will conditions in Mexico become. . . First thing we know some European power will step in and Mr. Wilson will find his task vastly greater than now. . . His waiting policy is a fool's dream. . .

"Were [Villa] and his rabble of different character the welfare of Mexico would be assured. . . How much the . . . Bull fight may have to do with the bloody disposition of Mexicans we can only conjecture. Ordinarily they are a quiet peaceful lot, but they don't seem to mind a little blood, unless perhaps it is their own. . .

"To day several hundred refugees [arrived in] the city and to-morrow another train load is due."

Willie's account of the battle and its aftermath fits hand-in-glove with historical accounts, including the rebels unobserved entry into the middle of the city on what some have referred to as "Villa's Trojan Train."

At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. The Rare Auction Hub and ASBA record no similar items ever having appeared at auction. OCLC shows no similar items in institutional collections.

An astonishing first-hand account of the battle.



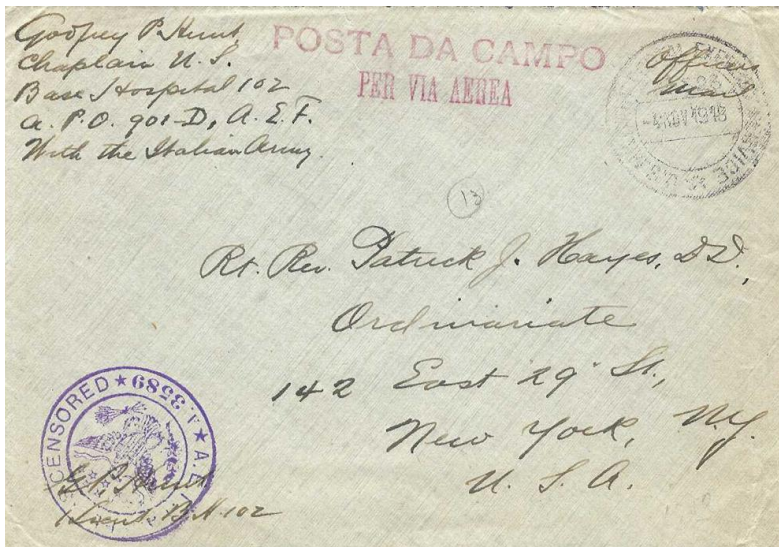
[#10773](#)

\$2,500

**23. [MEDICAL – HOSPITALS] [MILITARY – WORLD WAR I] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – CHAPLAINS]
[TRANSPORTATION – AIRPLANES]**

1918 – Mail from a Chaplain serving at a U.S. Army Base Hospital in Vicenza, that was carried by the recently implemented Italian military airmail service

This cover, a postally used World War One mailing envelope, was sent by Godfrey P. Hunt, a chaplain serving with Base Hospital 102, which was located at Vicenza, Italy to the Right Reverend Patrick J. Hayes (the auxiliary bishop of New York) at the Military Ordinariate in New York City. It bears an "A.P.O. 901-D . . . With the Italian Army" return address. It is franked, "Officers/Mail" and bears a pre-armistice, Type A4001 double-ring U.S. Military Postal Express Service No. 823 postmark dated 4 Nov 1918 and a Type 3.3 censor stamp. More significantly it bears two handstamps documenting its airmail transport by the fledgling Italian military airmail service; one reads "Posta Da Campo" (Field Post) and the other Per Via Aerea" (By Airmail). In nice shape.



APO 901 in Milan was the central hub for all American Expeditionary Force (AEF) mail in Italy during World War One. It handled mail from a number of substations, identified by an alphabet suffix. APO 901-D was located at Vicenza. These substations used postmarking devices numbered in the 800s; APO 823 was used at the Vicenza substation.

Normally, AEF mail from Vicenza would have been loaded onto a mail train line running through the alpine pass to Modane, France, where it would be routed to one of the AEF Railway Mail Service terminals in France (likely the main hub in Bordeaux), consolidated with other AEF mail and shipped to New York.

In the case of this cover, it probably was trucked to the Dal Molin airfield in Vicenza, an important hub for the Italian *Corpo Aeronautico Militare*, loaded onto an airplane, and flown along the military's northern staging pipeline (lined with periodic emergency landing fields) that ran through Milan and Turin before crossing the Alps over the Fréjus Pass and landing at Modane.

Base Hospital 102 was formed primarily from the medical staff and faculty from New Orleans' Loyola University. In the summer of 1918. Attached to the Italian Army, it set up in downtown Vicenza inside the former Dominican monastery of the Santa Corona church and the Rossi Industrial School about 15 miles from the Italian front. Positioned roughly 15 miles from the Italian Front.

(For more information, see Van Dam's *The Postal History of the AED, 1917-1923*, "Peak of Overseas Postoffice Operations. . ." in the *U.S. Bulletin* of 19 March 1919, and the *Ministero Guerra Direzione Gen. Aeronautica's Carta Schematica della Rotta Aerea 1917* (Ministry of War General Directorate of Air Force's Schematic Map of the Air Route 1917.)

Very little AEF mail traveled by this Italian military airmail route by this route, and few examples have survived. Some that did have been at philatelic auctions or on ebay.

#10774 \$250

24. [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – DISCIPLES OF CHRIST & MISSIONARIES] [TRAVEL – CHINA] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1931- An attractive illustrated letter from an American missionary in Japan sharing details of her visit to China

This one-page letter written by Helen L. Rickey on colorful stationery featuring colorful hand-colored prints of a Chinese camel caravan was sent to from Tokyo to Miss E. MacDuff in Los Angeles. It is dated 29 August 1931 and its matching envelope was postmarked the same day. In nice shape.

Rickey was a Disciples of Christ missionary, who first went to Japan in 1920. After studying the language for two years, she taught in Fukushima at the Government Normal School for Girls from 1922 to 1925, after which she joined the staff of the Margaret K. Lon Girls' School and was active in the Y.W.C.A.

In this letter, Rickey tells her friend about a recent trip she took to China. It reads in part:

"Several of us went over to China this summer. The exchange was so low that living over there was much cheaper. . . . We converted at least fifty from Japan during the time we were there. We only went to Peking because [it] was not any too safe . . . travelling out in the country where the bandits are.

"We visited the Forbidden City . . . saw the Palaces with all their beautiful treasures of jade, porcelain, bronze, etc. . . . So many temples and palaces have been allowed to fall into ruin it is tragic. The most beautiful place was the Altar of Heaven, a magnificent structure of white marble [where] the Emperor prayed and sacrificed. . . .

"The depressing part was the wall around the city. . . . Beggars and dirt were everywhere. They say there are fewer beggars than there use to be, but there are plenty still. . . ."

Miss Rickey returned to the United States in 1932, not long after this letter was written, when the Disciples of Christ withdrew its mission during the country's escalating militarism and invasion of Manchuria.

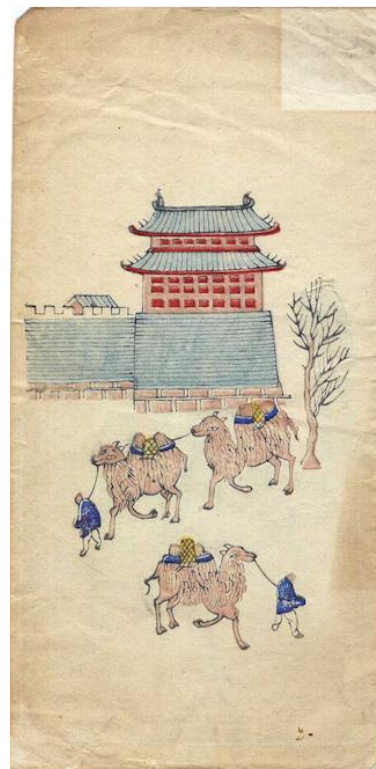
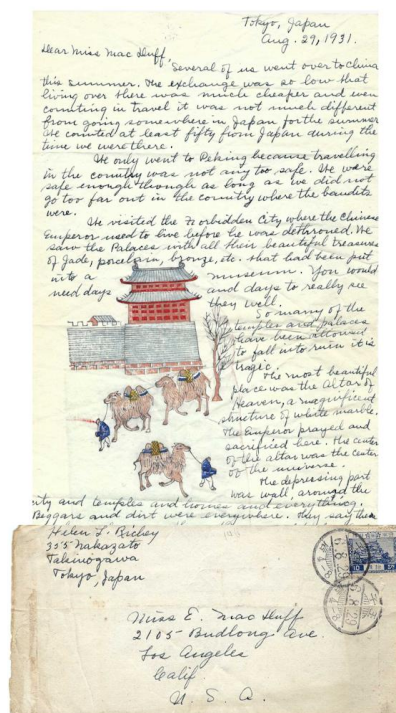
(For more information, see "Miss Helen L. Rickey" in *They went to Japan : biographies of missionaries of the Disciples of Christ* published by the United Christian Missionary Society.

A lovely illustrated letter sheet and mailing envelope.

At the time of listing, no similar items are for sale in the trade. Nothing similar has appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub and ASBA. OCLC shows nothing similar is held in institutional collections.

#10775

\$150



1933 – Letter from a 29-year-old woman living in Shanghai as a travelling companion for a wealthy older couple

In this letter Velma, who had been an accountant in San Francisco, describes her life as a travelling companion with a wealthy older couple. It reads in part:

"I am long away from home. . . . However, I am in good hands with some very lovely English people who have lots of money and I don't have a thing to do or worry about. We have a nice house here, seven servants, a chauffeur, and everything one could want. I don't know how long we will be here, or if we will be going on to Europe or if I will go home. The lady has been in the hospital for five weeks but is out now and feeling fine . . . so I rather imagine that she will want to leave as soon as she is stronger and is entirely recovered. She would send me home or any place I wanted to go any time I said the word, but she told me yesterday she hopes I will stick with her, as we do get along so well together, and they are both so good to me. I think that if I have such a marvelous chance to go traveling with well-to-do-influential people like that I would be very foolish not to stick, don't you? I know I might not get another opportunity to do it in the same way and have the same advantages, so I intend to make the most of it while I am young.

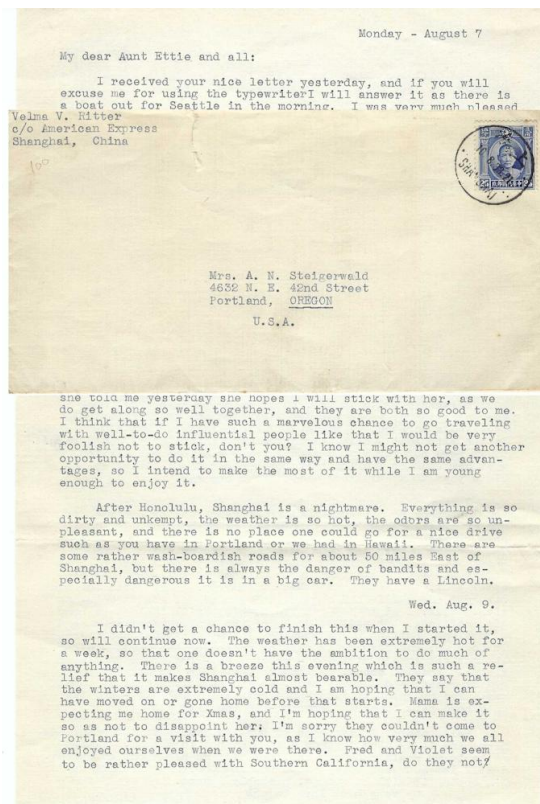
"After Honolulu, Shanghai is a nightmare. Everything is so dirty and unkempt, the weather is so hot, the odors are so unpleasant, and there is no place one could go for a nice drive. . . . There are some rather wash-boardish roads for about 50 miles East of Shanghai, but there is always the danger of bandits and especially dangerous as it is a bit far. They have a Lincoln. . . .

“The weather has been extremely hot for a week, so that one doesn’t have the ambition to do much of anything. There is a breeze this evening which is such a relief that it makes Shanghai almost bearable. They say that winters are extremely cold and I am hoping that I can have moved on . . . before that starts. . .

"There isn't a thing interesting to do here in the day time. There are several theatres, but all have very poor sound equipment, so it is rather a waste of time to go. There are plenty of dance halls and cabarets, but they do not open until 10, and one gets tired of going to the same places all the time. If there is a bunch of young people along who are well acquainted . . . they can manage to make it their own fun. . . . I do so much miss Hawaii. . . . I suppose that some day I shall go back. . . ."

Genealogical records at [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) show that Velma did travel to England and that she did make it back to Hawaii before returning the United States in 1936.

An interesting take on life from a young woman who gave up an accounting position to live a boring life of ease with an older couple in a place she couldn't stand to be.



26. [HUMANITARIAN – UNRRA] [TRAVEL – CHINA] [PHILATELY]

Circa 1945 – Holiday greetings from a woman working in China for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

This holiday card was sent by Mona Callister in Nanking and sent to a friend, Marion Jaycox in Tacoma, Washington. The illustrated card and mailing envelope show what appears to be a ceramic Foo Dog (or other mythical beast), a yellow lidded vessel with handles, and a low bowl with a spoon. The mailing envelope is franked on the reverse with ten 10-cent and two 3-cent Sun Yat Sen stamps canceled by circular postmarks in Chinese. In nice shape.

Some online genealogical records suggest that Mona may have been a social worker.

Her card reads in part:

"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year and do come to the tea at Foochung Hotel Nanking at 5 pm on New Year's Day! . . . We could do much exchange of gab if we could have a cup of tea and bowl of rice between us, wouldn't we? . . . It was so good to see you last April. . . .

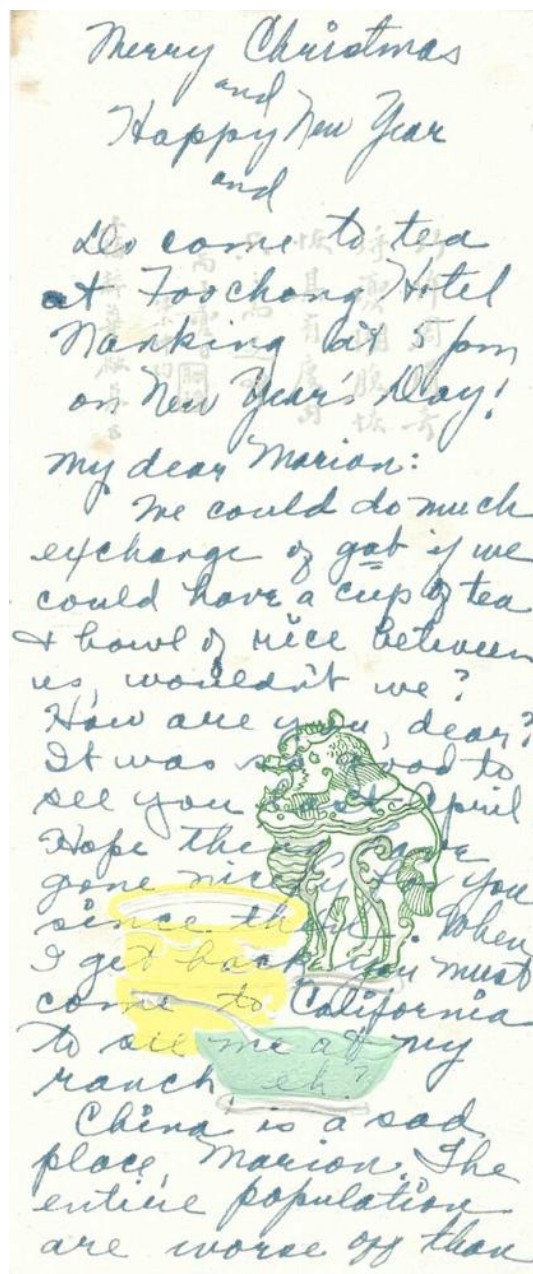
"China is a sad place. . . . The entire population are worse off than our poorest slums. Health hazards are serious to all of us – food has been poor, no heat in buildings or room & only what you have with you for clothing & other needs. No Railroads, few highways you can put a jeep or truck on in the interior & few between main cities. But I've had a most interesting time. Eventful!

"Anne Hopkins . . . is to be in Hanchow & Carl is in Tsinsin. Bernice . . . Peping & Mrs McCord in Nanking. I've just com from Nanchang in the interior . . . and will be here until next Spring when I expect to come home by plane, a beautiful trip.

"I speak a faltering Chinese – use chopsticks poorly & dislike Chinese food – otherwise I get along fine???"

The UNRRA was established in 1943 after 44 Allied Nations agreed to provide supplies and services to areas that had been occupied by the Axis Powers, and a Nanking office was opened in 1944. By far, the largest UNRRA effort was made in China where it expended \$658.4 million dollars by the end of 1947 (that's over \$9.2 billion dollars in today's money). Almost 75% of those funds were supplied by the United States.

The Nationalist Chinese government, which was in the midst of a civil war against the Communists, insisted that the UNRRA be involved in the actual distribution of that aid, whether in money, materials, or services. Rather, when the any form of aid reached China it was immediately turned over to the CNRRA, a quasi-official arm of the Nationalist government. Further, the CNRRA insisted that 25% of the aid be made to it in cash payments for administrative payments to cover its overhead. Of course, the entire system was corrupt, and although, some help was provided, a substantial amount of the remaining aid was siphoned off by the government officials who ran the



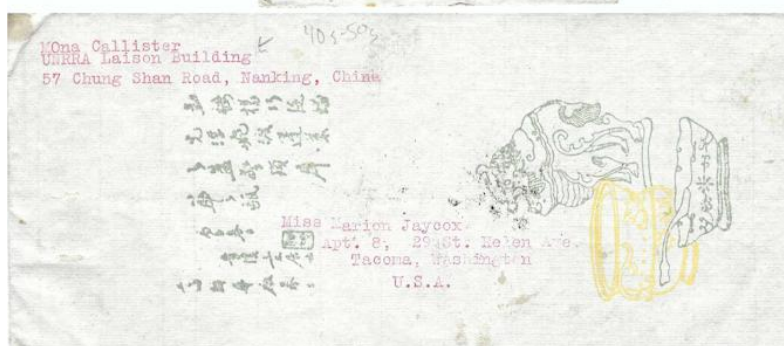
CNRRA and their relatives and associates. The Chinese Communist also wanted a share of the aid for the territory they had occupied, and after arm-twisting by UNRRA, the CNRRA did provide about 5% to the Chinese Liberated Areas Relief Association (CLARA). As one would expect, CLARA was just as corrupt as the CNRRA, and much of the equipment, supplies, and other aid sent to those regions was seized by communist guerilla units and advancing communist armies and diverted from its intended purpose. After it became clear that the Communists were ultimately going to be successful, UNRRA ceased operations in China in 1947.

Scarce. At the time of listing, there is only one original source UNRRA-CNRRA item for sale in the trade, a typed letter signed by Zhou Enlai (Chou En-lai). The Rare Book Hub Shows that several related Zhou Enlai, Chiang Kai-shek, and T. V. Soong have appeared at auction. The Rare Book Hub shows no holding of original source items related to the UNRRA, CNRRA, or CLARA, however the Hoover Institution at Stanford University holds the retired records of the UNRRA's China Office at Shanghai.

(For more information, see Greene's "UNRRA's Record in China" in Far Eastern Survey Vol 20 No 10, Edgerton-Tarpley's "A River Runs Through It; The Yellow River in the Chinese Civil War, 1946-1947" in Social Science History Summer 2017, "The UNRRA-CNRRA Story" in Formosa Betrayed, Kerr's Formosa Betrayed, and "Tung Pi-wu" at World Biographical Encyclopedia online.)

#10777

\$200



27. [ENTERTAINMENT – THEATRE]

1911-1987 – A collection of 27 programs, mostly from New York and London theatres

All in nice shape. Many from first runs. Included are:

1. 1911 – The Symphony Hall Pops, Boston. A. Maquarre, conductor. *William Tell Overture*, *Washington Post March*, etc.
2. 1929 – President's Theater, New York. *The Guinea Pig*. Preston Sturges's first play to reach Broadway; self-produced. Two copies.
3. 1929 – Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Preston Sturges's *Passion Preferred*.
4. 1930 – Avalon Theatre, New York. Brock Pemberton's *Strictly Dishonorable*.
5. 1930 – The Fulton Theatre, New York. *The Song and Dance Man* starring George M. Cohan.
6. 1930 – Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh. *The Well of Romance*.
7. 1932-1933. Beachwood Theatre, Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York. *Defence*.
8. 1938. National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D.C. Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor. *Mosque*.
9. 1945. Claude A Swanson Junior High School, Arlington, Virginia. *The Band Wagon*.
10. 1952. Chinateaten (The China Theatre), Stockholm. *Variete-Sommer*. Gerd Hagman, presenter. With insert.
11. 1952. Hedgerow Theatre, Rose Valley (Philadelphia). *Heartbreak House*. Reprise of George Bernard Shaw's famous tragi-comedy showing the spiritual and moral bankruptcy of the cultured, leisured European upper classes on the eve of World War I.
12. 1958. Theatre Royal Drury Lane, London. *My Fair Lady*.
13. 1958. The Bowling Green State University Theatre, Ohio. Gore Vidal's *Visit to a Small Planet*. Later made into a Jerry Lewis comedy film that Vidal despised because it stripped out all of his political commentary.
14. 1961. Hippodrome Theatre Restaurant, London. Talk of the Town souvenir nightclub program with two inserts for the production of *Fantastico*. Includes photos of stars who had appeared at the nightclub since its opening: Eartha Kitt, Johnnie Ray, Lena Horne, Sophie Tucker, The Andrews Sisters, and the McGuire Sisters.
15. 1963. Hippodrome Theatre Restaurant, London. *Talk of the Town* souvenir nightclub program with two inserts for the production of *High Life*. Although not mentioned, comedian Jackie Mason performed in a guest spot during its run. Program includes photos of stars who had appeared at the



nightclub since 1963 including Eartha Kitt, Frankie Vaughn, Sophie Tucker, the Andrews Sisters, Lena Horne, the McGuire Sisters, and Shirley Bassey.

16. 1963. Prince of Wales Theatre, London. Souvenir program for *Never Too Late* with photos of its two stars Joan Bennet and Fred Clark.
17. 1963. *Allo Paris*. Weekly magazine listing all shows, nightclubs, performances and other entertainment events for the week of 22-28 May.
18. 1966. Carter Barron Amphitheatre in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C. *Variations* by the New York City Ballet.
19. 1967. National touring company souvenir program for *On a Clear Day You Can See Forever* starring John Raitt, the father of blues-rock star Bonnie Raitt.



20. 1960. New Theatre, London. *Oliver*. Although uncredited, Davy Jones of the Monkees, was in this production as an under-age rotating child-actor playing the Artful Dodger.
21. 1960. Curran Theatre, San Francisco. *Flower Drum Song* starring Elaine Dunn, Keye Luke, and Jack Soo.
22. 1961. Her Majesty's Theatre, London. *Bye-Bye Birdie* starring Chita Rivera and future Hollywood Squares host, Peter Marshall.
23. 1962. The University Theatre University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Peter Ustinov's *Romanoff and Juliet*.
24. 1952. Royal Air Force Uxbridge. *The Mikado*.
25. 1967. Westbrook Theatre, Long Island. Souvenir program for *Funny Girl* starring George Hamilton and Barbara Cook with Jean Stapleton. Photos and bios of all three.
26. 1973. Arena Stage, Washington, D. C. *Raisin*. Pre-Broadway opening of the Tony Award winning musical based on *A Raisin in the Sun* starring Ernestine Jackson.
27. 1987. National touring company souvenir program for *Cabaret* starring Joel. Two copies.

Plus, three additional arts related items:

An advertising bifold for sculpture, painting, etching, design, etc. instruction at Dupont Circle in Washington, D. C.

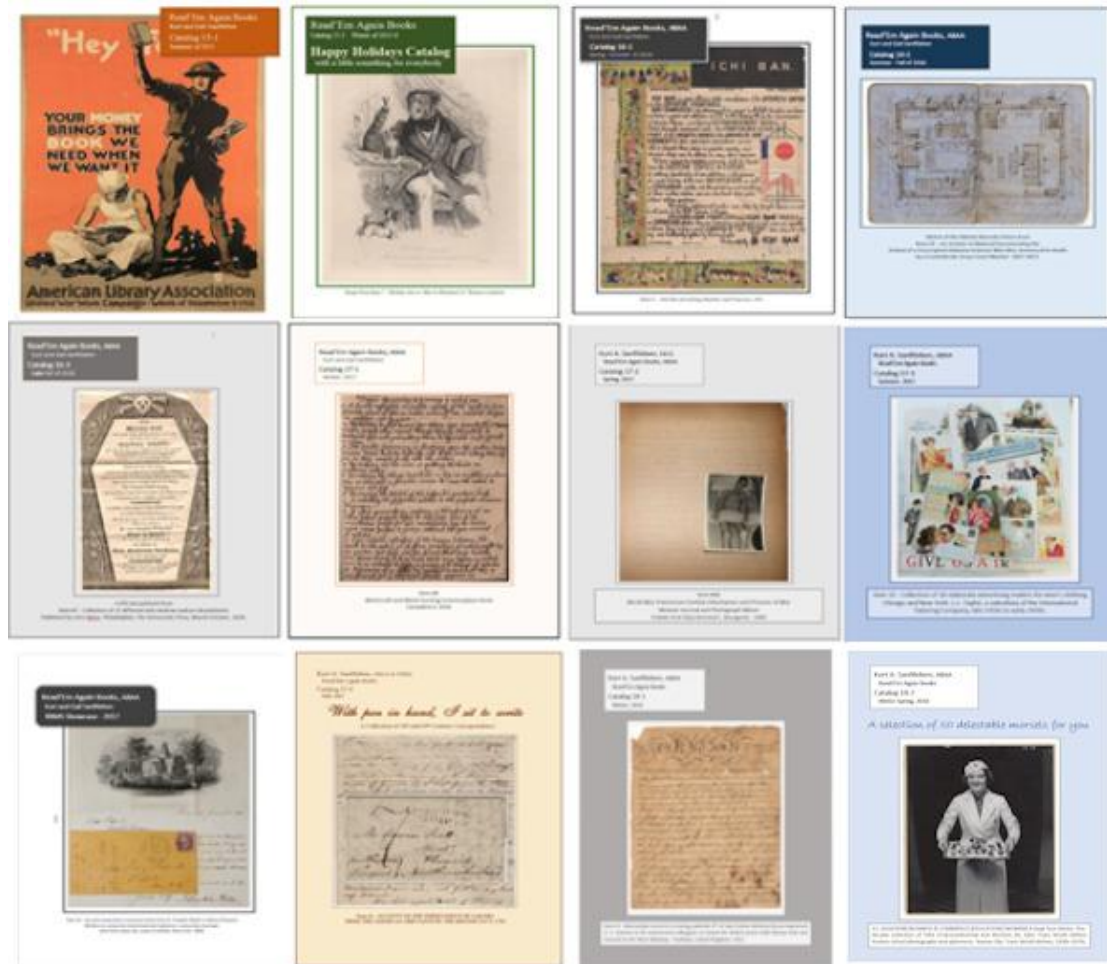
A sales catalog for signed etchings and lithographs from the Associated American Artists.

A program for a Charles Simonds exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

#10758

\$250

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



We hope you can visit us in-person at one of our remaining live shows this year.

28-30 Aug – The National Philatelic Exhibition (NAPEX) at Tyson's Corner, Virginia

11 Oct – The Ann Arbor Antiquarian Book Fair at the University of Michigan

20-22 Nov – The Chicago Philatelic Exhibition (CHICAGOPEX) in Itasca, Illinois