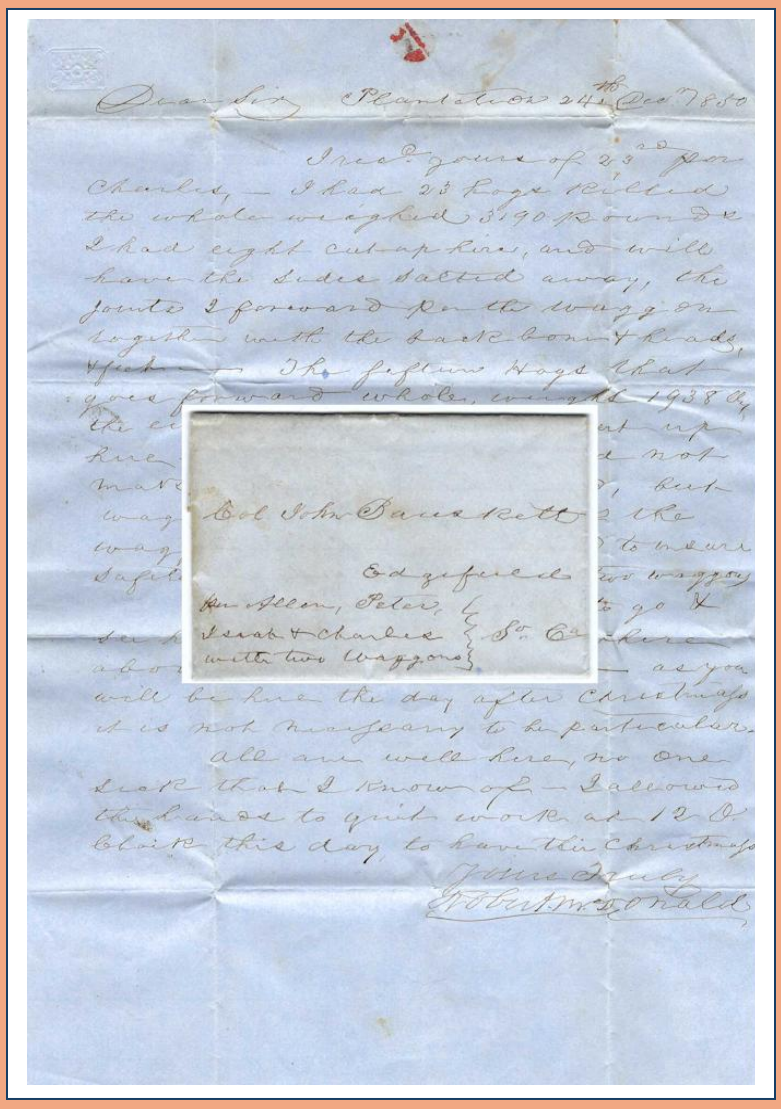
Kurt A. Sanftleben, ABAA and ASDA

Paper Americana and Postal History

Catalog 26-8 – October 2026



9. [ETHNIC – AFRICAN AMERICANA] [FARMING – PLANTATIONS] [FOOD & DRINK – PORK] [HOLIDAYS – CHRISTMAS] [SLAVERY] [PHILATELY]

1850 – A Christmas letter from an overseer that was carried by fours slaves who were transporting two wagonloads of processed pork to the plantation owner living in nearby Edgefield, South Carolina.

The letter also grants permission for one of the men to visit his wife, who was enslaved at a different plantation, and, additionally, reports that the slaves who had remained at the plantation were given a Christmas Eve holiday.

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

Regards, Kurt and Gail

_____

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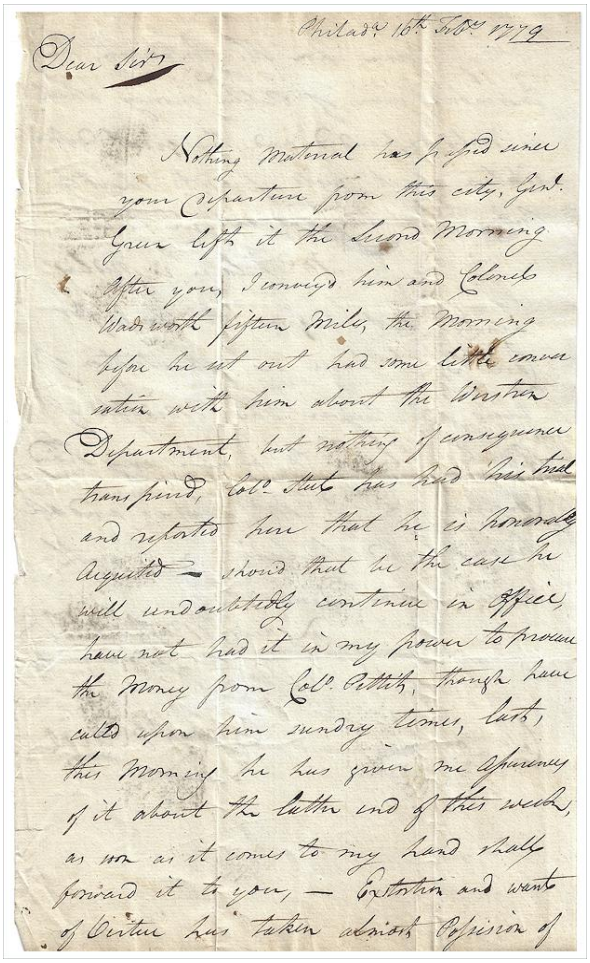
1. [MILITARY – AMERICAN REVOLUTION]

1779 – A dire, funding-status letter that reads like a 'who's who' of the Continental Army's Quartermaster Corps


Philad.a 15th Feb.y 1779

Dear Sir

Nothing material has passed since your departure from this city, Genl. Green left it the Second Morning after you, I convey'd him and Colonel Wadsworth fifteen Miles, the Morning before he set out had some little conversation with him about the Western Department, but nothing of consequence transpired. Colo. Steel has had his trial and reports here that he is honorably acquitted – shou'd that be the case he will undoubtedly continue in office, have not had it in my power to procure the money from Colo. Pettit, though have call'd upon him sundry times, but, this morning he has given me assurance of it about the latter end of this week, as soon as it comes to my hand shall forward it to you. . . .

"Extortion and want of Virtue has taken almost possession of Every Person upon this Continent, the Enormous sums of Public money which is daily expended and the great depreciation of it will if not shortly put stop to end in our ruin."

At the time of this letter, General Nathanael Greene, one of the army's most talented leaders, who is most famous for campaign against the British in Georgia and the Carolinas, was serving as the Army's Quartermaster General.

Colonel Archibald Steel was the Deputy Quartermaster General for the Western District. When District Commanding General Lachlan McIntosh's ill-advised expedition to drive the British from Detroit failed, McIntosh attempted to lay the blame on Steel, charging him with "neglect of duty, incapacity, delaying the transport of supplies, ignoring his public duty for private concerns, embezzling, repeated disobedience and contempt of orders, and insulting the commanding officers." Steel was unanimously acquitted at his court-martial, and MacIntosh was removed from his position by General Washington. (See General Orders, 21 April 1779, Head-Quarters Middle-Brook and Letter to George Washington from John Jay, 22 February 1779, both online at the National Archives.)

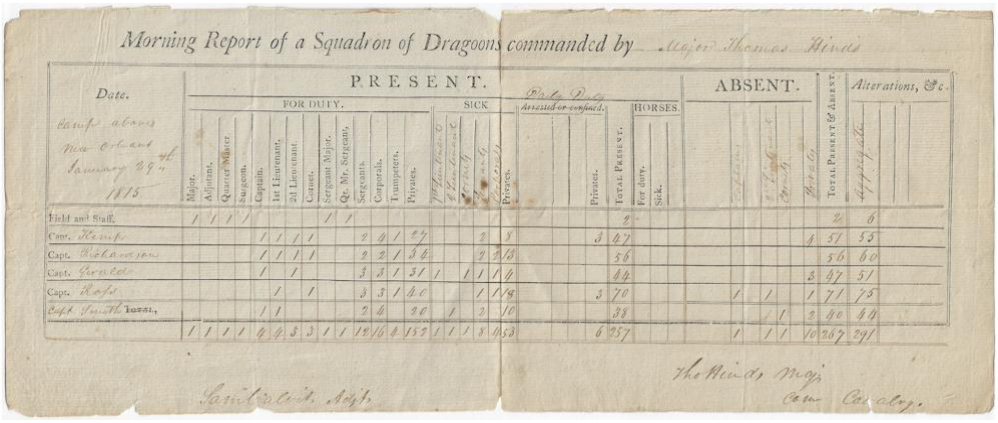
Colonel Pettit was the Deputy Quartermaster General charged with keeping the corps' financial accounts.

A fine first-hand report regarding the leadership of the Continental Army's Quartermaster Corps in which Blaine is unable to suppress his frustration, anger, and fear for the country's future.

#9850 **$750**

2. [MILITARY – WAR OF 1812] [VIRGINIANA]

1815 – Morning Report for a Cavalry Squadron at the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812


Morning Report of a Squadron of Dragoons commanded by Major Thomas Hinds

Camp above New Orleans 29th January 1815

PRESENT. ABSENT.

Th. Hinds, Maj. Com. Cavalry.

Saml. Cobb, Adjt.

This "Morning Report for a Squadron of Dragoons commanded by Major Thomas Hinds" measures 15.25" x 6.25". Signed by the unit adjutant in the lower left. "Tho Hind, Maj / Com Cavalry" signed in the lower right. It is datelined "Camp above / New Orleans / January 29th / 1815". Hind is one of the heros of the battle. The pre-printed form has been completed to show the status of his four troops, which were commanded by Captains Hemp, Richardson, Gerald, Ross, and Smith. In nice shape. Near invisible archival tissue has been used on the reverse to reinforce a vertical storage fold.

This report was submitted shortly after General Andrew Jackson began his army's march to New Orleans on 21 January from the Chalmette Plantation battlefield shortly after the famous Battle of New Orleans during which he led a mix of regulars and volunteers to victory over a much larger British invasion force commanded by Major General Sir Edward Pakenham. At the time of this letter, Hind's squadron was recovering from a fortnight of guerilla warfare it had conducted against the British army. Highlights of the squadron's actions include:

23-25 December – Engaging in surprise hit-and-run attacks while gathering information about the strength, location, and organization of the British force.

26-28 December – Increasing the number and ferocity of their raids including an audacious attack upon an evening parade and clearing fields of fire by burning a sugarcane field 450 yards in front of the British lines.

29-30 December – Making numerous guerrilla attacks, which forced British soldiers to abandon their outposts and disrupted Pakenham's plans to advance.

Early January – Taunting the British while conducting cavalry drills within 250 yards of their lines.

9 January – Harassing the British force as it withdrew to its ships following its defeat.

This report shows that the unit as 267 officers and enlisted men, belying secondary sources that state the squadron was composed of only 150 dragoons. It was the largest mounted unit to serve in the battle

Following the battle, Hind was promoted by President Madison to the rank of Brigadier General in the Mississippi Militia. Later, he served as a federal negotiating agent with the Choctaw, a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and a U. S. Congressman. A Mississippi county was named in his honor in 1821. Hind, who was born in Berkeley County Virginia (now West Virgina in 1780, died at age 60 in 1840.

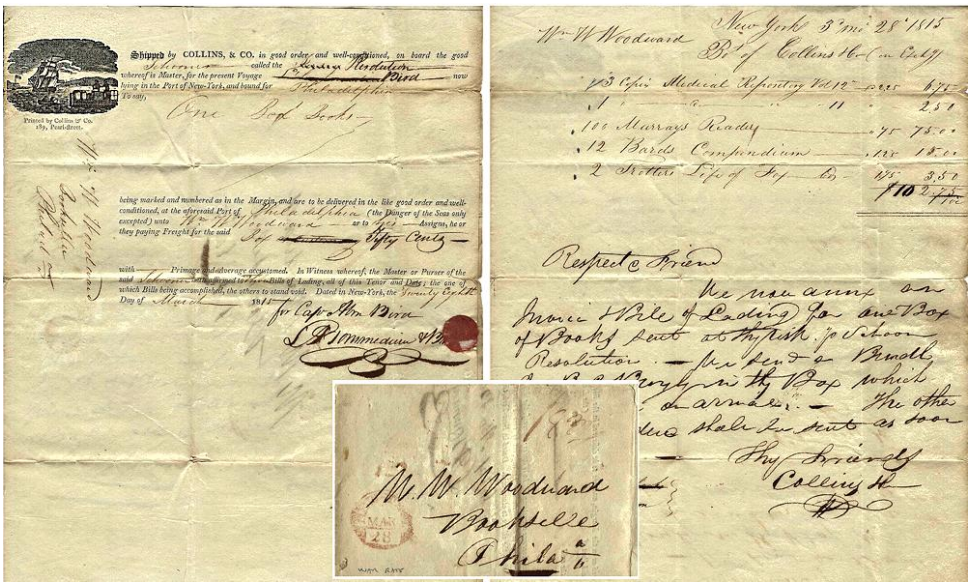
(For more information, see Davis's *The Greatest Fury: The Battle of New Orleans and the Rebirth of America* and various internet genealogical websites.)

Possibly now unique. No similar reports appear to exist for other American mounted units or for units on the New Orleans battlefield. At the time of listing, none or for sale in the trade, none have appeared at auction per Rare Book Hub, and OCLC reports none in institutional collections.

#10527 **$750**

3. [BUSINESS – BOOKSELLING, PUBLISHING & SHIPPING] [PHILATELY]

1815 – Illustrated shipping bill, invoice, and letter regarding the transport of books from the Collins & Company of New York to William Wallace Woodward of Philadelphia



This two-page, stampless, folded Quaker-letter is composed of a partially-printed bill of lading, manuscript invoice, and manuscript letter of transmittal from the Collins & Company in New York to William W. Woodward in Philadelphia. In nice shape

The invoice is datelined "W. W. Woodward / New York 3rd Mo: 1815 / Bot of Collins & Co. (on Exchg)" It lists for items: three copies of "Medical Repository Vol. 12," one copy of "Medical Repository Vol 11," 100 copies of "Murray's Reader," 12 copies of "Bard's Compendium," and two copies of "Trotters Life of Fox."

The transmittal letter reads in part "Respected Friend / We now annex an Invoice & Bill of Lading for one Box of Boox sent at thy Risk p Schooner Resolution. . .. The other Books ordered shall be sent as soon as bound. / Thy Friends / Collins & Company"

The partially-printed bill of lading features an illustration of a man in a boat transporting cargo from a pier to a ship anchored in a harbor. It is annotated "W. W. Woodward / Bookseller / Philadela." Its text reads in part:

> "Shipped by Collins, & Co. in good order and well-conditioned, on board the good Schooner called the Resolution whereof is Master, for the present Voyage Bird now lying in the Port of New-York, and bound for Philadelphia.
>
> To say One Box Books being marked and numbered . . . to be delivered in the like good order . . . unto Wm. W. Woodman or to his Assigigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Box [of] Fifty Cents. . ..
>
> Dated in New-York, the Twenty Eight Day of March 1815 for Capt Abm Bird."

The address panel is addressed to Woodward. It bears a circular red postmark dated March 28 and a manuscript "18¾"war rate annotation, the cost to send a letter 90-150 miles. (12½ + 6¼; during the War of 1812, a 50% surcharge was added to all postage costs)

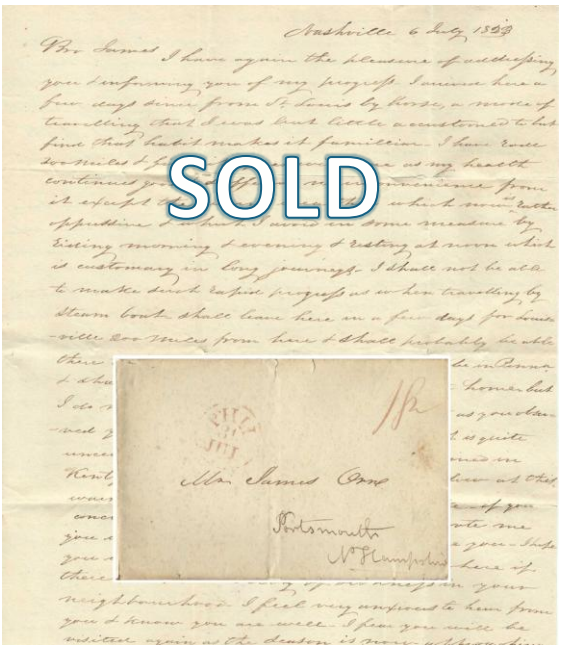
At the time, Collins & Company was a prominent New York City book publisher as well as an importer of medical texts. Woodward was a prominent Philadelphia bookseller.

At the time of listing there or no document related to either Collins or Woodward for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ABSA show none have appeared at auction. OCLC shows that some Collins correspondence is in the Woodward papers collection held in the Library Company of Philadelphia.

#10807 $250

4. [BUSINESS – OPPORTUNITIES] [PHILATELY] [TRANSPORTATION – HORSE & STEAMBOAT] [TRAVEL – NASHVILLE & ST. LOUIS] [WESTERN EXPANSION]

1823 – Letter from a young man who had traveled from Portsmouth, New Hampshire westward to St. Louis in search of potential business opportunities



This stampless three-page letter was sent by Benjamin Orne to his brother, James, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It is datelined Nashville 6 July 1823. The front panel bears a manuscript "18½" rate mark and a circular Philadelphia post mark in red dated 31 July, indicating that it would have been favor-carried and, there, place in the U. S. postal system for delivery to Portsmouth. In nice shape, with some beginning splits along the mailing folds, one of which has been mended by tissue or archival tape.

In the letter, Benjamin relates his travels to and observations about the young cities that were taking root along the rivers through what is now the Midwest. It reads in part:

> "I arrived here five days since from St. Louis by horse, a mode of travelling that I was but little accustomed to but find that habit makes it familiar. I have rode 200 miles & find it agrees with me as my health continues good. I suffered no inconvenience from it except the warm weather which now is oppressive. . .. I shall not be able to make such rapid progress as when travelling by steam boat shall leave here in a few days for Louisville 200 miles from here & shall probably be able there to determine what time I shall be in Penna [although] it is quite uncertain how long I shall be detained in Kenty & Ohio. . .. I feel very anxious [to know] you are well. I fear you will be visited by again as the season is now approaching with the Fever. . .. I am please with St. Louis & consider it a place of rising importance in the trad of Missouri. This is a pleasant town & of considerable trade. . .. It is situated on the Cumberland River 150 miles from the mouth which empties into the Ohio & exports a large part of the products of Tennessee. . .."

Orne's desire to tap in to the possibility of marketing goods from the westernmost edge of the country in the Eastern Seaboard is almost palpable. However, although about 3,000 family-made one-time-use flatboats carried goods down the Ohio River each year, and steamboat travel was beginning to blossom by 1823, Orne was ahead of his time. It would take another 20 years before western canal systems would allow for the regular east-west movement of goods in the north and 30 years before fledgling railroads did the same in what today are the I-70 and I-64 corridors.

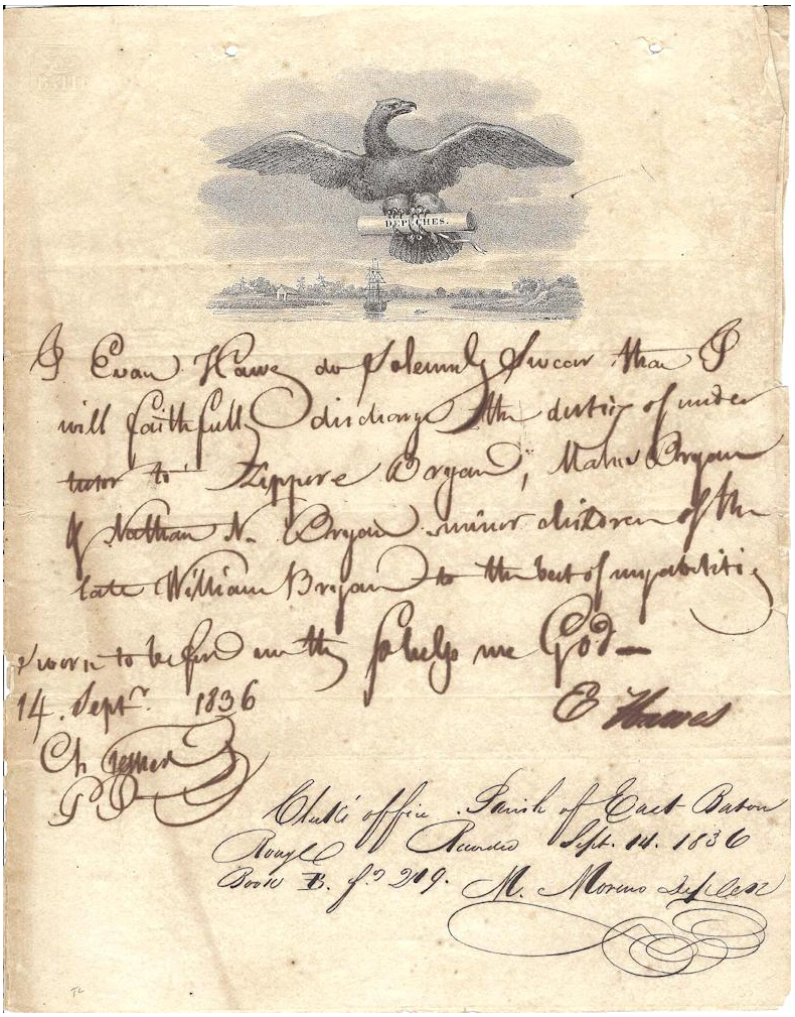
1820s travel between the East and Missouri and Tennessee and their surrounding states was uncommon, and mail from those travelers is quite scarce. Although, St. Louis was a fast-growing frontier gateway and a major fur-trading and river hub, the total volume of mail was very low compared to eastern cities. Also, Nashville was still a small frontier settlement rather than a bustling city. Its total population was only around 3,500 people, and the amount of mail they generated was correspondingly small.

At the time of listing, there are no similar travel letters for sale in the trade. Only a few letters from the region of any kind (and they are almost entirely military) have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub and ASBA. OCLC identifies no more than about 150 letters from 1820s river cities like St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, and Cincinnati that are held by institutions.

#10808 SOLD

5. [LAW – FAMILY]

1836 – Sworn statement to serve as an "undertutor" for minor children



This one-page sworn statement is written on an illustrated bi-fold sheet measuring 18.5" x 10.25". The statement was prepared and sworn to on 14 September 1836 in the Parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The document's letterhead features an eagle carrying a scroll titled "Depches" (Urgent Messages) and flying over a small harbor. In nice shape with two neat spindle-holes at the top of the form.

The document reads in part:

> "I Evan Haws do Solemnly Swear that I will faithfully discharge the duties of undertutor to Tippere Bryan, Mahin Bryan & Nathan N. Bryan minor children of the late William Bryan to the best of my responsibility. . .."

The United States is overwhelmingly a common law country, however, Louisiana, as a former French and Spanish colony, Louisiana operates under a mixed system combining a civil law code for private matters with common law for public matters. As such it requires that "tutors" to be appointed to act in a child's best interest parents are unable to care for the child or when one or both parents have died, a tutor can be named by the court for the child. "Undertutors" are also appointed and charged with overseeing and monitoring primary tutors to ensure a child's primary tutor is properly managing the ward's money, property, and general welfare. If there appears to be any mismanagement, dishonesty, or abuse of power, the undertutor is charged with reporting the problem to the court.

(For more information, see the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services website.)

This uncommon legal document evidences the difference between the remnants of French and Spanish Civil Law Codes in Louisiana and English Common Law used in the rest of the United States. At the time of listing, there are no similar documents available for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ASBA show none have been sold at auction. OCLC identifies six institutions that hold tutor or undertutor appointments in their collections, none with the eagle letterhead.

#10809 **$200**

6. [EDUCATION – COLLEGE & MILITARY] [MILITARY – ACADEMIES] [PHILATELY]

1840 – Letterhead showing the first buildings of Wesleyan College in Middletown, Connecticut, which it purchased from Alden Partridge when he moved what was to become Norwich University to Northfield, Vermont

This four-page stampless folded letter, which measures 15.5" x 9.5", was sent by Stephen P. Baugh at Wesleyan College in Middletown, Connecticut, to a friend Sylvester Smith (perhaps a student at Yale) in New Haven. It is datelined 25 April 1840 and bears a circular Middletown postmark of the same date along with a "6" rate mark. Iin nice shape.

Although the faintly written text of the letter is mundane, the letterhead is significant for its untitled vignette of Wesleyan's first two buildings, which it had purchased from former Army Captain Alden Partridge after he returned his American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy to Norwich, Vermont. As the letterhead is untitled, it is possible that it was transferred to Wesleyan with the sale of the buildings.

Partridge, who had been the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point first established his private academy in Northfield after being removed from West Point following a revolt by entrenched faculty and their Congressional supporters. Partridge feared that reliance upon West Point could lead to military tyranny. Instead, he believed that the school should produce well-rounded citizen-soldiers and include physical training, liberal arts, agriculture, modern languages, and science in addition to engineering and military subjects.

He established his new academy at Norwich, Vermont in 1819 to do so, but moved it to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1835, hoping he could secure a contract with the Navy, obtain financial backing from the city, and attract students from the more populous Middle Atlantic states. There, he built the two attractive sandstone buildings shown on this stationery. In 1829, after the State of Connecticut refused to grant him a charter, Partridge returned his school to Norwich and after receiving a state charter in 1834 was renamed Norwich University. After a fire destroyed much of the school in 1866, it relocated to Northfield but retained its name in honor of its first location.

Not satisfied, Partridge began a national campaign to establish similar schools throughout the country, and by 1853, he had founded an additional 17 military schools. His curriculum found favor with Vermont Representative Justin Morrill, the leading proponent of agriculture education, and in 1862 Congress passed the Morrill Act which provided for land-grant funding to establish state colleges that incorporated agriculture, engineering, and military science into their curriculum. In time, the military components of these schools were federally standardized and became the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), of which Aldin Partridge is recognized as the father.

(For more information, see school histories of Norwich and Wesleyan Universities.)

At the time listing, no other examples of letterhead depicting these two buildings are for sale in the trade. The Rare Book Hub and ASBA show none have appeared at auction, and OCLC shows no institutional holding, although there are probably some at either Norwich or Wesleyan.

#10810 **$150**

7. [DISEASE – SMALLPOX] [EDUCATION – ACADEMIES] [PHILATELY]

1843 – Letter on illustrated stationery from a young man at Brockport Collegiate Institute in New York describing the school's architecture, coursework, and entertainment

This three-page stampless folded letter written on a partially-printed bifold sheet measures 15¾" x 9.75" unfolded. The printed Brockport Institute letterhead at the top of the page measure approximately 6.5" x 4". It was written by Charles A. Fuller at Brockport to his friend, Henry R. Straight in Washington, New York. It is datelined "Brockport Jan th 8 1843" and bears a circular Brockport postmark in blue along with a manuscript "18 ½" rate marking. In nice shape.

The academy was established in 1835 when village leaders partnered with a Baptist group to open an academy that would provide education above the grammar school level and prepare those who wanted to attend college for the task. It was rechartered as the Brockford Collegiate Institute in 1841 after Baptist funding collapsed and the village took complete ownership of the school. Following the Civil War, it became one of New York's first State Normal Schools (Teachers Colleges), and, with time, evolved into SUNY (State University of New York) Brockport.

The superb illustration features the four-story school building and manicured grounds with students or instructors walking along well-maintained paths. The image is titled, "Brockport Collegiate Institute, Monroe County, N. Y."

The letter reads in part:

> "Our schoolhouse you have a drawing of in this letter it is built of stone four stories high two hundred feet long seventy wide consisting of about one hundred and eighty students of which one hundred are Gents and eight Ladies we have seven teachers four men and three Ladies.
>
> "We have no school on Saturdays nor Wednesdays PM except spouting [speech, rhetoric, and/or debate] and Composition. The Village is beautiful My brother lives in Main Street and a beautiful track it is and there is everything going on . . . that ever was in one place Lectures of all kinds of subjects in the evenings all sorts of Musick Dancing school sleighrides Parties other things to humorous to mention but we have one dangerous thing the Small Pox is raging . . . with Great Speed. . .."

In the 1840s, smallpox was still an endemic threat in New York, especially in communities along the Erie Canal that were rapidly expanding due to an influx of immigrants.

At the time of listing, nothing similar is for sale in the trade. Nothing similar has appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub and ASBA. OCLC suggests that similar items may be held by the SUNY Brockport Archives.

An exceptional image of the school.

#10811 SOLD

8. [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – PRESBYTARIANISM]

1845 – Letter featuring an illustration and description of the then new Wallabout Presbyterian Church of East Brooklyn from its founding pastor

This stampless folded letter, measuring 15.5" x 9.5" unfolded, is datelined "Brooklyn July 15 – 1845." It was sent by the Reverend Dr. Jonathan Greenleaf to his friend, Winthrop Sargent, in Byefield, Massachusetts and bears a circular Brooklyn postmark with a handstamped "5" rate mark. In nice shape.

The first page features a large illustration of the newly erected Wallabout Presbyterian Church along with a detailed description. It reads in part:

> "I found what I supposed might be a resting place . . . in the easterly part of Brooklyn. Here I [and my church] have greatly prospered. . .. From a mere handful of people we have become a very respectable congregation of nearly 90 families, & our Church has increased in two years & a half from 16 to more than 100. . ..
>
> "The Church building is 65 feet long, & 50 wide, containing 102 pews, & will accommodate about 600 persons. The cost was about $5000, including a Bell. Lamps &C. which is all paid into a few hundreds due to the Building Committee. No incumbrance what ever lies on home or land. We do not sell the pews, but propose to rent them annually. [This] & a light tax meets the current expenses. . .. All the people can come, & the poor have the Gospel preached to them. I think my wanderings have now ceased, & that here I shall end my days. At least I so indend. . .. / Yours cordially Greenleaf"

This church grew out of the Sixth Presbyterian Church (New School) established at Wallabout Village (then known East Brooklyn) in 1840, which transformed into the Wallabout Presbyterian Church under the leadership of Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf. By 1844, the church building shown in this illustration was built on Franklin Avenue near Myrtle Avenue. In 1845, the church absorbed members as nearby congregations folded and expanded rapidly, solidifying its place as the primary Presbyterian hub in East Brooklyn. Greenleaf served as the central pastor from its earliest days until his death in 1865. He was a well-known ecclesiastic historian of the era who famously published *A History of the Churches of All Denominations in the City of New York* in 1846.

(For more information, see "The Wallabout Presbyterian Church (Old School)" at the panix.com website.

No similar illustrated Lettersheets are for sale in the trade, have appeared on line, or are held by institutions.

#10812 SOLD

9. [EDUCATION – MEDICAL][MEDICINE – LECTURE TICKETS] [VIRGINIANA]

1846-1850 – 19 tickets entitling a student to attend medical lectures and events given at the University of Pennsylvania, the premier medical school of the day by some of the most important physicians in the country

19 tickets from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in Philadelphia issued to Levi Rutherford between 1846 and 1850. All measure between 4.5" x 3" and 5" x 3.75". Enclosed in leather card holder measuring 5.75" x 4". In nice shape.

Two Medical Department Matriculation tickets for the years 1846-1847 and 1847-1848, featuring images of the school's buildings. Signed by Dean, W. E. Horner, M.D..

One ticket, issued in 1847, entitled Rutherford to use the Pennsylvania Hospital and its Medical Library.

15 Medical lecture tickets for specific topics:

1846 – "Materia Medica and Pharmacy by George B. Wood. MD." Signed by Wood on the reverse.
1846 – "Chemistry by Robert Hare M.D." Signed by Hare.
1846 – "Institutes of Medicine, by Samuel Jackson, M.D."
1846 – "Principles & Practices of Surgery by William Gibson, M.D." Light thumbprint soiling at bottom edge.
1846-7 – "Anatomy [by] W. E. Horner, M.D." Very light wear to bottom edge. Signed by Horner
1846-7 – "Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Children by Hugh L. Hodge M.D," Minor soiling along the edges. Signed by Hodge.
1846-7 – "Practical Anatomy and Recapitulatory Lectures [by} Wm. E. Horner, M.D., Professor [and] John Neill, M.D., Demonstrator." Features an illustration of a skull sitting on top of a book.
1846-7 – "Theory & Practice of Medicine & Clinical Practices by N Chapman, Md"
1847 – "Chemistry by James B Rogers M.D." Signed by Rogers.
1847 – "Pharmacy by George B. Wood, M.D." Signed by Wood on the reverse.
1847 – "Surgery by William Gibson, M.D."
1847 – "Institutes of Medicine by Samuel Jackson, M. D."
1847 – "Medical Examination of the Lectures by Robert Dickey, M. D."
1847-1848 – "Anatomy by W. E. Horner M.D. Prof." Signed by Horner.
1847-1848 – "Theory & Practice of Medicine & Clinical Practices by N Chapman, Md"
1849-1850 – "Graduate's Ticket . . . to the Lectures in the Medical Department of the Session 1849:50"

These University of Pennsylvania Medical School tickets were issued to Levi Rutherford between 1846 and 1850. The entitled him to use the school's library and attend a host of medical lecture on a variety of topics including Pharmacy, Chemistry, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Anatomy, Surgery.

At the time, students paid fees directly to individual professors rather a lump sum to the university. In return, they received signed cards or tickets granting entry to those professors specific series of lectures.

After graduation, practitioners could use these tickets to document their expertise to potential patients. Especially important was the institution in which they had studied, and physician under whom they had acquired their skills,

which were shown on the cards. The University of Pennsylvania Medical school was internationally regarded as the leading medical school in the United States, and its curriculum was far more rigorous, broader, deeper, and over twice as long as other schools.

Its elite faculty was composed of the most important physicians in the country including those identified in these tickets.

Nathaniel Chapman, from Arlington, Virginia, was the founding president of the American Medical Association in 1847. He also founded the American Journal of the Medical Sciences in 1820 and served as President the American Philosophical Society.

William Edmonds Horner, from Warrenton, Virginia, a pioneer American physician, anatomist, and educator was an esteemed anatomy professor and wrote the first American treatise on pathological anatomy. He served as a surgeon's mate in the U.S. Army on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812. He was the dean of the medical department at the University of Pennsylvania.

Robert Hare, from Philadelphia, was then one of the most important and innovative chemists of his time and highly regarded throughout the world. In the 1850s, after he became a devotee of Spiritualism, claimed to have conducted experiments proving it was possible to communicate with the dead, and designed a mechanical "spiritoscope" to help do so, he was ostracized by the scientific community.

George Bacon Wood, from Greenwich, New Jersey, was the premier American pharmacologist of his time. He published the first *Dispensatory of the United States* and two standard medical references: *A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine*, and *A Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology of Materia Medica*.

Samuel Jackson, from Philadelphia, managed the Yellow Fever outbreak during 1820 as the President of the Philadelphia Board of Health. A founder and trustee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and taught *materia medica* and pharmacy, assisted Nathaniel Chapman in teaching physiology, and led the Institutes of Medicine.

James Blythe Rogers, although trained as a physician, became president of a large Baltimore chemical factory, while holding a life-long appointment as a professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at the College of William and Mary. He succeeded Hare as the University of Pennsylvania's professor of chemistry.

William Gibson, from Baltimore was one of the most senior members of the faculty. He gained fame after extracting a bullet from General Winfield Scott's shoulder, thus saving his life, following the Battle of Lundy Lane during the War of 1812. He developed many complex surgical procedures and authored the standard two-volume surgical reference of the 19th-century, the *Institutes and Practice of Surgery*.

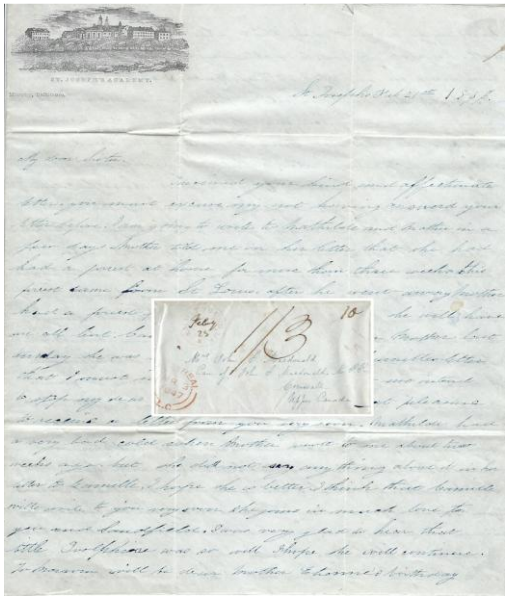
Rutherford, unfortunately, never had time to put his medical education to work. Shortly after graduating in 1849 and opening a practice, he fell gravely ill, returned to his family farm, and died the following year.

An exceptional collection of these rare artifacts. At the time of listing, none are for sale in the trade. No other tickets from the elite faculty of this premier medical school have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub and ASBA, although some from ess important Jefferson Medical College, have. OCLC shows that apart from the University of Pennsylvania's medical lecture ticket collection, only a few are held by other institutions, and only one from the University of Pennsylvania's Medical School.

#10831 **$4,500**

10. [EDUCATION – PAROCHIAL] [PHILATELY] [RELIGION – CATHOLICISM]

1847 – Letter to her sister in Canada from a young woman attending the first U. S. Catholic school for women, which was founded by Elizabeth Ann Seton, the first native-born U. S. citizen to be canonized as a saint



This stampless, folded letter, measuring 13.5" x 8.5", is datelined St. Joseph's Feb 21st, 1847. It bears an Emmitsburg, Maryland postmark (see p. 143 of Vol 1, ASCC) and a Montreal receiving handstamp. It has two manuscript rate marks, for the U.S. "10" and for Canada "1/3" (one shilling and three pence). It was written on stationery with an illustration of St. Joseph's Academy in the upper right. It was sealed with a small rhomboid "Friendship" label. In nice shape.

This letter consists primarily of family information about parents and siblings. There is no discussion of St. Joseph's itself, however "Eliza" does reference the Catholic faith.

> "Mother told me in her letter that she had a priest from St. Louis (presumably the *Basilique Saint-Louis-Roi-de-France*, the first cathedral in the U. S. west of the Mississippi and the city's parish church) after he went away she had a priest from the Cathedral (presumably the *Notre-Dame Basilica* in Montreal). . .."

It is unclear from the letter whether Eliza was student, a Sister of Charity, or a lay teacher at the school. (St. Joeseph's employed no lay staff at the time, however lay teachers were contracted to provide language, music, and fine arts instruction. Although the author of this letter did not include an abbreviation of any religious order as part of her signature, she did close with a phrase very similar to other devotional closings used by nuns at the time, "Believe me as ever your affectionate and devoted Sister / Eliza."

At the time, the cost to mail a letter between the U. S. and Canada was calculated using the "paid to lines" system. Postage from the sender to the border was calculated according to the sender's country's rates. Postage from the border to the recipient was calculated using the recipient's country's rates. In the case of this letter, postage from Emmitsburg to the border was 10 cents. A steamship probably transported the letter to Montreal where a 2 pence ship receiving fee was assessed, and postage from Montreal to Cornwall amounted to 7 pence. 10 cents (6 pence when converted) plus 2 pence plus 7 pence totaled 15 pence or 1 shilling and 3 pence. After the recipient paid the total cost, Canada kept 9 pence and the remainder was received by the United States.

Although most folded letters were sealed with wax, wafer seals, i.e. were infrequently used small and thin pre-made adhesive labels that people could lick and stick onto letter flaps to hold folded correspondence closed before gummed envelopes became common.

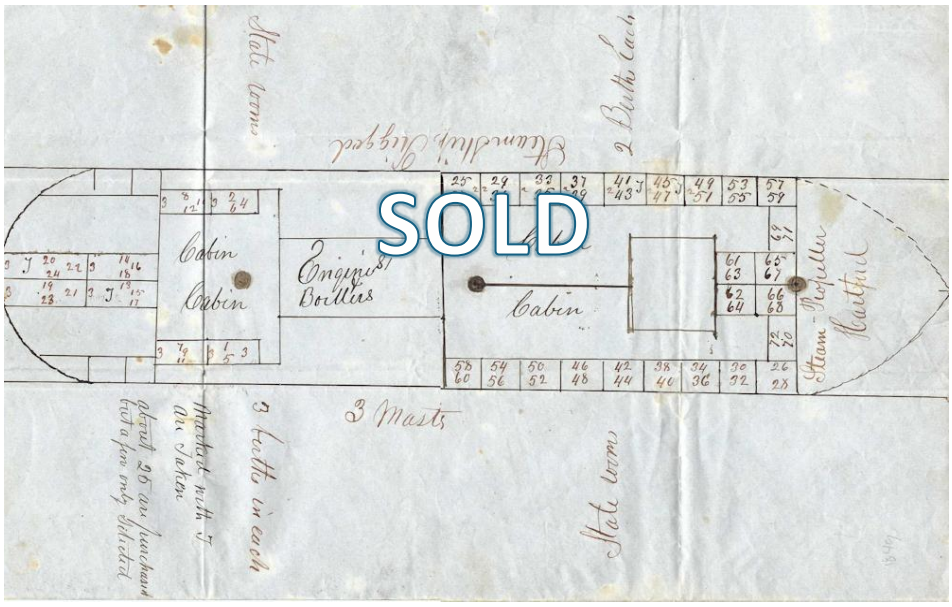
In 1809, Elizabeth Ann Seton (later canonized as the first native-born U.S. saint) established Saint Joseph's Academy and Free School, the first free parochial school for girls in the United States. In 1902, it transitioned to Saint Joseph College, a prominent four-year women's liberal arts college , but it was forced to close in 1973 due to dwindling enrollment and was purchased by the federal government. It is now home to the National Fire Academy, United States Fire Administration, National Emergency Training Center, and Emergency Management Institute (EMI), operated by the Directorate of Preparedness branch of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

A nice cross-border letter with a wafer seal and scarce postmark from a woman associated with what was once the most significant Catholic girls' school in the U. S. founded by the first natural born American to be canonized.

#10813 **$150**

11. [CALIFORNIANA] [GOLD RUSH] [MARITIME – STEAMER *HARTFORD*] [TRANSPORTATION – STEAMSHIP] [PHILATELY] [WESTERN EXPANSION]

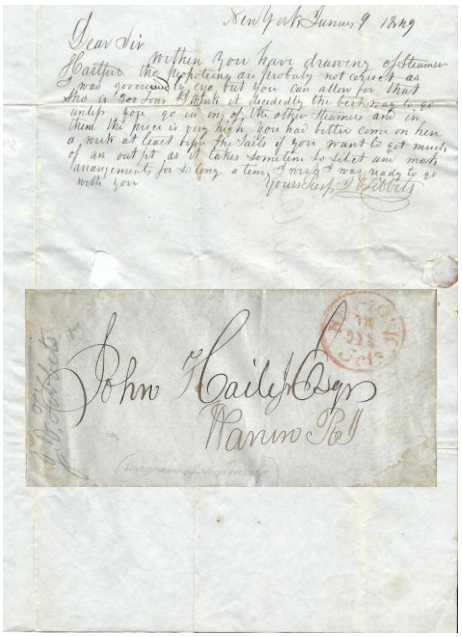
1849 – Letter from a New York transportation agent attempting to book a man on the Steamship *Hartford*, one of the first vessels to transport miners to the gold fields of California



This one-page stampless folded letter was sent by J. V. Tibbets to John Caile of Warren, Pennsylvania. It is datelined "New York January 9 1849" and bears a circular New York "5" postmark. In addition to the letter, it contains a full-page schematic image of the Steamer *Hartford* identifying which cabins had already been booked, and which were still available. In nice shape.

The letter reads in part:

> "Within you have drawing of Steamer Hartford the proportions are probably not correct as I was governed by eye but you can allow for that She is 300 Tons I think it decidedly the best way to go unless you go in any of the other Steamers and in them the price is very high You had better come on her a week at least before she sails if you want to get much arrangements for sol long a time. I wish I was ready to go with you. . .."



The partially printed ship diagram shows the location of each state room (with the numbers of berths in each) and the engines and boilers. It also notes that the vessel has three masts. Tibbets has used the letter "T" to indicate which cabins have already been taken and noted that "about 25 are purchased but a few only selected."

The Steamer *Hartford* is a celebrated vessel in Gold Rush lore. It departed New York on February 20, 1849, just one month after this letter was written, carrying members of the Hartford Union Mining and Trading Company around Cape Horn to San Francisco. Later, the vessel became a prominent fixture in early California river navigation.

Caile apparently did not take Tibbets up on the offer as his name does not appear in the *Harford's* passenger list as shown in Haskin's *The Argonauts of California*.

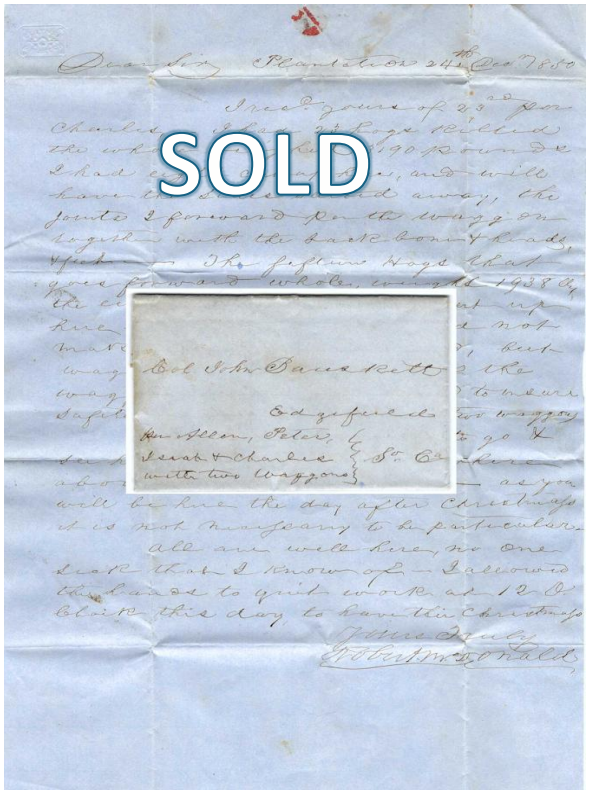
Appears to be unique as at the time of listing, no similar letters are for sale in the trade. None are shown as having ever appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub and ASBA, although an early Forty-Niner mentions he arrived by the ship . OCLC identifies none in institutional collections.

An exceptional piece of early California Gold Rush history.

#10814 SOLD

12. [ETHNIC – AFRICAN AMERICANA] [FARMING – PLANTATIONS] [FOOD & DRINK – PORK] [HOLIDAYS – CHRISTMAS] [SLAVERY] [PHILATELY]

1850 – A Christmas letter from an overseer that was carried by fours slaves who were transporting two wagonloads of processed pork to the plantation owner living in nearby Edgefield, South Carolina. The letter also grants permission for one of the men to visit his wife, who was enslaved at a different plantation, and reports that the slaves who had remained at the owner's plantation were given a Christmas Eve holiday.



This one-page slaved-carried stampless folded letter was sent by Robert MacDonald to Colonel John Bauskett in Edgefield, South Carolina. It is datelined, the "Plantation 24th Dec 1850." The address panel identifies the for enslaved workers who delivered the letter with a shipment of pork: "Per Allan, Peter, Isiah, & Charles with two wagons"

The letter reads in part:

> "I had 23 hogs killed the whole weighed 3190 pounds. I had eight cut-up here, and will have the sides salted away, the joints I forward per the wagons together with the back bones & heads, & feet. The fifteen Hogs that goes forward whole, weight 1938 lbs, the eight heaviest were cut up here. The whole should not make more than one good load, but waggoner complained as the wagon being weak, and to ensure Safety & dispatch, I send two wagons.
>
> "Peter says he wants to go & see his children, some where above the Court House – as you will be here the day after Christmas it is not necessary to be particular. . ..
>
> "I allowed the hands to quit work at 12 O'Clock this day to have their Christmas."

Colonel Bauskett was a wealthy planter who owned extensive property in South Carolina and a major slaveholder. His main plantation, which consisted of more than 3,400 acres and was maintained by 221 enslaved workers was located at the convergence of the Savannah River and Stevens Creek, about 25 miles south of Edgefield. He funded the publication of two important pro-slavery pamphlets by the Reverend Iveson L. Brooks, a Baptist minister, during the Compromise of 1850, which included the strict Fugitive Slave Act that forced free states to assist in capturing and returning runaway slaves. Bauskett sold his plantations in 1853 when he relocated his primary residence to Columbia, South Carolina.

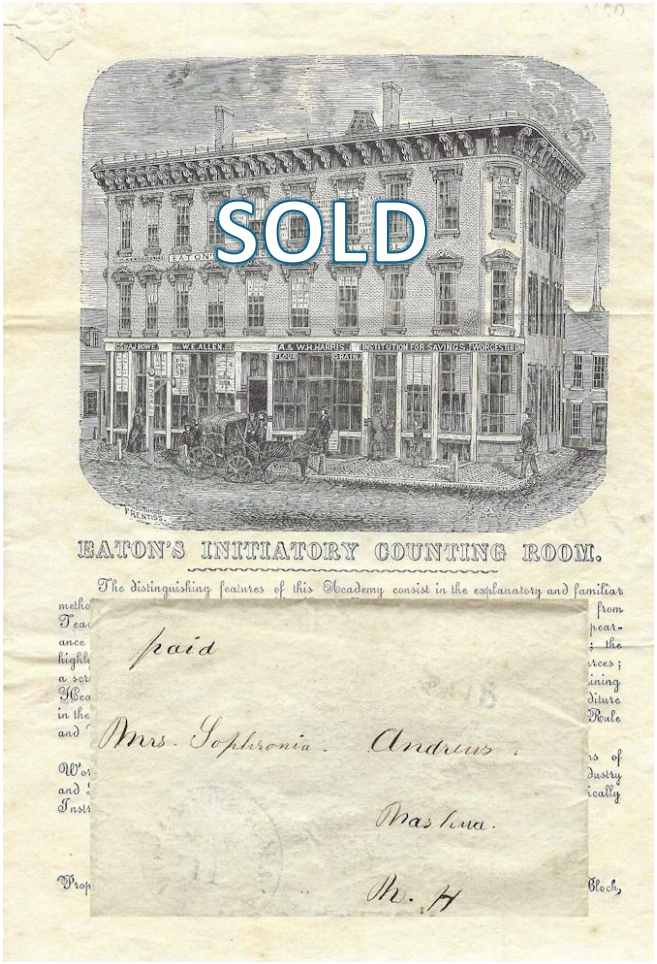
Although we have sold several examples over the past 20 years, slave-carried mail is exceptionally scarce. When encountered, the letters inevitably bear annotations similar to "Per boy" or "By Jane," indicating that the carriers had permission to be traveling alone on missions for their masters. At the time of listing, no other slave-carried mail is for sale in the trade or listed in OCLC. Also, no records for slave-carried mail are found at the Rare Book Hub or ABSA. However, the Stamp Auction Network shows that two such letters have appeared at auction over the past 30 years.

This unique letter authorizes the unsupervised travel by four enslaved workers, documents the granting of permission for a slave to visit his children on a different plantation, and reports granting enslaved workers time off to celebrate Christmas.

#10815 SOLD

13. [EDUCATION – BUSINESS] [PHILATELY] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

Circa 1850 – Handbill advertising an early "Counting Room" academy



This handbill advertisement for Eaton's Initiatory Counting Room academy in Worcester, Massachusetts is printed on billfold paper that measures 12" x 8" unfolded. It features a large illustration of the school's home, the second floor of a city-block-size building that also housed an "Institute for Saving" and two merchant store fronts. It was sent to Mrs. Sophronia Andrews of Nashua, New Hampshire and bears a faint blue Worcester postmark, a "Paid" handstamp, and a manuscript "paid" annotation. In nice shape.

Its text reads in part:

> "The distinguishing features of the of Academy consist in the explanatory and familiar method of instruction under the "No Class System;" [in which] the Appearance of Rooms and Teacher's explanations, approach the Actual Counting House [with] scrupulous regard to the Business Habits of its Students [doing] away with the old Rule and Plummet system of Education, and render this a Model Institution. . .. A 'Little Book' of Terms &c., can be had, or sent by Mail free of Cost. . .."

The term, "initiatory counting room," historically refers to a 19th-century business school or preparatory training academy where students, both women and men, were introduced to the practical skills required to work as merchants, clerks, and bookkeepers.

Historically, a "counting room" (or counting house) was the central office where a business managed its financial ledgers and accounting books. The term "initiatory" signified that the institution was an introductory training ground designed to transition students into the commercial workforce.

#10816 SOLD

14. [FRIENDSHIP BOOKS] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1850-1906 – Four *Alba Amicorum* (Friendship Books) kept by American women

Small collection *of alba amicorum* compiled between 1850 and 1890. All measure approximately 6” x 7.5”. Bound in leather (1 brown, 1 black, and 2 burgundy) with gilt decoration and lettering. Each with about 100 pages; all appear complete. Legible inscriptions throughout each. Sound hinges, some cracked and some, perhaps, tightened. All with cover-wear. One missing entire spine covering; other three wit partial covering. Overall, a nice lot.

Brown leather with debossed image of a woman strewing flowers; gilt cover decorations and cover title, *Love and the Flowers*. Published by F. & S. Palmer, a New York-based print shop operated by the English lithographer Frances "Fanny" Flora Bond Palmer and her husband, Seymour Palmer. Includes several chromolithographs “petalled people” fantasy plates by Fanny. Owned by “Sarah” of Solon and “Skowgan” [Skowhegan?], Maine and apparently passed on to her children. About 125 entries from the 1850s through the1880s, almost all by adults with a few childish scrawls. Several scraps laid in.

Black leather with debossed decorations and a gilt image of “Jesus and the Samaritan Woman at the Well” (John 4) and the cover title *Sacred Album*. Published by J. C. Riker of New York. All edges gilt. Title page features a lithograph of a women looking in a mirror with the caption, “Can a maid forget her ornaments of a bride her attire? Jer$^{h.}$ 2 c. 32 v.” Other lithograph plates throughout. Calligraphic ownership page for “Miss Martha Jane Foote” of Bristol, Vermont, dated 1851. Two other owner’s names inside front cover, “Mrs M J Reynolds / Proctor / Vermont” and “Mrs J F Pritchard / Feb 1904”. Several watercolor illustrations. One wreath of dried flowers. About 30 entries between 1851 and 1853.

Burgundy leather with a Cosway binding featuring a bouquet of flowers on front and rear panels; Debossed cover decorations and gilt title, *Ruby Album.* Published by J. C. Riker of New York. All edges gilt Colorful floral frontispiece plus several additional chromolithograph plates. Owner’s dedication page by A. C. Fromm? of Dayton, Ohio. About 20 entries between 1858 and 1860. Many scraps laid-down and two more laid-in.

Burgundy leather with gilt debossed decorations. Gilt title page, *The Gem Album*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. All edges gilt. Small chromolithograph illustrations throughout. Gift from “Aunt Amelia” to “Annie R. Scultze,” 1882. About 40 entries from the 1880s.

In the mid-to-late 1800s, friendship albums were popular personal scrapbooks, usually kept by young women, where their friends, family, and classmates shared handwritten poems, drawings, watercolors, autographs, and sentiments, as well as scraps, mementos, and clippings. Entries were often copied verses or paragraphs from popular or literary magazines.

Four very nice windows into the popular culture surrounding young women of the time.

#10832 **$500**

15. [CRIME – THEFT] [EDUCATION – ACADEMIES]

1854 – Letter from a student to his father reporting that a watch and thirty dollars had been stolen from his room at boarding school **(I can't get this letter to load to my website, so no link)**

This two-page letter is written on bi-fold illustrated stationery from the Cortland Academy in Homer New York. No mailing envelope. In nice shape.

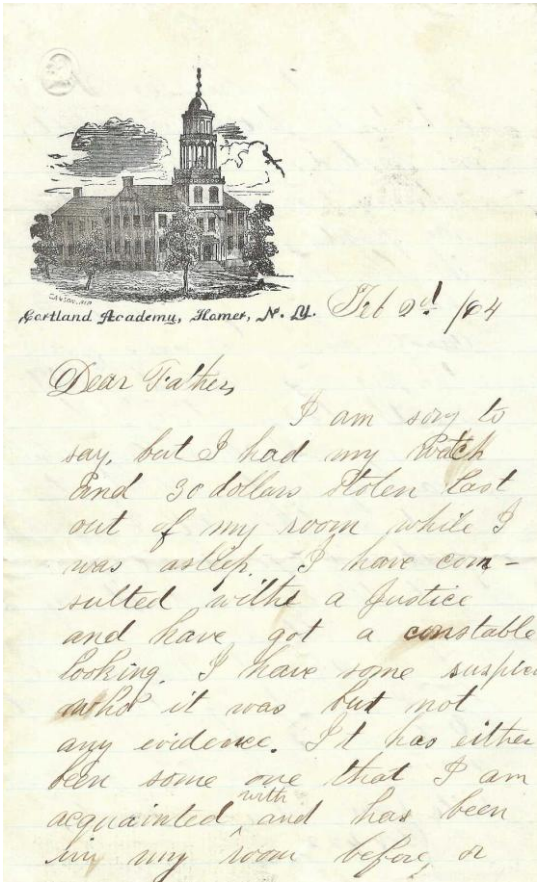
It was sent by a son , Land, to his father and reads in part:

> "I am sorry to say, but I had my Watch and 30 dollars stolen last [night] out of my room while I was asleep. I have consulted with a Justice and have got a constable looking. I have my suspect who it was but not any evidence. It has either been some one that I am acquainted with and has been in my room before, or a . . . burglar. The out side door was left un locked. There was nothing else locked but my pants and vest. It is the first stealing I have heard of since I came here. . .. Do not blame me for I am doing the best I know how."

In 19th-century American boarding schools, which usually operated under the legal doctrine of *in loco parentis*, the peer-to-peer theft of students' money and personal property was a widespread issue that was usually managed through institutional protocols rather than outside legal intervention as in this instance.

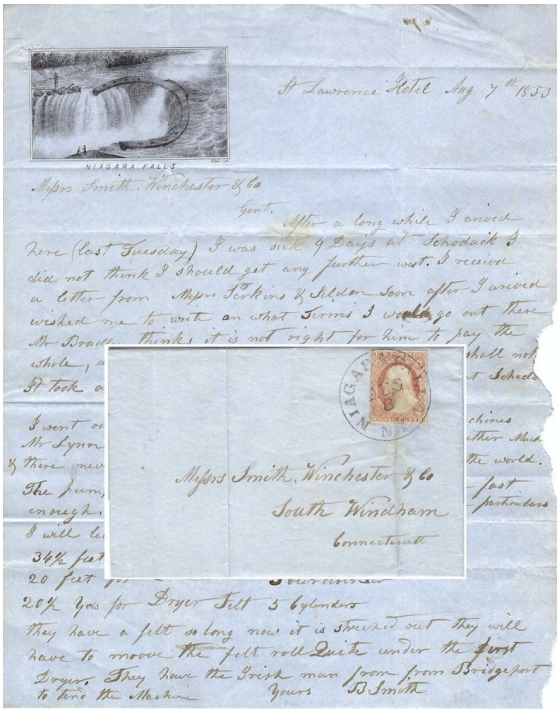
#10817 $125

(I can't get this letter to load to my website, so no link)



16. [BUSINESS – PAPER MAKING] [PHILATELY] [TRAVEL – NIAGARA FALLS]

1853 – Letter from a mechanic dispatched to a Niagara Falls paper mill by the Smith, Winchester, and Company to fix one of its massive papermaking machines



This stamped, folded letter was sent by B. Smith to the Smith, Winchester & Company in South Windham, Connecticut. It is datelined "St. Lawrence Hotel Aug 7th 1853" and bears a three-sent Washington stamp (Scott #11a) cancelled with a beautiful strike of a circular Niagara Falls, N.Y. postmark dated August 8. The letter sheet features a scene of Horseshoe Falls with a superimposed image of an iron horseshoe to emphasize its curved shape. In nice shape with some minor predation to the right margin which affects several letters of the text.

The letter reads in part:

> "After a long while I arrived here. . .. I was sick 9 Days at Schodack & did not think I should get any further west. . .. I went out to Ameran they have started both machines Mr Lynn says . . . there never was two machines started better in the world. The pump for Cylinder machine does not run fast enough. It will take me to long to go into the particulars [that] I will leave it until I come home.
>
> 34½ feet for wet felt to Cylinder Machine
> 20 feet for - - Fourdrinier
> 20½ yds for Dryer Felt 5 Cylinders
>
> "They have a felt so long now it is stretched out they will have to move the felt roll . . . under the firs Dryer. . .."

It is likely that Smith was preparing to repair two paper machines located at the principal papermill in the region, the Niagara Falls Paper Manufacturing Company on Bath (today Green) Island.

Smith, Winchester & Company of South Windham, Connecticut, grew out of an earlier machine shop established by George Spafford and James Phelps in 1828. After financial difficulties in the late 1830s, an employee Charles Smith and his brother-in-law took over the company and began operating as Smith and Winchester. By 1853, it had become an internationally recognized manufacturer of paper-making machinery. Its massive cylinder and Fourdrinier machines, along with ancillary equipment needed to make paper, were transported across the entire country by oxen and railroad. Because of their size, the machines could not be brought back to the factory for repair, so the company kept mechanics on the road to fix them on site.

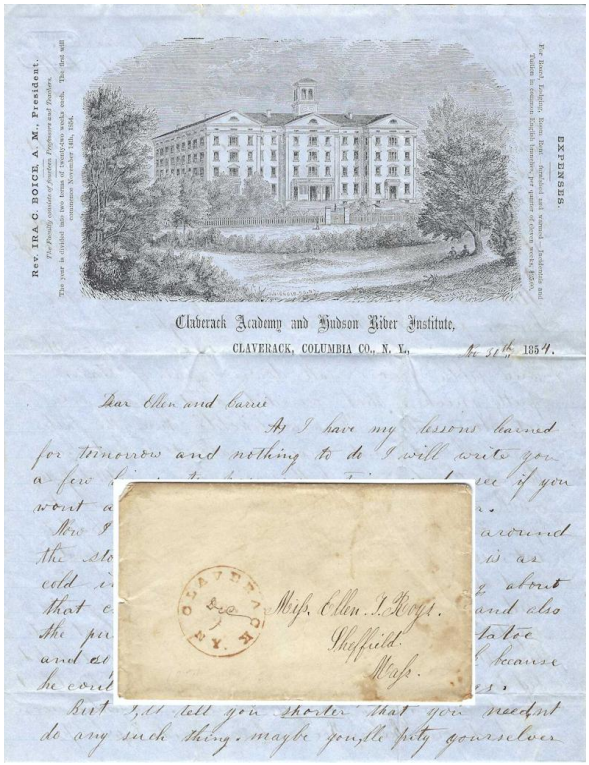
(For more information, see Eves's "Connecticut as a Maker State: The Smith and Winchester Company of South Windham" at the Windham Textile and History Museum website.)

An interesting letter documenting the on-site repair of massive paper-making machines in mills where they had been installed written on a letter sheet with an uncommon image of Niagara Falls.

#10818 **$150**

17. [EDUCATION – ACADEMIES] [FOOD – TURKEY] [HOLIDAYS – THANKSGIVING] [PHILATELY]

1854 – Letter from a student at Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute describing school life including a delicious Thanksgiving feast



This four-page letter on illustrated Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute stationery from a student, Franklin Roys, to his sisters, Ellen and Carrie, back home in Sheffield, Massachusetts. The letter is datelined, "Nv 30th 1854." The stationery features a large illustration of the four-story school building. It is enclosed in its original mailing envelope bearing a circular Claverack, New York postmark with a "Dec / 1" manuscript date. In nice shape.

In this family letter, Franklin describes life at the school, especially his recent Thanksgiving dinner.

> "I imagine you are all . . . talking about that chicken pie you had for supper and also the pudding and mince pie mashed potatoes and so forth and pitying poor Frank. . ..
>
> "But I'll tell you . . . that you needn't do any such thing. Maybe you'll pity yourselves when I tell you what happened here. . .. Yesterday at Chape Proff. Bannister told us there would be no school tomorrow and in the forenoon we could do what we pleased that is if we pleased to do right . . . and at noon he did not know what would happen. . . . Hold on now . . . don't be in to much of a hurry to know. . ..
>
> "At noon didn't we students . . . fall down 4 pair of stairs pretty quick [and] when we got down them, 'Low and behold' the tables were all set and . . . about 10 feet clear through the dining hall was a --- Turkey a whole turkey, now what do you think about 'poor Frank.' We had potatoes, turnips, bread and butter and for a dessert pumpkin pie and apples. So much for any Thanksgiving supper or dinner rather. But we live first rate here . . . have beef steak for dinner [and] boiled beef for dinner. . .. Yesterday noon we had our "Brown Joe" . . . pie [with] pieces of meat inside. It was first rate I can tell you. About once a week we have fried bread. . ..
>
> "Last Sat there was no school and a half a dozen of us took the railroad not the cars and went up to Mellenville about 4 miles from here. We had a very pleasant time of it. . ..
>
> "One thing more there like to have been a fight between some of the students tonight and I guess there will be a war here before it is all over and the difficulty settled. . .."

If Frank ate as well as he claimed, his school stood at the top of the educational culinary world. In even the best boarding schools of the time, meals were generally not very good. Food was monotonous, sparse, and unappetizing, in part due to medical though that dictated children should only eat plain, unseasoned food to keep them docile and prevent passions. The daily diet revolved around carbohydrates. Protein was minimal; vegetables and fruit almost nonexistent. Breakfast usually consisted of watery porridge, slightly sweetened with a little molasses and, perhaps, a slice of dry bread with a thin scraping of butter. Dinner (lunch, the big meal of the day) typically features poor-grad mutton or beef boiled with potatoes and maybe a little bit of a seasonal vegetable. Supper was often only a slice of bread, a cup of milk, and small bowl of broth.

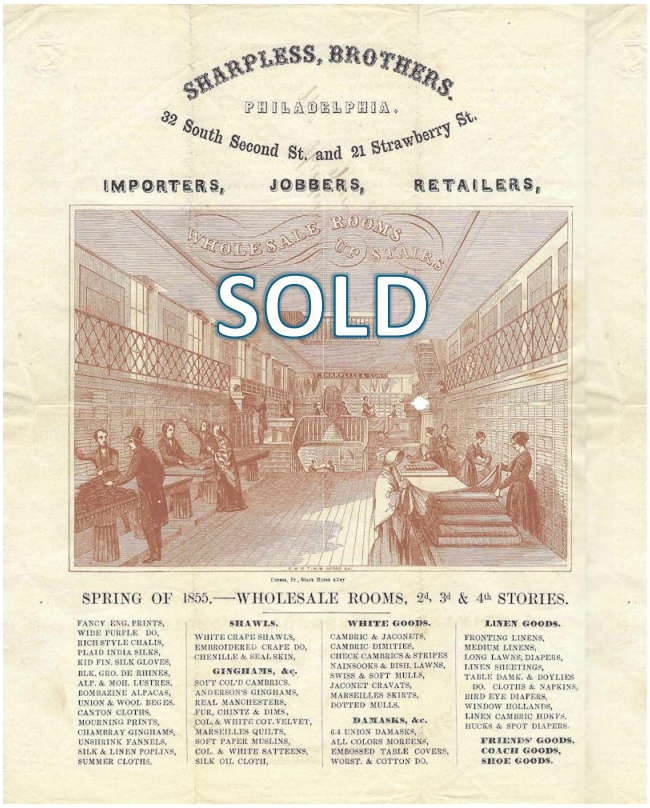
(For more information, see "Dining with the Grahamites" at the Restaurant-ing Through History website.)

#10819 **$150**

18. [ADVERTISING – BROADSIDES] [BUSINESS – DRY GOODS] [PHILATELY]

1855 – Broadside advertising a Philadelphia wholesale and retail dry goods company

This broadside measures 9.25” x 11.5”. It was sent by Sharpless Brothers in Philadelphia by mail to Theodore Williams in Norwalk, Ohio. A circular “Paid /1ct” handstamp is on the reverse. In nice shape with a small circular punch-hole.



The broadside features a 7” x 5” sepia illustration of the company’s active retail floor in its Philadelphi business where male and female clerks display bolts of cloth to male and female customers. It reads in part:

Sharpless, Brothers.

Philadelphia

32 South Second St. and 21 Strawberry St.

Importers, Jobbers, Retailers

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs

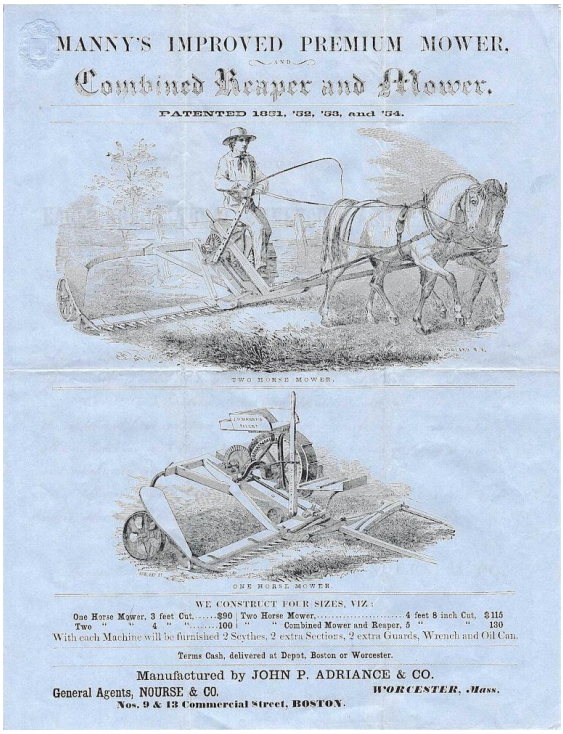
Spring of 1855. – Wholesale Rooms, 2^{d}, 3^{d}, 4th Stories

It then lists its various products including Fancy English Prints, Plaid India Silks, Bombazine Alpacas, Canton Cloths, Mourning Prins, Chambray Ginghams, White Crepe Shawls, Chenille & Seal Skins, Real Manchesters, Marseilles Quilts, Cambric, Jaconet Cravats, Damasks, Fronting Linens, and Bird Eye Diapers.

#10820 $125

19. [ADVERTISING – BROADSHEETS] [BUSINESS – AGRICULTURE]

Circa 1855 – Broadsheet advertising Manny's Improved Premium Combined Reaper and Mower


MANNY'S IMPROVED PREMIUM MOWER,
AND
Combined Reaper and Mower.
PATENTED 1851, '52, '53, and '54.

TWO HORSE MOWER.

ONE HORSE MOWER.

WE CONSTRUCT FOUR SIZES, VIZ:
One Horse Mower, 3 feet Cut.....$90 | Two Horse Mower,.....4 feet 8 inch Cut. $115
Two " " 4 " "..... 100 | " " Combined Mower and Reaper, 5 " " 130
With each Machine will be furnished 2 Scythes, 2 extra Sections, 2 extra Guards, Wrench and Oil Can.
Terms Cash, delivered at Depot, Boston or Worcester.
Manufactured by JOHN P. ADRIANCE & CO.
General Agents, NOURSE & CO. WORCESTER, Mass.
Nos. 9 & 13 Commercial Street, BOSTON.

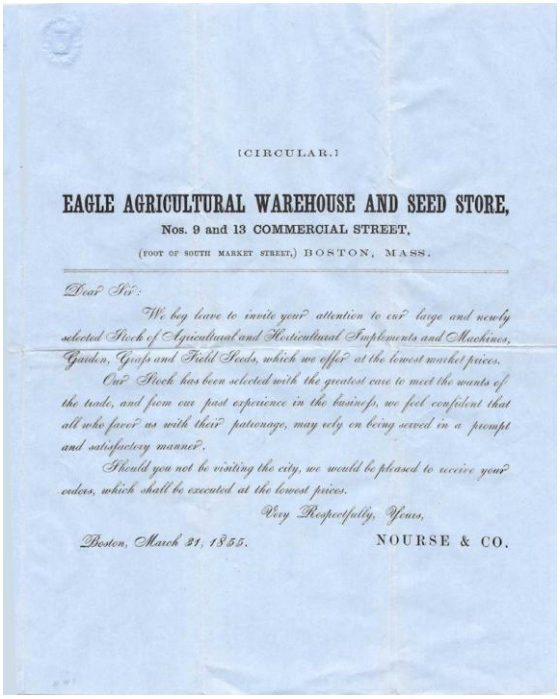
This 2-page illustrated broadsheet, issued by Nourse & Co. of Worcester, Massachusetts, is printed on bifold paper that measures 16.5" x 10.5" unfolded. It features two large illustrations of mower models on the front. A sales circular is printed on an inside page. It is enclosed in its mailing envelope, which bears a circular "Paid" Boston postmark. In nice shape.

The top illustrations (7" x 3.5") shows a man operating a two-horse mower. The lower image (5" x 2.75") shows a one-horse mower. The accompanying text reads in part:

> Manny's Improved Premium Mower.
> and
> Combined Reaper and Mower.
> Patented 1851, '52, '53, and '54.

It also includes pricing information (ranging from $90 to $130 each) along with a list of accessories that are included with a purchase: 2 Scythes, 2 extra Sections, 2 extra Guards, a Wrench , and an Oil Can.

The inside sales circular refers customers to the "Eagle Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store" located on Commercial Street in Boston. It reads in part:


[CIRCULAR.]

EAGLE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,
Nos. 9 and 13 COMMERCIAL STREET,
(FOOT OF SOUTH MARKET STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.

Dear Sir:

We beg leave to invite your attention to our large and newly selected Stock of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines, Garden, Grass and Field Seeds, which we offer at the lowest market prices.

Our Stock has been selected with the greatest care to meet the wants of the trade, and from our past experience in the business, we feel confident that all who favor us with their patronage, may rely on being served in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Should you not be visiting the city, we would be pleased to receive your orders, which shall be executed at the lowest prices.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

Boston, March 21, 1855. NOURSE & CO.

> "We beg leave to invite your attention to our large and newly selected Stock of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines, Garden, Grass and Field Seeds, which we offer at the lowest market prices.
>
> "Our stock has been selected with the greatest care to meet the wants of the trade. . ..
>
> "Should you not be visiting the city, would be pleased to receive your orders, which shall be executed at the lowest prices."

#10821 **$175**

20. [ADVERTISING – BROADSIDES] [BUSINESS – INDUSTRIAL KNIVES] [PHILATELY]

1857 – Illustrated broadside advertising an industrial "Knife Manufactory"

LOVEJOY & BUTTERFIELD'S KNIFE MANUFACTORY,

CORNER OF CUSHING & ROCK STS. - - - LOWELL.

LOVEJOY & BUTTERFIELD

To Paper Manufacturers, Planing Machine Makers and Operators, Book-Binders, etc.

GENTLEMEN: We are manufacturing Paper Mill Engine Bars, Plates, Planing Machine, and all other Pattern Knives.

Mrs. Owen V. Hurlbert
South Lee
Mass.

P. S. *Please post in your Mill or Office, and oblige us.*

GEO. F. BUTTERFIELD.

This illustrated broadside, which is printed on a bi-fold sheet, was sent by Lovejoy & Butterfield's Knife Manufactory in Lowell, Massachusetts to Owen V. Hurlburt in South Lee, Massachusetts. It is franked with a one-cent Franklin stamp (Scott #9) that has been cancelled with a Lowell postmark.

The broadside features a large illustration (6'5" x 3.5") of its factory with smoke billowing from it five chimneys as people and wagons traverse the area. Beneath the scene is an image (6.5" x 1.5") showing seven different types of industrial knife blades it produced.

The advertisement is addressed "To Paper Manufacturers, Planing Machine Makers and Operators, Bookbinders, etc." and reads in part:

> "We are manufacturing Paper Mill Engine Bars, Plates, Planing Machine, and all other Pattern Knives. We have been perfecting machinery by means of which we are enabled to furnish work at the lowest prices; and having experienced workmen, and using the best materials, we feel confident that the articles we manufacture cannot be surpassed. . .."

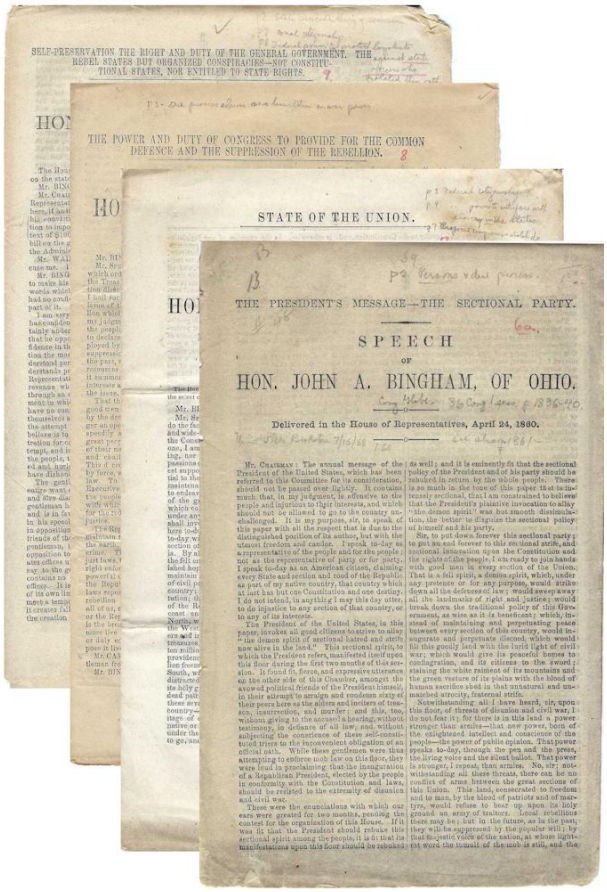
> "We keep constantly on hand all common patterns of Planing Knives, and manufacture irregular and circular patters to order, at short notice. . .. By sending by mail a paper patter, marked which is the face or bevel side, we will make them to fit your machine, and warranted to give satisfaction. . .."

During the 1850s, "planing knives" (more commonly referred to as planer blades, plane irons, or machine knives) were specialized, heavy-duty industrial cutting edges used in steam- and water-powered factories to smooth and shape materials, usually wood or metal. By the end of the decade, mass-production factories were shifting away from manual hand planes and draw knives toward automated, line-shaft-driven machines that incorporated these blades.

#10822 **$150**

21. [POLITICS – SECESSION & STATES RIGHTS]

1860-1862 – Four speeches by John A. Bingham, Congressman from Ohio, regarding the political debate as to whether or not the Southern States had the right to secede from the Union


SELF-PRESERVATION THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. THE REBEL STATES BUT ORGANIZED CONSPIRACIES—NOT CONSTITUTIONAL STATES, NOR ENTITLED TO STATE RIGHTS.

THE POWER AND DUTY OF CONGRESS TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

STATE OF THE UNION.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE SECTIONAL PARTY.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, OF OHIO.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 24, 1860.

John Armor Bingham was closely aligned with the Radical Republicans, although some historians maintain that his positions fell somewhat in between their and the more moderate Unionists. He was active in the abolition movement and maintained that it was the South who manipulated the Constitution to justify slavery. Later he served as the Assistant Judge Advocate General in the trial of President Lincoln's assassins, a House Manager (prosecutor) during the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, and, most significantly, as the principal framer of the Fourteenth Amendment which gave former slaves the right to vote.

His Congressional speeches in this lot are:

April 24, 1860 – *The President's Message – The Sectional Party* (in which he objected to President Buchanan's branding of Republicans as "the sectional party," instead arguing that it was the Democrats who were truly sectional by weaponizing federal power to protect and potentially expand slavery)

January 22, 1861 – *State of the Union* (in which he strongly opposed compromises with the seceding Southern states. He argued that secession was an unjustified revolution and maintained that the federal government had the duty to preserve the Union and uphold the Constitution without surrendering to threats of rebellion)

January 15, 1862 – *The Power and Duty of Congress to Provide for the Common Defence and the Suppression of the Rebellion* (in which he maintained that the federal government possessed the inherent constitutional right and absolute duty to suppress the Confederate rebellion to preserve the Union, and that the constitutional power to "provide for the common defense" gave Congress sweeping authority to use military force and enact emergency measures against secession, as the Southern states forfeited their constitutional privileges by turning into organized conspiracies that were in rebellion against the federal compact)

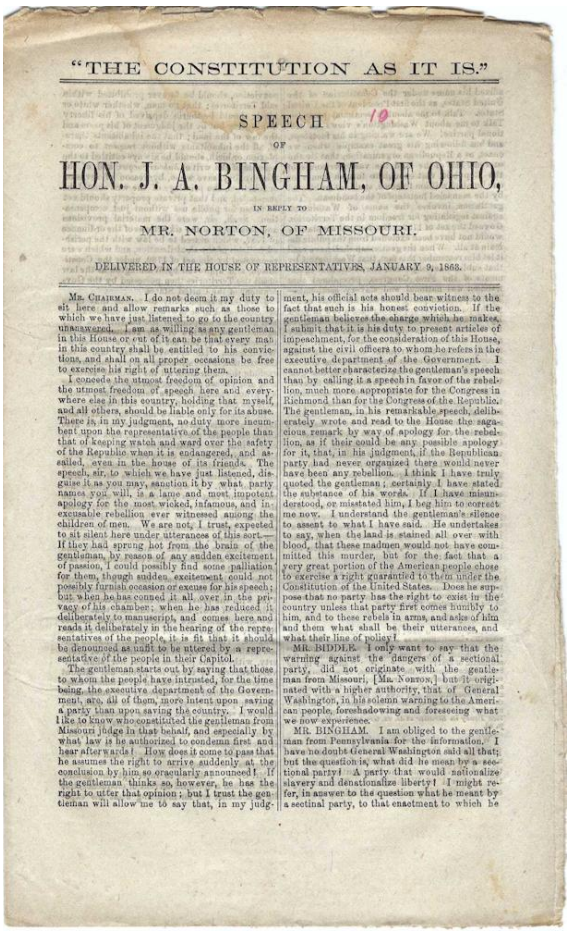
March 12, 1862 – *Self-Preservation the Right and Duty of the General Government. The Rebel States but Organized Conspiracies – Not Constitutional States, nor Entitled to States Right*s (in which he argued that self-preservation is an inherent right and supreme duty for the national government, especially as the Southern states were in open rebellion, maintained that the Southern states forfeited any Constitutional standing because of their rebellion, asserted that the Confederacy was merely an "organized conspiracy" of usurpers which were not entitled to claim states' rights while waging war against the Constitution, and that the Union had broad constitutional power to suppress the rebellion and restore lawful federal authority over the states that had seceded.

In nice shape. All complete with some edgewear, minor soiling, and scholarly pencil annotations.

#10823 **$150**

22. [POLITICS – COPPERHEADS & EMANCIPATION]

1863 – Landmark Civil War Speech by John A. Bingham, Congressman from Ohio, castigating Border State politicians and Copperheads for their active opposition to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation



"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. A. BINGHAM, OF OHIO,

IN REPLY TO

MR. NORTON, OF MISSOURI.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 9, 1863.

MR. CHAIRMAN. I do not deem it my duty to sit here and allow remarks such as those to which we have just listened to go to the country unanswered. I am as willing as any gentleman in this House or out of it can be that every man in this country shall be entitled to his conviction, and shall on all proper occasions be free to exercise his right of uttering them.

I concede the utmost freedom of opinion and the utmost freedom of speech here and everywhere else in this country, holding that myself, and all others, should be liable only for its abuse. There is, in my judgment, no duty more incumbent upon the representative of the people than that of keeping watch and ward over the safety of the Republic when it is endangered, and assailed, even in the house of its friends. The speech, sir, to which we have just listened, disguise it as you may, sanction it by what party names you will, is a lame and most impotent apology for the most wicked, infamous, and inexcusable rebellion ever witnessed among the children of men. We are not, I trust, expected to sit silent here under utterances of this sort.—If they had sprung hot from the brain of the gentleman, by reason of any sudden excitement of passion, I could possibly find some palliation for them, though sudden excitement could not possibly furnish occasion or excuse for his speech; but when he has conned it all over in the privacy of his chamber; when he has reduced it deliberately to manuscript, and comes here and reads it deliberately in the hearing of the representatives of the people, it is fit that it should be denounced as unfit to be uttered by a representative of the people in their Capitol.

The gentleman starts out by saying that those to whom the people have intrusted, for the time being, the executive department of the Government, are, all of them, more intent upon saving a party than upon saving the country. I would like to know who constituted the gentleman from Missouri judge in that behalf, and especially by what law is he authorized to condemn first and hear afterwards! How does it come to pass that he assumes the right to arrive suddenly at the conclusion by him so oracularly announced! If the gentleman thinks so, however, he has the right to utter that opinion; but I trust the gentleman will allow me to say that, in my judgment, his official acts should bear witness to the fact that such is his honest conviction. If the gentleman believes the charge which he makes, I submit that it is his duty to present articles of impeachment, for the consideration of this House, against the civil officers to whom he refers in the executive department of the Government. I cannot better characterize the gentleman's speech than by calling it a speech in favor of the rebellion, much more appropriate for the Congress in Richmond than for the Congress of the Republic. The gentleman, in his remarkable speech, deliberately wrote and read to the House the sagacious remark by way of apology for the rebellion, as if their could be any possible apology for it, that, in his judgment, if the Republican party had never organized there would never have been any rebellion. I think I have truly quoted the gentleman; certainly I have stated the substance of his words. If I have misunderstood, or misstated him, I beg him to correct me now. I understand the gentleman's silence to assent to what I have said. He undertakes to say, when the land is stained all over with blood, that these madmen would not have committed this murder, but for the fact that a very great portion of the American people chose to exercise a right guarantied to them under the Constitution of the United States. Does he suppose that no party has the right to exist in the country unless that party first comes humbly to him, and to these rebels in arms, and asks of him and them what shall be their utterances, and what their line of policy?

MR. BIDDLE. I only want to say that the warning against the dangers of a sectional party, did not originate with the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Norton,] but it originated with a higher authority, that of General Washington, in his solemn warning to the American people, foreshadowing and foreseeing what we now experience.

MR. BINGHAM. I am obliged to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the information. I have no doubt General Washington said all that; but the question is, what did he mean by a sectional party? A party that would nationalize slavery and denationalize liberty? I might refer, in answer to the question what he meant by a sectinal party, to that enactment to which he

John Armor Bingham was closely aligned with the Radical Republicans, although some historians maintain that his positions fell somewhat in between their and the more moderate Unionists. He was active in the abolition movement and maintained that it was the South who manipulated the Constitution to justify slavery. Later he served as the Assistant Judge Advocate General in the trial of President Lincoln's assassins, a House Manager (prosecutor) during the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, and, most significantly, as the principal framer of the Fourteenth Amendment which gave former slaves the right to vote.

In this powerful, historic speech, *The Constitution as It Is*, which he gave Congress on January 9th, 1863, just eight days after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Bingham responded directly to Representative Elijah Hise Norton of Missouri, one of many Copperheads and Border State politician who were heavily criticizing the President and using the slogan, "The Constitution as it is, the Union as it was" to advocate for restoring the pre-war status quo, including the institution of slavery.

Bingham turned the phrase back upon them by vociferously arguing that defending "the Constitution as it is" actually required crushing the Southern rebellion by any means necessary, rather than coddling insurrectionists. He vehemently asserted that the Constitution inherently granted the federal government the supreme power of self-preservation and that rebelling states had forfeited their constitutional protections regarding property (including enslaved people). He convincingly argued that the federal government possessed the ultimate authority to enforce the principles of life, liberty, and justice across the nation, laying the intellectual foundation for what would become the Fourteenth Amendment following the war.

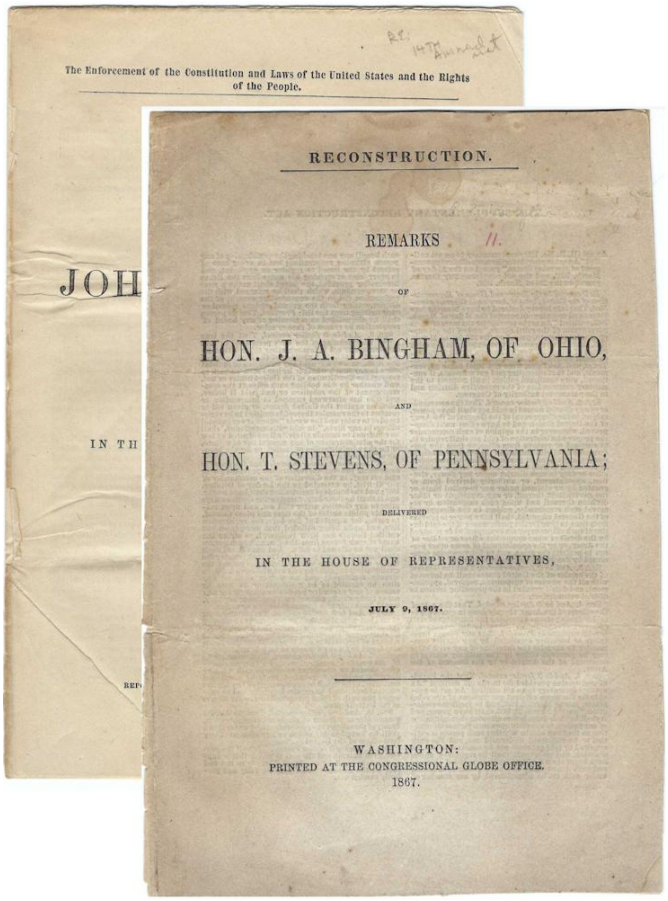
Complete and in nice shape.

#10824 **$100**

23. [KU KLUX KLAN] [POLITICS – RECONSTRUCTION & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT]

1867 & 1871 – Two speeches by John A. Bingham, Congressman from Ohio, with regard to the political debates surrounding Reconstruction and the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment which granted equal protection under the law to formerly enslaved people, including protection against "armed combinations" and "conspiracies" (i.e., the Ku Klux Klan)

John Armor Bingham was closely aligned with the Radical Republicans, although some historians maintain that his positions fell somewhat in between their and the more moderate Unionists. He was active in the abolition movement and that the South had manipulated the Constitution to justify slavery. He served as the Assistant Judge Advocate General in the trial of President Lincoln's assassins, a House Manager (prosecutor) during the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, and, most significantly, as the principal framer of the Fourteenth Amendment, which gave former slaves the right to vote.


The Enforcement of the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Rights of the People.

RECONSTRUCTION.

REMARKS

OF

HON. J. A. BINGHAM, OF OHIO,

AND

HON. T. STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA;

DELIVERED

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JULY 9, 1867.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED AT THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE OFFICE.
1867.

His Congressional speeches in this lot are:

July 9, 1867 – *Reconstruction.* (Bingham gave this speech at a pivotal moment in the 40th Congress as Radical and Moderate Republicans debated supplementary legislation to enforce the Reconstruction Acts over the vetoes and resistance of President Andrew Johnson. In it he argued that Congress held the power to outline the parameters of Reconstruction and ensure that Southern governments returned to a "republican form" of government, broke with the Radical republicans by maintaining the treasonous actions of individual Southern leaders or even the majority of rebels could not strip the loyal minority of their inherent rights as American citizens, insisted that antebellum state boundaries remain under the federal framework until loyal civilian governments were re-established, and shaped the debate to protect the civil rights of formerly slaves by forcing Southern states to ensure the civil rights former slaves were maintained and extend the vote to black men before senators and representative were readmitted to Congress and votes in the Electoral College were once more accepted.)

March 31, 1871 – *The Enforcement of the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Rights of the People*. (Bingham gave this speech during the Congressional debates over the Ku Klux Klan Act (the Third Enforcement Act of 1871), which proposed to give the federal government and President Ulysses S. Grant power to intervene against violent "conspiracies," i.e., the Ku Klux Klan, that were denying freedmen and Union sympathizers their constitutional rights in the South. As the principal author of the Fourteenth Amendment, he defended the proposed act by clarifying the original intent of several clauses within it, specifically arguing that all American citizens were protected by the Bill of Rights, and explaining that the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to make these protections enforceable against any deprivations sponsored or ignored by the states.

Both are complete and in nice shape.

#10825 **$100**

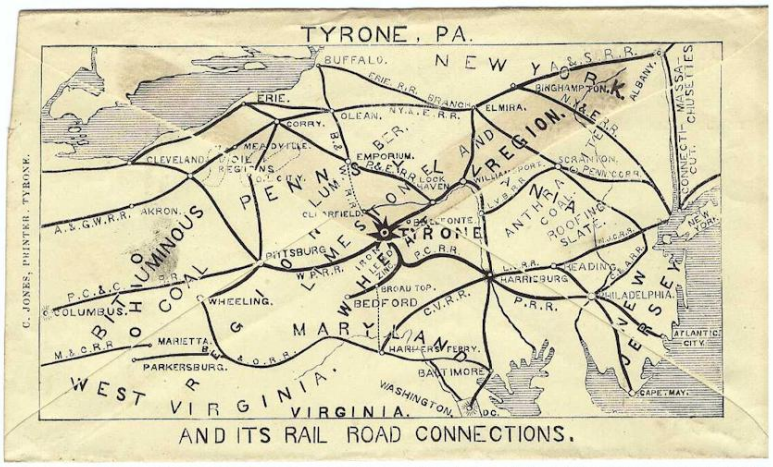
24. [ADVERTISING – COVERS] [CIVIC PROMOTION] [MAPS] [PHILATELY] [TRANSPORTATION – RAILROADS]

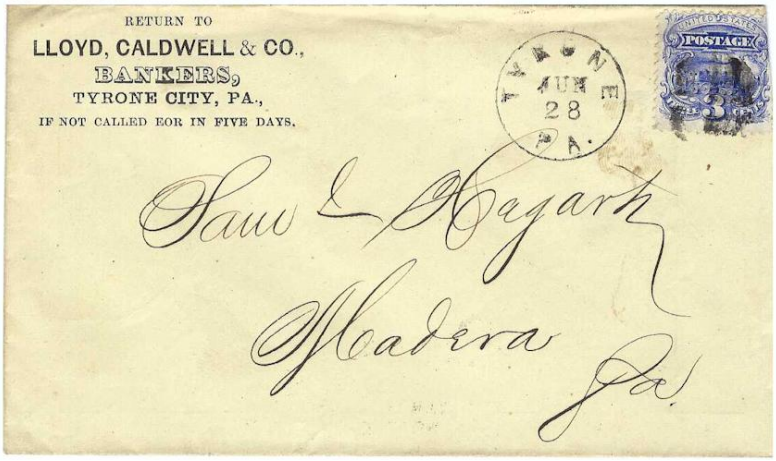
Circa 1869 – An illustrated envelope from bankers in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, promoting the city by emphasizing its rail connections and location in the heart of coal country

This illustrated advertising cover was sent by Lloyd, Caldwell & Company, bankers from Tyrone, Pennsylvania, to Samuel Hagarth in Madera, Pennsylvania. It is franked the a 3-cent railroad stamp (Scott $114) and bears a circular Tyrone postmark dated Jun 28th. In nice shape, slightly trimmed along the right edge.

The reverse of the envelope is filled with a map of the region that emphasizes its railroad connections and location in the heart of Pennsylvania's bituminous and anthracite coal fields.

Tyrone, Pennsylvania, is a historic railroad and industrial city in Blair County. The Pennsylvania Railroad arrived around 1850, transforming a small creekside settlement into a vital central transportation junction, which eventually earned the nickname, "The Hub of the Highways," for the multiple rail lines and major roadways that converged upon it. Tyrone grew into a major commercial center in the 19th and 20th centuries, serving as an outlet for Clearfield coal fields and a powerhouse for paper manufacturing.



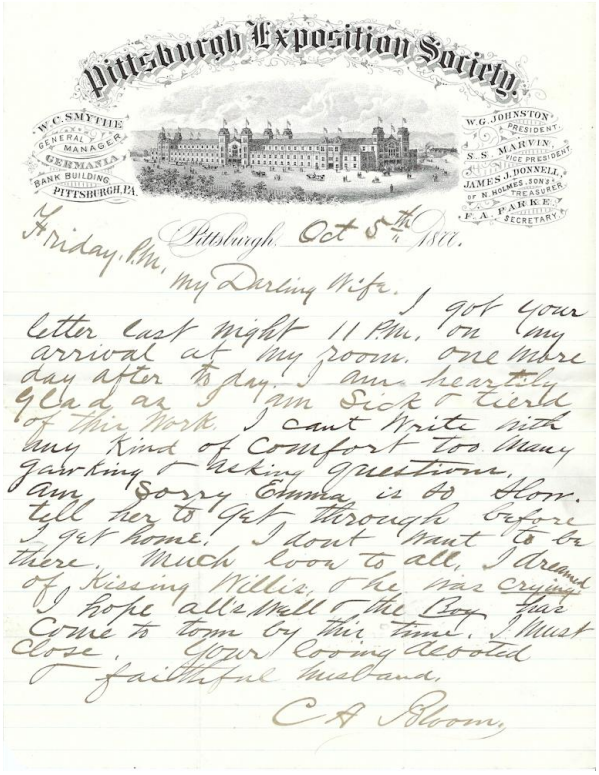


#10826 **$100**

25. [EXPOSITIONS] [PHILATELY]

1877 – Two letters from the Pittsburgh Exposition Society by a New York man who longed for the event to be over so he could return home

These two letters on Pittsburgh Exposition Society illustrated stationery were written on 17 September and 5 October by C. A. Bloom to his wife in Chittenango, New York are both enclosed in their original exposition envelopes. Both are franked with three-cent Washington stamps (Scott #147) that have been cancelled with a blue cork handstamp. Both bear circular Allegheny, P.A. postmarks, also in blue. In nice shape.



The letterhead illustration is an image of the grand exposition building on Killbuck Island. Associated text identifies the General Manager, President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of the organization.

Bloom's connection with the fair is undetermined, but he certainly did not enjoy it. His letters read in part:

> "I am homesick & tired of this show business & wish myself able to be at home settled down for good. I would hail the day with joy. We are having only half of an audience today. . .. We have all manner of noisy music here from Brass band to a mouth organ, or a Jews harp. I am getting sick of music such as they have here. . .. I am sick & tired of this work. I cannot write in any kind of comfort too many gawking and asking questions. . .."

In the late 19th century, local Pittsburgh businessmen formed the Tradesmen's Industrial Association to create a showcase their industrial progress and raised funds to build a massive exposition complex on Killbuck Island (also known as Smokey Island) consisting of a 600-foot-long Main Hall and a dedicated "Power Hall" that they packed with mechanical inventions and regional goods for a fair held in 1875. A second exposition was held in 1876, but it faced massive financial struggles as it was heavily overshadowed by America's grand Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia that same year. This drop in attendance, combined with a scandal involving a misappropriation of funds by some officers, threw the association into debt and forced a restructuring. A new Pittsburgh Exposition Society was created to step in and take over management of the fair for the 1877 season. In preparation for that year's event, Main Hall was lengthened to 1,000 feet. The 1877 exhibits displayed improvements in steam engines, foundries, manufacturing equipment, early railroad air brakes, cutting edge stoves and washing machines, and the latest in mass-produced consumer goods. Most significantly, it highlighted the first Pittsburgh demonstration of the telephone. After a fire destroyed the complex, the organization reformed as the as the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society and built a grand new Exposition Hall near the Point (the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, in 1889.

#10827 **$150**

26. [BUSINESS – AGRICULTURE & AUCTIONS] [PHILATELY]

1887 – Invitation circular to bid in an auction for a 300-acre blue grass farm printed on an experimental die-cut envelope to save in postage costs

This circular invites the recipient to bid in an auction for Glasston, a 300-acre blue grass farm near Georgetown, Kentucky. It was sent by trustees for the property, Geo. V. Payne and Bettie F. Glass, and a local auctioneer, Capt. Nat. S. Offutt, to the Powell Brothers in Springboro, Pennsylvania. It is franked with a one-cent Franklin stamp (Scott #206) cancelled with a concentric ring handstamp and bearing a circular Paynes Depot, Kentucky postmark. In nice shape.

The invitation reads in part:

"Splendid Blue Grass Farm / at / Public Sale.

"We will sell publicly, on / Saturday, April 30th, 1887, / Glaston /

"The well-known farm of the late V. K Glass, and former home of the late Junius R. Ward, containing / 300 acres of No. 1 Land. . ..

"This farm is almost a rectangle in shape and subdivided into convenient fields and pastures with good fences. . .. For beauty of location and fertility of soil it is not surpassed by any farm in Kentucky. It has been cultivated with . . . hemp . . . wheat, corn and oats. . .. [There is] an abundance of stock water by splendid ponds filled by lasting springs of cool water. . .. The residence in unrivaled in Central Kentucky for elegance, costliness, and durability having been erected . . . at a cost exceeding $40,000. It has spacious rooms, halls, bath rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all conveniences of a palatial home. . .."

It is printed on an unusual and scarce, experimental die-cut envelope whose construction allowed it to be sent folded and protected, but unsealed, thus costing only one cent instead of three. The top flap has an arrow extension that can be inserted behind a bar slit into the rear panel to keep the mailing secure.

A nice farm auction invitation printed on an experimental die-cut mailer to reduce postage costs. Experimental mailers like this one occasionally appear in philatelic auctions.

#10828 SOLD

SPLENDID

BLUE GRASS FARM

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

SOLD.

We will sell publicly, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1887,

"GLASSTON,"

The well-known farm of the late V. K. Glass, and former home of the late Junius R. Ward, containing

300 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND,

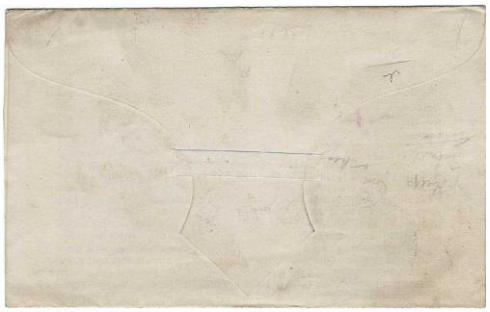
and situated one mile west of Georgetown, on the Georgetown and Frankfort, and Georgetown and Payne's Depot Turnpikes. This farm is almost a rectangle in shape, is subdivided into convenient fields and pastures, with good fences, and for beauty of location and fertility of soil is not surpassed by any farm in Kentucky. The farm embraces 60 acres of virgin soil, cultivated in hemp the past season, about 120 acres of No. 1 wheat, corn and oats land, about 35 acres of pure timothy meadow, the remainder open blue grass lots and woodland pastures, with an abundance of stock water by splendid ponds, filled by lasting springs of cool water. The farm also borders on Cane Run, which alone affords water for an unlimited number of stock at all seasons of the year. The residence is unrivaled in Central Kentucky for elegance, costliness and durability, having been erected by Junius R. Ward at a cost exceeding $40,000. It has spacious rooms, halls, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all conveniences of a palatial home.

The lawn fronting the residence is adorned with stately forest trees of native growth, evergreens, &c. The stable is new and one of the most complete and commodious structures of the kind to be found in the country, with a mile track adjacent. All necessary outbuildings—everything to add to the comfort and convenience of a home. For a STOCK FARM, for purposes of cultivation, or for an elegant home for a gentleman of means, this place is unsurpassed in the State, situated as it is within one mile of Georgetown, through which runs the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad, (with the Midway and Georgetown Railroad in course of construction, which will be completed within the present year, and give a direct, all rail route to Louisville) five miles from Payne's Station, on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 13 miles from Lexington, and 16 miles from Frankfort, the Capitol of the State, with the finest turnpikes in the world running in all directions. The farm must be seen to be appreciated.

The sale will be made on the premises at or about 12 o'clock, M., for one-third cash, the balance in one and two years, equal installments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from date.

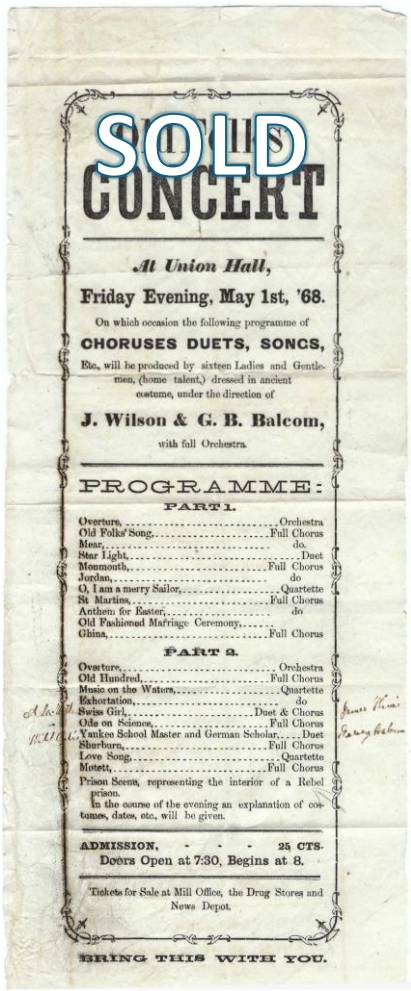
GEO. V. PAYNE, TRUSTEE.
BETTIE F. GLASS.

CAPT. NAT. S. OFFUTT, Auctioneer.



27. [ADVERTISING – BROADSIDES] [ENTERTAINMENT – CONCERTS & THEATER] [PHILATELY] [WOMEN & GIRLS]

1868 – Broadside advertisement for an "Old Folks' Concert" enclosed in a family letter sent by a young woman to her brother at college



This broadside, advertising an "Old Folks' Concert" measures 6" x 14.25". It is enclosed, along with a family letter from Dalia Slayton to her brother George A. Slayton at Hillsdale College in Michigan, in a three-cent stamped envelope (Scott #U58) that bears a manuscript postmark that reads "Grant. Mich. May 6th 1868.

Dalia's letter reads in part:

> "Last Friday P.M. Ma and I went and took Grandpa & Grandma home and staid all night an attended the 'Old Folks Concert' held Friday evening in the Hall the actors were composed entirely of Ladies and Gentlemen in Lowell. Uncle John his wife and daughter Dr. Edie and wife Will Edie James Nortons wife Alma Wood and six or seven more that you would not know if I should name them I will enclose a Programme for your inspection The Concert was very good and the costumes were very grotesques indeed Peter J Coppen was doorkeeper I did not have to pay admission of course The 'Prison scene' that you will find on the Programme was not acted on account of it getting to late but as they are to have another this week Friday night that will take place then."

Before providing the full program, the broadside begins

> "Old Folks' Concert / At Union Hall, /Friday Evening, May 1st, '68.
>
> "On which occasion the following programme of / Choruses Duets, Songs, Etc. will be produced by sixteen Ladies and Gentlemen, (home talent) dressed in ancient costume, under the direction of
>
> "J. Wilson & G. B. Balcom, / with full Orchestra."

Admission was 25 cents, with "Tickets for Sale at Mill Office, the Drug Stores and News Depot." Although the broadside does not identify the location of the concert, it was not held in the tiny logging community of Grant as it did not have a Union Hall, Mill Office, Drug Stores, or News Depot. The closest towns to have those amenities were Cedar Springs, about 15 miles distant, followed by Grand Rapids, which is 30 miles away. Lowell is 50 miles from Grant.

"Old Folks Concerts" were a 19th-century form of musical entertainment where performers wore period costumes and sang American choral compositions from the late 1700s from composers like William Billings They originated in New England around 1850s to celebrate American "singing school" traditions and tunes. The concerts reached the height of their popularity across the United States during the 1860s. They were performed by both "local talent" and traveling famous traveling troupes.

(For more information, see "Old Folks Concerts at Wikipedia and Eriksen's "The Old Folks' Concert: The Colonial Revival. . .." in the Summer 2018 *edition Ethnomusicology*.)

Scarce. At the time of listing, no similar Old Folks' Concert Broadsides are for sale in the trade. None have appeared at auction per the Rare Book Hub and ABSA. OCLC shows only three institutions hold examples of similar broadsides.

#10829 SOLD

28. [ADVERTISING – COVERS][MILITARY – CIVIL WAR] [FRATERNAL] [PHILATELY]

1899 – Letter regarding the impact of the National Reunion of the Blue and Grany upon fraternal (probably Masonic) recruiting

This illustrated letterhead and accompanying mailing envelope promoting the National Reunion of the Blue and Gray in 1899 were sent by L. F. Hudson to J. J. Cotter at Indianapolis, where it was forwarded to him at Fort Madison, Iowa. The letter is datelined "9=24th 1899." The envelope is franked with a two-cent Washington stamp (Scott #279B) and bears an illegible R.P.O. (Railway Post Office) postmark. Indianapolis and Fort Madison receiving marks are on the reverse. In nice shape; the envelope has a tiny chip at the lower left corner.

The all-over envelope illustration is blue, gray, and red. It proclaims in bold lettering "National Reunion / of the / Blue & Gray / Oct. 10, 11, 12, 14, 14 / Evansville Ind. 1899." It features a circular image of two one-armed uniformed Union and Confederate veterans shaking hands framed by U. S. flags and surmounted by an eagle. A manuscript annotation "14 Oct. '99." has been added to the illustration.

The impressive lettersheet announces that the reunion was organized "under the auspices of the Farragut Post G. A. R. (Grand Army of the Republic). It features a drawing of two veterans shaking hands while standing on a plank bridge above a trench with campsites in the background. It is surmounted by a U. S. flag and eagle. It also shows photomechanical images of leaders of the Blue and Gray components who would be attending: President William McKinley for the North and General Fitzhugh Lee for the South along with a list of the principal organizers of the reunion. Quotes from McKinely and Lee are featured as well:

> "Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. Pres't Wm. McKinley"
>
> "I feel that when one section extends the right hand of fellowship to the other, it is the duty of the other to grasp and hold it. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee."

Based upon Hudson's use of the classic Masonic address of "Bro" or Brother as well as the definitive Masonic closing, "Fraternally yours," it is likely that both he and Cotter were lodge brothers, which would not be surprising as there was a massive overlap between Freemasons and the Grand Army of the Republic. The letter reads in part:

> "Dear friend & Bro I have not made anymore collections up to date but will in the future the fair here and the Blue & Gray reunion has knocked us out for the present. . .. we are finding(?) several new members through which I will get after a while this fall and winter will be fruitful I think for our business. Bro Freelay is at Springfield M.O. if you are ever that way at any time you can see him. . .. Fraternally yours, L.F. Hudson"

The Civil War caused a deep and wide chasm of animosity between the people of the North and the South, and years of punishing Reconstruction widened that gap even farther. It wasn't until after Reconstruction ended that the nation began to heal. The thaw first began between veterans, who faced similar harsh conditions and had

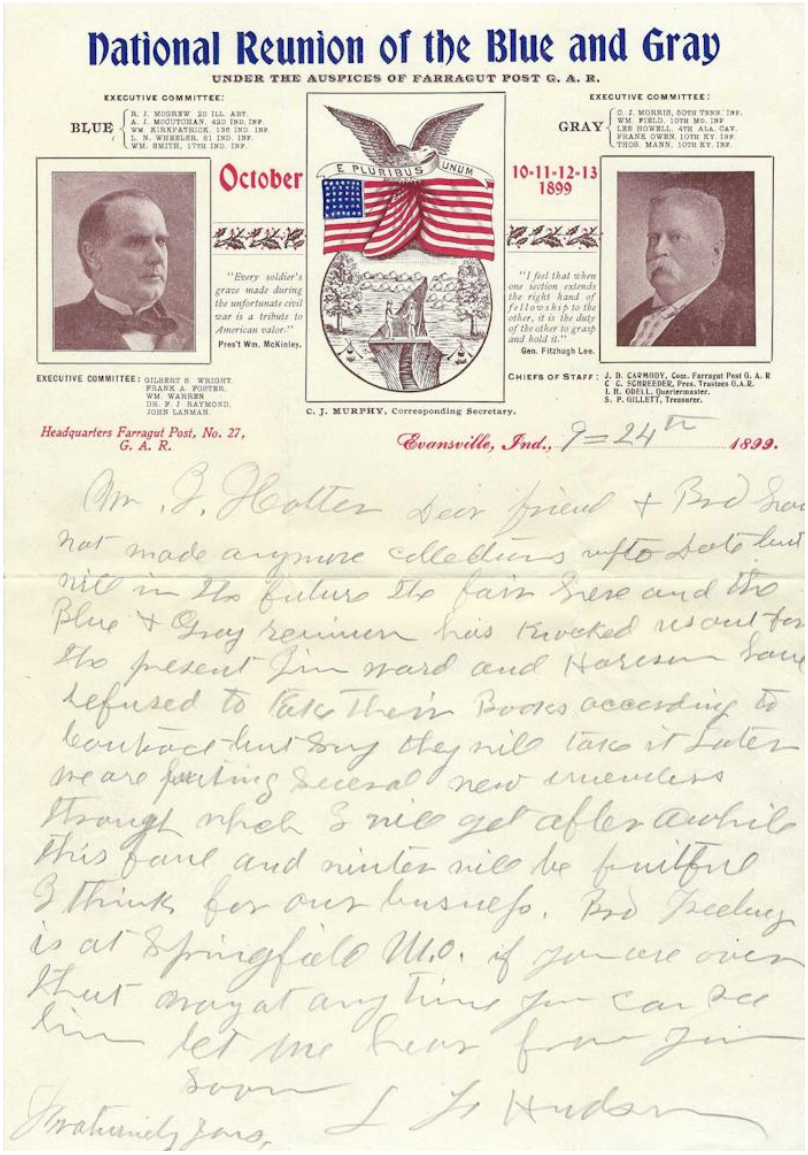
made deep personal sacrifices during the war. By the 1880s, small-scale local joint reunions were held, and the establishment of the national military parks, like at Chickamauga and Shiloh, large events began to be held.

The National Reunion of the Blue and Gray at Evanston was a major event that, despite heavy rains, drew thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers, including the president, who had served in the war. It ran for four days and in addition to formal ceremonies, speeches, and parades, it included social campfires, band concerts, and informal meet-ups where the veterans swapped stories and reminisced about their wartime experiences.

(For more information, see "Blue-Gray Reunions" at Encyclopedia.com and contemporary news articles online.)

A scarce stationery set. At the time of listing nothing similar is for sale in the trade. Although the Rare Book Hum and ASBA have no records of similar items appearing at auction, at least two mailing envelopes (without lettersheets) were sold in philatelic sales. OCLC shows no information about this reunion is held by any institution.

#10830 **$250**


National Reunion of the Blue and Gray

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF FARRAGUT POST G. A. R.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

BLUE { R. J. MORROW, 20 ILL. ART. / A. J. MCCUTCHAN, 42D IND. INF. / WM. KIRKPATRICK, 13D IND. INF. / L. N. WHEELER, 81 IND. INF. / WM. SMITH, 17TH IND. INF.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

GRAY { C. J. MORRIS, 50TH TENN. INF. / WM. FIELD, 10TH MO. INF / LEE HOWELL, 4TH ALA. CAV. / FRANK OWEN, 10TH KY. INF. / THOS. MANN, 10TH KY. INF.

October

"Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor."
Pres't Wm. McKinley.

10-11-12-13
1899

"I feel that when one section extends the right hand of Fellowship to the other, it is the duty of the other to grasp and hold it."
Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: GILBERT S. WRIGHT. FRANK A. FOSTER. WM. WARREN. DR. F. J. RAYMOND. JOHN LANMAN.

CHIEFS OF STAFF: J. D. CARMODY, Com. Farragut Post G. A. R. C. C. SCHREIBER, Pres. Trustees G.A.R. I. H. OBELL, Quartermaster. S. P. GILLETT, Treasurer.

C. J. MURPHY, Corresponding Secretary.

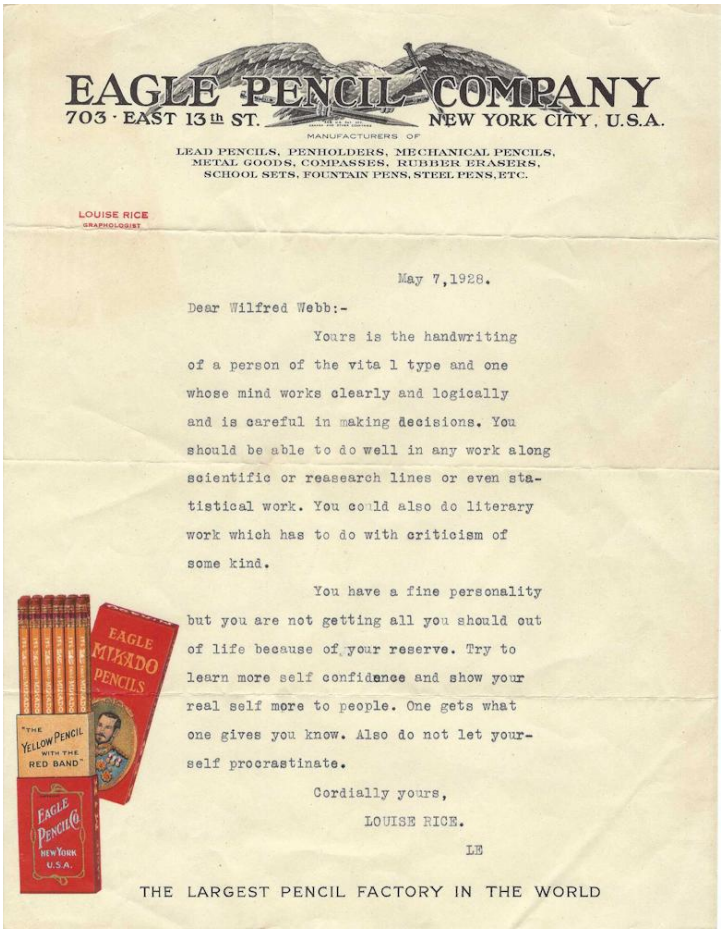
Headquarters Farragut Post, No. 27, G. A. R.

Evansville, Ind., 7-24th 1899.

Mr. J. Hotter Dear friend + Bro Sou
not made anymore selections upto date but
will in the future the fair here and the
Blue + Gray reunion has knocked us out for
the present Jim ward and Harrison have
refused to take their Books according to
contract but say they will take it later
we are putting several new members
through which I will get after awhile
this June and winter will be fruitful
I think for our business. Bro Feeley
is at Springfield Ill. if you are over
that way at any time you can see
him let me hear from Jim
Soon
Fraternally Yours, L. F. Hudson

29. [ADVERTISING – PREMIUMS] [BUSINESS – PENCILS] [GRAPHOLOGY]

1928 – Letter from famed graphologist, Louise Rice, analyzing the handwriting of a customer of the Eagle Pencil Company who had taken advantage her service through a marketing partnership



EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY
703 · EAST 13th ST. NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, MECHANICAL PENCILS,
METAL GOODS, COMPASSES, RUBBER ERASERS,
SCHOOL SETS, FOUNTAIN PENS, STEEL PENS, ETC.

LOUISE RICE
GRAPHOLOGIST

May 7,1928.

Dear Wilfred Webb:-

Yours is the handwriting of a person of the vita l type and one whose mind works clearly and logically and is careful in making decisions. You should be able to do well in any work along scientific or reasearch lines or even statistical work. You could also do literary work which has to do with criticism of some kind.

You have a fine personality but you are not getting all you should out of life because of your reserve. Try to learn more self confidence and show your real self more to people. One gets what one gives you know. Also do not let yourself procrastinate.

Cordially yours,
LOUISE RICE.
LE

THE LARGEST PENCIL FACTORY IN THE WORLD

This letter from Louise Rice, dated May 7, 1928, was written on colorful Eagle Pencil Company letterhead advertising its "Mikado" brand. In nice shape.

Louise Rice was a famous graphologist, i.e., a person who analyzes handwriting to determine a person's character, personality traits, and psychological state. Her 1925 book, *Graphology: The Science of Reading Character in Handwriting*, is a highly sought-after reference that breaks down how slant, pressure, size, and word spacing correlate to personality traits. She had columns in many 1920s-1930s newspapers in which she analyzed the handwriting of everyday readers and celebrities.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Eagle Pencil Company hired Louise as part of an advertising campaign to boost sales. After customers purchased the company's Mikado pencils, they were entitled to a handwriting analysis. To claim the premium, they were required to cut out the face of the Mikado from the box and mail it along with ten cents and a sample of writing or doodle to Rice in care of the company. Rice promised to read their "talents, virtues, and faults" from the sample, after which he reports would be sent to the requestor. It became an incredibly popular and effective marketing strategy.

In this report, Louise informs Wilfred Webb that

> "Yours is the handwriting of a person . . . whose mind works clearly and logically and is careful in making decisions. You should . . . work along scientific or research lines or even statistical work. You could also do . . . literary criticism of some kind.
>
> "You have a fine personality but are not getting all you should out of life because of your reserve. Try to learn more self-confidence and show your real self more to people. One gets what one gives you know. Also do not let yourself procrastinate."

(For more information, see contemporary Eagle Pencil newspaper advertisement promoting this service.)

At the time of listing, no similar reports are for sale in the trade. Neither the Rare Book Hub nor ASBA show any record of similar reports having appeared at auction. OCLC shows no similar reports in institutional collections.

A terrific example of a highly popular and effective advertising scheme that is little remembered today.

#10833 **$150**

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 our remaining live shows this year.

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

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