American History

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Auction
June 21, 2013
10 a.m.

Exhibition
June 20, 2013
12 p.m. - 5 p.m.
June 21, 2013
8 a.m. - 10 a.m.
Cowan's is pleased to offer the property from the following:

Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana
Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases
Louis P. Christman Family Collection of Wright Brothers’ Items
American History  Lots 1 - 495
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the Opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the Causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles and Organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient purposes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duties, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security.

Such has been the patience of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to pursue measures so fatal to themselves, but so essential to their safety. He has refused to hear their Voic...
1 Declaration of Independence, Peter Force Copy
24.5 x 29.5 in. (62 x 75 cm), on rice paper with extension where inserted in American Archives upper right. Folds as issued. Lower left W.J. Stone, SC Washn.

By the early part of the 19th century, the original engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence was showing signs of wear. Although we do not have any good descriptions of its condition, it had been rolled, and unrolled numerous times for visiting dignitaries, engravers (such as Benjamin Tyler, who made copies of many political letters and prints which were offered for sale), and others. Most Americans had never seen the important documents, and the generation of the Revolution was passing rapidly by the first quarter of the new century.

Thus in 1820, William Stone was commissioned by then-Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, to make an official facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. There is some indication that the replacement Declaration was to be just that - a replacement - so there seemed to be little concern for the original. It is not clear what happened to it during the three years that Stone had it in his shop.

The "official story" is that Stone used a "wet" process to transfer some of the ink from the original document to the copper plate, which was then engraved as an identical copy. And it is often Stone's process that is blamed for the poor condition of the Declaration, however, the indications are that it was already in poor shape before Stone was commissioned to copy it. That view is now being questioned, as there really is no evidence of a wet plate process. We do not know how the original was copied - traced? free-hand? possibly a camera lucida (one had been patented a decade earlier)! If so, light was more likely the agent of damage than water or other fluid. Subsequently, probably in the mid-1840s, someone allowed an anastatic facsimile to be made of the original Declaration (rather than one of the copies). This process was brought from Europe and involved some potentially damaging chemicals. By 1846, copies of an "Anastatic Declaration" were being advertised for sale, interestingly, to sell the facsimile process. The founding document had become an advertising ploy!

After three years of exacting work, William Stone had a copper plate worthy of the document. In the upper left it had Engraved by W.J. Stone for the Dept. of State by order and in the upper right of J.Q. Adams, Sec. of State July 4, 1823. On May 26, 1824 Congress ordered 200 copies (some sources say 201) of the Declaration of Independence printed on vellum and distributed to the three surviving signers (Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Charles Carroll of Carrollton), President Monroe, Vice President Th ompkins, former President Madison, General Lafayette; copies went to the House and Senate, government departments, Supreme Court, and Governors of states and territories, and the remainder were sent to colleges and universities as the President saw fit. The plate was then put in storage. At some point the top engraving was removed, and W.J. Stone SC WASHn. was placed in the lower left.

Peter Force was an archivist and historian, who realized that most Americans, by the middle of the 19th century, had not seen or read the important historic documents of the nation. So he planned an "American Archives" series to highlight all of the important historical documents. The series was originally planned as more than 20 volumes, with subscriptions for 2500 copies. July 21st, 1833 William Stone invoiced Peter Force for 4,000 copies of the Declaration of Independence. In 1843 Force was commissioned to print the series, but the project was abruptly canceled by Secretary of State William Marcy. Force scaled back his plans to a smaller series and 500 subscriptions when Congress re-authorized the project. It is not clear Force received all copies invoiced by Stone. It is thought that he received about 1500 of them, which were folded into the American Archives, 5th Series book in 1848. Stone himself appears to have been selling unfolded rice paper copies of the Declaration about the same time (maybe to recover his printing costs).

It is estimated that just under three dozen of the original 200 vellum documents ordered by Congress still exist today, most in museums and libraries. About 250 of the rice paper copies are thought to exist. In the 1890s, concern for the copper plate was growing, since it was occasionally taken out and copies struck from it. The Coast and Geodetic Survey made electrotype plates from the copper plate, and all official copies are now made from these.

$12,000 - $16,000
2 Mexican-American War Lithographs by D.P. Whiting

This rare and desirable group of Whiting’s lithographs, which document locations and events surrounding the Mexican-American War, are considered some of the most accurate depictions of the United States’ occupation of Mexico.

$800 - $1,000
3 Fine Sixth Plate Daguerreotype of a Militiaman
Beautifully hand-colored sixth plate daguerreotype of an unidentified young private uniformed in a double-breasted militia tail coat with five sets of unusual paired buttons and prominent bi-colored cloth epaulettes. The collar braid, buttons, U.S. belt plate, and hat insignia are accented by the unknown photographer in gold. The militiaman’s shako is the M1850 with ball plume. The details of the stamped brass plate are obscured by the gilding. Housed in a thermoplastic wall frame, 4.375 x 5 in.
$1,500 - $2,500

4 Quarter Plate Ambrotype of an English Sergeant Wearing a Unique Crimean War-Era Sweater
Quarter plate ambrotype of an unidentified, English sergeant wearing the ubiquitous brass, undress snake belt and forage cap, which is most unusual because it bears none of the typical insignia that would normally indicate his regiment or corps; however he is most likely infantry. The sergeant also appears to have a knife hanging from his belt. What is significant about the image is the sitter’s entirely non-regulation cardigan sweater with chevrons, popularized during the Crimean War. When the plate is reversed, the lettering reads from side to side C and A, and from top to bottom V and S. We suspect that the acronym applied to the non-regulation sweater relates to some inter-regimental sporting club, which was popular and encouraged in the Victorian Army. Ca 1856. Housed in thermoplastic case.
$400 - $600
5 Quarter Plate Ambrotype of Armed Rebels, From the McAfee Family of York, South Carolina

Fine quarter plate ambrotype of two unidentified, but heavily armed Confederates. The ambrotype is reversed showing the bearded soldier at right wearing a red “battle shirt” with the center panel colored grayish-blue. At the bottom are embroidered initials that are difficult to decipher. He also wears a gold watch fob. The young private at right wears a typical six-button shell jacket. Both fellows stand at attention, armed with .69 cal. conversion muskets with fixed bayonets, as well as fantastic antler-handled Bowie knives. Housed in half case.

Although the men are unidentified, the consignor relates that this Confederate ambrotype was acquired from the McAfee Family of York, SC. HDS lists 3 different South Carolina soldiers named McAfee, including: R. McAfee, who served with Co. C, 3rd Battalion, South Carolina Light Artillery, also known as the “Palmetto Company,” which fought at Charleston, Jackson, and Chickamauga, as well as Mobile, where it surrendered in May 1865; R.S. McAfee, Co. D, 6th South Carolina Cavalry, also called the “Dixie Rangers” and “Aiken’s Partisan Rangers”, which participated in several battles, including Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, among others; and W.P. McAfee, Co. G, 18th SC Infantry, which fought at 2nd Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, NC, Mississippi, and in the defense of Charleston.

3,000 - $5,000
6 Confederate Colonel George P. Harrison, Jr., Georgia 1st Regulars & 32nd Infantry, WIA, Quarter Plate Ambrotype Plus Medals
Quarter plate ambrotype of George P. Harrison, Jr., with gold tinted accents, housed in a full case with a small Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia affixed to the mat and My Darling George / God Bless Him penciled underneath the plate. Accompanied by Harrison's Commander In Chief medals from the 1917 and 1920 UCV annual reunions, in Washington and Houston respectively, the former housed in the original push-button case.
In addition to notable service in the Civil War, George Paul Harrison, Jr. (1841-1922) was a leader of the Union of Confederate Veterans and an active participant in Alabama politics for many years. He was born and spent his childhood near Savannah, GA, and attended the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, where he graduated with first honors and a rank of Captain in Spring 1862, having already served as a 2nd Lieutenant of First Georgia regulars while still a cadet the previous year. He was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Georgia in the winter of 1861-1862, and upon the expiration of that unit's six months of service, Harrison was commissioned Colonel of the 32nd Georgia in May of 1862.

This ambrotype was taken shortly after Harrison became Colonel, as indicated by the three stars on each collar of his coat. With the 32nd Georgia, he took a prominent part in the defense of Charleston, SC, where he was wounded during the lengthy siege. Colonel Harrison is historically notable for his involvement during the Battle of Fort Wagner on Morris Island against the black 54th Massachusetts, led by the noble Robert Gould Shaw (of Glory fame). Harrison also commanded in the Florida backwater at the Battle of Olustee, where was he was wounded again. During 1864, he also built and was commandant of the large prison camp at Florence, SC. At the end of the war, Harrison was commanding a brigade in the field and surrendered at Greensboro, NC.
Post-Civil War, Harrison parlayed his legal training to become a successful Alabama politician, serving both as state senator and U.S. congressman. A rare image of a bona fide Confederate Colonel. $2,500 - $3,500
7  CSA 1st Lieutenant, W.B. Champlin, Louisiana 2nd Cavalry, Quarter Plate Ambrotype  
Quarter plate ambrotype of CSA 1st Lieutenant W.B. Champlin, Co. D, Louisiana 2nd Cavalry. Housed in a full pressed paper case. Champlin has been identified through a CDV that is not included with this lot, though photocopies are included.

William Belden Champlin (1836-1920) was born in Stonington, CT, married in Natchitoches, LA, in 1868, and died in Dallas, LA. He enlisted June 30, 1862, at Iberville, LA. On November 23, 1863, he was captured at the salt works on Avery island, LA, by members of the 36th Illinois Cavalry. Champlin was confined in Union-held New Orleans, at 21 Rampart Street, and exchanged at New Iberia on December 21, just four weeks after his capture. Champlin surrendered May 26th, 1865, and was paroled June 6 at Natchitoches, where he would later marry.

$700 - $900

THE CIVIL WAR | Cased Images | Union

8  Sixth Kentucky Cavalry Grouping, Including Tintypes, Ribbon, and Adjutant General’s Report  
Lot of 4, featuring a sixth plate tintype with a tag attached, identifying the seated officer with shoulder straps as RG. Lanham, Capt. Captain Perry G. Lanham, of Co. F, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, joined the regiment in Louisville, KY, in September 1862 and mustered out in July 1865. Throughout its three years of service, the 6th Kentucky Cavalry was a strong Western Theater outfit and saw hard service during the Chickamauga and Atlanta campaigns.

Also included is a quarter plate tintype of an unidentified pair of enlisted soldiers, which was discovered with the tintype of Captain Lanham. Based on the limited information at hand, it is possible that these young men are related to Captain Lanham, but this cannot be confirmed. There were three other men named Lanham who served in the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, including Private Alexis Lanham of Co. F, who joined in March 1864. The other two were McDaniel Lanham of Co. G, and William Lanham of Co. C, neither of whom made corporal, which is what the bearded fellow seated at left is, as indicated by his chevrons. The young private seated at right holds a cased image in his left hand.

The cased images are accompanied by a blue silk ribbon for Company F 6th Kentucky Cavalry, as printed on applied paper labels, 6 in. long including bullion fringe, and Volume I of The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Yeoman Office, John H. Harney, Public Printer, 1866. 4to, unbound, 985pp.

$700 - $900
9 Civil War Sixth Plate Ambrotype of Early Double-Armed Volunteer

A standout clear plate ambrotype of an unidentified young dandy armed with a Sheffield-type belt knife and holstered pistol. Under a thick head of coiffed hair, his facial expression is timeless, accentuated by the peach fuzz sprouting on the upper lip. The familiar rectangular belt plate is a Federal spread-wing eagle and not state pattern. The collarless civilian garment appears to be of a loomed material with distinct woven vertical lines and horned or bone buttons.

$800 - $1,200

10 Private John A. Shepherd, New York 10th Cavalry, Civil War Tintype & CDV, Plus Pension Correspondence

Lot of approx. 20 items related to Private John A. Shepherd, featuring a sixth plate tintype as well as a cdv portrait of the same young man in uniform, believed to be Private Shepherd as indicated by the post-Civil War correspondence with the Department of Interior regarding his pension, which accompanies the photographs.

John A. Shepherd enlisted as a Private on November 2, 1861, at the age of 25, in Elmira, NY and was mustered in on November 19 with Co. D of the New York 10th Cavalry. A manuscript letter included with the lot, dated March 16, 1900, outlines Shepherd’s Civil War service record, indicating that he was detailed as a blacksmith, injured near Aldie by his horse falling on him June 1863, in hospital at Alexandria from June 30 1863 to March 1864. Shepherd was mustered out at Petersburg, VA on November 26, 1864. Among the 10th New York Cavalry’s important engagements were Leesburg, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Lee’s Mill, Reams’ Station, Stony Creek Station, Dinwiddie Court House, Sailor’s Creek, and Farmville, among others.

The sixth plate tintype portrait features a bearded Shepherd in uniform, posed with his sword in hand. The cdv portrait shows Shepherd dressed in uniform in a studio setting. He appears a bit older, and in addition to a beard, he has also grown a mustache. A paper label with penciled writing that is difficult to decipher is affixed on verso.

The accompanying post-war correspondence, which dates from 1892 through 1905, includes 13 partially printed documents from the Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions in Washington, D.C., plus 4 manuscript letters, with 1 from Shepherd, and 2 written by his wife, Sabria. All of the documents and letters pertain to Shepherd’s pension, with some referencing his service and the injury he suffered at the Battle of Aldie in June of 1863.

$600 - $800

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection  Lots 11-108

Many long time collectors will remember the solitary Tom MacDonald who for years mailed a much anticipated paper catalog from remote Eustis, Maine starting in the 1970s. While secluded, Tom was always accessible by phone and I recall more than once in the 1980s calling to reserve a “had to have it” Indiana or Illinois CDV from his incredibly diverse mailing list. I still marvel at how Tom could possibly find Midwest images in the backwoods of Maine! “That man had incredible stuff” opined a fellow Chicago collector-friend recently, “living in a town with just a post office and a general store!” Tom always ended the matter-of-fact conversation with a hardy reminder to “let me know if you come across anything Maine,” adding he was always open to a trade. Back then, long distance trades were photocopies mailed with a postage stamp that could take weeks to negotiate and finalize. With Tom, arriving at the end result was not always easy, but always worth the wait. I never personally met Tom MacDonald but when I occasionally pull out that singular CDV acquired in some long ago trade, I still feel like I know him.

Tom passed away a few years ago and now Cowan’s is pleased to offer his lifelong collection of Maine CDVs. The MacDonald Collection comprises over one thousand cartes-de-visite representing every regiment and battery that Maine organized during the Civil War. It is truly a reflection of Tom’s single-minded interest and long dedication to the men of The Pine Tree State, comprising the largest collection of single state photographs we have ever had the privilege to offer.

To coincide with the 150th anniversary of Gettysburg, the fighting regiments that served in the Army of the Potomac are featured below as lots 11-108, with the balance of the collection to follow over succeeding catalogs. The Army of Potomac cartes obviously include a large number of Gettysburg participants all verified in Maine at Gettysburg, with an additional array of casualties reflecting the attrition wrought by the 1864 Overland Campaign. Many of the CDVs are ink signed with a fair number of officers wearing either corps badges or desirable Kearney Crosses. Back marks and imprints are noted in the descriptive text. A lesser number of unsigned CDVs are now identified thanks to identical photographs since posted on various online websites including HDS and the Maine Historical Society. We trust that Tom’s CDVs assembled so meticulously over so many years will now be positively received by Civil War photography enthusiasts and recycled as it were—spreading across the collecting spectrum and starting the entire process anew.

Allen Cebula
11 1st Maine Sharpshooters, Three Identified CDVs, Plus
Three cdvs, plus a mounted tintype identified as Pvt. F.S. Coffin, unknown. The three cartes are all ink signed without a photographer's imprint. The soldiers are: Pvt. Horace Knight, Co. E, enlisted 11/64; discharged 5/65 with a month's subsequent service in the 20th Maine. Pvt./Sgt. Nelson Welch, Co. E, joined 11/64, m/o 7/65; three years previous service in the 9th Maine and WIA twice (Fort Wagner 7/18/63, Petersburg 6/15/64). Sgt. John O. Tuell, Co. C, joined 11/64, m/o 7/65.
An obscure unit, the battalion-sized 1st Maine Sharpshooters was organized in October 1864 and acted primarily as guard troops at City Point, VA before the battalion was summarily disbanded by order of the War Department and the men transferred to the 20th Maine for a final month's service.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

12 1st Maine Sharpshooters, Three Identified CDVs

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
2nd Maine Battery—Artillery Brigade, 1st Corps

Risen in Augusta in November 1861, the battery was initially assigned to the 3rd Corps and saw action at Fair Oaks, 2nd Bull Run, and Antietam, suffering a number of men wounded. Transferring to the 1st Corps in October 1862, the 2nd Maine fought at Fredericksburg. At Gettysburg, the battery accompanied the lead division of the 1st Corps becoming one of the first units engaged in the fighting on July 1. Unlimbering their 3 in. guns on the field, the battery was personally assigned a position by General Reynolds on the right side of the Chambersburg Pike near an unfinished railroad cut. The first shots were directed against massed Confederate artillery supporting the deploying columns of Heth’s division in the van. Hidden from the Maine gunners by an intervening ridge, Davis’ brigade of Heth’s division had emerged on the immediate right of the battery, overwhelming the open flank of Lysander Cutler’s Iron Brigade anchored on the railroad cut.

Amidst the unfolding chaos, the two-gun section closest to the charging Confederates was quickly ordered 200 yards to the rear where they could provide covering fire while the four remaining guns withdrew. After delivering canister at point blank range, the section was overrun and the battery horses killed before the order could be executed. Both guns were lost.

Three guns managed to evade capture and formed “on the heights near town to cover the retiring 1st Corps.” The tempestuous fight had lasted a half hour during which time the 2nd Maine Battery had “maintained itself against the concentrated fire of the Confederate guns massed against its position…disabling several and had, without the assistance of infantry, repulsed one Confederate charge.” The opening battle at Gettysburg had resulted in three guns temporarily lost, 20 men of the battery killed and wounded with numerous horses dead.

The 2nd Maine Battery served for the duration with the Army of the Potomac and was heavily engaged during Grant’s attritional Overland Campaign during the summer of 1864. It mustered out in June 1865.

13 2nd Maine Battery Officers, Two CDVs

The first Maine unit to become engaged at Gettysburg on July 1st, Captain Hall deftly commanded the battery covering the retreat of the 1st Corps in a series of close-run “fire and limber” maneuvers reported as “conspicuously gallant.” Later in the battle Captain Hall commanded several batteries of reserve artillery and on the third day “was on duty with General Hunt, Chief of Artillery.”

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $600

14 2nd Maine Battery Soldiers, Two Identified CDVs
A standing view double ink signed Lieut. Perry beneath portrait with name, rank and unit repeated on verso below Whitehurst Gallery imprint. Perry joined as 2nd Lieut. in 11/61; promoted 1st Lieut. in 1862; and was discharged 5/65. Lieut. Perry was not with the battery at Gettysburg. Second carte signed Mr. Washington Achorn/2nd Me Bat, no back mark. Private Washington L. Achorn enlisted 11/61 and m/o 6/65; listed as “present for duty” at Gettysburg (Maine at Gettysburg, p.24).

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$250 - $350
3rd Maine—2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Corps
Organized in Augusta in June 1861, the 3rd Maine served with the 3rd Corps through March 1864. It fought at First Bull Run losing nearly 50 casualties and suffered heavily during the Seven Days fighting and subsequent battles—Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, 2nd Bull Run, Chantilly—that raged during the summer of 1862. The 3rd Maine lost 9 killed and wounded at Fredericksburg and nearly five times that many at Chancellorsville.

At Gettysburg, the 3rd Maine will be remembered for the savage defensive battle in the Peach Orchard. On July 2nd the regiment participated in a reconnaissance in force crossing the Emmitsburg Road preceded by elements of Berdan’s 1st US Sharpshooters. While forming up to eject Rebel skirmishers from a dense stretch of woods, the 3rd Maine came face to face with columns of Wilcox’s advancing Alabama brigade intent on attacking the Union left. An intense exchange of volley fire ensued lasting about 25 minutes before the “bugle sounded retreat” and the Federals fell back before the gray onslaught. After an “unaccountable sluggishness” lasting several hours, Lafayette McLaws division finally surged forward in a furious late afternoon assault on the Peach Orchard.

A grim but futile defense ensued but the Union salient was overwhelmed by enfilade fire and abruptly gave way. The 3rd Maine was “wrapped in a vortex of fire” and was “hurled out of the Orchard by overwhelming numbers.” The survivors retreated to the second line held by Hancock Corps. Later that night only 97 men reported “present” for roll call.

The veteran 3rd Maine participated in the early phase of Grant’s Overland Campaign during the early summer of 1864, seeing heavy fighting at the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania Court House. The valiant regiment mustered out of service on June 18, 1864, having suffered 135 men killed and wounded.

15 3rd Maine Officers including Col. Moses Lakeman at Gettysburg, Four CDVs
Three officers are confirmed as present at Gettysburg while the fourth carte is unidentified. Colonel Moses Lakeman, who commanded the 3rd Maine at Gettysburg, is seated with a fancy presentation sword wearing two medals including his Kearney Cross. Lakeman enlisted in 6/61 as Captain and m/o in 6/64; twice WIA, at Fair Oaks (6/11/62) and Spotsylvania (5/23/64). 1st Lieut. Abner W. Turner, Co. A wears his Kearney Cross. Turner joined as Sergeant in 6/61 and m/o in 6/64. Ink signed Geo. S. Fuller enlisted as Sergeant in Co. E 6/61; promoted 1st Lieut. 6/63; m/o 6/64.

The 3rd Maine fought in the Peach Orchard on July 2, suffering 122 killed, wounded, and missing at Gettysburg.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $800
16 3rd Maine Officers, Four CDVs
Three officers identified, one not, with one in civilian dress. First carte is ink signed Lieut. W. H. Higgins, Co. D, who joined as Sergeant; promoted 1st Lieut. 11/63; m/o 6/64. 2nd Lieut. Higgins wears an unusual lozenge shaped (ID?) badge with what looks like a center banner or scroll. The carte bears the imprint of O.H. Willard, Philadelphia with an inked inter-regiment dedication to Lieut. Hall on verso. Next carte is ink signed Capt. J.H. Tallman/AQM/1st Div Cav. with imprint of Peter McAdams, Alexandria, Va. Wearing his Kearny Cross, James Henry Tallman, Co. A, joined as Corporal; was promoted 1st Lieut. 9/61; and transferred to the Quartermaster Department as Captain 3/62, where he acted as QM of General Merritt’s 1st Cavalry Division. Major Tallman was dismissed on 2/20/66 and died shortly thereafter.

The civilian view is signed Edward C. Pierce/Captain & ASO/April 1864. Pierce was 2nd Lieut., Co. B, before being detailed to the Signal Corps as Captain 12/62. Captain Pierce was discharged with the regiment 6/64. The last view is an unidentified Captain with prominent mutton chop whiskers, wearing a Kearny Cross by E. Crockett, Rockland, ME.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

17 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
Two officers and two enlisted men. First cdv ink identified W. Hall, 1st Lt, Co. D/3rd Me Vols, who joined in 6/61 and m/o 6/64 as 1st Lieut. Wearing his Kearney Cross, he is listed as “present” at Gettysburg. A pencil identified vignette of Captain Edwin A. Bacheldor, who was dismissed 12/22/62 “for cowardice at Fredericksburg.”

Private C. C. Putnam, Co. K is identified in old pencil with Bell & Bro., Washington, D.C. imprint. Putnam enlisted 6/61 and was detailed to hospital duty; discharged for disability 5/63. Pencil signed Corporal Chas. M. Bacheller, Co. I, entered in 6/61 and transferred to the 17th Maine in 6/64; m/o 6/65. Listed as Private Charles M. Bachelor, he was reported “wounded” at Gettysburg on July 2.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $600
18 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
18 The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

19 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
Two officers and two enlisted men, with one in civilian dress. 1st Lieut. Daniel W. Emery, Co. F, wearing his Kearny Cross, ink identified on verso with J.S. Hendee, Augusta back mark. Emery enlisted as a private 6/61; promoted Sergeant 9/61; 1st Lieut. 6/63; m/o 6/64. Pencil identified 1st Lieut. Charles W. Lowe, Co. G, joined as Sergeant 6/61; m/o 6/64. Lieut. Lowe wearing a metallic ID shield was “present” at Gettysburg. Ink signed Sergeant H. A. Albee, Co. E, was discharged for disability 12/30/62. A civilian portrait of Sergeant George C. Drummond, Co. G, m/o 6/64.
19 The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450
20 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
Two officers, the Chaplain and a Sergeant in civilian dress. Captain George C. Hudson, Co. A, wearing his Kearny Cross is ink signed with name, rank, and regiment on verso over W.S. Stevens, Bath imprint. Hudson joined as Sergeant and m/o 6/64. 2nd Lieut. Hudson was “present” at Gettysburg. Quartermaster Charles T. Watson, signed in ink, was promoted to 1st Lieut. & regimental Quartermaster 7/62; m/o 7/67 as Bvt. Major, US Volunteer QM Dept. Carte with J.S. Hendee, Augusta back mark. Watson was “present” at Gettysburg. Chaplain S. Freeman Chase with J.S. Hendee imprint is pencil identified. Certainly the good Chaplain ministered to the regiment at Gettysburg; m/o 6/64. Commissary Sergeant Lorenzo D. Grafton in civilian dress is signed in period pencil. Sergeant Grafton was “present” at Gettysburg; m/o 6/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

21 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
Three officers and one enlisted man. First is Captain William C. Morgan, Co. F, with his name, rank, and regiment set in typeface beneath the portrait, no back mark. Captain Morgan joined as Private in 10/61 and commanded the company at Gettysburg. He was promoted to Major in 5/64 and later in the month was mortally wounded at North Anna River (died 5/23/64). Captain Henry P. Worcester, Co. F, wears his Kearny Cross in a vignette by J.S. Hendee, Augusta. Worcester enlisted as Corporal and became Captain in 11/63. He was on detached service in Maine during Gettysburg.
A carte by Moffat & Simpson, Key West, Fla. is ink-signed A. B. Hall/U.S.A., who served as regimental Adjutant for a short time before being discharged 11/61 to accept a Captaincy in a USCT regiment. Pencil signed Sergeant David O. Ring by G.W. Butler, Bath, died on 10/15/62.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$450 - $550
22 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
A CDV of Captain William H. Briggs, Co. B, inked signed beneath portrait, no back mark. Briggs entered as Sergeant and was 1st Lieut. when he was KIA at Cold Harbor (5/30/64). Another unknown staff grade officer is incorrectly identified as Samuel Hamblen who never ranked higher than Captain. The verso is profusely marked with numerous speculative pencil identifications and bears the imprint of Anson’s. A third officer is pencil identified as F.W. Gilbreth having a J.S. Hendee, Augusta imprint. This is 2nd Lieut. Frederick W. Gilbreth who served in the 3rd Maine Battery from enlistment until 6/64, not the 3rd Maine Infantry. Gilbreth became a Volunteer Aide-de-Camp during the Atlanta Campaign and ended the war with two brevets for “gallantry” (Major and Lieut. Colonel for Atlanta, Savannah, and the Carolinas) before m/o 6/66. The last view is pencil signed Cpl. Ellis Ayers, Co. C, bearing a J.S. Variel, Gardiner, Me. imprint. Corporal Ayer was discharged 5/63 and joined the 2nd Maine Cavalry as Sergeant, later KIA at Marianna, FL (9/27/64).
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

23 3rd Maine Soldiers, Four CDVs
Two identified and two not. A cdv of a Corporal is ink signed Yours Truly/ Wm. H. Macey/3rd Maine Regiment with Bennett, Alexandria, Va. back mark. William H. Macey, Co. F, joined in 6/61 and died on 8/30/62, cause unknown. A thumbnail tintype is pencil identified Pvt. Chandler Ayers/ Co. D, 3rd Reg./Me. Inf. having Wing’s Gallery, Waterville imprint. Private Ayers served primarily in the 17th Maine from 9/63 until his discharge in 1/65. His service in the 3rd Maine is undocumented in HDS.
Two additional officers are tentatively identified in modern pencil as Captain James H. Plaisted and Captain Geo. W. Harvey, wearing a Kearney Cross. Neither officer conclusively matches corresponding photographs on HDS.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$250 - $350
24 Unknown Soldiers, Four CDVs
Three officers and one enlisted man. Two CDVs are different views of the same unidentified staff grade officer, possibly a bird Colonel, wearing a Kearny Cross, back marked J. S. Hendee, Augusta. The likeness is incorrectly identified as Lieut. Colonel H. Plaisted, 11th Maine. None of the Maine Colonels pictured in Colonels In Blue-The New England States bear a resemblance to this officer who remains unknown. Another standing officer with a 4 within the infantry horn is unknown. The carte bears the imprint of R.A. Lewis, New York and is incorrectly identified as Charles M. Low, 3rd Maine. The enlisted man with C.S. Sanderson, Bath back mark is ink identified as C. L(?). Butler, presumably Sergeant Charles P. Butler, Co. A, 3rd Maine who enlisted as Private and m/o 6/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$200 - $300

4th Maine—2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Corps
The 4th Maine was organized at Rockland in June 1861 and served in the Washington defenses and at First Bull Run where the regiment sustained 86 casualties including many prisoners. The regiment was assigned to the 3rd Corps and participated in the unrelenting summer fighting of 1862 marked by losses at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, 2nd Bull Run, and Chantilly. The regiment was heavily engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

At Gettysburg, the regiment fought on the extreme left of Sickles’ 3rd Corps line on July 2nd engaged in a running fight near the Peach Orchard in the gorge at Devils Den against Robertson’s and Law’s brigades of Hood’s division. In the subsequent close quarters mêlée—with bayonets fixed—near the base of Little Round Top, the 4th Maine sacrificed 22 men killed, 38 wounded, and 56 missing before falling back at sunset from the bloody ground they named the “Valley of Death.”

The regiment marched with the Army of the Potomac during Grant’s Overland Campaign fattening the casualty list at the Wilderness and North Anna River before finally mustering out July 19, 1864.

25 4th Maine Soldiers, Three Identified CDVs, including Gettysburg Casualty
One officer and two enlisted men. First cdv is ink identified Lieut. J.R. Conant, 4th Me., Co. C, with Blodgett, Rockland, Me. imprint. Conant enlisted as Corporal in 6/61 and commanded the company at Gettysburg at 1st Lieut. Lieut. Conant was later WIA Wilderness (5/5/64), and according to the Volunteer Register, m/o with the regiment 7/64.

The first thumbnail tintype is signed twice, C. Bracket, 4th Maine beneath portrait and again with Co. H on the back over a Trask, Philadelphia imprint. Private Bracket joined on 11/61, was WIA at Gettysburg (7/2/63) in the arm, and presumably later discharged for disability. Another thumbnail tintype with same imprint is ink identified as Wm. C. Rowe, 4th Maine; discharged for disability 3/62.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500
26 4th Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
Three officers and one enlisted man. First is a period copy shot of William L. Pitcher, Co. H, as Captain with imprint of S.W. Sawyer, Bangor. Pitcher was promoted to Major 3/62; and KIA at Fredericksburg (12/13/62). A vignette portrait of a company grade officer with Brady imprint is ink signed on verso, S.S. Stearns. 1st Lieut. Solomon S. Stearns, Co. F, was commissioned 1/62 and was captured at Gettysburg on July 2 during the fighting at Devil's Den. He was confined at Macon and upon exchange later m/o 7/64.
Another company grade officer is tentatively identified as Captain Edwin Libby, Co. D, who commanded the company at Gettysburg and was later KIA Wilderness (5/5/64). A thumbnail tintype is ink identified as Fred D. Aldus/4 Maine, Co. A. Aldus joined as Corporal in 6/61; promoted Sergeant 11/61; and was WIA at Fredericksburg (12/13/62); discharged 7/64 with subsequent service in the Maine Coast Guard Infantry.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$450 - $550

27 4th Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs
One officer and three enlisted men, with one in civilian dress. The first CDV of an Officer is ink signed Capt. Geo. S. Crabtree, Co. C, no back mark. Crabtree entered as Sergeant 6/61; was promoted 2nd Lieut. 9/61; WIA Chantilly (9/1/62); resigned 1/7/63. Private Thayer signed his carte in ink on verso, which also has a Turner, Phila. backmark. Private Thayer joined Co. B 6/61; was WIA at Chantilly (9/1/62); transferred to Invalid Corps 11/64. Private Harrison Simmons is pencil signed with Hopkins, Annapolis, Md. imprint. Simmons served briefly in the regiment in 1861 and 1864; m/o 7/64. Musician John R. Teague/Camp Perry Band, was photographed in a civilian frock coat by George M. How, Portland. Discharged in 3/62, Teague re-enlisted in the 7th Maine, later transferring to the 1st Maine Veteran Infantry; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
28 4th Maine, Four Identified CDVs
One officer and three enlisted men, with one in civilian clothes. The rakish looking officer is ink signed beneath portrait, Yours/Lieut. Sawyer with E. Crockett, Rockland, ME. imprint. Charles F. Sawyer joined as Sergeant Major; promoted 1st Lieut. & Adjutant 12/63. As regimental Adjutant, Sawyer was “present” at Gettysburg. Captain Sawyer later transferred to Co. C, 1st Maine sharpshooters /20th Maine; m/o 7/65. The civilian CDV is lightly signed in period pencil, William Caswell over a G.W. Tuttle, Thomaston, Me. back mark. This is presumably Private William Caswell who joined Co. C 6/61. Caswell was “present” at Gettysburg where he was captured on July 2; died while a POW at Richmond (11/1/63).
Pencil signed Private Levi Murphy/4th Maine Regiment wears a military vest beneath a civilian frock coat by Hagaman, Philadelphia. Of Company C, Murphy was discharged for disability 11/62. Another enlisted Private is identified in pencil, Frank A. Sherman, Co. H, over a Kimberley Bros, Fortress Monroe imprint. Private Sherman is listed as “present” at Gettysburg and was later WIA at the Wilderness (5/5/64), resulting in the amputation of his left arm.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$250 - $350

29 4th Maine Soldiers, Four CDVs
One officer and three enlisted men. The officer is pencil identified as Kendall K. Rankin, Co. D, who joined as Sergeant in 6/61 and m/o 7/64. A thumbnail tintype is ink signed George F. Knowlton/4 Maine Co. I. Knowlton enlisted 6/61 and transferred to the 19th Maine 7/64. A period copy shot depicts Sergeant William H. Tripp, Co. H, who also transferred to the 19th Maine 7/64. Tripp was “present” at Gettysburg as Corporal. The last carte with Hunting’s, Belfast, Me. imprint is an unidentified private with a blurred 4 within the kepi infantry bugle.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$200 - $300
5th Maine—2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps
The 5th Maine was mustered in at Portland during July 1861 and immediately joined the Washington Defenses seeing its first major action at Bull Run and losing 35 men, mostly as prisoners. Briefly attached to the 1st Corps, the regiment was then assigned to the 6th Corps and was severely tested at Gaines Mill in June 1862 and the subsequent battles at 2nd Bull Run and Crampton’s Gap, South Mountain, and Antietam in September. The 5th Maine was only superficially engaged at Fredericksburg but was mauled at Chancellorsville reporting nearly 50 killed and wounded with half as many prisoners. The 6th Corps was not heavily committed during the Gettysburg battle and played a minor role in repelling Pickett’s Charge on July 3.

The 5th Maine was decimated during the heavy fighting that characterized Grant’s Overland Campaign in the summer of 1864. The regiment bore a conspicuous role in the fighting at Spotsylvania and paid for their heroism with 80 men killed and wounded. Its term of service expired, and the regiment mustered out on July 27, 1864.

30 5th Maine Officers, Three Identified CDVs, including Colonel Nathaniel Jackson
The Jackson carte by E.A. Anthony is ink identified, Col. W.J. Jackson. He became Colonel in 9/61; was WIA at Gaines Mill (6/27/62); promoted Brig. General 9/62; WIA a second time at Chancellorsville. Jackson commanded a division during the March to the Sea at the end of the war and was brevetted Major General 3/65; m/o 8/65. Lt. Col. (Henry R.) Millett, 5th Me. by Brady was commissioned Captain, Co. A in 8/61; Major 9/62; and Lieut. Colonel 1/63. He was “present” at Gettysburg; WIA twice during the war by shell fragments, at Rappahannock Station (11/7/63) and Cold Harbor (6/4/64); and was discharged for wounds 7/64. Chaplain John R. Adams by Starbird, Augusta, Me. is identified in period pencil. He joined in the 5th Maine in 6/61 and was “present” at Gettysburg. He later ministered to the men of the 121st NY; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

31 5th Maine Soldiers, Four Identified CDVs, including Colonel Nathaniel Jackson
Three officers and one enlisted man. One duplicate officer is a different view of Colonel Nathaniel Jackson, a vignette having R.W. Addis imprint. A civilian carte with J.U.P. Burham, Portland imprint bears modern pencil identification said to be another likeness of Lieut. Colonel Henry R. Millett, although the identification is questionable.

The third CDV is ink signed W.B. Fenderson beneath portrait, without back mark. 1st Lieut. William B. Fenderson joined as regimental QM Sergeant 6/61; promoted ROM 11/63; m/o 7/64. He was “present” at Gettysburg. A Sergeant with L.W. Cook, Weymouth, Mass. back mark is identified in period pencil as S. I. Johnson. Private Johnson joined Co. E, 6/61; promoted Sergeant 6/62; m/o 7/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
32 5th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs, including Major A.S. Daggett
Five officers, one in civilian dress, with a loose quarter plate tintype of a Private. An early mounted albumen of 1st Lieut. Ambrose S. Dyer, died 9/22/61. A CDV by A.C. Lewis, Portland, identified in modern pencil as Captain. John Goldthwaite, Co. F. Goldthwaite also served in the 7th Maine and 1st Maine Veteran Infantry; WIA Ft. Fisher (3/25/65); DOW (4/18/65). Identified in period pencil is Andre Shaw Lyon, Co. K., joined as Sergeant 6/61; promoted 1st Lieut. 6/63; MIA Spotsylvania (5/10/64); no further record.
A sharp carte by I.N. Teague, Lewiston, Me. features Aaron Simon Daggett, who enlisted as 1st Lieut., Co. E, 6/24. Major Daggett was “present” at Gettysburg; transferred to 5th Veteran Vol. Inf. 1/65; m/o 5/66. Daggett earned two “gallant and meritorious” brevets 3/65 (Colonel and Brig. General) for wartime service. He was retained in the post-war army as Captain, 16th Inf. 7/66; and was awarded two more brevets for “gallantry” 3/67, for Rappahannock Station (Major) and the Wilderness (Lieut. Colonel). General Daggett spent the remainder of the century in military duty. After achieving the regular rank of Lieut. Colonel, 25th US Inf., 10/95, with the advent of the Spanish-American War, Daggett was promoted Brig. General of Volunteers 9/98; Colonel, USA, 14th US Inf. 3/99; and received the statutory rank of Brig. General, USA, 2/01, upon retirement 3/01 after 40 years in uniform.
The attributed tintype is purported to be Private E.P. Harmon, Co. E, and other than the applied sticker with Harmon’s name, the image is not otherwise identified. An oval albumen is ink identified as Jos. Augustine Grenier ’67 in civilian clothes (see previous lot for another likeness of Grenier).
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$550 - $650

33 5th Maine Officers, Four Identified CDVs
Plus, separate views of Lieut. & Mrs. Edward M. Robinson, Co. E. The Lieut’s carte is ink signed on verso with name, rank and regiment, dated 1862. Robinson was promoted Captain, Co. C, and was WIA Wilderness; m/o 7/64. His wife’s likeness ink signed Mrs. E.M. Robinson.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $600
34 5th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs, including Lieut. Colonel William S. Heath

Four officers (one in civilian dress) and one enlisted man, plus another unknown civilian view. First is a vignette of an unknown Lieut. Colonel or Major with the back mark of C.D. Fredericks, New York. We deduce five or six possible IDs penciled on the verso, seemingly the oldest of which reads, Lt. Col. W.S. Heath in lower left corner. Lieut. Colonel Heath was KIA at Gaine's Mill (6/62). Plus two views, including a CDV and mounted albumen of Geo. E. Brown/Capt. Co. H, 5th Reg. Dec. 1861. Brown became Captain 10/61; discharged 10. 62. 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Dexter/5th Me Vols., Co. B. Sgt. Dexter enlisted 6/61, promoted Lieut., m/o 7/64. Pencil signed F. Miller, Co. H, 5th Me. Private Miller joined in 11/61; was “present” at Gettysburg; WIA Rappahannock Station, VA (11/7/63); transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 7/64. Plus one unknown civilian with revenue stamp from Col. Edwards Album, 5th Me.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $600

35 5th Maine Officers, Four Identified CDVs

All four officers ink signed. A vignette of Captain A. P. Harris, Co. G, with A. M. McKenny, Portland imprint. Harris wears an unusual medal or ID disc, a shield hanging from a ribbon bearing the cross symbol of the 6th Corps. Private Harris joined 10/61; promoted Captain 6/62; and commanded Co. G at Gettysburg. He was WIA at Spotsylvania (5/10.64); m/o 7/64. The next officer with B. F. Smith, Portland back mark is lavishly signed J.A. Grenier/2nd Lieut. Co. C 5th/ Maine Vols. Grenier enlisted 6/61 as Corporal; promoted Sergeant; transferred to 7th Maine 1/63; promoted 2nd Lieut. 6/63; WIA Spotsylvania (5/10/64). He transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; made 1st Lieut. & Adjutant 11/64; m/o 6/65. 1st Lieut. O. B. Stevens, Co. F, 5th Me by B. F. Smith, Portland entered as Private, promoted 1st Lieut. 2/63, Co. F. Stevens was WIA at Chancellorsville (5/3/63); and DOW (5/15/63). Geo. B. Kenniston joined as 1st Lieut., Co. D; POW Bull Run (7/21/61), exchanged; POW 2nd Bull Run (8/30/62), exchanged; resigned 5/25/63.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $700
36 5th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs
Four officers and two men in civilian dress, two undocumented. An ink signed carte of Capt. Geo. P. Sherwood, Co. F, with Samuel Masury, Boston imprint. Sherman joined as Captain, WIA Bull Run (7/21/61); transferred to VRC 7/63; brevet Major 3/65; subsequent service in Regular Army; retired 10/70. Another officer identified as Lt. W. Merrill/Co. A. 5th Maine Inf. in reddish brown ink; discharged for disability 12/61. Another officer identified in pencil as Thomas J. Sawyer/G. Co., 5th Maine Inf. with reddish brown one cent revenue stamp on verso. The identification is suspect as no officer so-named was still in service with the advent of revenue stamps in the summer of 1864.


A civilian by Dunshee's, Boston is identified in period pencil as Will Hickock/5th Maine. Corporal William W. Hickock was discharged 5/62. Last is a post-war, ca 1890s view pencil identified James Bailey, E. Co., 5th inf. in civilian clothing.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

37 5th Maine Soldiers, Four CDVs
Three officers and one unidentified civilian. The officer vignette without back mark is identified as "probably" Adjutant Geo. B. Parsons. Parsons joined Co. G as Private 6/61; promoted Corporal; and WIA Antietam (9/17/62); Sergeant Major 6/63; 1st Lieut. & Adjutant 2/64; m/o 7/64. The other pencil identified officer is 1st Lieut. Joseph Wright, Co. E, "present" at Gettysburg; m/o 7/64.

An immediate post-war copy shot by A.B. Davis, Biddleford, Me. is penciled Capt. Robert M. Stevens/5th Maine/ Biddleford, Me./w-Gaines Mills/B Co. During his tenure, Stevens was "dropped, wounded, reinstated, and detailed;" m/o 7/64. A standing civilian is unknown/from Col Edwards Album, 5th Me.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$200 - $300
38 6th Maine Officers, Five Identified CDVs
Four officers and one enlisted man. First is an unsigned vignette of Colonel Hiram Burnham with imprint of J.M. Peck's Ellsworth, Me. Burnham became Colonel of the 6th Maine 12/61; promoted Brig. General 4/64. He commanded a brigade in the 23rd Corps during Petersburg operations. He was KIA at Fort Harrison (9/29/64) as part of the outer defenses of Richmond during a probing attack.

Isaac C. Campbell/2nd Lt. Co. F/6th Maine Vols. is ink signed without back mark. Campbell joined as Sergeant 7/61; promoted 2nd Lieut.; and was "present" at Gettysburg. Lieut. Campbell was KIA at Spotsylvania (5/10/64), 2nd Lieut. Horace G. Jacobs, Co. G, is identified in modern pencil over a Brady imprint. Jacobs entered as Private and was promoted through the ranks to 2nd Lieut. He was "present" at Gettysburg as Sergeant, Co. G; WIA Rappahannock Station, VA (11/7/63); discharged for wounds (5/28/64).

The portrait of Captain C. F. Stone, Co. C, is ink signed with a Brady imprint. Stone enlisted 7/61; promoted 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain (6/15/63); resigned 11/63. Captain Stone was detached at Gettysburg and assigned to the Signal Service. The last CDV is pencil identified Corporal John M. Morrow, Co. F. Sergeant Morrow is listed as a deserter 9/6/62, and dropped from rolls.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $800

39 6th Maine Soldiers, Seven Identified Images
One officer CDV, three enlisted CDVs, plus three post-war images. The officer cradling his sword with "Brady" imprint is Lieut. Colonel Charles H. Chandler, resigned 3/63. A pencil identified of Charles A. McQueston shows a prominent MS insignia within the kepi wreath. McQueston enlisted as Hospital Steward 7/61; discharged for disability 12/62.

A third image includes the name B. F. Campbell/6th Maine, which is lightly penciled on verso over Gibbon, New York back mark. Cpl. Benjamin Franklin Campbell, Co. C, joined 7/61; discharged for disability 12/62. A view of a "dead letter" Private is identified in modern pencil as Charles Atwood/6th Maine over McPherson, Bangor, Me. imprint. Corporal Atwood was reported MIA at Spotsylvania (5/10/64); no further record. We cannot vouch for the identification.

The back of post-war copy cabinet card showing two armed privates, side by side, bears a pencil identification that reads, At Right-Wainwright Cushing/6th Maine. The HDS view of Wainwright Cushing of Co. A confirms the identity. Cushing joined 7/61; WIA Chancellorsville (5/3/63); WIA Rappahannock Station (11/7/63); resigned 3/64; and Private William Weeks, Co. H; discharged 12/61.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $700

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
40 6th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs
Three officers and three enlisted men. The first, a lithograph of Colonel Hiram Burnham, later Brig. General; KIA Fort Harrison, VA (9/29/64). An ink signed CDV by Brady of A. P. Buck, Lieut. & QM, 6th Maine. Buck joined as 2nd Lieut. 7/61; was “present” at Gettysburg; m/o 8/64. The next officer is tentatively identified in pencil as Major Frank Pierce, with E.H. McKenny, Biddleford, Me. imprint and blue-green two cent revenue stamp. The ID is questionable as Major Pierce was dismissed from service in February 1862, long before revenue stamps came into use.
Next is Sgt. John McGregor/Co. G., 6th Maine Inf., no back mark. McGregor enlisted 7/61; was “present” at Gettysburg; transferred to 7th Maine 12/63; transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; discharged for disability 7/65. A ninth plate tintype, the back covered with a period paper inscription that reads, Alonzo Bradley/Died in army/during Civil War. Bradley joined Co. A as Private 7/61; POW Centerville, VA (9/2/62), paroled; died in hospital (12/10/62). The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

7th Maine—3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Corps
The 7th Maine was organized at Augusta in June 1861 and spent its early service in the Washington Defenses. The regiment was attached to the 6th Corps in May 1862 and remained with that organization for the duration. The regiment was active during the Peninsula Campaign but was not heavily engaged during the subsequent Seven Days battles for Richmond. The 7th Maine was shattered at Antietam during an ill-conceived foray to clear enemy sharpshooters from the Piper Barn on the Hagerstown Park, what turned out to be the center of the Confederate line. Unbeknownst to the 7th Maine, the regiment funneled into a killing zone and was effectively ambushed by a much superior force before the survivors managed to fight their way out. Afterwards, only 68 men formed on the colors out of 240 that had gone forward. The regiment was spared the carnage of Fredericksburg but was, once more, decimated at Chancellorsville by “canister from the guns on Marye’s Heights,” a position it helped carry in a magnificent charge. In two days of severe combat over 80 men were killed and wounded there and on Salem Heights. The 7th Maine had but little time to recover as the army advanced to parry Lee at Gettysburg.
The 7th Maine numbered about 200 effectives when it arrived at Gettysburg on July 2nd. The 6th Corps was not heavily committed but the regiment was shifted around to plug holes in the line. The next day it found itself on the extreme right of the Union army anchored on the Baltimore Pike. Here, it had a brisk skirmish with Confederates losing 2 men killed and 5 mortally wounded.
The 7th Maine marched with Grant into the inferno that characterized the summer of 1864 as a total war of attrition. From the moment the Overland Campaign commenced, the regiment was engaged relentlessly in some major skirmish or pitched battle that usually found expendable Federal infantry attacking fixed Confederate positions. From the meat grinder of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania in May through Petersburg in July, the regiment was bled white with another 241 killed, wounded, and missing added to mournful casualty lists. The remnants of the battalion mustered out on September 5, 1864 having sacrificed their bit for the everlasting glory of the Army of the Potomac.
41 7th Maine Soldiers, Two Identified CDVs, including CMOH Winner

A fine group shot showing Colonel Edwin C. Mason, Lieut. Colonel Seldon Conner, and Major Thomas W. Hyde, CMOH, each wearing a different type of prominent medal. Mason became Colonel of the 7th Maine 8/61, and commanded the regiment until m/o 9/64. During his conspicuous tenure, he was breveted four times for "gallantry and meritorious service," to wit: Major (Fredericksburg 12/13/62); Lieut. Colonel (Wilderness); Colonel (Spotsylvania); and Brig. General, 6/3/65, "for faithful service." General Mason had an illustrious post-war career in the regular army, advancing to Colonel, 24th US Inf., 4/88, and earning another brevet (Brig. General, 2/27/90) for "gallantry" in two actions during the Indian Wars (Lava Beds, CA, 4/17/73, and Clearwater, ID, 11-12/7/77). General Mason retired May 31, 1895, after 34 years in the army.

Lieut. Colonel Seldon Conner was commissioned 8/61 and commanded the regiment at Gettysburg. He became Colonel, 19th Maine, 1/64; WIA Wilderness (5/6/64); promoted Brig. General, 6/11/64, but never returned to active duty; m/o 4/66. Elected Governor of Maine in 1875, serving two terms.

Major Thomas Worchester Hyde joined Co. D as Captain 8/61; promoted major 8/61. Major Hyde won the Medal of Honor at Antietam, 9/17/62, "leading the regiment in an assault on a strong body of enemy infantry." At Gettysburg, Major Hyde was detached from the regiment, acting as 6th Corps Provost Marshal on the staff of General Sedgwick. He transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; promoted Colonel 10/64; Bvt. Brig. General, 4/2/65; m/o 6/65.

The other CDV depicts a 1st Lieut. with goatee and is identified in modern pencil as Thomas W. Hyde, having the imprint of S.W. Sawyer, Bangor. The identity is incorrect as Hyde entered service as Captain, while this CDV depicts an unknown officer wearing 1st Lieut. straps.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$600 - $800

42 7th Maine Officers, Six Identified CDVs

Lot of 6 cdvs picturing officers. First is a period pencil identified copy shot of Lieut. Eli Webber, Co. B, no back mark. Webber enlisted as 2nd Lieut. 8/61; promoted 1st Lieut. 10/62; was "present" at Gettysburg; WIA Wilderness (5/6/64). He transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; promoted Captain 2/65; discharged 6/65. Plus, A view of pencil identified John E. Bailey, Co. I, with imprint of H.A. Mills, Camden, Me. Bailey joined as Sergeant 8/61 and was "present" at Gettysburg. 2nd Lieut. Bailey was WIA Fort Stevens, DC (7/12/64), leg amputated; DOW 7/31/64.

Ink signed cdv of Charles Lowell, 7th Me, Co. C with C.L. Marston, Bangor blind stamp. Entering as Sergeant, 2nd Lieut., Lowell was "present" at Gettysburg; WIA Wilderness (5/6/64). He transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; discharged for wounds 10/64. The purported likeness of Lowell on HDS wearing a double-breasted frock coat is incorrect. Another officer with E.H. McKenny back mark is identified in modern pencil as Captain John W. Channing, Co. E. Channing entered as Captain 8/61; m/o 8/64. He later became Major in the 1st Maine Sharpshooters.

A carte de visite Glazier/Lieut., Co. I, 7th Maine Regt. is signed in ink with Trask & Davis, Portland imprint. Glazier was first Commissary Sergeant; promoted Lieut.; transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; m/o 6/65. Last is pencil identified George H. Buker, Co. D, with Starbird, Augusta imprint. Buker enlisted as 2nd Lieut. 8/61; was "present" at Gettysburg; transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; discharged 7/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$750 - $850

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
43 7th Maine Officers, Five Identified CDVs
Lot of 5, the first carte with Wm. B. Stearns, Bath, Me. imprint, pencil identified 1st Lieut. Albert A. Nickerson, Co. E. Nickerson joined in 8/61; WIA Wilderness (5/5/64); transferred to 1st Maine veteran Inf. 8/64; discharged 3/65. ID confirmed in Maine State Archives. Ink signed Lieut. A. M. Benson/7th Me, Vols., no back mark. Andrew M. Benson joined Co. C as Sergeant 8/61; promoted 1st Lieut. 9/62. He also had service in the 1st Maine Cavalry; POW Stoney Creek, VA (6/29/64); confined at Macon and Columbia, escaped 12/15/64; promoted Major 3/65; m/o 8/65.

Captain John K. Russell is pencil identified with Whitehurst imprint. Commissioned as 1st Lieut. & QM 8/61; transferred to QM Department 3/62; and promoted Captain; m/o 4/66. Additional CDVs include a lithograph of the distinguished Colonel Edwin C. Mason (see previous lot), and a post-war civilian view of former 1st Lieut. James M. Andrews inked Senate 1879.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

44 7th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs
Two officers and four enlisted men. First is ink signed Asst. Surgeon Francis M. Eveleth with B.F. Smith, Portland imprint. Eveleth joined 8/61; promoted Surgeon 2/63, transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; m/o 6/65. Pencil identified 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hasey, Co. I, with imprint of B.F. Smith, Portland. Hasey was commissioned 2nd Lieut. 8/61; 1st Lieut. 12/61; Adjutant 3/63; WIA Spotsylvania (5/15/64); discharged 5/65.

An ink signed enlisted man named C.H. Parker with Hazeltine, Portland imprint is thought to be Corporal Calvin F. Parker, Co. B, who joined 8/61; discharged for disability 1/63. Another enlisted man with Cahill, Boston back mark is pencil identified as Austin Sylvester, Co. D. Sylvester died 10/4/61.

A fine CDV ink signed Sgt. Chas. H. Hinkley/Co. K, 7th Maine Vols. bears the imprint of J.S. Hendee, Augusta. Sergeant Hinkley, wearing his 6th Corps badge, was “present” at Gettysburg; later KIA Spotsylvania (5/12/64). Last is a CDV-sized tintype by S.W. Sawyer, Bangor of an unknown teenage Private posed defiantly with kepi on knee, which shows a numeral 7.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$750 - $850
45 7th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs

Four officers and two enlisted men. First is pencil identified Major Charles B. Whitemore (as 1st Lieut.), no back mark. Whitemore enlisted as QM Sergeant 9/61; promoted 1st Lieut. & RQM 1/62; was "present" at Gettysburg. He transferred to the QM Department 5/64 as Captain; brevted Major 3/65; m/o 10/65. Ink signed 2nd Lieut W. H. Savage, Co. F, by A. M. M'Kenney, Portland. Savage was commissioned 2nd Lieut. 10/62; transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; m/o as 1st Lieut.

Next is Captain Granville P. Cochran, Co. K. Captain Cochran joined 8/61; WIA Antietam (9/17/62); transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; m/o 6/65. Ink signed Lieut. T. Swan / 7th Reg. Me. Vol., Co. A, with A.M. Burnham, Bangor imprint. Swan enlisted as 1st Lieut. 8/61; POW 1862 (place and date not stated); was "present" at Gettysburg assigned to Co. C; later serving as Aide-de-Camp to General Howe. Captain Swan transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf., Co. H, 4/64; resigned 3/65.

Ink signed Private George W. Boyington, Co. D, 10th US Infantry, no back mark. This specifies Private Boyington's prior service before joining Co. A, 7th Maine in 12/63. Subsequently, he transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf.; m/o 6/65. Ink signed Private W.D. Mills / Co. E, 1st Maine Vet. Vols./East Corinth/Maine with blue two cent revenue stamp and imprint of Gilbert's Philadelphia. Mills is listed as WIA Winchester (9/19/64); subsequent HDS record contradictory.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$750 - $850

46 7th Maine Soldiers, Six Identified CDVs

Four officers including one tintype, plus two enlisted men, one being a CDV and the other a mounted oval CDV-sized tintype. Captain Henry Rolfe, Co. I, no back mark; resigned 12/61. Pencil signed Major James P. Jones as Captain, Co. B, with Whitehurst imprint. Jones enlisted 8/61 and was wounded in action twice, at Antietam and the Wilderness. He commanded the company at Gettysburg; later KIA Fort Stevens, DC (7/12/64) "by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter."

Probably 1st Lieut. William H. Larabee, Co. K, by King, Portland, with a modern pencil identification. Larabee joined as Corporal; promoted 1st Lieut. & Adjutant 9/62; m/o 8/64. An uncased odd sized 2.5 x 3.5 in. tintype identified in modern pen as Captain Stephen C. Fletcher, Co. F. Fletcher was commissioned as Major 8/63; transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64 as Lieut. Colonel; promoted Bvt. Colonel 4/65; m/o 6/65. In our judgment based on the details of the frock coat and studio props, the tintype appears to be immediate-post war, calling the Fletcher ID into question.

Pencil identified Sergeant Nelson S. Fales, Co. B, wearing a 6th Corps badge with Geo. B. Butler, Bath imprint. Fales joined as Private 8/61; WIA Salem Heights, VA (5/4/63); transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf.; m/o 9/64. The mounted tintype is pencil signed D. Noyes / 7th Me. Inf. Noyes entered Co. B 8/61 as Private and was "present" at Gettysburg; later WIA Spotsylvania (5/12/64). Advanced to Sergeant, he transferred to the 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$650 - $750

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
47 7th Maine Soldiers, Five Identified CDVs
Three officer, one in civilian dress, plus two enlisted men. A late war civilian view of Bvt. Lieut. Colonel Henry W. Farrar, with John Goldin, Washington, DC imprint. Farrar joined as a Private and advanced to Lieut., Co F, 3/64. He was discharged 6/64 and thereafter served as Captain and Aide-de-Camp on 6th Corps staff as well as QM; m/o 8/65. An ink signed carte with Brady imprint depicts W.H. Seavey/Capt 1st Me. VV. A W.H. Seavey is not listed in HDS or the Volunteer Register.

Another officer is pencil identified as Geo. McGinley/ G. Co., 7th Maine Inf. This officer enlisted as 2nd Lieut. 8/61; transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/66 as Captain; m/o 6/65. An ink signed enlisted man is Corp. Chas. E. Plummer/Co. K, 7th Maine Vols., no back mark. Plummer joined as a Private 9/61 and advanced to Sergeant. He was WIA Wilderness (5/5/64); transferred to 1st Maine Veteran Inf. 8/64. HDS lists him as "killed on 5/23/65." Corp. Edwin A. Emery with Curtis & Crosby, Lewiston, Me. imprint is pencil identified. Emery entered as Corporal 8/61; discharged 8/62. The veteran's stripes on the Corporal's cuffs suggest that the identification is incorrect.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $700

16th Maine—1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Corps
The 16th Maine was organized at Augusta in August 1862 and was assigned to the 1st Corps. In its first major action the regiment was nearly annihilated at Fredericksburg during an indomitable charge against well entrenched Rebels that cost "in killed wounded and missing two hundred thirty-one—more than one-half the number engaged." Over two hundred rebel prisoners were taken and the men of the 16th Maine had to be restrained as they surged toward the enemy's second line.

At Gettysburg, the 16th Maine was heavily engaged during the stand of the 1st Corps on the afternoon of July 1st. Part of Paul's (1st) Brigade, the regiment held a portion of General Robertson's 2nd Division line against Robert Rode's attack on the salient north of the Chambersburg Pike. Desperately holding a hill overlooking the Pike without support, the 16th Maine was finally outflanked and overwhelmed by superior numbers. The regiment fell back, cut off from the rest of the brigade, losing a large number of men as prisoners. At Gettysburg, the 16th Maine suffered 11 killed, 62 wounded, and 159 captured out of 275 men on the field.

Reassigned to the 5th Corps in March 1864, the 16th Maine saw continuous combat during the opening phase of Grant's Overland Campaign, taking particularly heavy casualties at the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, and Spotsylvania in May 1864. The regiment was also prominent in the see-saw fighting on the Weldon Railroad in August 1864 and emerging from the Petersburg trenches, again, in February 1865. The 16th Maine participated in the Appomattox Campaign and witnessed the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia. It mustered out on June 5, 1865 having lost 181 men killed and wounded.

48 Surgeon William W. Eaton, 16th Maine-POW
Gettysburg, CDV
A late war view ink signed Wm. W. Eaton/Surgeon 16th Me Vols. with S.W. Sawyer imprint and blue-green two cent revenue stamp. Eaton joined as Hospital Steward 6/62; promoted Assistant Surgeon 1/63; captured at Gettysburg (7/1/63) and paroled. Promoted Surgeon 11/64; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500
49. Captain George A. Deering, Co. F, 16th Maine-POW
Gettysburg, CDV
Nicely ink signed beneath portrait, Yours Truly/Geo. A. Deering/Capt.
16th Me. Vols., no back mark. Deering was commissioned 2nd Lieut.
8/62; captured at Gettysburg (7/1/63), confined at Libby, Macon, and
Columbia Prison; promoted Captain (8/64) while in captivity; escaped
Columbia 12/10/64; returned 5/65; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

50. Captain Edward F. Davis, Co. K, 16th Maine-WIA & POW, CDV
CDV of Captain Edward F. Davis, Co. K.—WIA & POW. Ink signed Capt.
E. F. Davis/16th Maine Vols. on verso with two cent revenue stamp
and imprint of S.W. Sawyer, Bangor. Davis (Davies) joined as Sergeant
9/62; promoted 2nd Lieut. 5/63; “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 1st
Lieut. 12/63. Davis was WIA Spotsylvania (5/9/64) and briefly captured
at Weldon Railroad (8/19/64), escaped with fellow prisoner Colonel
Tilden and returned next day. Promoted Captain 1/65; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

51. 1st Lieut. Lewis C. Bisbee, Co. I, 16th Maine-WIA & POW Gettysburg, CDV
A late war shot of Bisbee as Captain by Sprague & Curtis, Lewiston, ink signed on
verso, L. C. Bisbee/Capt.-16th Maine Vols./Canton/Maine with blue-green two cent
revenue stamp. Bisbee became 1st Lieut. 8/62; captured at Gettysburg (7/1/63),
confined at Libby, Macon and Columbia Prison for the duration. Promoted
Captain 12/63 while in captivity, Bisbee was not released until 3/65; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
52 2nd Lieut. George D. Bisbee, Co. C, 16th Maine-POW
Gettysburg, CDV
An ink signed portrait, Truly Yours/G.D. Bisbee/16th Me Vols.
with S. W. Sawyer, Bangor imprint having blue-green two
cent revenue stamp. Bisbee enlisted as Sergeant 6/62;
WIA Fredericksburg (12/13/62); promoted 2nd Lieut.
4/63; captured at Gettysburg ((7/1/63), confined at Libby,
Macon and Columbia Prison; paroled 12/64, exchanged
and returned; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

53 2nd Lieut. Aubrey Leavitt, Co. E, 16th Maine-WIA
Gettysburg, CDV
A vignette pencil identified with I.N. Teague, Lewiston
back mark. Identification confirmed by an identical view
of Leavitt from another image posted on HDS. Leavitt
enlisted as Sergeant; promoted 2nd Lieut. 5/63; WIA
(7/1/63). Promoted 1st Lieut. 8/64; brevetted Captain and
Major 3/65; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

54 2nd Lieut. Wilbur F. Mower, 16th Maine—Carried
Colors at Gettysburg, CDV
A late war vignette of Wilbur F. Mower with imprint of
W.S. Warren, Boston. CDV is unsigned but the identity is
confirmed by an identical signed image on HDS. Warren
joined Co. I as Corporal 8/62; promoted Sergeant 2/63.
Co. I was the color company at Gettysburg and Sergeant
Mower the color bearer. Mower was later WIA Petersburg
(6/19/64); promoted 2nd Lieut. 1/65; discharged for
wounds 5/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
55  Sergeant Daniel A. Spearin, Co A., 16th Maine-WIA Gettysburg, CDV
Signed in fine ink beneath portrait with imprint of G.M. Howe, Portland. Corporal Spearin joined 8/62; promoted Sergeant; WIA (7/1/63). The CDV dates from 1864, showing Spearin wearing a non-regulation sack coat with 1st Sergeant's chevrons. Sergeant Spearin was promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. F, 12/64; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

56  16th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Additional carte boldly signed, Regards of/Gus Moore/Lieut., 16th Me Vols., no back mark. Moore enlisted as Private in Co. B 8/62; promoted Sergeant; reported "missing" at Gettysburg (7/1/63). Moore returned to the regiment; promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. E, 12/64; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

57  16th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Lieut. C. F. Lothrop/16th Me Vols. is ink signed with S. W. Sawyer imprint and blue two cent revenue stamp. Lothrop joined Co. C as Sergeant 8/62; "present" at Gettysburg as acting regimental Sergeant Major. Promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. F, 12/63; 1st Lieut. 8/64; appointed Adjutant 12/64; m/o 6/65.
Ink signed carte of 1st Lieut. W. H. Chapman, Co. K, with S.W. Sawyer imprint and blue two cent revenue stamp. Chapman entered as Corporal; promoted Sergeant 12/62 & 1st Sergeant 5/63; "present" at Gettysburg. Promoted 2nd Lieut. 12/63; WIA Spotsylvania (5/10/64); POW Weldon Railroad (8/18/64), paroled and returned 4/65; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
58 16th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
A late war view ink signed Jones Whitman/Lt. 16th Me. Infy Vols./Turner, Me. with imprint of S.W. Sawyer, Bangor. Whitman joined Co. E as Corporal 8/62; promoted Sergeant 1/63; “present” at Gettysburg. Promoted 2nd Lieut. 11/64; 1st Lieut. Co. B, 12/64; m/o 6/65.
Second cdv features Sergt. Chas. Seavy/16th Maine, as signed in blue ink, with Mother on verso along with green three cent revenue stamp, no back mark. Seavy enlisted as Private 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg. Promoted Corporal and Sergeant; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

59 Private Meschach P. Larry, 16th Maine-MIA Wilderness, CDV & Tintype
A standing portrait of Private Larry with goatee against a painted canvas camp scene having block US/PICTURE TENT written lower right. Flag is washed lightly in red and Larry's trousers in sky blue. Larry wears a nine button frock coat and kep with illegible brass insignia. The plate is backed with a period piece of paper that bears the old ink identification, Meshach P(?)inton Larry/in Union Army. The CDV features Larry casually posed in civilian dress beside a studio column. Inked on the back is, Philea Dol(s) (sic)/picture/Meshach P/Larry/in military/dress/Killed in/Battle of/Wilderness/1864.
Meschach P. Larry, possibly a Jewish soldier, enlisted 8/62 in Co. H. Maine at Gettysburg, p. 206 lists Larry on detached service with “surgeon’s detail.” He was reported MIA at the Wilderness (5/6/64); absent, missing at m/o of Regt. 6/4/65; presumed KIA.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $600

60 16th Maine Soldiers, Five Identified CDVs
CDVs of two identified officers, plus three enlisted men. First in ink signed Atwood Fitch/Lt. 16th Me. Vols. with S.W. Sawyer, Bangor imprint. Fitch joined as Sergeant, Co. K, 8/62; “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 2nd Lieut. 12/63; POW Weldon Railroad (8/19/64), exchanged and returned. Promoted 1st Lieut. 11/64; m/o 6/65. A pencil identified Lieut. is Jabez P. Parker, Co. I, also with S.W. Sawyer back mark. Pratt enlisted as Corporal 8/62; promoted Sergeant 5/63; WIA Wilderness (5/5/64). Promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. K, 11/64; 1st Lieut. 1/65; m/o 6/65.
A carte of Private Joseph W. Parameter, Co. I, is pencil identified with B.F. Smith & Son, Portland back mark. Parameter enlisted 8/62; discharged for disability 12/63. Another cdv of a Private, by Wm. F. Blunt, North Anson, Me., is thought to be Lucius W. Hall, Co. E, a deserter, although the identity is not confirmed. Unusually, under magnification partial numerals and letters on the left breast of his shell jacket appear to spell out 16th Maine. The last enlisted man is marked S. Swett in modern pen, by B.F. Cole, Biddeford, Me. This is possibly Sidney E. Swett, Co. F, who died in hospital 12/63.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $700
61 16th Maine Soldiers, Five Identified CDVs

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $700

62 16th Maine Soldiers in Civilian Dress, Seven Identified CDVs
Lot of 7, all identified enlisted men in civilian attire including two post-war images with a wartime copy shot of a panoramic lithograph of Camp Tilden—Quarters of the 16th Maine Regt., 1862. The enlisted soldiers that are ink signed include: Private Thomas S. Hopkins, Co. C, Private Erastus Shaw, Co. G, Private William R. Mahoney, Co. E, Corporal Albion Bailey, Co. A & G, with a pencil identified gem type of Private Jacob B. Achorn, Co. A. The post-war views are: Private Pascal P. Gilmore, Co. E, and Corporal Charles A. Morse, Co. A, dated June 1881. Only Private Achorn was "present" at Gettysburg.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$200 - $300

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
17th Maine—3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Corps
The 17th Maine was organized at Camp King, Cape Elizabeth in August 1862 and was initially assigned to Washington Defenses. The regiment served in the 3rd Corps beginning in October 1862 and was transferred to the 2nd Corps in March 1864. During its entire term of service with the Army of the Potomac, the 17th Maine bore a conspicuous role in every battle in which it participated, having suffered commensurately. At Fredericksburg the regiment endured punishing Confederate artillery fire, and while at Chancellorsville, the 17th was in the thick of the furious fighting that befell Sickles’ Corps on May 3rd, losing over 70 men.

At Gettysburg, the 17th Maine of de Trobriand’s brigade bore a prominent role in the defense of the Wheatfield on July 2nd before finding itself unsupported and outflanked by Kershaw’s onslaught. Ordered to withdraw, the remnants of the exhausted regiment held a thin line with the 5th Michigan for a tenuous 45 minutes before elements of the 2nd Corps came up in support. The two-hour fight had cost the intrepid regiment over 100 casualties, in exchange for immortality. Far from fought-out, the 17th Maine joined in Grant’s Overland Campaign and was quickly gutted at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. In a series of almost daily battles lasting over a month—from May 5 to June 7—the regiment lost 260 men before going into the trenches at Petersburg. The 17th Maine was engaged without respite until the very end of the war suffering 15 killed and wounded during the last major battle fought by the Army of the Potomac at Sailor’s Creek. After the satisfaction of witnessing the surrender of Lee’s army at Appomattox, the valiant regiment mustered out June 4, 1865, having sustained over 200 killed and wounded.

63 Sergeant Fayette M. Paine, Co. A, 17th Maine-WIA Gettysburg, Tintype & CDV
Tintype portrait depicts Paine in nine button frock coat having 1st Sergeant chevrons, holding his kepi showing brass A over 17. The CDV of the mustachioed 1st Sergeant Frederick Mace Paine (1843-1898) is a different pose of the same man identified in older ink on verso, ostensibly by a descendant, as, Fayettie M. Paine/Taken before he/was married. No back mark. Later penciled notations in the hand of a modern collector refer to Paine’s military record, specifically, enlisted as Private 7/62; promoted Sergeant 8/62; promoted 1st Sergeant 1863; WIA Gettysburg (7/2/63); WIA Spotsylvania (5/12/65). Promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. B, 1/65; Promoted 1st Lieut., Co. G, 6/65; transferred to 1st Maine HA 6/65; m/o 9/65. Later lived and farmed in Illinois. Member of GAR Post #475 (McCullough) in Earlville, Illinois. Married Sarah Jane 1867; d. 5/30/98.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$700 - $900

64 Major Charles P. Mattocks, 17th Maine-CMOH Sayler’s Creek, CDV
Also Bvt. Brig. General Charles P. Mattocks. An unsigned view of the valorous Charles Porter Mattocks (1840-1910) who was commissioned 1st Lieut., Co. A., 8/62; promoted Capt. 12/62 and commanded the company at Gettysburg. He was advanced to Major 12/63 (this view); POW Wilderness (5/5/64), confined at Macon and Columbia Prison; escaped Columbia 11/28/64; brevetted Brig. General 3/13/65 for “faithful and meritorious service.” Brevetted Col. 4/9/65 for gallant and meritorious service in the recent campaign terminating in the surrender... of Robert E. Lee.” Promoted Colonel 5/65; m/o 6/65.

Mattocks was awarded a CMOH on 5/29/99 “for extraordinary gallantry in leading his regiment in a charge which resulted in the capture of nearly 200 prisoners and a stand of colors at Sailor’s Creek, Va., 4/6/65.” During the Spanish-American War, Mattocks was appointed Brig. General of Volunteers 6/98; discharged 10/98.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$450 - $550
65 17th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Lot of two cdvs, the first signed in ink on verso, Wm. Hobson/Capt. 17th Me. Infantry with A.M. McKenney back mark. William Hobson (1826-1897) was commissioned Captain, Co. I 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg. Promoted Major 1/65; promoted Lieut. Colonel 3/65; WIA Sailor’s Creek (4/6/65); brevetted Brig. General 4/6/65; m/o 6/65.
A late war view identified in modern pencil as Captain Edward Moore, Co. C., by A.M. McKenney, Portland, with blue two cent revenue stamp. Moore joined as 2nd Lieut., Co. H 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut. Co. C; commanded company at Gettysburg; promoted Captain 11/63; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

66 17th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Two cartes, including an ink signed portrait of Edwin B. Houghton/AAIG, dated 1864 with B.F. Smith & Son, Portland imprint. Houghton entered as Sergeant, Co. A, 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut.; detached at Gettysburg as AADC on Brigade staff. Promoted Captain, Co. H, 11/63; discharged 6/65. Plus, a different ink signed view of James M. Webb/1st Lieut., Co. D, 17th Maine. Inšt., with A.C. Lewis and blue two cent tax stamp. 2nd Lieut. Webb was “present” at Gettysburg (see previous lot).
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

67 17th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
68 17th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
First is J.M. Webb/1st Lieut. Co. D/17th Me. Vols. signed in faded ink on verso beneath A.C. Lewis, Portland imprint. Webb joined Co. H as Corporal 8/62 and was “present” at Gettysburg. He advanced to Sergeant and 2nd Lieut., Co. K, 11/65; WIA Sailor’s Creek (4/6/65, left leg amputated); promoted 1st Lieut. 4/65; m/o 6/65. Captain William H. Green, Co. G, is ink signed at bottom but the name has been partially trimmed, no back mark. Green entered as Sergeant, Co. B, 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut. and “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 1st Lieut.; Captain, Co. G, 12/63; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

69 17th Maine Officers, Five Identified CDVs
Four officers and one enlisted man. The first carte is ink signed Lieut. W. Green, Co. B, in civilian dress with George M. Howe, Portland back mark. Green entered as Sergeant 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut.; “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 1st Lieut.; promoted Captain, Co. G; m/o 6/65. A gem type is ink signed J. S. Hobbs/17th Me., no back mark. Hobbs joined as Private, Co. A, 8/62; promoted Corporal; WIA Chancellorsville (5/3/63); promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. H; 1st Lieut.; m/o 6/65.

Lieut. Josiah Remick/Quartermaster/17th Maine Infantry is ink signed with B.F. Smith & Son, Portland imprint. Remick enlisted as Commissary Sergeant 7/62; promoted Quartermaster & 1st Lieut. 11/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; m/o 6/65. A vignette is ink signed Luther K. Rogers/Co. F. 17th Me. with blue-green two cent revenue stamp on verso. Rogers entered as Corporal, Co. F, 8/62; WIA North Anna River (5/23/64); m/o 6/65. The last officer image is attributed as 2nd Lieut. Edwin Emery that came with another CDV presumably of his wife.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500
70 17th Maine Officers, Four Identified CDVs, Plus
Five officers, including one in civilian dress and another unidentified. The first cdv is ink signed Jas. M. Brown/1st Lieut., 17th Me. Vols., no back mark. 2nd Lieut. James M. Brown, Co. A, was commissioned 8/62; KIA Orange Grove, VA (11/27/63). A second carte with Edwd I. Merrill/Capt. 17th Maine Vols. ink signed on verso, with Bundy & Williams, New Haven, CT. imprint. Captain Merrill, Co. G, joined 8/62; WIA Chancellorsville (5/3/63); discharged for wounds 12/63. Supposedly 1st Lieut.

A portrait of Geo. B. Dunn, Co. B, is identified in modern pencil with E. Crockett, Rockland back mark. He joined as 2nd Lieut. 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut., Co. G; promoted Captain, Co. K; WIA Sailors Creek (4/6/64); discharged 5/65. The civilian view is a mounted oval albumen, ink identified, Ellis M. Sawyer, 1861/Capt. Co. E, 17th Maine Regt. Aug. 1862/Acting Major, Killed Nov 28th/1863 at Mine Run Virginia. Last is an armed officer by Trask & Lewis, Portland standing with folded arms, unidentified except for the numeral 17 within the kepi bugle.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

71 17th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Two Identified, One WIA
Two cdvs, including a standing, ink signed view of G.C. Pratt/Capt. Co. D, 17th Me., with H.W. Churchill, Albany, N.Y. imprint and blue two cent revenue stamp. Gustavus C. Pratt enlisted as Corporal, Co. C, 8/62; promoted Sergeant; and "present" at Gettysburg, where he received "three wounds, arm" (7/2/63). In 1864, Sergeant Pratt was commissioned 2nd Lieut., Co. B; then 1st Lieut. Co. D; m/o 6/65.


The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
72 17th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Four Identified CDVs
Three officers and one musician, all “present” at Gettysburg. Pencil identified 1st Lieut. John M. Morrill, Co. G, with faded revenue stamp on verso. Morrill enlisted as Sergeant 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 1st Lieut.; WIA Spotsylvania (5/13/64); discharged for wounds 10/64. Pencil identified 1st Lieut. William H. Sturgis, Co. B, with A.C. Lewis, Portland imprint. Sturgis joined as Sergeant, Co. H, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 2nd Lieut. and 1st Lieut.; m/o 6/65.
A stamp-sized oval albumen on mount, ink identified as G. Fontaine Sparrow, 1861/2nd Lieut. Co. A, 17th Regt. 1863. Sparrow entered as Sergeant, Co. A, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg as “acting 2nd Lieut.”; m/o as Captain, Co. B, 6/65. A civilian view ink signed G.O. Currier with Conant & Johnson, Lewiston imprint. Private George O. Currier joined Co. D, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; Musician in 1864; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

73 17th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
One officer and one enlisted man, both at Gettysburg. The officer is ink signed G. W. Verrill with imprint of A.M. McKenney, Portland and orange two cent revenue stamp. George W. Verrill enlisted as Sergeant, Co. C, 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut.; “present” at Gettysburg; promoted Captain Co. E, 3/64; m/o 6/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$250 - $350
74 17th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
One officer and one enlisted man. A standing view ink signed on verso, Lieut. P.S. Boothby/Co. I/17th Me. Vols., with Brady imprint. Putnam S. Boothby joined Co. I as 1st Lieut. 8/62; discharged 12/62. He re-enlisted in the regiment 2/63 as Private Co. K; promoted 1st Lieut.; WIA Chancellorsville (5/3/63); "present" at Gettysburg with Co. K. Boothby became regimental Adjutant later in 1864; discharged for disability 10/64.
A late war vignette ink signed on verso J.S. Manson/Co I, 17th Me. Vols with John Goldin, Washington, D.C. imprint and blue two cent revenue stamp. Manson joined Co. G as a Private 8/62; wounded in action at Wilderness (5/5/1864) with a severe wound in left foot, amputated; returned 7/64; promoted Corporal 1864; m/o 6/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$250 - $350

75 17th Maine Enlisted Men, Seven Identified CDVs
Private John Sawyer is pencil signed, no imprint. Sawyer was a draftee who served in Co. I from 8/63; transferred to 1st Maine HA; m/o 9/66. Private Frank Chellis, Co. C, is pencil signed with a pair of red one cent tax stamps on verso, no imprint. Chellis enlisted 12/63; promoted Principal Musician; transferred to 1st Maine HA 12/64. Last is a late-war CDV tentatively identified as Pvt. Henry H. Libby, Co. I. Libby entered 8/62; was "present" at Gettysburg; transferred to VRC 6/64.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $800
19th Maine—1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps

The 19th Maine was organized at Bath in August 1862 and joined the Washington Defenses before assignment to the 2nd Corps, where it served for the duration. The regiment was not heavily engaged at Antietam while its first real test came at Fredericksburg, coming under intensive rebel artillery fire while assembling for a charge.

At Gettysburg, the regiment held a position in the center of the 2nd Corps line mid-way between Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top. As Sickles’ overextended 3rd Corps disintegrated in the Peach Orchard during McLaw’s late afternoon attack, the 2nd Corps was hurriedly rearranged, forming a second line to prevent an all out Confederate break-through. Amidst the general confusion, the advancing rebel battle line descended upon the unsupported 19th Maine “who arose unwaveringly from the smoke to receive it.” A well aimed shot dropped a rebel flag bearer followed by a massive volley that stopped the Confederates in their tracks. Simultaneous enfilade fire at close range had a terrible effect and “the Confederate regiment melted away in the smoke and was seen no more.” A report filtered in that the enemy had advanced on the far right meaning that the 19th Maine would soon find itself cut-off. The regiment was quickly ordered to fall back, which was done in good order. Emerging from the smoke the regiment’s officers surveyed the landscape and quickly determined that the threat of envelopment on the right “had been incorrect.” The regiment immediately faced about and charged back into the advancing Confederate line, propelling itself to within 100 yards of the Emmitsburg Road. The sudden counter attack recovered four Union cannon and claimed many prisoners along with one stand of colors. The next day the regiment helped repel Pickett’s Charge from a position near the copse of trees. In two days of fighting, the 19th Maine suffered 65 men killed and mortally wounded and 137 with lesser injuries.

The 19th Maine marched in Grant’s Overland Campaign and fought for nearly two months without let-up, suffering particularly heavy losses at Spotsylvania in May and the Jerusalem Plank Road in June. The regiment participated in final operations at Appomattox and mustered out May 31, 1865, having lost 192 men in battle.

76 Colonel & BBG Isaac W. Starbird, 19th Maine-WIA Gettysburg, CDV

CDV-sized albumen on thin stock, unsigned, without back mark. Isaac Starbird (1839-1907) was commissioned Captain, Co. F, 8/62; WIA Gettysburg (7/2/63); promoted Major 8/64; commanded the regiment for the duration of the war; promoted Lieut. Colonel & Colonel 11/64; WIA severely at High Bridge, VA (4/6/65); mlo 5/65. A standing CDV-sized view of 1st Lieut. William H. Emery, Co. C, wearing a 2nd Corps badge on thin stock with pencil identification. Enlisted as Corporal, Co. C, 8/62; promoted Sergeant; WIA in head at Gettysburg (7/2/63); promoted 2nd & 1st Lieut.; WIA left shoulder at Wilderness (5/6/54); discharged for wounds 10/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$500 - $600

77 19th Maine Officers-WIA Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs

Two cartes, the first ink signed 2nd Lieut. C.P. Garland, Co. H, by R.T. Burnham, Boston. Garland joined as Sergeant 8/62; WIA Gettysburg (7/2/63); promoted 1st Lieut. 9/64; WIA High Bridge, VA (4/6/65); m/o 5/65. A standing CDV-sized view of 1st Lieut. William H. Emery, Co. C, wearing a 2nd Corps badge on thin stock with pencil identification. Enlisted as Corporal, Co. C, 8/62; promoted Sergeant; WIA in head at Gettysburg (7/2/63); promoted 2nd & 1st Lieut.; WIA left shoulder at Wilderness (5/6/54); discharged for wounds 10/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$550 - $750
78 19th Maine Officers-WIA Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Two cartes, the first officer wearing a 2nd Corps badge and ink signed W. Lincoln/Capt. 19th Maine Vols. by J.U.P. Burnham, Portland. Lincoln joined as 1st Lieut., Co. H, 8/62; promoted Captain; WIA in head at Gettysburg (7/2/63); discharged 6/65.

2nd Lieut. Edward R. Cunningham, Co. D, by S. Masury, Boston is boldly signed in period pencil. Cunningham enlisted 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut.; WIA in breast at Gettysburg (7/2/63); discharged for disability 6/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $700

verso detail

79 19th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Two CDV portraits of officers, both casualties. The first is ink signed Capt. E. A. Burpee, CO I, 19th Maine, by A.J. Piece, Rockford. Edgar A. Burpee joined as Corporal 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut.; and “present” at Gettysburg; promoted Captain 10/63; POW Petersburg (6/22/64), confined at Macon and Columbia; returned and discharged 5/65.

Double ink signed Private R. M. Estes, Co. H, 19th Me., by C. Evans, Philadelphia. Redford Estes enlisted as Private 8/62; WIA in leg Gettysburg (7/2/63); absent in hospital at m/o 5/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$450 - $550

80 19th Maine Heroes Including CMOH Winner, Three CDVs
Two 19th Maine heroes in civilian dress, plus the regiment’s principal musician. Autographed twice is Private, Moses C. Hanscom, Co. F., 19th Me Vols., who won the CMOH for capturing the flag of the 26th North Carolina Infantry at Bristoe Station on October 14, 1863. The late war carte by M. Pierce, Brunswick, Me. bears a blue two cent revenue stamp. Moses Hanscom (1842-1873) enlisted as Private in Co. F, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted Corporal 1864; m/o 5/65.

A CDV of Captain George Dudley Smith, Co. I, by H.A. Mills, Camden, Me., signed in ink on verso. Smith was commissioned 2nd Lieut. 8/62; promoted Captain; KIA at Gettysburg (7/2/63).

Musician Lariston Chamberlain, by Wm. Pierce, Brunswick, is signed twice with blue-green two cent revenue stamp. Chamberlain joined Co. F, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted to Principal Musician in 1864; m/o 5/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
81 19th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Four Identified CDVs

Four cartes, including an ink signed vignette of Wm H. Fogler/Capt, Co. D, 19th Maine Vols. with imprint of J. U. P. Burnham, Portland. Fogler joined as Captain 8/62; commanded company at Gettysburg; promoted Lieut. Colonel and Colonel (not mustered) in 1864; discharged for disability 11/64. Another view of Silas Adams as 1st Lieut., Co. B, 41st USCT. “Present” at Gettysburg as Private, Co. F.

An ink signed vignette of E. C. Pierce/Lt. 19th Me. Vols. wearing a 2nd Corps badge. Elbridge Corbin Pierce joined Co. D as Sergeant 8/62 and was “present” at Gettysburg. He was promoted Lieut., then Captain 11/64; m/o 5/65. Lt. A. Osborn, Co. A, 19th Maine signed in ink without back mark. Alvirus Osborn enlisted as Sergeant 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut., “present” at Gettysburg; discharged for disability 3/64.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$600 - $800

82 19th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Four Identified CDVs


1st Lieut. Richard Crockett, Co. K is identified in period pencil with Brady imprint. He joined as Sergeant 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut.; “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 1st Lieut.; discharged 4/64. Captain Dumont Bunker, Co. K/19th Maine Vols. is ink signed with Geo. W. Butler, Bath back mark. Bunker had prior service in the 3rd Maine before being commissioned 2nd Lieut. Co. K, 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut. 10/62; promoted Captain 3/63, in command at Gettysburg. He was discharged 10/64 and later served in the Maine Coast Guards and US Volunteer Commissary Department as Captain.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$500 - $700
83 19th Maine Officers, Four Identified CDVs
Four cartes, with one officer in civilian attire. The first CDV is signed in blue pencil Levi Rackliff, Co. B, with Curtis & Crosby, Lewiston imprint. Rackliff enlisted as 2nd Lieut. 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut.; resigned 10/62. Accompanying the CDV is Levi Rackliff’s later 19th century printed calling card showing him as a California Republican Nominee for STATE TREASURER. Second carte is ink signed on verso Lieut. Tucker, 19th Maine Vols., no back mark. This is Josiah W. Tucker, who joined Co. A, as Sergeant 8/62; promoted Lieut.; discharged 12/64.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

84 19th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Three Identified CDVs
Three cartes, the first ink signed J. W. Spaulding, Co. A, 19th Maine by Bogardus, New York. Joseph W. Spaulding was commissioned 1st Lieut. 8/62; promoted Captain; “present” at Gettysburg; promoted Lieut. Colonel 12/64; m/o 5/65. Wearing a 2nd Corps badge, N. Smart Capt./Co. E, 19th Me Vols. is ink signed, without back mark. Smart joined as Sergeant, Co. E, 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut. and commanded Company at Gettysburg; promoted Captain 10/63; WIA Spotsylvania (5/12/64); m/o 5/65. The third cdv featuring O.R. Small/Capt. 19th Me. is signed twice in both period pencil and ink with imprint of J. S. Variell, Gardiner, Me. Small enlisted as Sergeant, Co. F, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. E; promoted Captain Co. K 11/64; m/o 5/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
85 19th Maine Officers, Four Identified CDVs
Four officers. A CDV of 1st Lieut. Ansel L. White, Co. D, with Whipple, Boston back mark, identified by an accompanying photocopy of an identical signed carte. White enlisted as Sergeant 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut. 11/62; promoted Captain, Co. F; m/o 5/65. Ink signed on verso is C. B. Hinkley/2nd Lieut. Co. b, 19 Maine, no imprint. Hinkley joined as Private, promoted through the ranks to Captain 12/64; discharged 5/65.
A third CDV, period pencil signed W. H. Tripp/ Lieut. & AADC with Brady imprint. Tripp transferred to Co. H, 19th Maine, 7/64 after prior service in the 4th Maine; m/o 5/65. The last officer standing with sword is thought to be Captain James W. Hathaway, Co. A, who was discharged for disability 11/62. A worn pencil signature beneath portrait is illegible.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500

86 19th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Three Identified CDVs
Two officers and one enlisted man, all “present” at Gettysburg. First is a different view of J.W. Spaulding signed in ink as 1st Lieut., Co. A. A. E. Nickerson/Lieut., Co B, 19th/Me. Vols. is shown wearing a 2nd Corps badge, no back mark. Nickerson joined as Sergeant, Co. E, 8/62 & was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted 1st Lieut. 12/64; m/o 5/65. Corporal J. Byron Campbell, Co. E, is ink signed, no back mark. Campbell joined 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; WIA Spotsylvania (5/12/64); absent, sick in hospital 5/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$400 - $500
87 19th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Four Identified CDVs

Four cartes, with one post-war portrait in civilian dress. Included is noted author and publisher Captain Chas. E. Nash, Co. C, signed twice with orange two cent revenue stamp, no back mark. Nash was commissioned 2nd Lieut., Co. F, 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut.; "present" at Gettysburg; promoted Captain, Co. C; WIA Reams Station, VA (8/25/64); discharged 11/64. Ink signed Private Silas Adams/Co. F 19th Me Vols. with John Holyland, Washington, D.C. imprint. Adams joined as Private 8/62; was "present" at Gettysburg; commissioned 2nd Lieut., Co B, 41st USCT; m/o 12/65.

Ink signed 2nd Lieut. Geo. H. Page, 19th Me. Vols. with T. R. Burnham, Boston back mark and blue-green two cent revenue stamp. Page joined Co. D, 8/62; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant 10/62; was "present" at Gettysburg; promoted 2nd Lieut., Co E, 10/63; m/o 5/65. The post-war view dated 1880 is former Captain Nehemiah Smart, Co. E, who commanded the company at Gettysburg as 1st Lieut.; m/o 5/65. Smart was a member of the Maine Senate in 1871 and House in 1879.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$350 - $450

88 19th Maine Enlisted Men, Nine Identified CDVs

Nine enlisted men including several casualties, with three in civilian dress. Plus a celluloid GAR badge featuring a portrait of Jas. L. Merrick, Department Commander. Three of the images are tentative identifications. The first CDV by J.S. Varell, Gardiner is pencil signed Corporal Charles E. Ramsdell, Co. H; WIA Wilderness (5/6/64); m/o as Sergeant 5/65. Pvt. Nathaniel Jaques, Co. F, is signed twice with A.M. McKenny, Portland imprint and revenue stamp.

Jaques advanced to Sergeant in 1863, reduced to Private; transferred.

Sergeant A. Andrews/Co. A, 19th Me. Vols. is ink signed on verso, no back mark. Sergeant Andrews was "present" at Gettysburg; WIA Wilderness (5/6/64); m/o 5/65. A gem type is ink signed Sgt. A. Titus/19th Maine Vols. Private Alney W. Titus, Co. C, joined 8/63; WIA Petersburg (6/12/64); transferred to 1st Maine HA 12/64.

Another gem type bears partial pencil identification, John A. H (or K). The youth is unknown. A CDV of the same young man standing in uniform is similarly unknown. Two post-war cartes with penciled names dating from the 1880s were thought to be 19th Maine men.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $600
20th Maine—3rd Brigade, First Division, 5th Corps

The 20th Maine was organized at Augusta in August 1862 and was immediately assigned to the 5th Corps serving in that organization for the duration. The regiment first saw action at Antietam and was not heavily engaged at Fredericksburg. On Little Round Top, the exploits of the tenacious 20th Maine under the much heralded Joshua Chamberlain (awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor) require no embellishment. The regiment held the extreme left flank of the Union line anchored on a promontory ideally suited for defense, a strategic position that absolutely had to remain in Union hands to ensure the survival of the rest of the army of the Potomac. During the late afternoon of July 2nd General Hood sensed an opportunity to capture the southern crest and aggressively probed the position in brigade strength finally sweeping over the slope of Big Round Top. Clusters and waves of butternuts were repelled by the men of the 20th Maine, formed in an irregular line of battle among the stone crags and boulders of the crest. As ammunition ran low and another Confederate attack seemed imminent, Chamberlain ordered his regiment to fix bayonets 'and on command, the attacked became the attackers.' With a mighty yell the men of the 20th Maine hurled themselves down the slope and through the little valley driving the bewildered Confederates and securing the flank of the Union army. The immortal defense of Little Round Top cost the regiment 130 killed and wounded out of 358 men engaged, but assured that its stalwart participants—the dead and the survivors—would forever be enshrined in the pantheon of American heroes.

In 1864, the 20th Maine fought in Grant's Overland Campaign suffering terribly at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and at Peebles' Farm in September. The regiment was in the thick of combat until the bitter end, suffering its last fatalities at Five Forks just days before Lee's surrender. The 20th Maine mustered out on July 16, 1865 recording 147 killed and mortally wounded during its term of service.

89 Bvt. Major General Joshua Chamberlain—CMOH, CDV

An unsigned late war vignette of this iconic officer with blue two cent revenue stamp, no back mark. At the forefront of a pantheon of Gettysburg notables forever enshrined in the American psyche, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroism and great tenacity in holding his position on Little Round Top on July 2, 1863 at Gettysburg.

Afterwards, the pensive professor turned soldier earned accolades in several bloody engagements in which "his coolness of judgment and quickness of action drew special commendation." Grievously wounded while leading a charge at Petersburg on June 18, 1864 and reported dead, Grant awarded him a battlefield commission to Brigadier General "for gallant conduct in leading his brigade against a superior force of the enemy and for meritorious service."

After delicate surgery, followed by months of hospitalization, Chamberlain, still not completely fit for duty, returned to command at the end of the war only to be wounded again. On March 29, 1865, given two brigades he "led the advance of the infantry with Sheridan, and made the brilliant opening fight on the Quaker Road where he was hit in the left arm and breast, and his horse shot under him." Consequently, he was promoted to brevet Major General "for conspicuous gallantry." Several days later on April 1 at the battle of Five Forks, he received "special mention for recovering a lost field." His troops led the final advance at Appomattox and it was to Chamberlain that Longstreet's first flag of truce arrived on April 9. General Chamberlain was given the honor of commanding "the parade before which Lee's once vaunted Army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms and colors," and surrendered.

As a final tribute, it was Chamberlain's Division that was "placed at the head of the column of the Army of the Potomac" during the Grand Review. General Chamberlain left the army in January 1866 and returned to the soliloquy of civilian life, immortalized as a true American hero. Never prone to regale in his exploits, he answered the call of the last bugle on February 24, 1914.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection

$3,000 - $4,000
90. General Joshua Chamberlain, CMOH, Mounted Albumen
A 2.25 by 3.125 in. wartime albumen mounted on thin paper stock with inked identification beneath portrait. No context. Mount size is slightly smaller than a CDV at 2.5 by 3.75 in. Mount appears to have been cut from a page containing a collage of photographs. Could be professionally floated onto a correct CDV-sized mount.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$1,000 - $1,500

91. Lieut. Colonel Thomas Chamberlain, 20th Maine, CDV
CDV of Lieut. Colonel Thomas D. Chamberlain. An unsigned vignette by B.F. Smith, Portland of the heroic Thomas Chamberlain (1841-1896) as Captain, Co. G. Chamberlain first enlisted as Sergeant, Co. I, 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut., Co. G; served as brother Joshua Chamberlain's Acting Adjutant at Gettysburg; promoted Captain 8/63; slightly WIA, Bethesda Church, VA (6/2/64); promoted Major 1/65; promoted Lieut. Colonel 3/65; m/o 7/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$1,000 - $1,200
92 Bvt. Brigadier General Ellis Spear & General Isaac S. Bangs, Two Post-War Images

Two photographs, with the first being an 1880s period copy shot of Spear in uniform as Colonel. The image is ink identified, *Elias (sic) Spear/Col. 20th Me. Vol. Inf./Bvt. Brig. Gen. U.S.V.* The identification is not in Spear’s hand as an incorrect first name is used, Elias instead of Ellis. Ellis Spear’s (1834-1917) was a highly decorated officer eternally famous for his exceptional conduct on Little Round Top. Spear joined Co. G as Captain 8/62, and was Chamberlain’s acting second-in-command at Gettysburg. He was promoted Major 8/63, and Colonel in 5/65. Spear received three wartime brevets, two for “gallantry”, Lieut. Colonel (9/30/64) for Peebles Farm, and Colonel (3/29/65) for Lewis’ Farm, VA, and one to Brig. General (4/9/65) for “faithful and meritorious service.”

Also included is an 1880s view of General Isaac Sparrow Bangs, Jr. in civilian attire who served as Captain, Co. A, 20th Maine before becoming Colonel, 81st USCT in March 1863. Bangs was brevetted Brig. General (3/13/65) for “gallantry” at Port Hudson, LA.

*The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection*

$600 - $800

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93 Captain Walter G. Morrill, 20th Maine-CMOH

Gettysburg, Autographed CDV

Ink signed beneath portrait, *Yours Truly Walter G. Morrill* with *G. L. Marston* blind stamp. Morrill had prior service in the 6th Maine before joining Co. B as Sergeant 10/62; promoted 2nd Lieut. 10/62; promoted Captain 7/63; commanded company at Gettysburg and mentioned in Colonel Chamberlain’s after action report for distinguished conduct at the critical moment when the indomitable Chamberlain ordered bayonets fixed and a countercharge against the advancing Confederates not 30 yards below: “Captain Morrill with his skirmishers (send out from my left flank), with some dozen or fifteen of the U.S. Sharpshooters who had put themselves under his (Morrill’s) direction, fell upon the enemy as they were breaking, and by his demonstrations, as well as his well-directed fire, added much to the effect of the charge...that cleared the front of nearly our entire brigade.”

Several months later, the heroic Captain Morrill won a wartime Medal of Honor at the battle of Rappahannock Station on November 7, 1863. The valor citation read: “Learning that an assault was to be made upon the enemy’s works by other troops, this officer voluntarily joined the storming party with about 50 men of his regiment, and by his dash and gallantry rendered effective service in the assault.”

Still in command of Co. B, Captain Morrill was WIA at the Wilderness (5/5/64); promoted Lieut. Colonel 3/65; m/o 6/65.

*The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection*

$1,500 - $2,000
94 1st Lieut. Holman S. Melcher, Co. B, 20th Maine
Wearing Unique Maltese Cross, CDV
1st Lieut. Holman S. Melcher, Co. B, identified in modern pencil over W. Piece, Brunswick, Me. Imprint. Lieut. Melcher wears a massive embroidered 5th Corps Maltese Cross sewn to the breast of his frock coat. He enlisted as Corporal, Co. B, 8/62; promoted 1st Lieut., Co. F; “present” at Gettysburg on Little Round Top; WIA Spotsylvania (5/8/64); promoted Captain, Co. H, 11/64; m/o 7/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $600

95 20th Maine Officers at Gettysburg, Two Identified CDVs
Two cartes, both ink signed. First is Atherton W. Clark, Co. E, with damaged Amesbury, Mass. back mark and remnant of tax stamp. Clark was commissioned Captain, Co. E, 8/62; at Gettysburg Captain Clark was “Acting Field Officer” under Chamberlain, taking part in the epic fight on Little Round Top; promoted Major 5/65; m/o 6/65.

An oval vignette of Lieut. Wm. K. Bickford/Co. H, 20th Maine bears the imprint of G.W. Tuttle, Thomaston, Me. Bickford joined as 2nd Lieut. 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg on Little Round Top; promoted 1st Lieut. & Captain, Co. E in 1864; discharged as 1st Lieut. 5/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $800

96 Private John Reed, Jr., Co. A, 20th Maine-KIA Gettysburg, CDV
An unusual dead letter CDV from the ubiquitous Argus Ogborn Collection, identified in what appears to be genuine period ink around oval portrait as John Reed/20th Maine. Reed enlisted as Private 8/62 and is listed as “killed” at Gettysburg (7/2/63) as Corporal, Co. A (Maine at Gettysburg, p. 270). The verso bears the stamped information common to Ogborn cartes as well as a succinct biography of the noted Indiana collector in modern ball point. Ogborn CDVs were rarely found named or identified.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$500 - $700
97 20th Maine Soldiers at Gettysburg, Five Identified CDVs
Five veteran enlisted men “present” on Little Round Top. First is ink signed Sgt. Charles M. Chase/Co. K, 20th Maine, by Gorman & Jordan, Army Photographers, 1864. Chase joined as Private, 8/62; “present” at Gettysburg as Corporal; promoted Sergeant 1864; promoted to Principal Musician 3/65; m/o 6/65. Also ink signed is Private Ezra B. Marden/Co. A, 20th Me. Regt., by Hendee, Augusta. Marden was “present” at Gettysburg; WIA Wilderness (5/5/64); m/o 7/65.
A vignette of Private Eli W. Cross, Co. B, by Gorman & Jordan. Cross enlisted as Private, 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; discharged 6/64. Ink signed Private Hosea B. Thordike, Co. I, with L.V. Newell back mark. Private Thordike joined 8/62; was “present” at Gettysburg; discharged 6/64. Signed on verso in ink is Private David Page/Co. B/20th Me., no imprint. Page was “present” at Gettysburg; promoted Sergeant in 1864; WIA Spotsylvania (5/9/64); m/o 7/65.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$1,250 - $1,500

98 20th Maine Soldiers, Seven Identified CDVs
Seven regimental officers and enlisted men, including one in civilian attire. Identified in modern pencil is William E. Donnell, as Lieut. or Captain with imprint of A. M. McKenney, Portland, Donnell’s residence. Donnell enlisted as 1st Lieut. & Adjutant 9/63; twice brevetted, Captain (7/6/64) for gallantry at North Anna River, VA, and Major (4/1/65) for Five Forks; m/o 7/65. A vignette with G.W. Tuttle imprint is identified in modern pen as Capt. Samuel T. Keene, Co. I. Keene joined as 1st Lieut. 8/62; promoted Captain Co. F, in command of company at Gettysburg; later KIA Petersburg (6/22/64).
Enlisted men include ink signed Corporal Henry A. Dorr/Co. C, 16th Me. Vols./1864 with P.L. Perkins back mark having blue-green two cent revenue stamp. Perkins was drafted into the 16th Maine before transferring to the 20th Maine 6/64, serving in Co. E. Private Charles E. Moore, Co. G, is signed in period pencil over L. V. Newell imprint. Moore joined as Private 1/64; WIA Wilderness (5/5/64); absent at m/o 7/65.
Private Job S. Bearce, Co. B, addressed his carte by L.V. Newell to a relative named Mr. Yale S. Bearce. Bearce enlisted as Private 8/62; WIA Fredericksburg (12/13/62), still reported hospitalized in 1863; discharged 6/64. Ned W. Ludwig/Co. E/20th Regt/Maine Vols. is pencil signed over Evans & Prince, York, Pa. imprint. Ludwig entered 8/62; died of disease 11/64. The last image is an oval albumen applied to stock with the name Chas H. Gammon, 1861, likely Private Charles Gammon, Co. C.
The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$800 - $1,000
99 A Selection of Ten Generals from Maine
A group of ten common views of Maine Civil War Generals, five with Brady imprints. None of the cartes are autographed while nearly all were associated with the Army of the Potomac during the war.
The officers are: Major General Rufus Ingalls, esteemed Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac; Major General Erasmus D. Keyes; Major General Adelbert Ames, CMOH (First Bull Run), by J.E. McClees, Philadelphia; Major General O.O. Howard, Thanks of Congress (1/28/64) for Gettysburg, CMOH (Fair Oaks); Major General Albion P. Howe; Brigadier General Henry Prince.

Major General Napoleon J. T. Dana, severely wounded at Antietam; Brigadier General Henry Dow with imprint of English photographer W. & D. Downey, Newcastle on Tyne, wounded at Port Hudson; Brevet Major General Nathaniel J. Jackson by J. Gurney & Sons, N.Y, severely wounded during the Peninsula Campaign; Major General Hiram G. Berry, mortally wounded at Chancellorsville.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$1,500 - $2,000

100 Bvt. Major General John C. Caldwell, 11th ME. & Lincoln Guard of Honor, CDV
A Brady view, ink identified in right margin as Brig. Gen. Caldwell, named again in old pencil on verso. John Curtis Caldwell (1833-1912) joined as Colonel, 11th Maine, 11/61. Promoted to Brigadier General 4/62, and led a 2nd Corps brigade during the Peninsula Campaign and at Fredericksburg, where he was twice wounded. At Gettysburg, General Caldwell temporarily assumed command of the 2nd Corps when Winfield Hancock was wounded.
In the wake of army housecleaning— precipitated by a lackluster repeat performance as temporary corps commander during the late 1863 Mine Run Campaign—Caldwell was relieved from field duty in March 1864 by Grant, who found him wholly uninspiring. Still, General Caldwell was one of eight general officers chosen as honorary guard over the body of the assassinated President during national funeral obsequies. He m/o 1/66.
With an early lithograph of General John P. Howe, a regular officer from Maine.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
101  Brigadier General Franklin S. Nickerson, 14th ME, Autographed CDV
Ink signed beneath portrait, Truly Yours/F.S. Nickerson/Brig. Genl. U.S. Vols., with imprint of E. Jacobson & So., New Orleans. Franklin Stillman Nickerson (1826-1917) born in Swanville, ME, enlisted as Major, 4th Maine, 6/61; promoted Lieut. Colonel 9/61; promoted Colonel, 14th Maine, 11/61. Nickerson was advanced to Brig. General on November 29, 1862, and thereafter served in the Department of the Gulf without particular distinction. Following the disastrous Red River Campaign, Nickerson was relieved of command and ordered to Washington where he apparently was still awaiting orders when the war ended. He resigned in May 1865.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400

102  Bvt. Brigadier General Joseph Hayes, 18th Massachusetts, Autographed CDV
Ink signed Joseph Hayes/Brig. Genl. beneath portrait by Henry Ulke, Washington, D.C. Joseph Hayes (1835-1912) joined the 18th Massachusetts as Major 7/61; promoted Lieut. Colonel 8/62; Colonel 11/62. The 18th Massachusetts served in the 5th Corps and saw action during the Peninsula fighting at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg where Hayes was in command.

Hayes was severely WIA Wilderness (5/5/64) and shortly thereafter was promoted to Brig. General (5/12/64) on the joint recommendation of Generals Warren and Meade. During the summer Petersburg campaign General Hayes was captured at the fight for the Weldon Railroad and held at Libby Prison for six months. He was brevetted Major General (3/13/65) for "gallantry" at the Weldon Railroad. Hayes returned to command at the very end of the war leading a brigade in Ayer's Division of the 5th Corps at Appomattox. General Hayes declined a regular commission and m/o 8/65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$300 - $400
103  General Edward Hatch, 2nd Iowa Cavalry & 9th US Cavalry, CDV
An unsigned wartime view of Colonel Edward Hatch, 2nd Iowa Cavalry, no back mark. Edward Hatch (1832-1889) joined as Captain, Co. A, 8/61 and had advanced to Colonel by 6/62. Hatch commanded a brigade during the battle of Corinth and later participated in Grierson's famous diversionary raid through central Mississippi during Grant's Vicksburg Campaign. He was severely WIA at Moscow, TN (12/4/63) during raiding operations and was later promoted to Brig. General (4/27/64) on the recommendation of General Grierson. General Hatch commanded a cavalry division against Hood during the Nashville Campaign and sparred with Forrest intermittently in late 1864, earning him a brevet promotion to Major General (12/15/64). Hatch mustered out of volunteer service 1/66, and re-entered the regular army as Colonel of the all black 9th US Cavalry, 7/66. Hatch was awarded two post-war brevets—Brig. General (3/2/67) for “gallantry” at Franklin, and Major General (3/2/67) for “gallantry” at Nashville. General Hatch retained command of the 9th US Cavalry on the western frontier until his death in April 1889.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$150 - $250

104  Bvt. Major General Henry G. Thomas, 79th USCT, CDV
An unsigned Brady view taken as Major General with inked annotation, Received February 4, 1864 on verso. Thomas joined as Captain, 4th Maine Inf. 6/61 before transferring to the 11th US Inf. In March 1863 he became Colonel, 79th USCT, and in January 1864, Colonel, 19th USCT; his primary service being the recruitment and organization of black troops. Thomas commanded a regiment during Grant’s Overland Campaign and was present at the battle of the Crater. He was promoted Brig. General (11/30/64) and thereafter led a brigade in the 25th Corps, Army of the James. General Thomas was brevetted four times: Major (5/12/64) for “gallantry” at Spotsylvania; Lieut. Colonel (7/30/64) for Petersburg; Colonel, Brig. General & Major General (3/13/65) all for “gallant and meritorious service during the war.” Thomas remained in the post-war army as a paymaster and retired as Major 7/91.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$150 - $250
105 Military Execution, Rare Panoramic CDV
No back mark. A rare outdoor view taken by an unknown photographer at extreme distance showing an ominous skeletal wooden gallows rising from the base of an open hillside. The horizon is defined by a uniform row of trees. At least a full regiment of troops are drawn up in an open square to witness an execution by hanging. Mounted officers or cavalry pickets are dispersed amongst the periphery. Under magnification the location of the condemned prisoner is not evident, although in the upper left a gaggle of mounted men appear to be descending the hill toward the gallows.

Another photograph on p.119 of Robert I. Alotta's Civil War Justice—Union Army Executions under Lincoln alludes to this scene which appears to be a cropped view of the same CDV. The caption is obfuscating and reads, Troops are drawn up to witness the execution in front of Petersburg, Va. August 1864. According to research and the official listing, the only hanging to take place during the month of August 1864 was that of Pvt. William H. Howe (Co. A, 116th Pa. for murder). His execution did not take place at Petersburg...but at Fort Mifflin, outside Philadelphia. This particular photograph points out another unknown...and unlisted soldier.

Alotta records 287 military executions during the Civil war, 96 occurring in 1864. At least 74 of the death sentences were carried out by hanging, the majority in 1864-65.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$600 - $800

106 38th US Infantry Officers, Post-Civil War CDV
A group shot of seven company grade officers identified #1 through #7 with partial corresponding identification inked on verso. No back mark. Four of the officers wear typical short forage caps with the numeral “38” with bugle. A short-lived organization, the 38th US Infantry was organized in July 1866 composed of black troops. It was consolidated with the 41st US Inf. in March 1869 to form the all-black 24th US Infantry.


The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$200 - $300
107 General James Henry Carleton, 1st California Cavalry & 4th US Cavalry, CDV
An unsigned period copy shot without back mark, penciled on verso James H. Carlton [sic.] A former regular Dragoon and brevetted Mexican War veteran, Major James Henry Carleton (1818-1873), 6th US Cavalry assumed command of the 1st California Cavalry as Colonel, 7/61, and assisted in securing the porous Southwest territories for the Union. He was promoted to Brig. General (4/28/62) and assumed command of the sparsely populated Department of New Mexico—thwarting bands of marauding Indians and Southern partisans—for the duration of the war. He was relieved in September 1866 but his effective if controversial service conveyed a brevet promotion to Major General (3/13/65) "for meritorious service in New Mexico."Incredibly, and without precedent, the War Department saw fit to simultaneously advance Carleton four more regular grades—to Lieut. Colonel, Colonel, Brig. General, and Major General, all for "meritorious" service in New Mexico. Carleton remained in the post-war army as Lieut. Colonel, 4th US Cavalry, 7/66. He died in service January 1873.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$150 - $250

108 General Edward W. Hincks, 19th Massachusetts, CDV
An unsigned Brady view of Hincks as Brigadier General commanding a division of black troops in the 18th Corps, Army of the James. Edward Ward Hincks (1830-1894) was a regular army 2nd Lieut. who enlisted as Lieut. Colonel, 8th Massachusetts, 4/61; promoted Colonel of the 19th Massachusetts, 8/61, involved with the Ball's Bluff disaster. Colonel Hincks was WIA at Glendale, VA (6/30/62) and, again, severely WIA at Antietam (9/17/62). He was retroactively promoted to Brigadier General in April 1863 while convalescing. Hincks briefly resumed command of a division of black troops in March 1864 and bravely led them at Petersburg until July 1864, when his wounds rendered him incapable of further field service. Hincks was later brevetted Major General (3/13/65) for "gallant and meritorious service" General Hincks was retained in the post-war regular army as Lieut. Colonel, 40th US Inf., 7/66, later transferring to the 25th US Inf. He was brevetted Colonel (3/2/67) for "gallantry" at Antietam, and Brig. General (3/2/67) for "gallant and meritorious service in the assault at Petersburg." He retired as Colonel in December 1870.

The Tom MacDonald Maine Civil War CDV Collection
$150 - $250

End of Collection
109 Bvt. Brigadier General Robert E. Clary & His Son, Captain Robert Clary, Jr., Five CDVs

Lot includes two different unsigned vignettes of General Robert Emmet Clary (1805-1890) as Colonel, one by Addis, Washington and the other blank, plus three superb views of his son, Captain Robert E. Clary Jr., 2nd US Cavalry, all unsigned. The first CDV of the younger Clary is an early 1861 photograph as 2nd Lieut., 2nd US Dragoons, showing the regally posed officer, hand on hip, with his saber. The second carte, with Wm. C. North, Cleveland imprint, is a late 1862 view depicting Clary on recruiting duty, wearing a fancy non-regulation officer's shell jacket. The third carte is a fine group shot that shows 1st Lieut. Clary in full dress uniform, surrounded by a bevy of well-dressed females, pencil identified as, Mrs. Stone/ Mrs. Ray/ Miss Rose Potty (sic).

The senior Clary graduated West Point Class in 1828 and had an uneventful career on the western frontier up until the Civil War. In 1861 Major Clary was acting as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Utah and with the start of the war was appointed to the same position in the Dept. of West Virginia. Clary was promoted to Colonel & AADC of Vols. 7/62; promoted Lieut. Colonel & Quartermaster 4/64. At the end of the war Colonel Clary received two brevets, to Colonel and Brig. General (3/13/65) 'for faithful and meritorious service.' General Clary m/o of volunteer service 5/66; retired from regular army 2/69.

Lieut. Robert E. Clary, Jr. (1833-1864) was commissioned 2nd Lieut., 2nd Dragoons 4/61; promoted 1st Lieut. 5/61, the 2nd Dragoons, becoming the 2nd US Cavalry in August 1861. In 1862, Lieut. Clary served during the Peninsula Campaign and the Siege of Yorktown; promoted Captain 8/62. He was brought up on charges of “conduct unbecoming” in July 1862 for being drunk and intoxicated in Washington, D.C., but was acquitted. He then fought at 2nd Bull Run where he was captured and exchanged on 9/21/62 at Aiken’s Landing, VA. Captain Clary then undertook recruiting duty in Cleveland late in 1862 before rejoining his regiment in February 1863. He participated in Stoneman’s Raid in May 1863 and is casually mentioned in the O.R.’s on several occasions. He also served intermittently on the staff of general Buford and General Stoneman. Clary then went absent until August 1863 and appears to have been afflicted with a drinking problem. He was court-martialed again in September 1863 but the proceedings were rescinded by General Pleasonton on a technicality and Captain Clary ordered back to “duty with his regiment.” Several months later on December 29, 1863 Clary was brought up on charges a third time for “conduct unbecoming an officer” and found “guilty.” He was summarily “dismissed from the service” on February 13, 1864. Clary died prematurely in Memphis on December 10, 1864 leaving a young wife named Abby Grace Clary who, supposedly, later met and fell in love with Captain Myles Keogh of Custer fame before she, too, died suddenly in June 1866.

The Clary CDVs are sold with a large research file that includes photocopied National Archive service records and court martial transcripts. Both father and son are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

$500 - $700
110  Bvt. Brigadier General Walter R. Robbins, 1st NJ Cavalry, CDV
A vibrant view of Walter Raleigh Robbins (1834-1923) as Captain, with Brady imprint, unsigned. The dashing young cavalryman is casually posed with suspended saber, wearing gauntlets and rakish tilt to his slough hat.

Walter Robbins entered service as Sergeant, Co. A, 14th NY 5/61. He was commissioned as 2nd Lieut., Co. G, 1st NJ Cavalry 2/62; promoted 1st Lieut. 4/62. Robbins advanced to Captain 3/63; Major 11/64, and was twice brevetted at the end of the war, Lieut. Colonel and Brig. General (3/13/65), for "meritorious service." He became Lieut. Colonel of the regiment 5/65 and was promoted to Colonel 7/65 but never mustered in that rank; m/o 7/65. During his service with the 1st NJ Cavalry, Robbins was commended several times in reports by his superiors. He was cited for "gallantry" at Mountain Run, VA on Nov. 27, 1863, "for bringing off the field a number of prisoners," and again for an action at Haw's Store on May 25, 1864, where he advanced a battalion strength skirmish line that broke up a Rebel infantry attack with sustained carbine fire. In December 1864, Major Robbins was specially mentioned in a report to New Jersey Governor Joel Parker for "gallantry and soldierly endurance" while serving as AAG on the brigade staff of Brig. General Henry E. Davies.

From March 1865, Major Robbins was in command of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry during the Appomattox Campaign.

Walter Robbins spent his later civilian years in Chicago as a lumber merchant. He was a member of the prestigious George Thomas GAR Post #5 in the city and is buried in Oak Woods Cemetery.

The 1st New Jersey Cavalry was a veteran of the Army of the Potomac Cavalry Corps and took part in every prominent action and campaign, including Gettysburg, resulting in 128 killed and mortally wounded during the war.

$350 - $450

111  Gettysburg Amputee, Private George Warner CDV, Plus
Lot of 4, featuring an albumen carte of George Warner by photographer Henry S. Peck of New Haven, CT. George Warner enlisted in Company B, 20th Connecticut Infantry, in August 1862 and was severely wounded at Gettysburg on July 3rd, losing both arms to amputation. On the third day of battle, the 20th was posted in woods "about 750 feet" in front of the far left of Culp's Hill to provide enfilade fire in case of a Confederate flank attack. Warner may have been wounded during the subsequent Ewell-Johnson assault, or more likely, from an errant 12th Corps artillery round that dropped into the exposed position along the axis of attack. Warner was discharged for disability in October 1863 and had this poignant photograph taken shortly thereafter.

The lot also includes: CDV of an unidentified 1st lieut., by Whitehurst of Washington; 1870s copy carte of a man in a military-style jacket, by J.O. Durgan of Norwich, CT; and a carte of a bearded man by S.P Davis, Traveling Artist.

$500 - $800
112 Vermont Officer Casualties—Buxton Brothers, Two CDVs
Two photographs of the tragic Buxton brothers, identified in modern pencil, neither with back mark, showing Albert Buxton of Londonderry, and Charles Buxton of Rockingham. The seated view captures an animated Albert Buxton, hat in hand, and with his crossed legs casually propped up on a chair. Positioned nearby on the floor is an empty pair of brogans. The Vermont sharpshooter was commissioned 2nd Lieut., Co. H, 2nd USSS; promoted Captain 12/62. Captain Buxton was WIA at Gettysburg (7/3/63). The next year he was severely wounded "in the heavy fighting on the Orange Plank Road" (5/5/64) that caused the amputation of a leg. He died of wounds two days later. Buxton's portrait is widely published including another view in Statement in the Wilderness, p. 79.

Captain Charles Buxton, joined Co. G, 11th Vermont (1st Vermont Heavy Artillery) 8/62; promoted Major 9/64. Major Buxton was KIA at Winchester-Opequan (9/19/64). Major Buxton’s diary and Civil War ID disk made from a large cent are privately held. Sold with a small file of research including a copy of Major Buxton’s Legacy by Bruce R. Mosher.

$400 - $600

113 Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey, 16th Vermont, CMOH—Gettysburg, CDV
A fine vignette of Veazey as Colonel by Howe Brattleboro, with an old tag attached to verso ink signed, Col. Veazey/Rutland, Vt. Wheelock Graves Veazey (1835-1898) was commissioned Captain, Co. A, 3rd VT 5/61; promoted Major & Lieut. Colonel 8/61; discharged 9/62. He became Colonel of the nine-month 16th VT 9/62 and won the Medal of Honor retroactively at Gettysburg (7/3/63) for “distinguished gallantry.” Positioned forward of the rest of Stannard’s Brigade in left center of the Union line during Pickett’s charge, the raw 16th Vermont bore the “first shock” of the assault. The regiment just avoided being overrun by sustained volleys of “withering” enfilade fire and a spontaneous bayonet charge that forced the attacking Confederate brigade to “surge off to the right.” Veazey then regrouped his nearly broken regiment and “with a mighty shout” led another impetuous charge into the cloud of smoke and confusion that struck the exposed Rebel flank and “swept down the line, and captured a great number of prisoners…and three stands of colors.” The heroic Colonel Veazey was m/o 8/63. The Medal of Honor was formally awarded September 8, 1891.

Post-war, Veazey held a number of national leadership positions with the burgeoning GAR including Commander, Dept. of Vermont National Judge Advocate-General 1889, and National Commander-In-Chief 1890.

$1,000 - $1,500
114 11th Vermont Captains, Two Identified CDVs
A fine ink signed vignette of A. Bailey/Woodstock, Vt. by S.F. Sterlin, Woodstock, having damaged blue-green two cent revenue stamp. Captain Bailey is shown wearing an elaborate 6th Corps suspension badge. Bailey was commissioned 1st Lieut., Co. M, 11/63; promoted Captain, Co. K, 5/65; m/o 8/65. Bailey received a gallantry brevet to Captain 4/2/65.

Patrick Diggins/1st Lieut., Co. G, 11th Vermont Inf. is pencil signed on verso, no back mark. Diggins of Millbury, MA, had prior service in the 3rd Massachusetts Rifles. He joined the 11th Vermont as 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 8/62; promoted 2nd Lieut. 11/63; 1st Lieut. 12/63; Captain 5/65; m/o 6/65.

$300 - $400

115 3rd Vermont Officers—One DOW, Two Identified CDVs
Lot of 2, including period, pencil signed and dated carte of 1st Lieut., Henry C. Miller/3rd Vermont Vols./Co. A/Sept 12, 1863, with Bedford's Park Gallery, Newark imprint. Miller of Ryegate, VT entered service as Corporal, Co. C, 6/61; promoted Sergeant; promoted 2nd Lieut., Co. H, 9/62; 1st Lieut., Co. A, 7/63. Lieut. Miller was mortally WIA at Cold Harbor (6/3/64) and died the next day.

Plus, an ink signed vignette of A. C. Newt, Capt., 3rd Vt. Vols. with Brady imprint. Newt of St. Johnsbury joined as Corporal, Co. C, and was promoted through the ranks to 1st Lieut. 11/63; Capt., Co. B, 6/64. Newt was advanced to Major 6/65 but never mustered in that rank; m/o 7/65.

$300 - $400

116 Colonel John S. Tyler, 2nd Vermont—DOW, CDV
A fine view beautifully scripted Capt. John S. Tyler, 2n VT. by Knight's Gallery, Batavia, NY, showing Tyler in custom-made officer's overcoat. From Brattleboro, Tyler was commissioned 1st Lieut., Co. C, 5/61; promoted Captain 1/62; Major 2/63; Lieut. Colonel 4/64. Tyler was mortally WIA at the Wilderness (5/5/64). He died of wounds several weeks later on 5/23/64.

$200 - $300
117 2nd Vermont Officers, Two Identified CDVs, One KIA
Two officers, including a portrait of C. C. Morey/2nd Vt. Vols., as pencil signed on verso, with Hall's, Royalton imprint. Morey is shown as a 2nd Lieut. wearing a 6th Corps badge on his frock coat. Morey enlisted as Corporal, Co. E; promoted Sergeant 2/62; 1st Sergeant 12/62; 1st Lieut., Co. C, 6/64. Promoted Captain, Co. E, 6/64, Morey was WIA Charleston, WV (8/21/64); KIA Petersburg (4/2/65).
Plus, a cdv identified in ink on verso as H. F. Taylor / Capt. 2d Vt. Vols. Horatio F. Taylor enlisted as a Private, Co. I, 6/61; promoted Corporal 11/61; and Captain in 12/61; m/o 7/65.
$300 - $400

118 2nd Vermont Casualties, Two Identified CDVs
Lot of 2, comprising an officer and enlisted man. The first features Major Elijah Wales/Civil War Veteran, as inked on verso over G. B. Houghton, Brattleboro imprint. Elijah Wales of Brattleboro joined 5/61 as Sergeant, Co. C; promoted 2nd Lieut. 1/62; 1st Lieut. 10/62; Captain 3/63. He was WIA at the Wilderness (5/5/64) in a skirmish near Charleston, VA. Wales was brevetted Major (8/1/64) for 'gallantry in action at The Wilderness;' WIA a second time at an unrecorded location (8/14/64), probably in the Valley; m/o 7/65.
The second CDV showing a youthful enlisted man wearing a small metallic 6th Corps pin is signed in period pencil on verso, Albert A. May/Ludlow, Vermont, by L. D. Cox, Ludlow. May entered as Private, Co. I., 5/61; promoted Colonel 8/62; WIA Wilderness (5/5/64). He was advanced to Sergeant 1/65; 1st Sergeant 2/65; 2nd Lieut. 6/65; m/o 7/65.
$300 - $400
119 Colonel John H. Patrick, 5th OVI, KIA New Hope Church, CDV & Letter Archive
An exceptional unsigned view of Colonel John H. Patrick, 5th OVI, by Winder & Co., Cincinnati, probably taken when the 5th OVI was home on veteran's furlough. Patrick wears an elaborate 12th/20th Corps badge on his frock coat with oversize shoulder straps showing the spread-wing eagle of his rank. John Patrick joined the 5th OVI as Lieut. Colonel 4/61; promoted Colonel 8/62. The regiment saw active service in both theaters of war and saw heavy fighting during the 1862 Valley Campaign, at Antietam, and Chancellorsville while attached to the Army of the Potomac. Although not heavily engaged, Patrick commanded the 5th OVI at Gettysburg where it was part of (Charles) Candy's 1st Brigade in Geary's Division. The regiment transferred west with the combined 12th/20th Corps and participated in every battle of the Atlanta Campaign. Early on, Colonel Patrick was KIA at New Hope Church (5/25/64). Three manuscript letters (no covers) dated March 1863 accompany the CDV. In the first letter Colonel Patrick writes in a familiar tone to the father of a Private in Company C named Henry C. Jacobs. It seems that Private Jacobs and a companion had been brought up on charges by the company commander, a Captain Symmes, and court-martialed for absence without leave and for the rather more serious charge of giving information to the enemy, a violation of the 57th Article of War. In the second letter the sympathetic Colonel Patrick forwards a copy of the Court-Martial and recaps the verdict which was guilty on the first count, and not guilty of the second more serious charge resulting in a stoppage of pay and a reprimand in the presence of his regiment. The third related letter is from Private Jacobs to his father acknowledging Colonel Patrick’s aid and influence, telling him firsthand of the findings of the court. The tone of Private Jacobs’s letter strongly implies that Captain Symmes held a personal vendetta and that he, Jacobs, will henceforward make it my study to keep out of his clutches by being strictly up to the regulations in every respect. About six weeks later Private Henry C. Jacobs was KIA at Chancellorsville. In the aftermath of the court-martial, Captain Henry E. Symmes was promoted to Major later the same month. Symmes was mortally wounded at Kennesaw Mountain on June 26, 1864 and died two weeks later on July 7 in a Marietta hospital. Sold with a quantity of 1990’s photocopied research including Colonel Patrick’s National Archive military records with typed transcriptions of the three letters.
$400 - $600

120 Sergeant Gilbert Bates, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Post-Civil War CDV of the “Pedestrian Patriot”
Gilbert H. Bates (1836-1917) was a Sergeant in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery Regiment during the Civil War and returned to his farm in Dane County afterward. After talking with a neighbor who claimed Southerners had more hatred for the Union flag after the war than during, Bates bet him that he could walk all the way across the South carrying the flag, unarmed and without a cent in his pocket. Starting in Vicksburg, where he was given a reception by the mayor, Bates made the 1400 mile march to Washington unscathed and with great notoriety, his travels being reported in newspapers across the country. He proved not only his neighbor wrong, but also a young Mark Twain, who had written “...this fellow will get more black eyes down there among them unreconstructed rebels than he can ever carry along with him without breaking his back.”
Sergeant Bates made a similar bet in 1872 that he could walk the length of England in the same manner without being insulted. He won again, and returned to America to become a fixture on the lecture circuit, giving rousing patriotic speeches and displaying his famous flag. In 1886 he joined Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show as — of course — their standard bearer.
William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana
$200 - $400
SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
121 Obscure Confederate Major General Pierce M.B. Young, Period Copy CDV
A retouched vignette, ca 1865, with wartime address of C.E. Jones & Vanerson/No 77 Main Street/Richmond, apparently unsigned but with illegible penciled notation on verso ending with the surname Young.

Pierce Manning Butler Young (1836-1896) attained the rank of Major General in December 1864 after lengthy field service as a supremely accomplished if unheralded cavalry commander in the Army of Northern Virginia. Post-war, Young served his native Georgia as four-term U.S. Congressman and later as a diplomat to the Imperial Russian Court, and as US Minister to Guatemala and Honduras. Young's Civil War service commenced in early 1861 when he joined the artillery as 2nd Lt., PACS. In July, he was promoted to 1st Lt., PACS and served on the staff of General Bragg at Pensacola while simultaneously as aide-de-camp to General W.H.T. Walker. Young was appointed adjutant of the Georgia Legion, aka Cobb's Legion, and quickly advanced to Major in September 1861 and Lieut. Colonel in November 1862, commanding the cavalry component of the legion.

Young's Battalion was attached to Wade Hampton's Brigade in J.E.B. Stuart's Division, Army of Northern Virginia during the Maryland Campaign in which he was cited for "remarkable gallantry" in Stuart's official report. Promoted to Colonel in December 1862, Young rendered "brilliant service" at Brandy Station and later participated in Lee's grand advance into Pennsylvania. In August 1863, he was wounded in a clash near Brandy Station and was promoted to Brig. General in October taking over Wade Hampton's sterling brigade. Again, Young distinguished himself during the see-saw Bristoe and Mine Run operations later in 1863 earning accolades from the illustrious Stuart for a decisive victory on the Rappahannock.

Wade Hampton took command of the cavalry corps in the wake of Stuart's stunning death at Yellow Tavern and General Young temporarily assumed the leadership of his mentor's division during the unrelenting Overland Campaign against Richmond. By the late fall of 1864 the once vaunted Cavalry Corps was nearly depleted and forced to disperse to find fodder and recruits. In November, General Young was assigned to the defense of Augusta, GA with its strategic powder works. He was advanced to the temporary rank of Major General on the last day of 1864 and was actively engaged in the defense of Savannah during Sherman's March to the Sea. The end of the war found General Young commanding the remnants of a cavalry division under Hampton in the Carolinas where he surrendered. An uncommon Confederate subject.

$900 - $1,200

122 CSA Captain Elmore D. Warder, Co. K, 7th Kentucky Cavalry, Captured during Morgan's Ohio Raid, Scarce CDV
Albumen vignette with the back mark of W.H. Redin of Louisville, KY, inked in the recto margin Capt. of Artillery, C.S.A. The subject indeed wears the three collar bars of a Captain, along with unusual shoulder boards resembling those worn by officers of the Kentucky State Guard ca 1860. The subject has been identified as Captain Elmore D. Warder, Co. K, 7th Kentucky Cavalry. Warder enlisted as a 2nd. Lieut. on August 24, 1862 at Hartsville, TN and was commissioned into Co. K, 7th Kentucky Cavalry. He was promoted to Captain, and was captured during Morgan's Raid into Ohio in July 1863. Warder died while a prisoner at Fort Delaware on August 11, 1864.

$1,000 - $1,500
123 Dr. William T. Simrall, CSA Corporal, Kentucky 8th Cavalry, Civil War CDV
Albumen cdv of CSA Corporal William T. Simrall in uniform, with penciled identification on verso, plus D.F. Brandon’s Camp Douglas, IL studio back mark, indicating that this was taken after he was captured as part of General John Hunt Morgan’s Raiders.
Dr. William T. Simrall (1842-1934), born in Lexington, KY, enlisted in September 1862 as a Private, mustering into Co. B of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, eventually being promoted to Corporal. After必须ing into Confederate service in the late summer of 1862, the 8th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment fought in Kentucky, and then rode with John Hunt Morgan. Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remnant at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The 8th was not reorganized. It was commanded by Colonel R.S. Cluke, Lieutenant Colonel Cicero Coleman, and Major Robert S. Bullock. The date and method of Simrall’s discharge are unknown, but following the war, he attended Louisville Medical College, graduating on February 28, 1873. Dr. Simrall’s diploma from Louisville Medical College, his presentation surgeon’s kit, doctor’s bag, and microscope were sold as Lot 70 in these rooms on June 21, 2012.
$600 - $800

124 Captain Walter E. Franklin, 43rd Virginia Cavalry Battalion-One of Mosby’s Men, Mounted Copy Shot
A post-war CDV size copy photograph mounted on 4.25 x 5.25 in. board, ink signed on verso, Capt. Walter E. Franklin/Company F/43rd Battalion Va. Cavalry. A penciled identification beneath the portrait spells his name as Franklin. Franklin is shown wearing a regulation double-breasted frock coat with the three bars of a captain on either side of the collar and large cavalry gauntlets.
Walter E. Franklin (1839-1897) saw early service as Private in the 17th VA Inf. before being discharged for disability 5/62. He then joined Co. E, 1st VA Cavalry for ten months and then transferred to Mosby’s command sometime around February 1863. Franklin was apparently captured at Warrenton, VA on April 25, 1863 as his name is shown on May 2, 1863 list of prisoners forwarded to Washington, D.C. He was later paroled at Old Capitol Prison June 10, 1863, his rank recorded as Captain, although there is nothing in fragmentary Confederate records that confirms the date of rank.
Records show Franklin as enlisting in Co. A, 43rd VA Cavalry Battalion, Mosby’s Partisan Rangers, on June 10, 1863 with the rank of Captain & temporary AQM. He was present in a raid “on a cavalry camp at Chantilly” in October 1863 and promoted to AQM 10/63. He was promoted to Captain, Co. F on September 19, 1864 although, once more, the records and dates seem contradictory. Muster rolls show that he was “present” between September and December 1864, involved in a number of hit and run attacks and minor skirmishes that defined Mosby’s style of Partisan warfare in the Valley. Captain Franklin led his company in a fight at Dulaney, VA near Upperville on October 29, 1864 and was afterwards “reprimanded and relieved from command by Mosby.” Captain Franklin was apparently reinstated sometime before the end of the war without prejudice as he was appointed by Mosby in April 1865 to negotiate the surrender of the Partisan Ranger Battalion. Franklin was paroled at Winchester, Va. on April 22, 1865.
Post-war, Franklin became the postmaster at Stephens City, VA and attended at least one reunion of Mosby’s Men held at Marshall in 1895. He died at Stephen’s City on February 9, 1897 and is buried in Green Hill Cemetery there.
$600 - $800

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM

JUNE 21, 2013 CINCINNATI, OHIO 67
125 Civil War CDV Album Featuring Wartime Views of Chattanooga, TN, Plus Autographed Portraits, Including Gen. James S. Negley
Lot includes CDV album containing 7 autographed cartes of Civil War officers, many linked to the 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps; 7 unsigned cartes of Civil War soldiers and leaders; 5 cartes of Union operations in Chattanooga, TN; and 82 cartes and tintypes of civilians. Plus 2 daguerreotypes and 4 ambrotypes of civilians.

The five Chattanooga cartes are all uncredited, but inked on verso with descriptions including: Artillery captured Mission Ridge, Gen Thomas' HdQrs in rear, Chattanooga Tenn, March 26 '64; HdQrs Eng Brigade, Chattanooga Tenn, April 2 1864; Portable Office of the A.A. Gen DC, Chattanooga Tenn, April 18 '64; View of a portion of Chattanooga Tenn showing Cameron Hill, April 24 1864; and Camp of 9th Michigan, Chattanooga Tenn, May 2 '64. These photos were taken in the months after General Braxton Bragg and the Confederates were defeated during the Chattanooga Campaign (October-November, 1863), which eliminated the last Confederate control of Tennessee and opened the door to the Union Army's invasion of the Deep South, leading to Sherman's Atlanta Campaign in 1864.

The signed cartes of officers include:
Jas. S. Negley, in Brig. General's uniform, signed in the recto margin, photograph by T.M. Schleier of Nashville. Mexican War veteran and Union Major General James Negley, who led a division of the 14th Army Corps, was instrumental in driving Bragg from Tennessee, but was later tried for cowardice and desertion for his command at Chickamauga;
T.R. Stanley, signed on recto and autographed on verso HdQrs Engineers Brigade, Chattanooga Apr 4 1864, Respectfully forwarded approved, T.R. Stanley, Col. 18th Ohio Vols Comdg, addressed to L.t. N.D. Ingraham. A native of Hartford, CT, Timothy R. Stanley enlisted in May of 1861 and was promoted Colonel of the Ohio 18th Infantry in August of the same year. He was brevetted Brig. General on March 13, 1865 for "gallant and meritorious service during the war";
N.D. Ingraham, Lt. and Topl. Engnr., 2nd Div., 14th A.C., as signed on recto. After enlisting in Co. F of the 100th Illinois Infantry in July of 1862, Ingraham was commissioned 1st Lieut. in August of the same year. In the Fall of 1862, he served with his company in General Buell’s march through Kentucky, in pursuit of Bragg, arriving in Nashville in late November and reporting to Captain J.C. St. Clair Morton. On December 26, Ingraham was ordered by Captain Morton to report to General Negley as topographical engineer, and at the battle of Stone River, he served as aide-de-camp and topographical engineer to the General; W.W. Barker, Lt. and Com. of Sub./2nd Div. 14th A.C., as signed on verso, photograph by Purviance of Pittsburgh. Most likely William Wardle Barker of Pittsburgh who served with the 12th and 77th Pennsylvania Infantry (April 1861-August 1862) before being commissioned into the Tennessee 5th Cavalry, where he was promoted 2nd Lieut. in September of 1862. He resigned a year later and was commissioned into US Volunteers Commissary Department, and promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsistence on June 30, 1864. Barker was brevetted Major on June 10, 1865, the same day he resigned;

Jas. R. Hayden, Capt & Ord. Off., 2nd Div. 14th A.C., as signed on recto. A Chicago resident, Hayden enlisted as a Captain and mustered into Co. A, Illinois 19th Infantry in June of 1861. He mustered out on July 9, 1864;

Lt. A.T. Drake / Q.M., 11th Mich Regt, 2nd Brigade, as signed on verso, photograph by Van Stavoren of Nashville. Addison T. Drake of Sturgis, MI enlisted as a 1st Lieut. and was commissioned into Field & Staff, Michigan 11th Infantry in August of 1861. He was promoted QM in September 1862 in 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th A.C., and was again promoted in June 1864 to Captain, only to muster out three months later in Sturgis, MI;

Jas. A (?), Maj. & A.A.G., 2nd Div., 14th A.C., as signed on verso. The unsigned carte de visites of Civil War soldiers and leaders include (uncredited unless noted otherwise): Abraham Lincoln; General U.S. Grant; four unidentified Union officers; and a composite image of the Representatives of Kansas, A.D. 1868, published by Chas. T. Smith of Topeka.

The remaining images housed in the album are CDV and tintype portraits of civilian men, women, and children. Most are by Chicago, Rockford, and Lockport, IL photographers, with a minority from Canandaigua, NY, and Ohio studios. The cased images include: two sixth plate daguerreotypes of an aged husband and wife; two sixth plate ambrotypes of a husband and wife, housed in the same case; a ninth plate ambrotype of a woman; and a ninth plate ambrotype of a bearded man.

$2,000 - $3,000
126 11th New York Cavalry Grouping including 16 CDVs
A group of 11th NY Cavalry (Scott's 900) items including 10 uniformed CDVs of military subjects, with 6 more in civilian dress; a 25 cent regimental sutler's script ink signed with serial number; a good copy of the 1897 regimental history entitled, The Story of Scott's 900 - 11th New York Cavalry by Thomas W. Smith, signed on fly page by former Private John W. Hayes, Co. L; plus a 4pp manuscript letter/cover dated Aug. 22, 1862, written by Corporal S. W. Baxter, Co. C, to his family in Pennsylvania. The CDVs were once part of an album, now missing. Whether the other items descended with the CDV album cannot be determined.

The CDVs comprise 10 uniformed photographs (9 identified) and 6 civilian views (5 identified). Eleven CDVs are officers and five are enlisted men. The identified cartes listed in their highest rank attained are: Col. James B. Swain, enlisted as Colonel 4/62; discharged 2/12/64; 1st Lieut. & Adjutant Cezelis D. Swain, Co. B & K, enlisted as 2nd Lieut. 8/62; discharged 3/7/64; 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Hazelton, Co. G, enlisted as Private 11/61; m/o 4/8/65 as 2nd Lieut.; Capt. Jefferson Burgess, Co. C, enlisted as Private 12/61; discharged 9/30/65; Capt. Gilbert Nichollets (in civilian dress), Co. D, enlisted as Sergeant Major 4/62; m/o 9/30/65; Capt. Joseph C. Hyatt, Co. E, enlisted as Captain; m/o 6/6/65; 1st Lieut. & ROM Albert B. Kirtland, Co. C, enlisted as 2nd Lieut.; m/o 2/22/65; Pvt. Robert A. May, Co. C, enlisted as Private 12/63; m/o 7/22/65; Capt. Horace D. Ellsworth (in civilian dress), Co G, enlisted as 1st Lieut. Co. D, promoted Captain Co. G, 12/62; m/o 6/20/65; possibly Major Joseph C. Kenyon, enlisted as apt. Co. G, 12/61; resigned as Major 3/14/64; unidentified Captain in uniform; 2nd Lieut. John B. Day (in civilian dress), Co. I, enlisted as Private 8/62; m/o 6/12/65; unidentified civilian; Qtr. Master Sgt. John A Nash (in civilian dress), Co. C, enlisted as Private 12/61; discharged for disability from hospital 12/9/64; and W. E. Palmer (in civilian dress), unknown, not listed on regimental roster.

The rare printed 25 cent sutler script is 4 x 2.25 in., Ink signed J. R. Bostwick, Sutler with red Serial No. 6330 and SCOTT'S NINE HUNDRED UNITED STATES CAVALRY scrolled across the front. The inked letter written by Private Silas w. Baxter, Co. C, (enlisted as Private; promoted Corporal 2/63; m/o 7/21/65) is typically newsy and contains no battle content. Baxter refers several times to chasing down and capturing small bands of rebels in Maryland and speaks at length about the benefits of enlisting in the cavalry and not to enlist in an infantry (regiment) if they can help it for it is very hard work to carry a knapsack and a gun all day. He mentions the possibility of obtaining a commission and recruiting the boys...to come in this regiment...I should like to have them... He abruptly injects by writing that it is water call and I must go and water my horse and feed him... Sadly, he ends the letter matter-of-factly writing that there has been some deaths here in the regiment one corporal that was...
in the tent with me died with typhoid fever and we had his body (sic) embalmed and sent home to his folks. It cost us one dollar a piece and we are going to send all home from this company that dies when we are where we can. It cost sixty dollars to send him home...

The regimental history was signed in blue pencil, John W. Hays/Enlisted May 4, 1861 in/Syracuse N.Y./in/Co. H. 14th N.Y. Vol. for 2 years/Re-enlisted Sept 1864/at Albany in Co. L/11th N.Y. Cav. (Scott's 900).

Scott's 900 was raised in New York City beginning in December 1861 and was initially attached to the Washington Defenses in May 1862. The regiment saw some minor action patrolling the Blue Ridge Mountains, Maryland, Northern Virginia and Harpers Ferry in 1862-63 before being transferred to the Department of the Gulf in March 1864. Operating out of Baton Rouge, the 11th NY Cavalry engaged in a number of smaller skirmishes and expeditions until ordered to Memphis in February 1865. Thereafter, the regiment was part of the District of West Tennessee until mustering out in September 1865 having lost 23 officers and men killed and mortally wounded during the war.

$1,000 - $1,500
127 Civil War CDV Album Featuring Union & Confederate Generals, Plus
Quarto album with pressed red leather covers, containing 97 Civil War-era cartes-de-visite of Union and Confederate generals, as well as European rulers and other notable personalities of the time.

American political and military figures include: George Washington (J.H. Bufford/Soule, 1863); James Monroe (Anthony); Andrew Johnson (Anthony); General Ulysses S. Grant (Anthony); William H. Seward (Anthony); General Winfield Scott (Anthony); Admiral Farragut; Stonewall Jackson (illustration); General McClellan; General Benjamin Butler; General John A. Logan; General William T. Sherman (copy); General Rosecrans; General Phil Sheridan; General Ambrose E. Burnside; General James H. Wilson; John C. Fremont; General Lovell Rousseau; General Nathaniel P. Banks; Jefferson Davis (illustration); General Robert E. Lee (illustration); CSA Secretary of the Navy Stephen Russell Mallory (copy); CSA Secretary of War John C. Breckenridge (illustration); CSA General P.T. Beauregard (copy); CSA General Braxton Bragg (illustration); Captain Semmes of the CSS Alabama (copy); inventor John Ericsson, designer of the USS Monitor. Other American personalities include: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Samuel Morse; and historian William H. Prescott.

European rulers, royalty and religious figures include: Napoleon (Reutlinger of Paris); Queen Victoria (Disderi of Paris); Victor Emmanuel II and other members of the house of Savoy (Le Lieure, Turin); Pope Pius IX (by D'Alessandri of Rome); and many others.

$700 - $1,000
128 CDVs Related to Maryland Heroine, Barbara Fritchie & Frederick, MD

Lot of 6 CDVs, including 3 with the backmark of J. Davis Byerly of Frederick, MD, relating to the legendary story of Barbara Fritchie, featuring her portrait, her home, and her flag, plus 3 of Washington area landmarks, by anonymous publishers, featuring the Soldiers' Home, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery, and the bronze equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square.

While the story of Barbara Fritchie is largely fictional, it was nonetheless a rallying cry and point of pride for the Union during the Civil War. Fritchie (1766-1862) was one of a small percentage of Americans who had personal memories of the Revolution. When Stonewall Jackson's Confederate forces marched through Frederick on their way to Antietam in September 1862, she demanded respect for the American flag and the Union it stood for. Allegedly, some of the passing soldiers had used the flag hanging from her home for target practice, but the 95-year-old Fritchie grabbed it and challenged the soldiers to shoot her rather than deface the flag, at which point General Jackson ordered his men to respect the lady and move on. The popularity of this version of events is due to the 1864 poem Barbara Frietchie (sic) by John Greenleaf Whittier.

$800 - $1,200

129 Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Albumen Photographs by William Baulch

Lot of 3 albumen photographs in extra-large cabinet format, each on 8 x 5 in. mounts with the verso imprint of William Baulch, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

The military installation of Fort Monroe, located at the Southern tip of the Virginia peninsula, at Old Point Comfort in Hampton, VA, was identified in the early 17th century as a strategic defensive location, and during Virginia's first two centuries, defensive fortifications were built at Old Point Comfort. Fort Monroe, considered the most substantial facility, was completed in 1834, and throughout the Civil War, it remained in Union hands, although the majority of Virginia joined the Confederacy. Under the provision of contraband policies, Fort Monroe gained notoriety as a historic site of freedom for former slaves, and following the war, CSA President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned at the fort over a period of two years.

With the following post-Civil War views of Fort Monroe, captioned in ink on verso: 42 - Old Point Light, Fort Monroe, Va., with a bastion to the right, and what appears to be the lighthouse keeper's cottage at left, hidden by the trees; 117 - Ward Memorial Building, National Soldiers Home; and 125 - View from ramparts West, Fort Monroe, Va. The photographer, William Baulch, produced these images as part of a larger series of photographs capturing the fort and its surroundings. Baulch also owned and operated a store in Fort Monroe called the "Newspaper Depot," and presumably, this is where he sold the photographs throughout the 1880s.

$500 - $700
130 Major General Robert Anderson, Photograph by Confederate Photographer, George Cook

Period, copy albumen portrait of Robert Anderson, 6 x 8.5 in., mounted on board inscribed in ink: Major Robert Anderson / 1st Artillery USA / Taken in Fort Sumter - 1861. Stamped lower left, below image: Cook, Charleston, S.C., 9.75 x 12 in. overall.

Also included is a modern copy of a Civil War-period broadside produced by E. Anthony of New York, almost certainly referencing how the portrait offered here was taken by Confederate photographer George S. Cook. The broadside states, in part: Important from Charleston / Major Anderson Taken... under cover of bright sun, Col. George S. Cook of the Charleston Photographic Light Artillery... made his way to Fort Sumter... he ran up a flag of truce... The gate of the Fortress being opened, Col. Cook immediately and heroically penetrated to the presence of Maj. Anderson, and levelling a double barrelled Camera, demanded his unconditional surrender in the name of E. Anthony and the Photographic community. The closing lines of the broadside promote the sale of Anderson’s portrait in the shape of exquisite Card Photographs at 25cts. per copy.

Robert Anderson (1805-1871), the “Hero of Sumter,” was personally awarded a Brigadier’s star by President Lincoln on May 15, 1861. After helping to hold his native Bluegrass state in the Union, Anderson retired from the army in 1863 suffering from mental illness exacerbated by depression. He symbolically hoisted the national colors over the remains of Fort Sumter on April 14, 1865, hours before Lincoln was assassinated. Six years later, in 1871, Anderson died in France and is interred at West Point Cemetery.

William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana

$1,000 - $1,500
131 President Lincoln at Battlefield of Antietam, Photograph by Alexander Gardner

Fine albumen photograph, 6.75 x 9 in., on 10 x 13 in. cream-colored mount featuring the printed title, President Lincoln on Battle-Field of Antietam. / No. 23. / October, 1862. With Alexander Gardner’s 511 Seventh Street, Washington imprint, dated 1866. Accompanied by page of descriptive text from Gardner’s Photographic Sketch Book of the War, mounted on separate board.

An iconic view of the President visiting General McClellan and staff shortly after the bloody battle at Antietam, the second of two famous group shots photographed by Alexander Gardner on October 3, 1862. This view was taken at General Fitz-John Porter’s nearby headquarters following Lincoln’s review of 5th Corps troops and included (from left): Col. Delos B. Sackett, Capt. Geo. Monteith, Lt. Col. Nelson B. Switzer, Gen. Geo. W. Morell, Col. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. McClellan, Scout Adams, Dr. Jonathan Letterman, unidentified officer, President Lincoln, Col. Henry J. Hunt, Gen. Fitz-John Porter, unidentified officer, Col. Frederick T. Locke, Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, and an unknown Capt. Geo. A. Custer. The photograph was published after the war as Plate No. 23 in Gardner’s large format Photographic Sketch Book of the War. Gardner refers to a wartime duplicate of this shot available only as a gallery card as catalog No. 606.

William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana

$8,000 - $10,000
132 Mathew Brady Signed Civil War Photograph of a Camp Scene, Including an African American Standing with a Horse

Fine albumen photograph of unknown subjects at a Civil War campsite, including two men relaxing in a tent and an African American man standing with a horse. Brady’s imprint on the mat, and the inked inscription at lower right To Capt. James / with Compl. of MB Brady. Hard-to-read French inscription on verso includes references to Potomac Armee 1864-65. 8 x 4.75 in., mounted to 13.5 x 10.5 in.

William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana

$1,000 - $2,000
133 Confederate Troops Viewed from a Distance at Fredericksburg, Photograph by Mathew Brady
Albumen photograph of Confederate troops viewed from a distance of one mile, on one side of a destroyed railroad bridge in Fredericksburg, Virginia, 5 x 8.125 in., on 10.75 x 13.75 in. cream-colored mount, unmarked but taken by Mathew Brady in May, 1863.
The men photographed on the railroad bridge have been identified as members of Barksdale’s Mississippi Brigade, who were garrisoning the town at the time that the image was taken by Brady. An officer wearing a double-breasted frock coat stands out among the other men who are dressed in darker uniforms, a number of them wearing cartridge boxes on their shoulder belts (Jensen, 1996: 67).
William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana
$800 - $1,200

134 Lacy House, Falmouth, Virginia, December, 1862, Photograph by Alexander Gardner
Albumen photograph of the Lacy House, 7.5 x 9.5 in., not mounted, unmarked, but produced by Alexander Gardner. Plate 29 from Gardner’s Photographic Sketch Book of the War.
Located on the banks of the Rappahannock River, the Lacy House was first occupied by Union troops in the spring of 1862. General Irvin McDowell was the first to utilize the building as his headquarters, followed by General Ambrose Burnside, who pitched his tents in the yard. At the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, a hospital was established at the Lacy House and during this time, a severe artillery fire was directed at the house by Confederate troops. Subsequently, a number of Union soldiers were buried near the house.
William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana
$400 - $600

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
135  Culpeper, Virginia, November, 1863, Photograph by Timothy O’Sullivan
Albumen photograph, 7.75 x 9.25 in., not mounted, unmarked, but negative produced by Timothy O’Sullivan, positive by Alexander Gardner. Plate 48 from Gardner’s Photographic Sketch Book of the War.

A distant view taken mid-Civil War of a Union encampment set up alongside homes and businesses in the village of Culpeper, VA, which was an important location situated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about 75 miles from Washington. Culpeper suffered its first Union occupation when General John Pope’s Army of Virginia arrived in July 1862, which led to the first major battle in the area at Cedar Mountain during which Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson blocked a Union advance into central Virginia. General R.E. Lee later drove out Pope during the Second Manassas Campaign in 1862, and from that point on, Culpeper remained one of Lee’s favorite staging areas throughout the remainder of the war.

William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana
$400 - $600

136  Lookout Mountain, Headquarters of the 13th Michigan V.V.I., Civil War Outdoor Albumen Photograph
Albumen photograph, 9.5 x 12.25 in., on cream-colored mount featuring the manuscript title, Hd.Qrs. 13th. Mich. V.V.I. Lookout Mt., and dated lower right, below image, Sept. 1864. With Felix House / Sept. 1864 inked on mount recto. Overall, 13.25 x 15.75 in.

A fine, Civil War-period photograph of Officers and other enlisted men of the 13th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry, including members of the military band with instruments in hand, taken at the Seminary Building, Lookout Mountain, TN, by an unknown photographer. Other men, women, and children can be seen near the front steps of the residence and sitting in the first and second floor windows.

The 13th Michigan was organized at Kalamazoo under the direction of Colonel Charles E. Stuart and was mustered into service on January 17, 1862. Prior to the date that this photograph was taken at Lookout Mountain, the 13th participated in several engagements, including: Shiloh; Farmington; Owl Creek; Corinth; Stevenson; Munfordsville; Perryville; Danville; Gallatin; Mill Creek; Lavergne; Stewart’s Creek; Stone River; Eagleville; Pelham; Lookout Valley; Lookout Mountain; Chickamauga; Chattanooga; and Mission Ridge.

In January 1864, the regiment veteranized with 173 re-enlisting, and after a 30-day furlough in Kalamazoo, it returned to Chattanooga in late April with a large number of recruits. The 13th was soon actively engaged in the construction of military hospitals on Lookout Mountain, and the photograph was most likely taken during this time.

In November of 1864, the 13th marched with Sherman to the sea, reaching Savannah, GA, on December 16. After the city surrendered, it continued to march with Sherman’s army through South and North Carolina, meeting the enemy at several points and fighting a pitched battle with General Johnson and Hardee’s forces at Bentonville, NC on March 19, 1865. Following Johnson’s surrender, the 13th marched to Richmond, VA, then Washington, D.C., and finally to Louisville, KY, where it mustered out of service on July 25, 1865.

$500 - $700
137 Civil War Photograph of Union Troops Capturing CSA Captain Graham's Petersburg Horse Artillery
Albumen photograph, 6.75 x 10.375 in., on a larger mount, ink dated April 10, 1865 in the margin at lower right; professionally framed, 12.25 x 15.5 in. An outstanding view showing Union troops removing a firefighting pump wagon from the stable of a building painted Petersburg Artillery, situated next door to a building marked Virginia Fire Co.
The Petersburg Artillery building was home to a militia company established in 1843 by Captain Hugh Garland (1805-1854), which had noteworthy pre-war service including security at the trial and execution of John Brown in 1859. In 1860, under the leadership of Captain James N. Nichols, it was organized into service along with other Petersburg militia companies comprising the 4th Battalion Virginia Volunteers (militia). They then enrolled in the service of the Confederacy for one year following the Battle of Fort Sumter and headed to Norfolk, where they detached from the aforementioned battalion. At the expiration of its original term in May 1862, the unit was reorganized and converted into a horse artillery company under the command of Captain Edward Graham, who remained in charge for the remainder of the war. Graham's Company served primarily in eastern North Carolina and Virginia, including the defense of the Weldon Railroad Line, and figured prominently in the defense of its hometown on and after June 9, 1864.
$700 - $900

138 Dead Confederate Soldier in Trenches of Fort Mahone, Photograph by Thomas Roche
Albumen photograph, Dead Confederate soldier in trenches of Fort Mahone, made by photographer Thomas C. Roche on April 3, 1865, the day after the Third Battle of Petersburg. 7.25 in. square print enlarged from one half of a stereoscopic pair, mounted to 10 x 8 in., with two 4.25 x 3.5 in. albumen photographs mounted to the reverse side, showing a large three-masted warship and an artillery store.
Thomas C. Roche (1826-1895) worked as a photographer for E. (H.T.) Anthony beginning in 1859. He transitioned from taking scenic shots of the New York City area to capturing the horrors of the Civil War for Anthony's noted War Views series of stereoviews. The view featured here was issued as No. 3190, with the description: A Dead Rebel Soldier, as he lay in the Trenches of Fort Mahone, called by the Soldiers "Fort Damnation." This soldier must have been killed by a fragment of a Shell, that exploded close by, as he is covered all over with mud and blood. This view was taken the morning after the storming of Petersburg, Va., April 2d, 1865.
William Gladstone Collection of Early Photography & African Americana
$400 - $600

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
JUNE 21, 2013 CINCINNATI, OHIO 79
139 Rare Gen. R.E. Lee and Staff Photograph by Brady
Albumen print titled Gen. R.E. Lee and Staff, 7 x 8.25 in., on printed mount, 8 x 9.75 in., with Brady & Co’s Washington, D.C. address and 1865 copyright line. Housed in gilt frame, 12 x 14 in.

A fine image of the aged General, with his son, Rooney, on the right and Colonel Walter Taylor on the left, taken at Lee’s Richmond home on Franklin Street in April, 1865, not long after Appomattox. Mathew Brady made six negatives on the occasion, all are seldom encountered. Brady would later recount that there was little conversation, though Lee changed his position according to his directions. Lee stares straight into the camera, his eyes hard, his jaw set. A Holy Grail for the Confederate image collector. (See Meredith 1981: 60-65.)

$5,000 - $7,000
140 General Orlando B. Willcox, Medal of Honor Winner, Oil Portrait
Post-war oil painting on canvas of General Orlando B. Willcox in uniform, unsigned, 21.5 x 25.25 in., framed, 27.5 x 31.25 in.
Born in Detroit, Orlando Bolivar Willcox (1823-1907) was a celebrated career United States Army officer who graduated West Point in 1847 and dedicated nearly 40 years' service to his country before retiring as a regular Brig. General in 1887. Willcox served initially in the 4th Artillery during the later stages of the Mexican War fighting Indians on the Great Plains and during the Third Seminole War before resigning in 1857 to pursue a law career.

In March 1895 General Willcox was awarded a Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry" at First Bull Run, where, as Colonel, he commanded a brigade consisting of his own 1st Michigan Infantry and the famous 11th NY (Ellsworth's) Fire Zouaves and "led repeated charges until wounded and taken prisoner." Subsequently, Willcox was held at Richmond, Charleston and Columbia, SC before being exchanged in August 1862 and promoted to Brig. General retroactive to July 21, 1861 (Bull Run). Afterward, Willcox was given command of a division in fellow 1847 classmate Ambrose Burnside's Corps and fought steadily at Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he commanded the District of Indiana and Michigan before returning to divisional command for the grueling Knoxville Campaign. Once more under Burnside, he led his division during Grant's Overland Campaign receiving a brevet promotion to Major General in August 1864 for "actions after crossing the Rapidan." General Willcox commanded the first troops to enter Petersburg following the lengthy siege.

Orlando Willcox was twice brevetted in 1867 for his Civil War service (Spotsylvania and Petersburg) and reverted to Colonel of the 12th Infantry in March 1869. Toward the end of his stellar career Willcox took command of the Department of the Arizona and "effectively suppressed the raids of the Apache Indians, and for his service in this conjunction received a vote of thanks from the Arizona Legislature." Willcox was promoted to Brig. General, Regular Army in October 1886 and was placed on the statutory retirement list in April 1887. The General was among the last of the army's surviving high-profile Civil War officers when he died at age 84 on May 11, 1907. The general is buried at Arlington (Section 1, Grave 18).

$3,000 - $5,000
141 Frederick Hill Meserve, Exceptional Private Printing of Portraits of the Civil War Period, 1908

Meserve, Frederick Hill. Portraits of the Civil War Period. From The Collection of Frederick Hill Meserve New York City. New York: 1908. 13.5 x 10 in., 62pp, in loose original boards, containing 408 unmounted silver gelatin photographs of prominent people beginning with the Civil War, printed and compiled by Meserve, largely from Mathew Brady's original negatives, with Meserve's handwritten notations beneath the individual portraits and scenes. Several of the images include Meserve's Collection of Americana handstamp or penciled notations on verso.

With 398 carte-de-visite size photographs, organized 9 to a page, including: 27 images of Lincoln; individual and group portraits of Mary Todd Lincoln and her sons; portraits of John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln conspirators; members of Lincoln's cabinet, vice presidents, U.S. Governors, and statesmen of the day; approx. 90 portraits of Union Generals and 45 Confederate Generals, including 5 images of R.E. Lee; leaders of the Confederacy, including Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, and J.P. Benjamin; and 9 views of Fort Sumter after the bombardment. Also featured are portraits of 13 Presidents, such as Jackson, Buchanan, Fillmore, Garfield, McKinley, and Roosevelt, among others; business leaders such as Carnegie and Vanderbilt; religious leaders such as Brigham Young; American and European literary figures, including Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Twain, Wilde, and Dickens; celebrated female personalities such as Jenny Lind and Maggie Mitchell; and views of special people, including Tom Thumb and his marriage.

An additional 10 large format photographs are included, ranging in size from 5 x 6.5 in. to 8 x 10 in. The frontispiece features an 8 x 10 in. photograph of Lincoln, produced from the original negative by Brady, made in Washington in 1864. Following the compilation of cartes-de-visite are two sections featuring large format photographs, the first, which is titled Lincoln with the Army, includes 3 photographs of Lincoln with his Generals at Antietam, each accompanied by a written caption. The final section, titled Views of the Execution of the Lincoln Conspirators, is comprised of 6 large format images, each captioned below.

A tour de force, printed largely from original negatives, and an exceptionally scarce compilation.

$6,000 - $8,000
SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
142 Signal Corps, Near Yorktown by Winslow Homer
Winslow Homer (American, 1836-1910). Watercolor and with highlights of gouache on paper. Titled faintly in graphite ll; 10 x 7 in. (sheet size).

Accompanying the work is a letter from the artist to an acquaintance (Mr. Charles Eddy), dated July 21st, 1900. The letter reads:
Scarboro [sic] ME
July 21st, 1900
Mr. Charles Eddy
Dear Sir-
I made this drawing. It has a deep shadow under the planks & quite strong in light & dark. It was made in April 1862- in front of Yorktown.
Yours Very Truly
Winslow Homer

Provenance:
The Artist
Charles and Edith Eddy
Roger and Alice Stephens
By descent to previous owner
Rago Gallery to the current owner

Early in his career, Homer worked as a free-lance illustrator for Harper's Weekly during the Civil War, often traveling with the Union troops, providing an insight into their daily lives, as well as more dramatic moments. In this drawing, Homer shows the Signal Corps, which was newly formed, having been founded just two years earlier in advance of the Civil War. Many of Homer's drawings would be published as wood engravings in Harper's Weekly, but he also retained many of the drawings as references for future paintings. It is uncertain how Homer and Eddy were acquainted, or why Homer chose to present this drawing to Eddy.

Sold at Rago Auctions, May 2011, Lot 7
$8,000 - $10,000
143 Camp Chase Confederate Prisoner of War Cane
A wonderfully executed Camp Chase Prison cane with unique crude metal fittings, carved of hickory wood by a Confederate POW possibly as a gift for the girlfriend of one of his Yankee guards. 34 in. in., 2.375 in. ferrule. Handle consists of a metal fitting, with four-sided panel below featuring Camp / Chase / Prison / J.A. H.B. in relief, with gilt highlights and requisite hearts; with the familiar Rebel prison touch mark of a venomous spiraling snake carved in relief throughout the remaining length of the cane; plus an additional metal fitting located near the ferrule.

The initials carved in one side of the four-sided panel, J.A., may be in reference to Private John Armbruster, who enlisted on May 27, 1862 and mustered into Co. H of the 84th Ohio Infantry. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, to serve for three months. It was ordered to Cumberland, Maryland on June 11, where it was employed in preventing transportation of supplies into the Confederate lines. The 84th was then ordered to New Creek, West Virginia, in September, where an attack by Confederate forces was anticipated. However, the enemy retired without making an attack, and the regiment was ordered back to Camp Chase, then to Camp Delaware, where it was mustered out on September 20, 1862. This cane may have been carved by a Confederate POW for Armbruster while he was at Camp Chase, almost certainly for a girlfriend as indicated by the many carved hearts. The cane is accompanied by a copy of a letter written by a guard at Camp Chase, who served with Co. G of the 84th O.V.I. In the letter, dated June 7th, 1862, the guard, “Willie,” makes reference to these POW canes, writing...The prisoners are all very ingenious. They will make canes out of hickory and carve all over them snakes, letters, and other things...

A fine example.
$1,500 - $2,500
144 Camp Chase Civil War Folk Art Cane
Hand-carved cane, 35.5 in. In., no ferrule; with 4-sided section below handle featuring Camp, Chase, Ohio in relief on 3 sides, and a bow and arrows in relief on the fourth side; with snake curled around bottom.
_Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei_
$500 - $700

145 GAR Hand-Carved Folk Art Cane
Hand-carved cane, 35 in. In., 1.5 in. ferrule; wonderfully carved with an American eagle, Union Corps badges, an anchor, GAR medal, rifle, knife, axe, arrows, fiddle, dog, horse, bird, and snake. Some of the carvings retain their polychrome coloring.
_Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei_
$500 - $700
African American Confederate “Body Servant,” Gilbert Baird, Hand-Carved Cane Plus Photograph

Lot of 3, featuring cane with cast-led, ball handle and carved wooden shaft, 31 in. In., no ferrule. With the following carved in relief below the handle: Gilbert Baird UCV / Hazelhurst. A book referencing Baird and a photograph also accompany the lot.

Although it is believed that African Americans did not serve in combat roles in the Confederate Army, historical records indicate that several thousand served in unofficial, non-combat roles for the Confederacy as servants, laborers, cooks, etc. Limited information has been found regarding Gilbert Baird, but he is identified on the Civil War database as a “black soldier” who was with Company I of the North Carolina 60th Infantry, serving as a “Body servant” to James B. Baird. Attached to Companies I and K of the North Carolina 60th Infantry, James B. Baird was listed as on the rolls in November of 1862; absent, sick in February of 1863; and returned in March of 1863.

The 60th North Carolina served in the Army of Tennessee under a number of brigadiers fighting at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and the Atlanta campaign. The regiment remained in the field through the battle of Bentonville, but appears to have lost its identity near the end of the war through consolidation with the 58th North Carolina.

The hand-carved cane identified to Gilbert Baird, Hazelhurst is accompanied by a book entitled, *African Americans in the Confederate States Army*, compiled by J.H. Segars and Charles Kelly Barrow, which includes the minutes of a United Confederate Veterans meeting of the “Zeb Vance Camp” of Hazelhurst, GA. The minutes describe receiving Baird into membership as follows: A new member received into the Camp was Gilbert Baird a faithful colored man who served the Confederacy during the War Between the States (Segars & Barrow, 2001: 66). F kep is inscribed by Barrow.

Laws of North Carolina, 1727, Chapter 96). Wartime body servants, along with those who had served Confederate forces as cooks, washers, laborers, teamsters, and constructors of breastworks submitted applications for pensions. While the majority of these men had been slaves prior to the war, some had been free before Emancipation. Gilbert Baird of Buncombe County, NC, listed as a former slave who served with his master, James A. Baird, was among those who applied for the pension. (Information obtained from Genealogy.Com Forum, “Black North Carolina Confederate Pensioners,” May 13, 2013.)

Also included is a post-Civil War, silver gelatin press photograph of a group of Confederate Veterans gathered together at a UCV reunion held in Asheville, NC in 1931, 5.75 x 10 in., with Acme Newspictures back mark. Although the gentlemen are unidentified, it is believed that the African American man standing at far left in the back row might be Gilbert Baird, posed with other “white” veterans. The typed caption affixed on verso explains that every Veteran in the photograph has “lived in excess of eighty years.”

A remarkably rare grouping regarding an African American servant later received as a United Confederate Veteran.

$1,000 - $1,500
147 Irish Brigade, *Peter Brady*, 69th New York Volunteers, KIA, Malvern Hill, Civil War Hand-Carved Briar Pipe

Approx. 2.25 x 1.75 x 1 in. Front features a harp with U - S in relief across the top, and a banner inscribed *Peter Brady* below. With a clover in relief and Co. B at left, and 69/ NYV in relief at right.

Peter Brady enlisted as a private on September 17, 1861 at New York City and was mustered into Co. B of the 69th New York Infantry, which was the first regiment of the Irish Brigade. The ethnically based unit was composed initially of the 69th New York Militia, which became the 69th New York Volunteer Infantry. To that was added the 63rd and 88th New York regiments, but to achieve the brigade strength it needed five, so the 29th Massachusetts (non-Irish) and 116th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantries were added.

With his unit, Brady participated in the Seven Days Battles but was killed in action on July 1, 1862 at Malvern Hill, VA. The 69th went on to fight valiantly at Antietam, Fredericksburg (where its numbers were reduced from 1600 to less than 300), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor. It was disbanded in June 1864, having been reduced to regimental strength, but a Second Irish Brigade was reformed shortly thereafter and served with the Army of the Potomac right up to Appomattox Court House.

_Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei_

$500 - $700

148 E.H. Matteson, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Civil War Carved Folk Art Pipe

Approx. 2.5 x 2 x 1.25 in. Front features a shield-breasted American eagle in relief, with a banner below inscribed *Bat. G 1 RILA*. The underside of the stem includes the initials *EHM* and a cross in relief.

The initials *EHM* are most likely in reference to Edward H. Matteson, of Scituate, RI, who enlisted as a private on April 17, 1861 and was mustered into Rhode Island 1st Light Artillery on May 2, 1861.

The 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery was organized for 3 months active service by Captain Charles A. Tompkins, and within two months after it was mustered in, the 1st RILA marched with General Thomas' brigade to Bunker Hill, VA, where it encountered a rebel cavalry of about 700 who turned at once and retreated. After a number of rounds were fired, mortally wounding an officer and 2 privates, the battery took possession of the vacated rebel camp. The battery remained at Bunker Hill for 2 days, and marched to Harper's Ferry on July 2. From there, it proceeded to Sandy Hook, where it was relieved, after the Battle of Bull Run by Battery A, Captain William H. Reynolds commanding. Matteson and his battery were mustered out on August 6, 1861, with experience mainly in marching and picket duty over the three month period.

_Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei_

$400 - $600
149  F.C. Fay, 107th New York Volunteers, Carved Civil War Folk Art Pipe  
Approx. 2.75 x 1.75 x 1.25 in. Front features a shield-breasted American eagle in relief, with a banner below inscribed 107 - NYV. The underside of the bowl is inscribed F.C. Fay and includes a star in relief.
Eighteen-year-old Francis C. Fay enlisted as a private on July 19, 1862 in Elmira, NY, mustering into Co. C of the New York 107th Infantry on the same day. The 107th New York, known as the Campbell Guards, saw heavy fighting at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg along with several battles in the Atlanta Campaign. It was mustered out on June 5, 1865, having lost a total of 222, including 4 officers.
Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei  
$400 - $600

150  Civil War Carved Folk Art Pipe Featuring American Eagle, Rifles, & Swords  
Approx. 3 x 2.75 x 1.5 in. Front features an American eagle in relief, perched atop a shield, with a banner below. With crossed rifle and sword carved in relief at right and left.
Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei  
$800 - $1,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
151  Sergeant A.U. Hall, Vermont 1st Heavy Artillery, Civil War Carved Folk Art Pipe
Approx. 2.75 x 2.5 x 1.75 in. Front inscribed: Sergt. A.U. Hall / 1 VT. ART.
A resident of Londonderry, VT, Albert U. Hall enlisted as a sergeant on July 29, 1862 and mustered into Co. G of the Vermont 1st Heavy Artillery on September 1, 1862. During his service, Hall was reduced to ranks, for reasons unknown, and appointed corporal on December 4, 1864, but on February 11, 1865, he was promoted to sergeant. Hall was mustered out on June 24, 1865.
The Vermont 1st Heavy Artillery (11th Infantry) was the largest Vermont regiment, and participated in several engagements during its 3 years of service, including: Spotsylvania; Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Weldon Railroad; Fort Stevens; Charleston; Gilbert’s Ford; Opequan; Fisher’s Hill; Cedar Creek; and again Petersburg.
Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei
$300 - $500

152  Battle of New Bern, March 14, 1862, Civil War Carved Folk Art Pipe, Featuring Eagle & Cannon
Approx. 2.75 x 1.75 x 1.625 in. Area below rim of pipe bowl carved in relief: 1862. New Bern. March. 14. With relief carvings of a shield-breasted American Eagle at left and an American flag waving behind a cannon and a pile of cannonballs at right, divided at center by a scalloped design.
The Battle of New Bern was fought on March 14, 1862 near New Bern, NC. Under the leadership of General Ambrose Burnside, the U.S. Army’s Coast Division and armed vessels from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron were opposed by a Confederate force of North Carolina soldiers and militia, led by Brigadier General O’Bryan Branch. The undermanned and poorly trained rebel soldiers had a weak spot that was exploited by the Union soldiers, and when the center of their line was penetrated, many of the militia broke, causing a retreat of the entire Confederate force. General Branch was unable to regain control of his troops, and, as a result, New Bern came under Federal control from that point on until the end of the Civil War.
Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei
$800 - $1,000
153 General John A. Logan, Fine Hand-Carved GAR Memorial Frame
Unique hand-carved wood frame designed around an acknowledgement of condolences card from the family of General John A. Logan and the mourning cards of his wife, sons, and daughter. Frame features carved GAR badges, interlocking GAR emblems, crossed rifles, and stars, with floral accents. Card reads The family of General John A. Logan desire you to accept this grateful acknowledgement of your expression of sympathy and condolence. Ca early 1887, as Logan died December 26, 1886. Frame affixed with a note stating the piece was donated by GAR Lyon Post 121 of London, Ohio. 10 x 11 in.
John A. Logan (1826-1886) was a Democratic U.S. Representative from Illinois who resigned his seat in order to organize the 31st Illinois Regiment, for which he served as Colonel. He served under Grant in the Western Theater and was promoted to Brig. General after being wounded at Fort Donelson in 1862. He was again promoted to Major General in early 1863, after which he commanded the first brigade to enter Vicksburg, serving as that city’s military governor following the Siege. Logan returned to politics as a Republican after the war, serving again in the House, winning three terms in the Senate, and being nominated Vice President to James G. Blaine on the unsuccessful Republican ticket in 1884. His greatest legacy, however, may have been his involvement with the GAR, for which he served as commander-in-chief, and especially his successful movement to designate Memorial Day a national holiday.
$600 - $800

154 Carved Wooden Back Pack Snuff Box
Antique, wooden snuff box, carved to represent a back pack with a blanket rolled across the top, which is hinged to reveal a square cavity for snuff, approx. 2.25 x 2.75 in. Inscribed twice inside as follows: Florida / Nov. 1882 / Chauncy Welsher.
Estate of Jan Sorgenfrei
$800 - $1,000
In the fall of 1857, he was assigned as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point, but was relieved of this duty in 1858 at his own request and assigned to the general recruiting service of the Army. Jackson rejoined the 8th Infantry at Fort Bliss, TX in the fall of 1859.

Jackson applied by letter to the Commissioners of the State of South Carolina for military service with South Carolina in March 1861. The Adjutant General of the Regular Army accepted his resignation on May 16, which took effect on April 1, 1861. Jackson was then appointed Captain of Infantry, CSA, by South Carolina on May 1, 1861, and exactly one month later, he was ordered to Lynchburg, VA. Jackson was later ordered to report to General McCullough at Fort Smith, AR.

In September of 1861, Jackson was announced as Chief Commissary of the Western Department under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston. He was then appointed Major in the Commissary Department in November of 1861 by the state of Tennessee, remaining in General Johnston's command. Official Records of the War of Rebellion indicate that he was captured at Fort Donelson while serving on the staff of General Buckner and imprisoned at Fort Warren, NY, but later exchanged. Oddly enough, Jackson does not mention this capture in any of his personal papers or letters.

Jackson's service records indicate that he was depot Commissary at Gainesville, AL in July 1862, and was ordered to Grenada, MS on March 16, 1863. He was stationed in Gainesville, AL in September of 1863 and
later stationed in Enterprise, MS. Jackson was surrendered by Lieutenant General Robert Taylor and was paroled at Gainesville, AL on May 13, 1865.

After a brief wartime courtship, Jackson married Lucy Reavis, the daughter of prominent Judge Turner Reavis of Gainesville, AL. Following the Civil War, Jackson remained in Gainesville, working as a merchant and farmer.

This archive, in addition to lots 156-161 were passed along in the estate of Jackson's descendants living in Gainesville and were purchased by the consignor at an estate sale. Many of the items included in this archive were found inside Jackson's CSA trunk.

The collection features Jackson's personal CSA trunk, as found in Gainesville, AL, in which much of the archive was stored when it was discovered by the consignor several years ago. The leather-bound trunk is covered in canvas and stenciled on each end in black with Jackson's initials, T.K.J., as well as army designation, C.S.A. 30 x 18 x 18 in. Although there are some rips in the canvas and minor loss of leather straps, the Confederate trunk is a rare discovery.

Important documents include: Jackson's West Point Diploma, dated June 24, 1848, signed by John Marshall Jones, later CSA Brigadier General KIA at the Wilderness in 1864, Henry Brewerton, Superintendent of West Point, later Union Brigadier General, D.H. Mahan, a military teacher who authored tactics and fortification books, and Erasmus D. Keyes, Union Major General. 18 x 21 in. (sight), framed, 23.5 x 26.5 in.

Partially printed acceptance notice to West Point from the President of the United States, appointing Thomas K. Jackson a Cadet in the service of the United States. June 30, 1844. Signed by Secretary of War William Wilkins. 7.75 x 9.75 in. A rare document issued by the War Office.


Jackson's retained copy of a letter, written in his hand, volunteering for Confederate service. From Fort Bliss, Texas, March 3, 1861. Addressed to The Hon: the Commissioners, from South Carolina to the Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, the letter outlines Jackson's military qualifications as he offers his services. 2pp. A rare patriotic document.

Partially printed document, Washington, May 16, 1861. Acknowledgement of Jackson's resignation from the Regular Army by the President, signed by an Assistant Adjutant General. 5 x 8 in.

Other highlights include: an extremely rare ammunition tin produced for paper cartridges for the English 44 .cal percussion Kerr revolver, which was a common personal revolver used by CSA officers. A small fragment of the green label remains. The tin contains one cartridge and part of another. 2.5 in. tall, 3 in. dia. 9 photographs, including: 3 cdv portraits and 3 identical cabinet card portraits of T.K. Jackson, plus a 5.5 x 8 in. post-Civil War photograph of Jackson with his family and African American house servant, presumably located outside Jackson's home in Gainesville, AL; and copy cdvs of CSA Generals Braxton Bragg and George Hume Steuart.

Also present is Jackson's map case, in which his West Point Diploma and commissions were discovered; Jackson's CSA reunion medal from Memphis, 1901; an oval, ornate tag identified to Jackson; his pre-war, red officer's sash, 122 in. long; 2 buttons, including USMA Cadet button; bone-handled period toothbrush; shaving razor strop with pasteboard case, handle embossed Hunt's Phila., and patented 1855; well used, post-Civil War smoking pipe with repaired amber colored stem tip, stem marked Real Congo. A small journal identified to Jackson's wife, Lucy Reavis, and the bound Jackson Family history also accompany this fine archive.

Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama

$5,000 - $8,000
156 Pre-Civil War, Identified Military Manuals
Lot of 2, including: Mahan, D.H. A Treatise on Field Fortifications. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1846. Mexican War Edition. 16mo, cloth-covered boards, 168pp. A manual used at West Point by R.I. Dodge, as indicated by his last name, Dodge, and the date, 1847, inked on ffep. Dodge graduated in 1848. With Major T.K. Jackson, C.S. penciled on ffep and rfe, and Co. I 8th Infantry inked on inside front cover, with John C. Hill penciled below. The inked inscription, Dodge to Pitcher, is also included on ffep. R.I. Dodge, T.K. Jackson, and Thomas Pitcher served together in the 8th U.S. Infantry prior to the Civil War, and Dodge and Pitcher went on to fight for the Union while Jackson represented the Confederacy. John C. Hill, referenced on the inside front cover, served with the "North Sumpter Rifles," from Gainesville, Alabama. Evidently, at some point Jackson loaned this manual to Hill.

Instruction for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot. Compiled by a Board of Artillery Officers. Baltimore: Joseph Robinson, 1850. 12mo, cloth-covered boards, 166pp. Ffep inscribed in pencil, Chas. Cooke Esq. Atty. Dr. / Va. Mil. Institute / March 27th, 1851, indicating that the manual belonged to Charles Cooke who attended V.M.I. for two years, ca 1851, but graduated in law from the University of Virginia. Pencil sketches of fortifications and emplacements also included on inside front cover and ffep. After graduating, Cooke married Susan G. Reavis of Gainesville, Alabama in 1856, and began practicing law with his father-in-law until the start of the Civil War. He served as 1st Lieutenant in Captain Nelson’s Company, Hanover Light Artillery, but was invalided after a short term of active service on account of defective eyesight. He subsequently returned to Alabama to resume his law practice. The lot is accompanied by 3 personal letters, 2 written by Cooke, each dated 1856, and 2 legal documents signed by Cooke after the Civil War.

Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama
$300 - $600

157 James Longstreet, Confederate General, Personal Tactic Books
Vol. 1 of this fine set of manuals features the following presentation, inscribed in ink on ffep: Library / Co. "C", 8th Infy. / Received of / Major Longstreet, Jan 9, 1858. With T.K. Jackson’s name also inked above presentation. Longstreet and Jackson served together in the 8th U.S. Infantry.

Vol. 2, front inside cover includes a penciled chart of some type, with surnames listed, followed by a line or numbers preceded by a plus sign, indicating that this might have been some type of tabulation or game. With the following surnames: Jackson / Longstreet / Rhett / Jackson. Like T.K. Jackson and James Longstreet, Thomas Grimke Rhett was associated with the 8th U.S. Infantry.

Vol. 3, front inside cover includes inked name, Daniel Huston, and ffep includes inked name, T.G. Pitcher. Both Huston and Pitcher served in the 8th U.S. Infantry together and later fought for the Union during the Civil War. Huston became Colonel of the 7th Missouri Cavalry in 1862, and Pitcher was promoted to Brigadier General of U.S. Volunteers in 1863. A historically significant set of manuals.

Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama
$300 - $600
158 Confederate Imprint, Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States for the Quartermaster's Department
Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States for the Quartermaster's Department. Including the Pay Branch Thereof. Richmond: Ritchie & Dunnivant, 1862. 8vo, paper boards, 198pp, pages 173-174. P & W 2377. Front cover identified in ink to A.C. Herndon, 1st Louisiana Cavalry. Addison Carmack Herndon was on staff of Henry Davidson, A.A.A.G. of Albert Sidney Johnston's command. Herndon's name is also penciled on ffep, and boldly inked on following page. With several notes in the margins. Back blank page includes a duplicate receipt for $40,000 of Confederate funds. Inside back cover includes Herndon's name, plus Scott's Brigade, in addition to other names. This imprint previously belonged to Major T.K. Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston's Chief of Commissary.
Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama
$300 - $600

159 Confederate Imprints Identified to Major T.K. Jackson
Lot of 2, including: Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States and for the Quartermaster's Department and Pay Department. Richmond: Ritchie & Dunnivant, 1861. 16mo, original marbleized boards, 120pp, with last 12 pages missing. P & W 2373. Light penciled writing on ffeps, and inked note written on p. 25. Ftep also includes penciled name of Susan Smith, a descendant of Major T.J. Jackson. An uncommon Confederate imprint in any condition.

Regulations for the Subsistence Department of the Confederate States of America. Richmond: 1861. 12mo,
no evidence that it ever had wraps or covers, 56pp. P & W 2598. Has all fold-out charts. With ink writing across fold-out between pages 32 and 33. The imprint plus several blank pages, which seem to be made from old census forms were previously placed inside a cloth-covered wrapper. A separate circular is enclosed, entitled Regulations of Subsistence Department other than those already printed in Army Regulations, with date of Order. P & W 2578. Both belonged to Major T.K. Jackson.
Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama
$500 - $700
160 James Longstreet, Confederate General, Two ALS Regarding Pardon of CSA Major T.K. Jackson
James Longstreet (1821-1904), Confederate Lieutenant General considered Lee’s most trusted subordinate. Lot of 2 post-Civil War ALSs, including:
ALS to Lieutenant General U.S. Grant, 2pp, August 30, 1865, Macon, MS. A penciled letter in which General Longstreet is trying to get a pardon for Major T.K. Jackson from President Lincoln.
ALS to Major T.K. Jackson, 1p, August 30, 1865. Cover letter written to Jackson, which originally accompanied the above letter. Longstreet opens his letter with an explanation as to why he wrote in pencil. His arm had been crippled during the war, and he couldn’t easily write in ink. Longstreet also offers Jackson suggestions regarding additional material that he should forward on to General Grant.
Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama
$1,500 - $2,500

161 James Longstreet, Confederate General, Post-War ALS to T.K. Jackson
James Longstreet (1821-1904). Post-Civil War ALS to T.K. Jackson, 2pp, March 1, 1867, New Orleans, LA. On letterhead of Office of Longstreet, Owen & Co., Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants. The content of the letter generally relates to business and includes a discussion as to where Jackson should buy and sell produce.
Obtained from the Smith / Reavis / Cooke / Jackson Estate, Gainesville, Alabama
$600 - $800
THE CIVIL WAR | Union Telegrapher William K. Applebaugh Archive

162 Civil War Telegrapher, William K. Applebaugh, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Archive including Personal Equipment, Documents, & Portraits

Lot of 30+ items belonging to Civil War telegrapher, Sergeant Major William K. Applebaugh of Thompsonstown, Juniata County, PA.

After enlisting as a Sergeant in Co. F, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry on September 18, 1862, Applebaugh was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant of the 161st PA Regiment on October 29, 1862, then Sergeant Major of the 16th PA Cavalry on June 20, 1863. On January 6, 1864, he was assigned to the U.S. Military Telegraph Service by General Halleck, and while serving as “1st Engineer” at Headquarters of the Army of the James, Sergeant Major Applebaugh became familiar with all the new electrical equipment developed to improve field communications. Immediately following his discharge on May 27, 1865, he was employed by Western Union and gained rapid advancement in the telegraphy profession.

Highlights from this remarkable archive include:

- Autographed cdv of Applebaugh in uniform, taken while he was with the 16th PA Cavalry, as indicated by inked note on verso;
- Applebaugh’s field folding table, unfolded tabletop measures 24 x 32 in., 29.5 in. tall, and folding chair, 33 in. tall x 19 in. wide x 18 in. deep (unfolded), accompanied by a manuscript note identifying the table and chair to Applebaugh, which he used in the Union Army for “Telegraphic Service”;
- Portable lap desk, 10 x 7.5 x 2 in., signed on the inside cover, Sgt. Wm. K. Applebaugh / 16th Penn. Cav.;
- A modern notebook containing Applebaugh's military appointments to QM Sergeant, 161st PA Regiment, and Sergeant Major, 16th PA Cavalry; Special Orders “Extract,” dated January 6, 1864, assigning Applebaugh to the U.S. Military Telegraph Corps by command of Major General Halleck; partially printed passes from the Provost Marshal General, Army of the James (2); telegraph samples, war-date and post-war (5); pension application; checks signed by Applebaugh (8); and newspaper clippings;
- Shoulder-length oil portrait of Applebaugh in civilian dress, 19.5 x 23.75 in., housed in gilt frame, 23 x 27.5 in., accompanied by typed note indicating that this previously belonged to one of Applebaugh’s grandsons.

Considering that few items actually used in the telegraph service exist today, the personal equipment of William K. Applebaugh is a rare find.

$2,500 - $3,500

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM

JUNE 21, 2013 CINCINNATI, OHIO 97
163 Exceptionally Rare Gettysburg Battlefield Map, T. Ditterline, 1863


An incredibly scarce map, printed in the same year as the battle, and almost certainly the FIRST published map of the historic confrontation which most scholars believe was the beginning of the end of the Confederacy. Even more scarce to find map still in wraps with explanatory booklet, as many were detached and framed.

Little is known of Ditterline, though on the last page of the pamphlet he does indicate his indebtedness to the several correspondents of the press who were present and witnessed the battles, and from whose descriptions of the fight he has freely extracted; as also to the citizens of the town, and particularly D. McCenaughy, Esq., who has kindly furnished him with much valuable information. Not in Broadfoot.

$6,000 - $8,000
164 Plan of the Battle of Bull Run, 1862, Inscribed to General Ebenezer W. Stone

A resident of Roxbury, Ebenezer Whitten Stone, Jr. enlisted May 22, 1861, shortly after the first call for troops as a 23-year-old Captain of Co. D in the 1st Massachusetts Infantry. He received numerous promotions, including 5 by brevet: two for Wilderness campaign, one for Chancellorsville, one for Gettysburg, and one for “gallant and meritorious service rendered... for his energy and perseverance in construction of a covered way near Fort Mahone under a severe fire of the enemy” in the Appomattox campaign. He was in charge of the burying party July 5 at Gettysburg. His highest rank was Lieut. Colonel, (Colonel by brevet), so the address of “General” probably refers to a veteran’s rank. Stone was a member of MOLLUS. He mustered out of the 1st MA Vol. Inf. after three years and was commissioned into Field & Staff of the 61st MA. He served later in the Indian campaigns in the West (including as assistant quartermaster of the 21st Infantry while fighting in the Lava Beds). He was retired in 1898 at the age of 60. Stone is buried in Arlington.

Fellow Roxbury resident, William Cheney Manning, also enlisted on 5/22 into Co. D, 1st MA Vol. Inf. Two years later he was promoted to Field and Staff in the 35th USCT, and transferred later to the 103rd USCT. He was wounded in June 1862 at Fair Oaks, VA, then again two months later in August at 2nd Manassas. He was discharged for disability before being commissioned into F&S. Manning also continued service after the Civil War, being transferred to the 23rd Infantry. Manning received a brevet for “gallant service in action against Indians at Mazatzal Mountains, Arizona 13 Dec. 1872.” He retired in 1899. He, also, is buried at Arlington.

$2,000 - $3,000
165 Civil War Sharp Shooters Recruitment Broadside, Attention Riflemen

Heading Attention, Riflemen, soliciting 101 men to form a company of sharpshooters, under the direction of Charles Scranton of Oxford Furnace, Warren County, New Jersey, dated Sept. 17, 1861. Professionally framed, 17.5 x 11.25 in. (sight), 21 x 17 in. overall.

We are unable to identify the unit involved here, but given the date, we suspect this is the 10th NJ Infantry. According to the Civil War database, the regiment was organized under provisions of Congress in July, and authorized to recruit individuals directly into Federal service, not under state authority. We suspect this is the reference to being "entitled to Government pay including State additional..." in the recruiting poster. The 10th New Jersey was accepted as an independent organization, one of the last from the state in 1861, and designated the "Olden Legion." It proceeded to Washington, and was transferred to state authority in January 1862 when it was reorganized and designated the 10th Regiment.

The 10th served in the Wilderness campaign all the way to Petersburg. It remained in the region, fighting skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley and Eastern Theater. Of the 2584 men in the unit through its service, 879 mustered out.

$1,000 - $1,500

166 Civil War Broadside, Three Years Service in the 16th Kentucky Veteran Cavalry

Broadside heading Three Years Service In The 16th KY. Veteran Cavalry!! dated at Princeton, KY, October 28, 1863, under direction of Lieut. John C. Akerstrom, offering soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the Union Army a $402 bounty, or $100 for new recruits, and advertising for the appointment of the 1st and 2nd lieuts. of one company. Printed on lined paper, 11.75 x 10.75 in., frayed, 12.25 x 11.25 in.

Records regarding the 16th Kentucky Veteran Cavalry are limited, and no roster survives. The available information states the Regiment was organized and commanded by Major George F. Barnes, with the first companies mustering into service at Paducah in late summer 1863. It was attached to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Cavalry Corps, Department of the Ohio, until May 1864, venturing into East Tennessee and returning to Paducah, where it fended off an attack by General N.B. Forrest, dealing him significant casualties. The 16th was soon after transferred to the command of the 5th Division, XIX Corps, and in June engaged and pursued Morgan’s cavalry near Cynthiana. In the fall of 1864, it accompanied General Gillem’s expedition through the Blue Ridge Mountains toward the Virginia and North Carolina borders, after which some companies — if not all — were consolidated into the 12th Kentucky Cavalry.

$500 - $700

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM

JUNE 21, 2013 CINCINNATI, OHIO 101
167 Civil War Broadside, Attention! Martial Law, Declared in Butler County, Ohio, Responding to Morgan’s Raid

Broadside announcing, Attention! / Martial Law / Declared in Butler County. / By orders from Maj. Gen. Burnside... All organized Companies will report forthwith at Hamilton, ready for duty; bringing with them such arms as they may possess. All persons not subject to military duty, are forbid to remain in the open streets of Hamilton. / Major Keith, Military Commandant of Butler County. / By Capt. Ransford Smith. July 13, 1863. 10 x 12 in. (sight), framed, 11.25 x 13.25 in. overall.

Beginning June 11, 1863, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan started a 46-day expedition that stretched from Sparta, TN to Northern Ohio, attempting to draw the attention of Federal troops away from their regular duties while inciting fear and terror among the Northern states. Within a month after his campaign began, Morgan and his men reached the Ohio line on Monday, July 13, and his advance toward the city of Hamilton, in Butler County, was met with intense excitement and an almost unanimous intention to fight was shown by the citizens. By the afternoon of Monday, July 13th, an estimated 600 men, over 400 of them armed, were organized and ready for duty. The preparations made by the citizens of Hamilton are what undoubtedly postponed Morgan’s intended visit to the city.

Under the command of Captain R. Smith, martial law was declared throughout Butler County on that Monday, as indicated by the broadside, and with all men ordered to duty, six companies from Hamilton protected Venice Road, and roads east of the river were guarded by Dayton companies plus a detachment of the 115th O.V.I. By Tuesday morning, as Morgan got closer, there were at least 5000 men, over three-fourths armed, ready and awaiting the enemy. During the evening hours, the Indiana militia was sent to Cincinnati, and the city companies were assigned picket duty on the roads east of town. On Wednesday morning, they were recalled, thus ending the active and successful operations of Butler County, OH and its citizens against Morgan and his men. (Information obtained from Butler County Civil War 150 website, May 13, 2013.)

$500 - $700

168 Gettysburg Battlefield Monuments, Photographic Trade Catalog Folio with Images by James Irving, 1890

Photographic trade catalog of the Hughes Granite and Marble Company of Clyde, OH, containing 48 photographs of Gettysburg battlefield monuments made by the company. Folio, 15.5 x 10.25 in., bound in red-brown buckram (No.7 gilt imprint on cover), 48pp. The book is complete but was produced without a title page or any text whatsoever, as the monuments are clearly identifiable by their inscriptions. Likely compiled as a trade catalog/prospectus for potential clients or as an internal record of the company’s works. Some photographs credited in the negative to James Irving of Troy, NY.

The Hughes Granite and Marble Company was founded in Clyde, OH, sometime before 1884, and produced monuments, markers, and mausoleums for clients across the Midwest. The company employed as many as 55 stoncutters, sculptors, and engineers. Hughes placed monuments on several Civil War sites, including Andersonville Prison, Vicksburg, Antietam, and Shiloh, and was later responsible for World War I monuments in many states.

$800 - $1,200
169 Civil War Patriotic Covers, Extensive Collection
Lot of approx. 590 illustrated patriotic covers, patriotic letter sheets, and postcards, ca 1860-1918. Untrimmed and pasted down into period, oblong folio album.
An important collection including approx. 375 Civil War-period patriotic covers (32 with addresses); 61 Spanish American War and World War I patriotic covers (11 with addresses); 12 Spanish American War patriotic letter sheets (2 with letters); and approx. 136 World War I patriotic postcards.
Since the patent envelope was introduced in 1853, American envelopes produced with patriotic designs have appeared during almost all of the wars fought by the United States. The Civil War production of the patriotic covers was impressive in its own right, and the number of different covers created during that period still remains unknown.
The collection includes the following highlights: 2 covers with images of Lincoln, one beardless; 1 campaign cover with portraits of both Lincoln and Hamlin; covers that feature portraits of Generals U.S. Grant, Winfield Scott, George McClellan, J.C. Fremont, Benjamin Butler, Colonel Robert Anderson, plus Elmer Ellsworth, Stephen Douglas, and John Bell, labeled a Traitor, among other politicians and military personalities of the day; several cartoons critical of Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy; and miscellaneous, unsigned covers addressing a variety of topics including slavery, patriotism, the Union, and the Confederacy. The Spanish American-War period covers include portraits of Admiral George Dewey, Generals Nelson Miles and William R. Shafter, Captain Charles Sigsbee, and Remember the Maine-themed illustrations.
An excellent group overall, with some rare covers.
$2,000 - $4,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
170 UCV Southern Cross of Honor Identified to William C. Wilkinson, Virginia 18th Infantry, WIA
UCV Southern Cross of Honor engraved to W.C. Wilkinson. This is believed to be William C. Wilkinson of Co. K, 18th Virginia Infantry, a farmer from Charlotte County who enlisted April 24, 1861, at the age of 21. He was wounded at Frayser's Farm, VA, on June 30, 1862, detailed to hospital duty in Richmond January 15, 1863, and paroled May 18, 1865. It is unclear what led to his detail duty, but he was also reduced to ranks after receiving a promotion to corporal early in the war.

$400 - $600

171 UCV Southern Cross of Honor Identified to Frank Ross, 11th Kentucky Cavalry
UCV Southern Cross of Honor engraved Frank Ross. Records list at least 12 men by the name of Frank Ross who served in the Confederate Army, though the recipient of this medal is believed to be the one who served in Co. A, 11th Kentucky Cavalry, “Morton’s Scouts.” Private Ross was captured at Canesville, TN, April 21, 1863, imprisoned at Louisville, KY, until May 7, 1863, at which point he was sent to Baltimore en route to City Point, VA.

$400 - $600

172 UCV Southern Crosses of Honor Belonging to the Bates Brothers of Texas

Robert H. Bates was the oldest of the brothers, a 34-year-old shoemaker when he enlisted in Co. B, 22nd Texas Infantry (John T. Wilson’s Company, Hubbard’s Regiment), on May 1, 1862. He is listed as serving on a detachment in Shreveport, LA from at least September of 1863 to February of 1864, and as being absent with diarrhea from April 22 to May 2, 1864.

James P. Bates’ service record is the most complete and tells quite an interesting story. He enlisted at Denton, TX at the age of 19 on May 3, 1862, pledging to serve three years in Co. A, 29th Texas Cavalry. He was captured at Bowling Green, KY, October 21, 1863, but released not long after. James told his captors that he had deserted the Rebels at Vicksburg and was willing to enlist in the Federal ranks. Records indicate he took the Oath of Allegiance at Clarksville, TN, but it is unclear if he actually served in the Union Army.

$3,000 - $5,000
173 13-Star National Parade Flag
Starched gauze, 6.25 x 4 in., printed national parade flag with 13 stars arranged in a wreath pattern. 1875-1876. Made for the U.S. Centennial celebrations held in 1876. Very small flags of this type are the most common, but this flag is considered medium sized, and as such, is a rarer flag.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$200 - $400

174 13-Star Wreath Flags, Including Souvenir from the Betsy Ross House
Lot of 2 flags, including: Silk, 3.25 x 2.25 in., printed flag with 13 stars arranged in wreath pattern. Attached to stick pin and accompanied by a printed card, which indicates that the flag is a replica of the Betsy Ross Flag and is from the Betsy Ross House & Colonial Village - Century of Progress, Chicago. 1934. A nice piece of Chicago history.


*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$200 - $400

175 Packs of 13-Star Wreath Parade Flags on Sticks
3 packs of 13-star wreath parade flags attached to sticks, consisting of 12 flags per pack. Starched gauze, 3 x 2 in. 1876. Most likely made for the U.S. Centennial celebrations held in 1876. 2 packs are wrapped in original paper labeled *One Dozen No. 1 National Flags,* and have never been opened, and 1 pack is unwrapped.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$500 - $800
176 13-Star, *Battle of Cowpens* Pattern Flag, Rare
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$1,000 - $1,500

177 15-Star Silk American Flag Celebrating Kentucky Centennial
Silk, 30 x 60 in., with 15 machine-stitched stars configured in 3 horizontal rows of 5, on blue silk canton. The fly is constructed of 15 machine-sewn silk stripes. Cotton hoist with rope whip-stitched along edge, plus a brass ring attached at top and brass clasp attached at bottom. Kentucky was admitted as the 15th state June 1, 1792, and Tennessee the 16th exactly four years later. This flag was probably made for Kentucky's Centennial Celebration, ca 1892.
$800 - $1,000
178 Civil War-Period, Extremely Rare 34-Star National Parade Flag
Silk, 10 x 6.375 in., printed, Civil War-era national parade flag
featuring rare “Great Star” pattern, with 4 stars in each corner of the
canton. 1861-1863. Hemmed, hand stitching along top edge and
fly end of flag. Hoist end has a cotton, hand-stitched sleeve, which
appears to have never had a stick attached to it. One of only 3 flags
known to exist with this star count and pattern.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$3,000 - $6,000
179 38-Star American Flag
Cotton, approx. 72 x 100 in., machine-sewn flag with one large central star surrounded by 37 scattered stars. Stars are set into cut-outs in canton. Cotton sleeve hoist with jute rope, ends frayed. Manuscript H.O. Robinson in ink on hoist.
$2,000 - $4,000

180 38-Star National Parade Flag
Cotton, 22.5 x 14 in., printed national parade flag with 38 stars in a scarce 8/7/8/7/8 pattern, which gives the canton a longer, narrower appearance. Attached to stick, 37 in. long with finial. 1876-1890. Colors are bold.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$500 - $700
181 38-Star National Parade Flag with Rare Star Pattern
Starched gauze, 22.5 x 14 in., printed national parade flag featuring extremely rare star pattern in which 4 smaller stars converge in the center of the canton, surrounded by 34 large stars. 1876-1890. Although there is a small 3.5 in. tear on the bottom of the hoist end, .5 in. from the edge, it doesn't detract from the overall beauty of the flag. No more than 4 flags are known with this star count and pattern.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$3,000 - $5,000

182 International Centennial Flag / Banner
Cotton, 24.5 x 17.75 in., printed flag / banner containing a central 38-star flag surrounded by the flags and names of other nations of the time, many of which no longer exist. 1875-1876. Printing on edge reads International Patented Dec. 28, 1875. Made for the U.S. Centennial in 1876.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$500 - $700
183 39-Star National Parade Flag with Triple Medallion Star Pattern, Extremely Rare
Cotton, 15.25 x 10.5 in., printed national parade flag with 39 stars arranged in triple medallion star pattern. 1876-1890. 39-star flags with medallion star patterns are virtually unknown, and as such, they are extremely rare. This is only one of 4 or 5 flags known of this type. The colors are bright and bold. This is a beautiful flag.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$3,000 - $6,000
184 39-Star Printed National Parade Flag
Cotton/linen, 29.5 x 18.25 in., printed national parade flag with unofficial star count. Stars configured in 6/5/6/5/6/5/6/5 rows. 1877-1890.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$200 - $400

185 42-Star Crepe-Paper National Parade Flag, Rare
Crepe-paper, 8 x 6 in., rare surviving example of a printed 42-star national parade flag, stars arranged in 7/7/7/7/7/7 rows. Unofficial star count. 1890. Probably affixed to a vertical banner or something similar for a political rally.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$150 - $250

186 44-Star Printed National Parade Flag
Cotton, 41.5 x 29.5 in., printed national parade flag with 44 stars configured in 8/8/7/7/7/7 pattern, which is very rare. 1891-1896.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$600 - $900

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
187 45-Star, Silk American Flag with Staff & Shaft
Silk, 15 x 16.5 in., machine and hand-stitched flag with 45 stars configured in 8/7/8/78/7 rows on blue canton. The fly consists of 13 stripes. Gold fringe stitched along three sides, with the exception of the hoist end, which has 4 blue ribbons attached. Accompanied by wooden flag staff with brass spear point finial, 76 in., and brass flag shaft, 31 in. Ca 1896-1908.
$500 - $700

detail of flag staff

188 46-Star Printed National Parade Flag
Silk, 35 x 23.5 in., printed national parade flag with 46 stars arranged in tumbling star pattern. 1908-1912. Strong, brilliant color.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$150 - $250

189 46-Star Printed National Parade Flag
Starched gauze, 27 x 18 in., printed national parade flag with 46 stars arranged in 8/7/8/7/8/7 rows. 1908-1912. Despite considerable color loss, the flag still presents well.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$150 - $250
190 48-Star Printed National Flag, Extremely Rare
Wool, 56.5 x 42 in., printed flag with 48 stars arranged in 10/9/10/9/10 rows. 1910-1911. This pre-Flag Act flag, in the 10/9/10/9/10 star pattern, is one of probably only 3 or 4 known to exist. The Flag Act of 1912 set a star pattern and stripe standards that are still in use today.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$1,000 - $1,500

191 48-Star National Parade Flag for Armistice Day, New York City, 1918
Cotton, 17.25 x 11.375 in., printed national parade flag with 48 stars arranged in 8/8/8/8/8/8 rows. 1918. Contains rare overprint on lower field: Armistice Day / New York City, NY / November 11th, 1918. Interesting flag celebrating the armistice signed between the World War I Allies and Germany for the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$300 - $600

192 48-Star National Parade Flag
Cotton, 16.75 x 11.25 in., printed national parade flag with 48 stars configured in 8/8/8/8/8/8 rows. 1918. According to the consignor, this flag came from the family of a World War I soldier who died while fighting in France in 1918. It was suggested by the family that the stain was actually a bloodstain from the fallen soldier, however the consignor has no additional information regarding the identity of this soldier and his service record.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$200 - $400
193 49-Star National Parade Flag
Cotton, 11 x 7 in., printed national parade flag with 49 stars arranged in 7/7/7/7/7/7/7 rows. 1959. The 49-star flag was only official for one year, which makes them harder to locate.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$100 - $150

194 52-Star “Peace Symbol” Parade Flag
Nylon, 11.25 x 7.375 in., printed flag with 52 stars arranged in the shape of a “peace symbol.” Made during the Vietnam War, ca 1965-1975. These flags are very difficult to locate today.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$100 - $150

195 12-Star Yacht Flag, Rare Example
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$1,500 - $2,500

196 7-Star Naval Ship Pennant with Split Tail
Wool, 73 in. long, naval ship pennant with split tail and 7 machine-stitched stars. 1880-1900.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$200 - $400
197 Civil War Veteran Memorial Flag for Herman Annegarn, 5th Ohio Infantry
Cotton, 18.25 x 14.5 in., printed flag with 34 stars, the 35th star blocked out with blue ink or paint. The canton has been cut down from what looks to be a 48-star flag, and modified to make a 34-star flag. This was made to represent a flag from the Civil War period but is not a period flag. 1910-1930. Probably created by a friend or family member of Herman Annegarn. With inked inscription at the bottom of the flag: In Memorium: Herman Annegarn, 5th Ohio V.I., 1861-1865. / Color-bearer at the Battle of Port Republic, VA. Hand-lettered in golden yellow, the center of the field reads: 5th REG'T, O.V.I.

Research indicates that Annegarn did serve with the 5th Ohio Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustering in to Company H on June 19, 1861. He was later promoted to corporal in January 1864 and sergeant in September of the same year. Formed in Southwest Ohio, the 5th Ohio Infantry was involved in 28 battles including major engagements at the Battles of Winchester, VA, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, the Sieges of Atlanta and Savannah, and the surrender of Confederate General Johnston.

A very interesting flag made in honor of a Union soldier.

Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$400 - $600

198 GAR Souvenir 30-Star Flag, Early Example

Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$300 - $500
199 45-Star Printed Parade Flags Belonging to Civil War Veteran, L.L. Downs, 95th Illinois Infantry
Lot of 4, starched gauze, 6 x 3.75 in. printed flags, each with 45 stars configured in 8/7/8/7/8/7 rows, attached to sticks. 1896-1908. Overprinted L.L. Downs, Clarksville, Iowa. Lyman L. Downs was a Civil War veteran who served with Co. G, 95th Illinois Infantry. A 3.25 x 5.25 in. card featuring Downs’ signature, plus a copy of his obituary from 1927 accompany the lot.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$400 - $600

200 GAR Overprinted 46-Star National Flag
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$500 - $600
201  GAR 48-Star National Flag, Rare
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$1,500 - $2,500

202  GAR Overprinted 48-Star National Parade Flag, Scarce Mourning Flag
Starched gauze, 9 x 6 in., printed national parade flag with 48 stars configured in 8/8/8/8/8/8 rows, attached to stick. 1912-1930. Contains an overprinted wreath, and inside of wreath is printed: GAR Post Dan Hall, Columbus, OH. Beneath the wreath is the overprint: We Mourn our Comrade. GAR mourning flags are extremely rare.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$500 - $700
203 GAR Overprinted 48-Star National Parade Flag
Starched gauze, 17.5 x 11 in., rare printed national parade flag with 48 stars arranged in 8/8/8/8/8/8 staggered rows. 1908. The staggered-row star pattern indicates this flag was made prior to the Flag Act of 1912, which set star pattern and stripe standards. Overprinted: G.A.R. 1908. Overprint is large and bold. Canton is cornflower blue. The flag is a beautiful GAR survivor.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
* $400 - $600

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204 GAR, Scarce Overprinted 48-Star National Parade Flag
Silk, 34 x 18 in., printed national parade flag with 48 stars arranged in 8/8/8/8/8/8 rows. Machine-stitched, hemmed edges. 1922. Overprinted: G.A.R./Post/21/1922. GAR flags, which include a post number and a date are quite rare. Presents beautifully.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
* $400 - $600

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205 GAR Overprinted 48-Star National Parade Flag
Starched gauze, 17.5 x 10.5 in., rare printed national parade flag with 48 stars arranged in 8/8/8/8/8/8 staggered rows. 1910-1911. The staggered-row star pattern indicates this flag was made prior to the Flag Act of 1912, which set star pattern and stripe standards. Overprinted: E. Weston/Post No. 87/G.A.R. The E. Weston Post 87 was founded on Dec. 30, 1885, in Antrim, New Hampshire.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
* $400 - $500
206  GAR Overprinted 48-Star National Parade Flag
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$400 - $600

207  Rare GAR Printed Flag / Banner
Silk, 25 x 15 in. Machine-stitched, hemmed top and bottom edges. Made for the GAR encampment in Chicago, August, 1900. At the center of the banner is a 46-star national flag, which is surrounded by a border of the various Corp badges of the Union Army. A very nice piece for any Civil War / GAR collector.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$300 - $500

208  GAR Overprinted 48-Star National Flag
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$250 - $350

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
209 7-Star, Printed Southern / Confederate Sympathizer Flag, Rare
Starched gauze, 2.5625 x 1.75 in., printed flag, with central star surrounded by a circle of 5 stars, attached to stick. 1861. These flags were made at the beginning of the Civil War in support of the states, which were seceding from the Union.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$300 - $500

210 UCV, Confederate First National Parade Flag
Gauze, 16.5 x 11.5 in., printed United Confederate Veterans, First National Confederate parade flag on stick, which is 32 in. long with finial. 1875-1885. This is a very early UCV flag and is therefore a rare example.
Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags
$2,000 - $3,000
211 7-Star, UCV First National Confederate Flag
Wool, 36 x 32 in., machine-sewn United Confederate Veterans, First National Confederate flag with 7 cotton stars, machine stitched to canton.
3 sewn stripes. Zinc grommets. 1890-1910. This is a beautiful example of an early UCV First National Flag.
_Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags_
$1,000 - $1,500

212 UCV, Printed Confederate Battle Flag
Cotton, 5.5 x 3.75 in., printed United Confederate Veterans, Confederate battle flag. 1938. Black outlined lettered and painted: _UCV. Gettysburg, 1938_. Made to honor Confederate veterans who attended the 75th anniversary ceremonies in Gettysburg.
_Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags_
$500 - $750
213 UCV, Confederate Battle Flag
Wool, 39.5 x 25.5 in., machine-sewn United Confederate Veterans, Confederate battle flag. 1900-1930. Made by Sterling Bunting, as indicated by tag stitched to hoist. Some insect damage and fabric loss with several small holes, but the flag presents beautifully.

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$400 - $600

214 UCV, Square Confederate Battle Flag

*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*

$300 - $600
215 UCV, Printed Confederate Battle Flag
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$300 - $500

216 UCV, Printed Confederate Battle Flag
Fine, starched gauze, 9.5 x 5.5 in., printed United Confederate Veterans, Confederate battle flag. Parade flag. 1890-1910.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$150 - $250

217 Sons of Confederate Veterans, Rare Printed Banner
Finely woven cotton, 21 x 21.75 in., printed Sons of Confederate Veterans banner. 1896. Machine stitched, hemmed edges. Confederate battle flag is prominently displayed in the center, surrounded on all sides by the wording: Sons of Confederate Veterans, 1896. This is a rare and beautiful banner.
*Thomas D. Schiera Collection of American Parade Flags*
$400 - $600
SLAVERY AND THE AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

218 Amos Riley Archive with Manuscript

Pass Used by Josiah Henson, Beecher's Model for "Uncle Tom"

Amos and Camden Riley Papers, 1827-1922, ca 75 items, including account book, two books.

Amos Riley is not a household name, but nearly every American in the 1850s knew him, or at least his fictionalized counterpart. Riley was known not for what he did, but whom he owned: a slave named Josiah Henson, the putative model for Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Born into slavery in Maryland, Henson (1789-1883) was barely five when he was sold after his first master's death, ending up eventually on the plantation of Isaac Riley, along with his mother. A convert to Christianity at 18, Henson acted as a lay Methodist preacher and saved up funds to purchase his freedom, but nothing was to come easy for him. Facing financial straits in 1825, Riley transferred Henson to his brother Amos in Kentucky, who according to Henson's autobiography, accepted Henson's saving as the price for freedom in 1829, but then reneged on the exchange. After finding that Riley was shipping him to New Orleans to be sold - a plan fortuitously delayed - Henson decided to escape. In 1830, he, his wife and four children crossed the Ohio River through Indiana and Ohio, via Buffalo, into freedom in Canada. There Henson established a settlement for self-liberated slaves called New Dawn in 1834 and became a prominent member of the black community in Canada, becoming known internationally as an abolitionist and preacher. His 1849 autobiography and encounter with Harriet Beecher Stowe led to his becoming the model for Uncle Tom in the best-selling antislavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The Riley collection contains the documentary detritus from the Kentucky plantation owners, Amos Riley and his son Camden, spanning the years of the Civil War. Most significant among the documents are seven items relating to the Riley's slaves:

- Amos Riley DS, Aug. 23, 1827, pass to allow my man Si safe and unhindered passage to and from the Yellow Bank and my place at Yelvington to attend to the affairs of the plantation. Si is almost certainly Josiah Henson - in his autobiography, Henson records that he was called Si or Siah and lived with Amos Riley between 1825 and 1828;
- Amos Riley DS with Ann Edwards, Apr 27, 1835: Riley relinquishes rights to an enslaved woman name Dorcas, retaining rights to an enslaved man Harry;
- Bill of sale for enslaved man named Harry, 1835;
- Contract for hire of a negro girl Susan one year, said Susan to be as well clothed as when she came to my house, 1846;
- Receipt for $615 from Camden Riley for the sale of a negro Boy, apparently to settle a lawsuit, 1854;
- Contract for hire of an enslaved boy for $130, with agreement to clothe and care, 1856;
- Contract for hire of an enslaved boy for $140: I am also to furnish said boy with suitable clothing for the different seasons of the years to pay Doctors Bills & give him a Blanket, 1858.

The collection also includes a Riley family account and note book, 1837-1877; George W. Williams' appointment as Circuit Court Judge, signed by Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, August 1867; the acts of incorporation of Grassy Flat Drain Company; a printed military land warrant issued to Mary...
Brooks, widow of Pvt. Thomas Brooks, for his service in the Virginia Militia during the War of 1812, Jan. 3, 1860 (the land was in Missouri); and Camden Riley’s Claim for repayment of a horse taken by Union cavalry troops and Oath of allegiance, Daviess County, Ky., 1866 (missing section of back leaf).

A few ephemeral items are worthy of notice as well, including a nice printed certificate for membership in the Dark Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, 1922; a $25 share in the Daviess County Agricultural and Mechanic Society, ca 1855; four receipts for freight shipped aboard steam packets (Memphis and Ohio River Packet Co., 1881; Louisville & Henderson U.S. Mail & Adams Express Packet, 1881; Cincinnati & New Orleans Packet, 1881; and Louisville and Evansville Mail Line, with vignette of steamboat, 1898); bill of sale of livestock, with illustrated head including vignette of cow, marked at bottom “Colored man,” 1881; and two exceptionally early receipts for telephone service from the Owensboro Telephone Exchange, 1882, for the rental of “telephone instruments” ($2 for one month). The latter two include a handsome engraving of an early telephone.

The photographs in the collection consist of three half-plate tintypes, one identified as Camden Riley (with his wife?), and one each of an unidentified man and woman; as well as a card-mounted photo of a well-dressed party of men and women aboard a small steam-powered flatboat, ca 1905.


$10,000 - $15,000
219 **Blind Tom, The African American Musical Prodigy, Flute Presented by Wm. R. Meinell**

Silver and ebony flute bearing a gold engraved nameplate reading *Made For Blind Tom By Wm. R. Meinell, New York*, with Meinell’s stamp on the ebony as well. Housed in the original velvet-lined leather case.

Thomas “Blind Tom” Wiggins (1849-1908) was born a slave on a Georgia plantation. Blind at birth and presumed to be mentally deficient, he was incapable of performing the work expected of a slave child and was allowed to roam the grounds and house freely. Young Tom eventually made his way to the house piano, where master General James Bethune’s daughters saw him as a curiosity and began to incorporate him into their daily lessons. Tom exhibited an uncanny knack for mimicry, both on the piano and by voice — despite being nearly unable to communicate his needs by speech. General Bethune caught word of the boy and began to exhibit him around the South, eventually securing an audience with President James Buchanan at the White House in 1860, which was possibly the first featured performance of an African American musician in that venue.

Following the Civil War, General Bethune — a rabid secessionist planter who could no longer count on slave labor to fuel his plantation — saw Blind Tom as a sort of loophole in the situation, as he could apply for guardianship due to the boy’s disabilities and continue to exploit his labor. The arrangement worked splendidly for General Bethune and his son John, who made up to $100,000 per year managing Tom’s tours across the United States and Europe. Blind Tom eventually added the coronet, French Horn, and flute to his regimen, and further delighted audiences with voice impressions of famous speakers and mimicry of animal noises. And contrary to his “idiocy,” he composed nearly 1,000 original pieces of music — many of which became top sellers — although his handlers were legally entitled to every penny of profit.

General Bethune had appointed his son John the guardian of Blind Tom in 1875, and when John died in a railroad accident in 1884, a fierce custody battle began. Guardianship had transferred to General Bethune, but John’s ex-wife Eliza and Tom’s mother Charity collaborated to gain control of Tom and his earnings. After three years of legal wrangling, Tom was awarded to Eliza. Despite over three decades of stardom and having earned a fortune for the Bethune family, the August 18, 1887, edition of the New York Times reported that Tom was “returned to his mother’s house with nothing but his wardrobe and a silver flute.” What’s more, his new guardians had no greater interest in his welfare than the last and his mother abandoned him when it became clear that Eliza would not be sharing his earnings. Tom continued touring under Eliza’s management until suffering a stroke in 1904 and succumbing to another in 1908.

Modern biographers have called Blind Tom the *Slave Pianist and The Last Legal Slave in America*. In spite of his talent, fame, and earning ability, the only things he ever actually owned may have been his clothes and the flute offered here. William R. Meinell was one of the top flute makers of his era, active from the 1860s to 1903, and his work is now included in the collections of the Library of Congress and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It makes sense that Meinell would have presented one of his instruments to one of the top practitioners of his time, whether for marketing purposes or out of pure appreciation of his talent. John Bethune brought Blind Tom to New York each summer from 1875 until his (Bethune’s) death, and arranged for him to study under some of the best musicians in the city, including eminent flutist, T.G. Withers. Meinell would surely have been acquainted with many of these musicians, giving him an opportunity to present Tom the flute. It has also been suggested that Withers had this flute made by Meinell for Tom. Regardless, the information on hand indicates that the flute offered here is most likely the very one referred to in the *New York Times* article.

$15,000 - $25,000
SLAVERY AND THE AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

FOUR DAYS after the start of the Civil War, thousands of African Americans left the southern states and traveled northward to seek freedom. Many were former slaves who had escaped from their plantations in search of a better life. Others were free blacks who had been denied equal rights and opportunities in the South. The journey was often dangerous and filled with hardships, but many found sanctuary in the North, where they could finally live free from the constraints of slavery.

Harper's Weekly, February 10, 1866

TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO PIANIST

TOM, the extraordinary Negro pianist, has performed several times in the presence of the President and other distinguished persons. He is a man of great ability, well versed in the art of music, and has been much admired for his skill in playing the piano. He is said to have been taught music by his mother, who was a slave, and to have learned to play the instrument while in slavery.

The story goes that Tom was captured from his home in Alabama and sold into slavery, where he was forced to work long hours in the fields. Despite the hardships, he managed to learn how to play the piano by listening to the music of his master's household. When he was finally freed, he began to give concerts and quickly became famous for his skill.

During his performances, Tom would play popular songs of the day as well as classical pieces, always accompanied by a group of pianists and singers. His music was so captivating that even the most jaded of audiences would be moved to tears by his talent.

Tom's music became a symbol of hope and inspiration for many African Americans, who found solace in the beauty of his performances. He continued to tour the country, entertaining audiences with his magnificent performance and spreading the message of freedom and equality.

SKATING IN CHICAGO

During the winter months, Chicago was a bustling city with a vibrant culture. In addition to the many theatrical productions and cultural events, Chicagoans also enjoyed outdoor activities such as skating. The city's winter sports were particularly popular, and many locals could be seen gliding across the frozen canals and lakes.

The most popular skating spot in Chicago was the Grand Union Canal, which ran through the city's heart. The canal was frozen over during the winter months, and local residents would gather to skate and socialize. The atmosphere was festive, with music and food being served at the canalside cafes and bars.

Despite the cold weather, the skaters were always in high spirits, enjoying the thrill of gliding across the ice. The city's skating events were always a highlight of the winter season, and locals looked forward to them each year.

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June 21, 2013 Cincinnati, Ohio 127
Abolitionists singled out the sugar plantations of Louisiana as producing the most brutal forms of enslavement, with violence, disease, and exploitation the norm, and at the center of the sugar districts was present day St. Martin and New Iberia Parishes. This record book maintained by S. William Walsh provides a quiet testimony to the operations of a major ante-bellum sugar plantation in the heart of French Louisiana, the Parc Perdu Plantation in St. Martin Parish near New Iberia. Containing a careful record of business correspondence, the record book provides a perspective on the work needed to keep a plantation’s facilities running over a period of ten years from 1834-1844, and insight into the people who performed the labor.

From the little that can be gleaned about him, Walsh appears to have been born in Ireland ca 1795 and may have been the husband of Martha Hickey, whose father owned the Hope Estate sugar plantation near Baton Rouge. The record book centers on the period in which he was operating Parc Perdu, possibly the plantation sold in 1825 by David and Mary Weeks, owners of the magnificent Shadows on the Teche plantation. Walsh is recorded as dying in St. Martin Parish in May 1850.

Walsh records the deals struck to perform the work necessary to support a substantial sugar operation. At times, the entries are seemingly mundane, with records of rates paid to workmen. Occasionally, Walsh provided greater detail: on July 17, 1837, he notes: Mr. Albert Stansbury commenced to build a sugar boiling Room of Brick to be 40 feet long by 32 feet wide, and for which I am to pay him at the rate of two 25 dollars per thousand...

A constant theme in the book is the ebb and flow of overseers and managers for the plantation, men who were paid well for their services. In 1835, Walsh wrote: I bargained with Mr. Droin LeBlanc to oversee the Plantation for the ensuing year at the same wage a last — say, at the rate of $500 per annum. On Jan 1, 1837, he discharged LeBlanc and struck a new contract five days later at even greater expense: Employed Mr. Hester to oversee the Park Plantation at the rate of one thousand Dollars per annum as long as we suit each other — his year ending when the crop of that year is taken in. I furnish him alone with a Horse to ride, a servant to cook & for his family...More interesting still are the records of leasing out of slaves to other plantations during the slack season in sugar production. On Dec 5, 1835, Walsh wrote that he sent Ten Negroes to Mrs Weeks [presumably Mary Weeks, recently widowed] with their knives to assist in taking off the crop of her Island at the rate of ___ Dollars per month for each Negro, and to be sent back when required. Two years later, Dec. 22, 1837, he let out a crew for one month: I sent to the estate of David Weeks this day (afternoon) Ten (10) Negro men to assist in finishing making up their sugar crop...

Jan 11, 1840: I have this day hired to D.F.S.F.R. Abbey a Negro woman Affy at the rate of Twenty Dollars per month. She returned eleven months later.

May 24, 1844: John C. Marsh of New Iberia sent with his Daughter Eliza Robertson (who was going to Tennessee) a little mulatto girl call’d Mary who was an orphan and the child of a Free Black Woman by the name of _____ and who died in this place in the year.

In one instance, the arrangement for leasing slaves was rather more complex. Walsh hired a man on March 12, 1838, to work at Parc Perdu, providing him with the use of one slave under clear conditions: I have this day employed Mr. Abraham Harr to make Pickets, Posts & boards in my Cypress swamp — I furnish him with one Negro man, and we divide equally the Fruits of their labor — He (Mr. Harr) is to provide himself with Eatables, Beddings, cooking utensils, &c and is to camp in the woods and keep himself entirely distinct from my dwelling, Negro Cabins, and out Houses under a forfeit of Fifty Dollars for a breach of the above contract...

In 1844, Walsh put John Allison in possession of the Parc Perdu Plantation and appears to have moved into New Iberia proper. Two years later he was still recording the lease of slaves, when he sent a man name Ben to work for John Allison at Parc Perdu: Should said negro die before the expiration of the 12 months, said Allison is only to pay for the time he has had his services...

In its straightforward, matter-of-fact way, Walsh’s record book is silent testimony to the impact of slavery in the sugar districts of Louisiana. Shorn of the violence that sustained the system, it leaves only a record of day to day business transactions, dotted with the occasional name and personal information about the people enslaved.

$1,500 - $3,000

220 S. William Walsh, Parc Perdu, Louisiana, Sugar Plantation Records, 1835-1873

Ca 100 pages (40pp with writing), bound in full leather.
221 Graphite Elastic Paint Advertising Poster, Featuring African American Boys
Lithograph on cotton or linen, archivally mounted to paper backing, advertising Graphite Elastic Paint / for / tin and iron roofs, / stops leaks, rust and decay / the paint "Uncle Sam" uses. Featuring a stereotypical depiction of a group of young African American boys, one with a paint brush in hand, climbing over or crawling under a fence to reach for the can of Graphite Elastic Paint. Stamped along bottom Seth Wetherbee Agt. Printed by the Globe Co., Akron, OH. 23.5 x 35.5 in.
$500 - $700

222 Mason's Challenge Blacking Advertisement, Including African American Shoe Shiners
Lithograph advertising the shoe polish company Mason's Challenge Blacking / James S. Mason & Co., of Philadelphia, PA. Featuring a group of three deliriously happy African American shoe shiners singing and dancing as they shine shoes for a crowd of people, using Mason's Challenge Blacking. Marked lower right Probasco - Rea & Sharp, Phil., and along bottom margin Inquirer Job Print, Chestnut St., Phila'da. 10 x 13 in., framed, 12.25 x 15 in.
$400 - $600
223 Tuskegee Institute, President Moton and Faculty with Trustees and Entire Student Body, 1918, Rare Panoramic Photograph
Panoramic, silver gelatin photograph titled in the negative, lower left: Tuskegee Institute, President Moton and Faculty with Trustees of Tuskegee Institute and Entire Student Body. / Tuskegee, Ala. Founder's Day, April 5th, 1918. Copyrighted and signed in the negative, lower right: 1918 by Richard's Film Services, Inc. Montgomery, Ala. Approx. 57.5 x 13.5 in. (sight), framed, 62 x 17.5 in. Discovered in the attic of a home in Kansas City, MO. A rare view of Tuskegee Institute, including the faculty, staff, and student body, with Tompkins Hall serving as the backdrop. Following the death of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington, Robert R. Moton served as President of the historically black institution from 1915-1935. Moton might be the gentleman standing at the left end of the line of faculty, closest to the band. African American scientist, botanist, and inventor, George Washington Carver, was a member of the faculty at this time and might also be included in the photograph.
$500 - $700

224 Tuskegee Institute, View of the Grounds, 1918, Rare Panoramic Photograph
Panoramic, silver gelatin photograph titled in the negative, at center: Tuskegee Institute / Tuskegee, Ala. April 5th, 1918. Copyrighted and signed in the negative, lower right: 1918 by Richard's Film Services, Inc. Montgomery, Ala. Approx. 59 x 13.5 in. (sight), framed and glazed, 63.5 x 17.5 in. Discovered in the attic of a home in Kansas City, MO. A scarce view of the grounds, featuring Tomkins Hall, which was built in 1910 by Tuskegee Institute students, using bricks that were also made by the students. Men and women in civilian clothing, presumably teachers and other members of the staff, as well as uniformed students can be seen throughout the photograph.
$600 - $800

225 African American Double Lynching in Marion, Indiana, Silver Gelatin Photograph
Silver gelatin photograph depicting the lynching of African Americans Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith, which took place on August 7, 1930 in Marion, Indiana, 4.75 x 6.5 in. Shipp and Smith had been arrested and charged with robbery and murdering a white factory worker and raping his girlfriend. The night of the lynching, with the cooperation of police officers, a large crowd broke into the jail with sledgehammers, beat the two men, and hanged them. Studio photographer Lawrence Beitler is credited with taking the picture of the dead bodies hanging from the tree, surrounded by a crowd of spectators.
$600 - $800
226 Dreyfus est Innocent, Rare News Broadside Regarding French-Jewish Army Officer Alfred Dreyfus
Printed, French news broadside, 26.5 x 19 in., mounted on slightly larger linen backing. With two-color heading, Dreyfus Est Innocent, subtitle Les Defenseurs Du Droit, De La Justice Et De La Verite, with Vive La France! / Vive La Republique! / Vive L'Armee! / A Bas Les Traitees! In four corners around portraits of eleven prominent Frenchmen and their quotes regarding the Dreyfus Affair, the central figure being Lieutenant Colonel Picquart. Publisher, as marked along bottom margin: Sceaux - Imprimerie Charaire.

The Dreyfus Affair was one of the worst political and judicial scandals France had seen at the turn of the 20th century, with French Artillery Officer Alfred Dreyfus at the heart of it. Dreyfus, who was of Alsatian Jewish descent, was falsely convicted of treason in January 1895 for passing French military secrets on to the Germans, and was sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island in French Guiana. Considering the extensive anti-Semitism within the ranks of the French military, it was believed that Dreyfus would spend the rest of his life on the island, but with the strong support of leading intellectuals such as Emile Zola, he was pardoned by the French President in 1899 and released from prison, even after being subjected to a second trial in the same year and again being declared guilty of treason despite the evidence that indicated he was victim of an army cover-up and therefore innocent.

The scandal divided France deeply, and this news broadside was created in 1898 in response to a poster produced in the same format by the same publisher, commissioned by the “anti-Dreyfusards,” who condemned Dreyfus, believing he was a traitor. The individuals featured in the broadside were major players in the scandal who put pressure on the government to reopen Dreyfus’ case, which eventually led to his pardon in 1899 and exoneration by a military commission in 1906.

$500 - $700

227 Remember the Lusitania Poster, 1915
Dramatic, World War I-period broadside, boldly stating: Remember the Lusitania! / Enlist To-Day. Published by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, London, Poster 95, and printed by Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London. 39.5 x 49.5 in. (sight), framed, 42 x 53 in.
Made after the the British luxury ocean liner, the RMS Lusitania sank on May 7, 1915 as a result of being torpedoed by the German submarine U-20, the broadside includes quotes in the right column from May 8, 1915 newspapers, both from Germany and New York, referencing how the Germans gloated in triumph after the attack, which killed 1,198 of the people aboard. The left column provides an account of a woman who lost 3 children in the attack. A scarce example of World War I-period propaganda.

$500 - $700
228 Lewis Half Plate Daguerreotype Camera with Jamin/Darlot Lens

Half plate, Lewis-type daguerreotype camera with rosewood veneer body, blackened tailboard, and top-loading single trap door. The bellows disappear into the box when closed. The firm of W. & W.H. Lewis, in New Windsor, NY, was the first to incorporate bellows into an American camera. The bellows look to be original. With rear box slid on bed by means of grooved rail running the length of tailboard on the left side of the focusing track. The chamfered front used in the first Lewis daguerreotype camera is gone, indicating that this was made ca 1855-1857. With ground glass frame and original, cast focusing knob included. Lacking a maker's mark. 19.75 x 7.5 x 8.5 in. high.

The camera is fitted with a brass lens engraved M. on Jamin-Darlot S. r/ Paris, and it is accompanied by the lens cap. Alphonse Darlot apprenticed for the French lens maker, Jamin, and the two partnered in 1860, working together over a period of 3 years. Until 1862, both names appeared on the lens barrels they produced, and based on the style of engraving, this lens was made ca 1862, near the end of Jamin and Darlot’s partnership.

Found at a Baden, PA Estate.

Our sincere thanks to Ken Nelson for providing information regarding this camera.

$8,000 - $10,000
229 Remarkable Stereodaguerreotype of Samuel Gilman Brown, President of Hamilton College, by Southworth & Hawes

Stereodaguerreotype of Samuel Gilman Brown (1813-1885), the American educator who served as president of Hamilton College from 1867 to 1881. Housed in a half plate, Boston-style push-button case, which lacks a photographer's credit, but is documented in Young America: The Daguerreotypes of Southworth and Hawes, by Romer and Wallis, 2005.

Samuel Gilman Brown was born into the world of academia, his father Francis Brown being an instructor at Dartmouth College and serving as its President from 1815-1820, during which he led the college through the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case Dartmouth College v. Woodward. The younger Brown graduated from Dartmouth in 1831, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1837. After traveling through Europe for two years, he returned to Dartmouth to serve as a professor of oratory and belles-lettres (1840-1863) and chair of political economy and intellectual philosophy (1863-1867), during which time he published several well-received biographies. Brown was elected President of Hamilton College in 1867 and served until 1881. After resigning as President, Brown continued with his biographical works and taught courses at Dartmouth and Bowdoin.

$15,000 - $25,000
230 Occupational Quarter Plate Daguerreotype of Dr. Alexander Stewart, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania

Fine, hand-tinted quarter plate, occupational daguerreotype of a bearded gentleman identified as Dr. Alexander Stewart, seated, with his left elbow positioned on the table beside him, resting his head against his left hand. An assortment of medicine bottles have been placed atop the table, covered with a floral-patterned tablecloth. Housed in half case.

Born in Frederick County, MD, Dr. Alexander Stewart (1809-1894) was educated at Mt. St. Mary’s College, Emmitsburg, MD, and graduated from the Maryland University of Medicine, Baltimore, in 1831. During the same year, he began practicing medicine in Shippensburg, PA, and remained in the medical profession until 1876. Dr. Stewart was married three times, beginning with his first marriage in 1832. After his first wife died approximately 3 years into the marriage, he had seven children with his second wife, but she also passed away after 17 years of marriage in 1853. His third wife was Eunice Wilson Stewart of Chester Township, Windsor, VT, and the two were married in Shippensburg, PA in 1858.

The daguerreotype portrait of Dr. Stewart is accompanied by a typed transcription of letters written by Stewart’s wife during the Civil War, describing his activities, including hiding from the Confederates. The daguerreotype and related letters were found among Eunice Stewart’s family belongings in Vermont, but Mrs. Stewart’s letters are still in the possession of her family.

In the transcribed letters, Mrs. Stewart vividly describes how her town of Shippensburg was occupied by the Confederates, and how the Confederate Army was seeking her husband, Dr. Stewart, as well as his surgical instruments, which they wanted to use to treat their sick and wounded. She also discusses her husband having to go into hiding in the Country to avoid being taken by the Confederates, and at one point, notes that Dr. Stewart was thought to be a spy. In an 1863 letter, Mrs. Stewart mentions, “I have four colored persons concealed in my house.” Dr. Stewart eventually returned home after hiding from the Confederate forces, and following the Civil War, he remained in Shippensburg until his death on January 5, 1894, at the age of 84.

$3,500 - $4,500

231 Quarter Plate Daguerreotype of Distinguished Gentleman, Reportedly Abolitionists & Politicians

Quarter plate daguerreotype of six distinguished men; housed in gilt imprinted black leather case. According to a previous auction record, the men are identified as follows (left to right): Joshua Reed Giddings (1795-1864); John Adams Dix (1798-1879); John Alexander McClernand (1812-1900); Henry Alexander Wise (1806-1876); Levi Coffin (1789-1877); and John Parker Hale (1806-1873).

We believe the Wise attribution to be certain, and while the others certainly resemble the men named, the attributions are weaker and unconfirmed. Also, Wise was a future Confederate General while the other men are noted for their abolitionist views and Union Army service.

$2,000 - $4,000
232 Outdoor Half Plate Daguerreotype of an Ornate Gravestone

Half plate, outdoor daguerreotype study of an elaborate gravestone, with the following poem inscribed above the base: *There are thoughts that never perish, / Bright, unfading through long years, / Be thy memory we cherish, / Shrin'd in Love - embalm'd in tears*, and the name *Wilson* inscribed near the bottom right corner of the base. The shield-shaped relief carving at left appears to say *Wife of*, but the remaining inscriptions are indecipherable. Housed in full case, separated at hinge.

$4,000 - $6,000
233 Half Plate Daguerreotype of Erwin & Hunter Mill on the Miami River, Hamilton, Ohio

Outstanding half plate outdoor daguerreotype of a four-story mill painted Erwin, Hunter and Erwin. Housed in a pressed leather full case with a note affixed to the pad reading Erwin & Hunter Mill on the Miami River, near bridge in Hamilton. Possibly the earliest surviving image of Hamilton, OH.

The mill and its proprietors figure prominently in the history of Hamilton, OH, and were instrumental in the city's rapid growth and industrialization between 1845 and the early 1900s.

In 1840, Hamilton engineer John Wardell Erwin (1808-1889), who had previously worked on the National Road and the Miami & Erie Canal, conceived a plan to increase the city's industrial production by diverting water from the Miami River through the downtown area in order to power shops and mills. Erwin surveyed the area himself and submitted his plan to the state legislature, which voted to authorize it through the incorporation of the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company in 1841. Mr. Erwin did not involve himself directly in the company but instead partnered with William Hunter (b.1796) to construct a flour mill under the name Erwin, Hunter & Erwin, which became the first business to lease power when water began flowing on January 27, 1845.

According to Biographical and Historical Sketches; A Narrative of Hamilton and Its Residents 1792-1896, "The firm of Hunter in Erwin had a reputation in mercantile circles, and a large scale of their products, of which they felt proud. The management of the firm's extensive business, being in honorable and trustworthy hands, rapidly increased, and all transactions were fully guaranteed to give entire satisfaction." This reputation allowed the proprietors to participate prominently in the public affairs of Hamilton.

Mr. Erwin was elected to the school board, helped establish the public library and cemetery, and served as county commissioner in 1851. He was an ardent anti-slavery activist who served as the editor of the local Free Soil Banner, which led an adversary to nail a hangman's rope to the front door of his family's home, but "this only served to increase his zeal, and he was known throughout [Southwest Ohio] and elsewhere as a friend of the colored race." He was also known for his generous charitable contributions, and his biographical sketch states that "no man in Hamilton was more respected than John W. Erwin."

Mr. Hunter was similarly involved in public matters, serving on the school board and library commission, two terms as county treasurer, and succeeding his business partner as county commissioner in 1852. He was "a man of sagacity and excellent business ability."

The mill and the neighboring businesses along the hydraulic ushered in decades of growth and prosperity in Hamilton, but were slowly abandoned following the introduction of affordable steam and electric power toward the end of the 19th century. There was a brief comeback in the 1920s when Henry Ford purchased the Erwin & Hunter Mill site in order to build a tractor and auto part factory run by a combination of hydraulic and electric power. Today, the entire race has been filled in, and the old mill site is occupied by the Courtyard by Marriott hotel on the east bank of the Great Miami River, just north of the High-Main Street Bridge.


$3,000 - $5,000
234 Remarkable Sixth Plate Daguerreotype of a Shaggy Mutt & His Owner Gazing out the Window
Outstanding sixth plate daguerreotype of a young man and his shaggy mutt looking out a window, their gazes fixed on the same point. Either the man’s faithful friend showed remarkable discipline during the exposure to make this shot work, or the photographer used the old trick of releasing a caged bird at just the right time to freeze his movement. Housed in full pressed paper case.
$4,000 - $6,000

235 Half Plate Ambrotype of a Young Lad Seated in a Dog-Drawn Cart
Excellent half plate ambrotype of a young lad at the reins of a nicely built dog-drawn cart. Despite being the owner of this fine vehicle — which surely was the envy of the other boys in the neighborhood — the subject looks less than enthused. The cart remains nicely tinted red, with gold accents. Housed in a full pressed paper case.
$1,000 - $1,500
236 John Adams Whipple Sixth Plate Daguerreotype of a Painting
Sixth plate daguerreotype of a ca 17th-18th Century painting depicting an aged woman in profile, wearing a white cap. Red velvet lining embossed Whipple/Artist/Boston. Housed in full case with repaired hinge.
$500 - $700

237 Postmortem Sixth Plate Daguerreotype of Father Cradling his Daughter
A heartrending, sixth plate daguerreotype of a father, with a strained look on his face, cradling his young, deceased daughter, dressed in white and posed with a small bouquet of flowers in her hands. The child’s head is slightly blurred, indicating that the father moved at some point during the sitting. Housed in full case, separated at hinge.
$500 - $700
238 Two Sixth Plate Daguerreotypes of Children Taken During the Same Sitting
Lot of 2 sixth plate daguerreotypes taken at the same sitting, showing the same two children, likely brother and sister, in nearly identical poses. In one pose, the children are in the center of the frame, but the girl is looking away from the camera. In the other, both children look directly into the camera but are framed slightly off center. Housed in matching floral pressed paper cases.
$300 - $500

239 Two Sixth Plate Daguerreotypes of Young Sisters Taken During the Same Sitting
Lot of 2 sixth plate daguerreotypes of young sisters, taken at the same sitting. The images are nearly identical, with only the placement of the girls' hands and the blanket slightly different. Both housed in full pressed paper cases with floral designs.
$300 - $500

240 Sixth Plate Ambrotype of Chess Players
Sixth plate ambrotype of two men concentrating on a chess game on the table between them, with the pieces tinted gold. The gentleman at right appears rather frustrated, holding his head in his right hand as he contemplates his next move. Housed in full case.
$400 - $600
241 Ball & Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sixth Plate Tintype of an African American Woman
Sixth plate tintype of an aged African American woman, her cheeks lightly tinted pink, wearing a black dress with a beautiful lace collar, accented with gilt detail, brass mat stamped Ball & Thomas / 120 W. 4th St. Cin. O. Housed in octagonal, geometric Union case.

J.P. Ball, a noted African American photographer, opened his first studio in Cincinnati, OH in 1845, then became an itinerant photographer, traveling to Pittsburgh, Richmond, and throughout Ohio. He eventually resettled in Cincinnati in 1849 and opened a Daguerreian Gallery downtown, which subsequently became one of the most well-known galleries in the U.S. During the early 1850s, when Ball opened an additional gallery in Cincinnati, he hired his future brother-in-law, Alexander Thomas, to work with him, and by 1857, he became a full partner in the business. Ball and Thomas' gallery was soon known as "the finest photographic gallery west of the Allegheny Mountains." In March 1860, the partnership between J.P. Ball and Alexander Thomas dissolved, but J.P. Ball’s younger brother, Thomas C. Ball, continued to work as a studio photographer with Alexander Thomas until his death in 1875. (Information obtained from the Cincinnati Historical Library: J.P. Ball Database, May 4, 2011.)

$500 - $700

242 Trick Photograph of Photographer with Camera
Albumen, "trick" cdv of a young photographer, posed at right beside a large, wet plate camera, with the lens cap in his hand. The same photographer is seated at a table in front of the camera and appears to be painting a photograph using a collapsible device. With Coble, Newport, PA backmark.

$400 - $600
243 Reaper & Mower Agent, Dick Ransom, Business Cards & CDVs of his Storefront & Machinery
Lot of 7, including 3 cdvs and 4 business / calling cards identified to an entrepreneurial gentleman by the name of Dick Ransom. A formal studio portrait taken in 1866 of Ransom with top hat in hand, posed with a woman identified as Lucy Olive Perham, with a McGill & Almond, Louisville, KY backmark is included, but the highlight of this small grouping is a remarkable storefront view of Brink & Ransom / Combined Reapers & Mowers, featuring a gentleman standing outside the store beside various pieces of farm equipment, with another gentleman seated in the second floor window. The carte is captioned at bottom Second St., Louisville, Ky., and is signed on verso, Very Truly Yours / Dick Ransom / Aug. 1 - 1866, indicating that Ransom might be one of the men in the photo. An unmarked view of a gentleman seated on a reaper-mower, in a room filled with other machinery also accompanies the lot, as well as 4 calling cards that are identified to Ransom, including a card representing his time as General Agent in Chicago, IL, for D.M. Osborne & Co. / Manufacturers of Kirby's Reapers and Mowers, based in Auburn, NY; an eye-catching business card boldly headed, I want a Job!, with Ransom's facsimile signature as well as a Denver, CO address; and 2 Knights Templar cards, Longmont, CO, dated 1892. Each approx. 2.5 x 4.25 in.
The 1870 Census lists Dick Ransom as a 29-year-old from Vermont (b. ca 1841), married to Lucy Ransom (pictured in the studio portrait) and working in Chicago, IL as an Office Agent, thus indicating that his Reaper & Mower business closed at some point between 1866 and 1870.
$500 - $700

244 Napoleon Sarony Autographed Self Portrait, Imperial Cabinet Card
Rare, large format albumen photograph of Napoleon Sarony (1821-1896) dressed in an ornate uniform adorned with medals, with a fez resting atop his head, which Sarony was known to wear to mask his baldness. He also holds a sword in his right hand. Ink signed along bottom edge: To Hillary (?) Bell (or Ball) from his friend Sarony. Albumen, 7 x 11.75 in., on black mount featuring Sarony's New York imprint in gilt below his self-portrait, 7.5 x 13 in. overall.
Born in Quebec in 1821, Sarony moved to New York at the age of 15 to work as a lithographer for Nathaniel Currier, holding this position until 1843 when he established his own lithography firm. In 1867, Sarony opened a photography studio in New York at a time when celebrity portraiture was highly popular. Sarony, known for his colorful and eccentric personality, quickly became the preeminent photographer of his day, producing portraits of virtually every star of the New York stage, including Sarah Bernhardt, the actress he reportedly paid $1500 to pose for his camera. Among the thousands of people that came through Sarony's studio were many other distinguished, high-profile figures including Civil War General, W.T. Sherman, and writers such as Mark Twain and Oscar Wilde.
$600 - $800
245 The Landing of Columbus, Whole Plate Union Case
Rare thermoplastic whole plate case featuring The Landing of Columbus, after a painting by John Vanderlyn [Berg 1-1; Krainik 1]. Die Engravers: Frederick B. Smith and Hermann Hartmann; Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company. A fine example of one of the more sought after whole plate Union cases. The case contains a whole plate, outdoor tintype of a family of eight seated on the front porch of a large house with a gated fence. Also included is an albumen photograph of the same house taken from a different angle, presumably during the winter as indicated by the snow on the ground. Two women with young children, one playing with his rocking horse, stand outside. 6.5 x 8.25 in.
Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases
$1,000 - $2,000

246 Washington Crossing the Delaware, Whole Plate Union Case
Rare thermoplastic whole plate case featuring Washington Crossing the Delaware, after a painting by Emanuel Leutze, reverse with Scroll / Geometric design [Berg 1-2 and 3-1; Krainik 2]. Die Engravers: Frederick B. Smith and Hermann Hartmann; Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company. A fine example of one of the more sought after whole plate Union cases. The case contains a whole plate, hand-colored, shoulder-length portrait of an unidentified soldier from a 2nd Artillery unit as indicated by his uniform.
Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases
$1,000 - $2,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
247 Scroll / Geometric Whole Plate Union Case
Very rare thermoplastic whole plate case featuring a Scroll / Geometric design, reverse blank with small molded corner bumpers in a rosette pattern, [Berg 3-1 and 3-2; Krainik 3]. Interior velvet liner marked by The Hartford Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., who then modified the interior of the case for displaying table knives. Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company.

*Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases

$800 - $1,200

248 The Wedding Procession, Half Plate Union Case
Scarce thermoplastic half plate case featuring *The Wedding Procession*, reverse with Scroll / Geometric design [Berg 1-10; Krainik 10]. Die Engraver: Anthony Schaefer; Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company. The case contains a half plate daguerreotype portrait of a mother wearing a white collar adorned with flowers and a black dress, posed with her young son.

*Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases

$400 - $600
249 The Vision of Ezekiel, Half Plate Union Case
Very rare thermoplastic half plate case featuring The Vision of Ezekiel, after a painting by Raphael [Berg 1-9; Krainik 11]. Die Engravers: Henning and Eymann; Casemaker: Holmes, Booth and Hayden. The case contains a charming, half plate tintype of a little boy posed with his drum and sticks in hand.

Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases
$500 - $700

250 The Warning at the Green Spring, Quarter Plate Union Case
Very rare thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring The Warning at the Green Spring, a scene commemorating a heroic incident of the American Revolutionary War, during which a courageous woman by the name of Mrs. Dillard who overheard Tory soldiers discussing a surprise attack on American forces and rode through the night to deliver the message to American troops. The warning came just in time for the Americans to repulse and force the Tory soldiers to make a hasty retreat. This engagement is known as the Battle of Green Spring. Reverse with Scroll / Geometric design [Berg 1-21; Krainik 19]. Casemaker: Wadham's Manufacturing Company. The case contains a quarter plate daguerreotype portrait of a stoic woman wearing a black dress with a lace collar and brooch.

Ex. Helder Costa Collection, Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases
$500 - $700
251  *Eagle and the Globe*, Extremely Rare Quarter Plate Union Case
Thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring the bald eagle, holding the olive branch and arrows in its mouth, perched atop a globe showing the Americas, reverse blank, [Berg 1-20; Krainik 28]. Casemaker: probably Samuel Peck as early as 1853. One of only three known to exist, this is one of the earliest and rarest of all plastic photographic cases. Case contains an early quarter plate daguerreotype of a young woman wearing a finely decorated cape and fancy white collar.
*Ex Dr. Carl Walvoord Collection, Ex Helder Costa Collection, Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases*
$1,500 - $3,000

252  *The Indian Monument, Havana Cuba*, Quarter Plate Union Case, Plus
Lot of 2, including: rare thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring *The Indian Monument, Havana, Cuba*, reverse depicts a coat of arms inscribed *Molinatipos / Con Real Privilegio* [Berg 1-25 and 1-26; Krainik 22 and 23]. Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company. The case contains a quarter plate ambrotype of a gentleman seated at a table.
Quarter plate daguerreotype of an aged woman housed in half Scroll / Geometric Union thermoplastic case, accompanied by the top of the case, which has a large, oval cutout in the center, and is often referred to as a *peek-a-boo* case. A piece of glass is positioned behind the cutout. Unfortunately, the top of the case underwent significant damage while in transit, but the image and back of case are still intact. Previously published in both Berg and Krainik's guides to early photographic cases [Berg 3-10G; Krainik 83]. Casemaker: Halvor Halvorson. *Ex Helder Costa Collection.*
*Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases*
$300 - $500
253 Morning Day, Aurora with the Genius of Light, Quarter Plate Union Case

Very rare thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring Morning Day, Aurora with the Genius of Light [Berg 1-30; Krainik 40]. Die engravers: Brooks and Adams; Casemaker: Samuel Peck. The case contains a quarter plate ruby ambrotype of a young man with a loose collar and waistcoat.

Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases

$300 - $600

254 Very Rare Scroll / Geometric Design, Quarter Plate Union Cases

Lot of 2, including: scarce thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring Scroll design with patterned center, gilded center [Berg 3-13G; Krainik 43]. Casemaker: S. Peck and Company. The case contains a quarter plate ambrotype of a lovely woman seated, wearing jewelry and a brooch with gilt accents.

Thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring Scroll / Geometric "pink" cameo center depicting William Shakespeare in profile [Berg 3-26C1; Krainik 81]. Die engraver: Frederick C. Key. Casemaker: Scovill Manufacturing Company. The case contains a tintype, slightly smaller than a quarter plate, of an attractive young woman wearing a full-length, white dress with colored scarf, and a bow in her hair.

Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases

$500 - $700
255 Rare, Figural Quarter Plate Union Cases
Lot of 2, including: rare thermoplastic quarter plate case featuring *The Two Lovers Going to the Well*, based on a sculpture by Tommaso Lazzerini [Berg 1-16; Krainik 33]. Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company. The case contains 2 ninth plate and 3 sixteenth plate ambrotypes of young children, presumably from the same family. Ex Helder Costa Collection.
Thermoplastic, octagonal quarter plate case featuring *The Sweet Potato Dinner* [Berg 1-24; Krainik 85]. Casemaker: Littlefield, Parsons and Company. The case contains a quarter plate tintype of a young woman wearing a lace dress and jewelry, holding a fan.
*Thomas J. McIntyre Collection of Union Cases*
$300 - $600

256 Scarce Mother-of-Pearl Photograph Case
Sixth plate mother-of-pearl photograph case featuring a classical female bust portrait. Noted in *19th Century Photographic Cases and Wall Frames*, by Paul Berg, as case 6-115, *Lady with a Toga*, and rated *very very rare*. With push-button clasp; not containing a photograph.
$500 - $700
257  **Israel Putnam, Scarce Early Engraving**

Portrait engraving of renowned Revolutionary War-figure Israel Putnam (1718-1790), who fought with distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Putnam is depicted in uniform, resting his right elbow on a cannon barrel. Engraving titled below: *Israel Pvtnam Efqr. / General Major beiJ den Provinci- / ailen in America.* Unsigned but after J. Wilkinson. 3.25 x 4.5 in., matted and framed, 8.5 x 10.75 in.

$500 - $700

258  **George Washington, Early Engraving**

Portrait engraving of George Washington (1732-1799), standing, dressed in military uniform, gesturing while holding a swagger stick in his right hand, his left hand resting on a cannon barrel, with a military camp in the background, titled below: *His Excellency George Washington Esq. / Captain General of all the American Forces.* Marked p. 221 along top right edge. Illustrated in *An Impartial History of the War in America, between Great Britain and her Colonies, from its Commencement until the End of the Year 1779.* London & Carlisle: Printed for R. Faulder, bookseller, 1780, p. 221, 4 x 6.75, matted and framed, 9 x 12.25 in.

$500 - $700

259  **Rare George Washington, American Republican Pin by Engraver W.L. Ormsby**

Engraved bronze pin, 1.5 x 1.25 in., featuring a portrait of George Washington at center, with *American Republican* inscribed above, and *Pater Patre* inscribed below, plus the following phrase from Washington’s Farewell Address when leaving the Presidency, engraved to the left and right of the portrait: *Beware of Foreign Influence.* The piece is signed at bottom, below the portrait: *W.L. Ormsby - 116 Fulton St. N.Y.*

Stick pin soldered on reverse side, which is blank.

It has been suggested that the reference to George Washington as an *American Republican* might have been an attempt to connect the country’s first President and his principles to the newly founded Republican Party, formed in 1854. The pin may have been produced for a Presidential Campaign, ca 1854-1860s. According to the consignor, this particular pin was purchased from the former home and descendants of Joshua Delano, a shipmaster and ship owner in Kingston, MA. He was in New York City in the 1850s, so it is possible that he acquired this pin at that time.

Waterman L. Ormsby (1809-1883) is considered one of the finest engravers of the early 19th Century. He first operated in Albany, NY, and Lancaster, MA, before settling in New York City, where he engraved bank notes. Ormsby also founded the Continental Bank Note Company in 1863.

$1,000 - $2,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
260 George Washington Lock of Hair, Plus
Approx. 3 strands of President George Washington’s hair, housed in a modern frame under glass with approx. 9 pieces of the red cedar case that contained George Washington’s coffin. The relics are framed together with a modern portrait of Washington and his facsimile signature, 18 x 22 in. overall.
The strands of hair were once part of a larger lock of hair presented to Thomas Farmer in 1845 by a young lady employed by a hair braiding establishment on Chatham St., New York. The young lady, who was in the process of making a locket or bracelet from Washington and General Andrew Jackson’s hair for a jewelry store on Broadway, gave a lock of the hair to Farmer. The strands offered here were obtained from Farmer’s lock, originally accompanied by a letter of provenance, which previously sold at Alexander Autographs on October 15, 2005. Copies of the previous auction listing and letter of provenance accompany the lot, as well as a Letter of Authenticity signed by Ryan T. Mack of Griffin Memorabilia.
The removed pieces from the original outer case that housed Washington’s casket in 1799 were once part of a larger piece presented to Congressman Timothy Hedges in 1831, and the lot includes a copy of a letter from Mrs. Paul Hedges, the wife of a descendant of Timothy Hedges, tracing the provenance of the relic, as well as a Letter of Authenticity signed by Ryan T. Mack.
$800 - $1,000

261 Andrew Jackson Lock of Hair
Approx. 3 strands of President Andrew Jackson’s hair, housed in a modern frame under glass with a modern portrait of Jackson and his facsimile signature, 18 x 22 in. The strands of hair were obtained from a larger lock of hair cut by one of President Jackson’s daughters-in-law, which previously sold at auction at Doyle New York on November 9, 2004. The original lock of hair was accompanied by an autograph letter signed “Laura,” to “Miss Caroline Dunscomb,” stating, in part: “I inclose [sic] to you the piece of Gen. Jackson’s hair that I promised you.” Also included with the letter was a small, plain paper wrapper with a mostly illegible inscription that appeared to say “Gen. Jackson’s hair cut off by his daughter-in-law Mrs. Andrew Jackson.” Copies of the previous auction listing and supporting documentation accompany the lot, as well as a Letter of Authenticity signed by Ryan T. Mack of Griffin Memorabilia.
$600 - $800
262 Clay and Frelinghuysen, The Same Old Coon 1844 Presidential Campaign Flag, Plus

Previously unknown, red, white, and blue printed silk flag banner, 24.25 x 29 in., with legend in brown/black ink: *The Same Old Coon / Henry Clay / and / Frelinghuysen*, printed between red stripes. The Henry Clay coon is depicted at center in the act of skinning a fox, meant to symbolize Martin Van Buren, that is hanging by a rope thrown over a tree branch and tied down by a box marked *Treasury*. A river runs between the “skinning scene” and the United States Capitol Building, which is visible in the background, topped with an American Flag that appears to read CLAY. A small raccoon also appears to be perched atop the Capitol, and a gentleman looking towards a distant star can be seen beside the building. The legend below the scene states: *Martin was tried...and found guilty of sinning; The coons then decreed to give him a skinning. Twelve stars in upper left field in circular pattern around a large star in the center. Made for the Whig candidates in 1844. Not referenced in Collins, *Threads of History.*

The name James Snodgrass is stamped near the 13-star canton and in the bottom right corner of the flag, which is framed under glass, 30.25 x 34.25 in. A typed label mounted under the glass, lower right, states that the flag previously belonged to James Snodgrass, Jr. (1796-1869).

The flag is accompanied by a *Holy Bible*, also identified to James Snodgrass. *Stereotype Edition / The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments*. Pittsburgh: Cramer and Spear, 1818. 16mo, brown leather, 792pp, with first 22pp missing. With Snodgrass’ name stamped and inked on ffep, inked on back of title page, and inked on rfp, along with a birth date of *October 22, 1822*, which indicates that the *Bible* might have belonged to the son of the James Snodgrass identified as the owner of the flag. With *Agnes Snodgrass / Born / April First / 1824* inked on rfp, which is also stamped *Snodgrass*.

Research indicates that the campaign flag most likely belonged to James Snodgrass of Ohio, who served in the War of 1812 under Captain Ammi Maltbie. The consignor also discovered 2 letters on U.S.Archive.org, both written by who is believed to be the same James Snodgrass from Baltimore in 1846, in which he expresses support for the abolitionist movement. James and his wife Elizabeth had a son named James who was born in 1822, but died at the young age of 24 and is buried at Pioneer Cemetery in Bellbrook, OH.

*Descended in the Family of James Snodgrass, Jr.*

$10,000 - $15,000
263  
Clay and Tariff 1844 Ribbons, Over 20 Sewn Together

Lot of 24 silk campaign ribbons sewn together, including 22 complete ribbons, approx. 3 x 6.75 in., and 2 incomplete ribbons, approx. 3 x 4 in. Overall, approx. 11.25 x 40.5 in. Each ribbon features a bust of Henry Clay within an oval oak leaf frame on a shaded rectangular panel inscribed *Henry Clay*; with the following text, above: *Clay and Tariff / The Democratic Whig, over a large ornamental star, National Convention / May 2, 1844; below: The Great - The Wise - the Virtuous - All they Say / In Time's Dread Progress, Die, and Turn to Clay! / A Dying Nation Shall the Comment Give / She Turns to Clay, But Turns to Clay to Live.* Ribbon at bottom right corner marked: Published by J.B. Keller, corner Gay and Baltimore Sts. See Sullivan/Fischer #HC-29.

$3,000 - $5,000
264 Clay & Frelinghuysen, *Harry of the West* 1844 Campaign Bandanna
Brown and white printed linen bandanna, 25.25 in. square, featuring portrait of Henry Clay in center, based on a painting by John Neagle from life in 1842, surrounded by corn and wheat, plus the legend: Tariff / Clay / Union / Harry of the West / Frelinghuysen. With the following slogans regarding issues in the four corners: Agriculture and Commerce / Union and Our Country / Tariff Home League / Rolling in to Clear the Way. The brown border consists of a garland of oak leaves and acorns. This bandanna was also produced with a blue border. (See Collins, *Threads of History*, 1979: fig. 192.)

$2,500 - $4,500
265 Valedictory of Henry Clay, March 1842, Silk Broadside
This valedictory was given at the end of Clay's third stint in the Senate, when he was relinquishing his seat in anticipation of receiving the Whig nomination for president in 1844. He did receive the nomination but narrowly lost the general election to James K. Polk. After failing to secure the Whig nomination in 1848, which went to Zachary Taylor, Clay came out of retirement to serve another term, which ended with his death in 1852.
$800 - $1,200

266 Zachary Taylor Spencerian Drawing
Spencerian Drawing In Honor of the Patriotic and Humane General Zachary Taylor Twelfth President of the United States of America. 21 x 17 in., laid paper, black ink with red around the central image, based on the popular ca 1843-1845 daguerreotype. Unfinished, with the columnar design at left in pencil and only the “G” in General fully colored in.
$800 - $1,200
267 E. Anthony & T. Doney, 1848 Engravings of Generals Zachary Taylor & Winfield Scott, Under Original, Decorative Glass
Lot of 2 engraved, oval-length portraits of Major General Zachary Taylor and Major General Winfield Scott, approx. 2.75 x 3.75 in., each housed behind the original, decorated glass, with the portrait of Taylor accompanied by the original, wooden frame. Overall measurements: Taylor, 5.75 x 6.75 in.; Scott, 5 x 6 in. Each engraving includes original, printed, applied paper label on verso, which identifies the sitter and reads in part: Great National Engraving of the U.S. Senate Chamber...Published by E. Anthony, from a Superior Daguerreotype, Engraved by T. Doney, with additional advertising for Anthony's National Daguerrean [sic] Depot. 1848, New York.
$500 - $700

268 James Buchanan, 1857 Grand National Inaugural Ball Invitation for Mrs. Henry Wilson, Wife to Grant's Second Vice President
Printed invitation requesting the company of Harriet Malvina Howe Wilson, the wife of Henry Wilson (1812-1875), Vice President under U.S. Grant (1873-1875), addressed to Mrs. H. Wilson, as handwritten on the invitation, to the Grand National Inauguration Ball, March Fourth, James Buchanan, Pres. US / Jno. C. Breckenridge, Vice Pres. US, to be held in Judiciary Square, Washington, D.C. This invitation, made by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philadelphia, gives the impression that it was engraved on marble, 7 x 10.25 in.
$600 - $800
269 McClees’ Gallery of Photographic Portraits of the Senators, Representatives & Delegates of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, 1859, Album of Salted Paper Photographs

McClees, James, with photographic credit to his assistant Julian Vannerson, 1857-59. McClees Gallery of Photographic Portraits of the Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress, Photographic and Published by McClees and Beck. Washington, D.C., 8vo, with marbled boards and half calf, with raised ribbed spine with gilt title; frontis with lithograph of the capitol. Title page followed by one page Preface, and four pages of index, then 311 pp, all but 18 with a salted paper photograph in vignette of each member of the 35th Congress, with a facsimile autograph of the sitter printed below. Although a facsimile autograph of each member of Congress is included, photographs of the following members are not present: Billingshurst; Caruthers; Clay; Edie; Elliott; Eustis; Foley; Granger; Groesbeck; (L.W.) Hall; Hopkins; Hughes; McKibbin; Powell; Searing; Tripe; Watkins; Wood. Previous owner’s signature, J.M. Parker, penciled and inked on ffeps.

An important and historic album of the major political figures of the years immediately preceding the Civil War, many of whom would leave civilian life to assume new roles as leaders for the Union and Confederate forces, and others, who would frame the social discussions of the day. Among the portraits included in this album are those of the future president of the Confederacy and virtually his entire cabinet; 12 future Confederate Generals, including William Barksdale, Albert Jenkins, and Felix Zollicoffer, who would lose their lives during the War, and no less than 10 Union Generals, including Daniel Sickles who would sacrifice a leg, and career, for the cause of the Union at Gettysburg. A host of portraits of important political figures complement these future military leaders. Included here are the figures that would dominate the news in the War years and beyond, including Lincoln’s sparring partner, Stephen Douglas of Illinois; Hannibal Hamlin, his first vice president; Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, vice president in the second term, and future president; William Seward of New York, Lincoln’s greatest rival for the 1860 nomination, but who would become his greatest supporter as secretary of state; Simon Cameron, Lincoln’s first secretary of war, who would resign in a cloud of charges of incompetence; Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, the abolitionist agitator; Clement Valandigham, the Copperhead of Ohio who Lincoln would exile to Canada for his traitorous invectives against the War; the aged John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, who tried but failed to hold the Union together; Schuyler Colfax, future vice president under the War hero Ulysses S. Grant; and Sam Houston of Texas, shown in a rare portrait sporting an enormous mustache.

While McClees is known to have produced albums and portfolios of important personages, this is the first such Congressional compendium that we are aware of, and could find only 3 institutional holdings, including the Indiana Historical Society Library, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, and the George Eastman House. McClees clearly produced the volume for sale on a subscription basis, and in his preface announced his intention to produce volumes containing portraits of subsequent sessions of Congress. Unfortunately, it was a project that was likely doomed from the start; a combination of photographic innovations and the huge demand for photographs of soldiers and citizens brought on by the Civil War were the root causes. His album was exceptionally costly to produce; 311 individual salted paper photographs were needed for each volume. These costs were only magnified with the introduction of the carte-de-visite style of photograph from France in the late 1850s, and the subsequent development of multiple lens cameras capable of making a dozen useable images on a single glass plate negative. Once War was declared, the carte-de-visite became the single most dominant photograph type made between 1860-65.

This is one of only a few surviving copies of McClees’ Congressional Portrait Gallery that we are aware of, which indicates that there were not many produced. A number of the portraits here are exceptionally rare, including that of an aged Sam Houston and William Barksdale of Mississippi who lost his life at Gettysburg in the assault on the Round Tops. The negatives of other portraits, including those of Jefferson Davis and virtually the entire Confederate cabinet, are the basis for the images issued by the New York firm of E. and H. T. Anthony as cartes-de-visite during the Civil War. While it is well known that Anthony purchased negatives from Mathew Brady, it now is apparent that they also used negatives made in the McClees studio expressly for his Portrait Gallery.

An exceptional photographic tour de force.

$8,000 - $12,000
Abraham Lincoln Legal Document in his Hand, Signed and Dated March 1858

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States (1861-1865). Autographed legal document signed, 1p, 12.25 x 8.375 in., Urbana (IL), 1 March 1858. Entered in the Circuit Court of Champaign County, March Term 1858, No. 24, the suit seeks redress for Trespass and Damage in the sum $600. Lincoln, representing plaintiff William Burton, alleges that defendant C.R. Matthews was trespassing upstream of plaintiff’s gristmill on the Sangamon River, from which point he threw some sawlogs into the river and the same floated downstream and burst his plaintiffs mill-dam causing him loss of produce and destruction of his machinery. Signed A. Lincoln.

Docketed on verso the usual information, including — most interestingly — the name of the defendant’s counsel: McClelland. John Alexander McClelland (1812-1900) was one of Abraham Lincoln’s closest personal friends and professional advisors. His pre-Civil War biography is remarkably similar to that of Lincoln’s: he was born in Kentucky, largely self-educated, practiced law in central Illinois, volunteered for the Blackhawk War, and represented Illinois in the U.S. House of Representatives in the 1840s.

$6,000 - $8,000
271 Abraham Lincoln Legal Document in his Hand, Signed and Dated March 1858

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States (1861-1865). Autographed legal document signed, 1p, 12.25 x 9.5 in., Springfield (IL), 1 March 1858. Entered in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, March Term 1858, No. 26, the suit seeks redress for Trespass and Damage in the sum $600. Lincoln, representing plaintiff William C. Davidson, alleges that defendant Edward Cole was trespassing upstream of plaintiff's gristmill on the Sangamon River, from which point he threw some saw-logs into the river which same floated down stream and burst his plaintiffs mill-dam causing him great loss in produce and Damages to his grist-mill. Signed A. Lincoln.

With the usual information docketed on verso, including the name of Lincoln's partner in the case, Herndon, and the name of the defendant's counsel, McClerland, Leonard & Swett. Leonard Swett (1825-1899), a veteran of the Mexican War who settled in Illinois after the war and began practicing law, was, like McClerland, a longtime Lincoln friend and supporter. Scattered minor stains/soiling. $6,000 - $8,000
272 Abraham Lincoln, 1861 Inaugural Ball Invitation for Mrs. Henry Wilson, Wife to U.S. Grant’s Second Vice President

Rare invitation to Abraham Lincoln’s first inaugural ball, March 4, 1861, called the Union Ball that year due to the political tensions that would lead to the Civil War six weeks later. Addressed to Mrs. Senator Wilson, or Harriet Malvina Howe Wilson, wife of Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson. The list of managers includes dozens of notable names, such as cabinet members of the previous administrations and soon-to-be cabinet members in Lincoln’s administration, plus senators, congressmen, and U.S. Army and Navy officers. Engraved, 10.25 x 9 in.

$3,000 - $5,000
273  Abraham Lincoln, Rare "Crew Cut" CDV
$800 - $1,000

274  Abraham Lincoln, Fine Photograph Printed by Ayres from the Hesler Negative
Platinum print, 6.875 x 8.675 in., mounted on cardstock of the same dimensions, inked on verso Copyright 1894 / Geo. B. Ayres, Phila. / From the original negative taken in 1860.
This is one of four known portraits of Lincoln taken by Hesler on June 3, 1860, at the old Capitol Building in Springfield, IL, two weeks after Lincoln was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Hesler sold his glass plate negatives to George B. Ayres in 1865, who discovered the damaged Lincoln plates and copied them, although he wouldn't begin printing and selling them until the 1880s. Hesler's broken original resides in the Smithsonian, while Ayres' duplicate is now property of the Chicago Historical Society.
$600 - $800
275 Scarce Spread-Winged Eagle Political Campaign Torch
Stamped brass, figural, spread-winged eagle oil font with brass threaded burners at top of each wing, with gimbaled mount for wood pole (lacking pole), unmarked. 9 in. wide x 12.5 in. high. While it has been suggested that these were used in W.H. Harrison's 1840 run, most political collectors assign these eagle torches to Abraham Lincoln's first campaign.
Jim and Pat Gifford Collection of Political Americana
$800 - $1,200

276 Lincoln & Hamlin 1860 Campaign Ferrotype
Brass "doughnut" mount, with reversed inscriptions. Obverse featuring ferrotype portrait of a beardless Lincoln, see Sullivan 1981, Lincoln portrait No.1, inscribed Hannibal Hamlin 1860, olive spray to right and left of date, reverse with ferrotype portrait of Hamlin, inscribed Abraham Lincoln 1860, olive spray to right and left of date. 1 in. diameter.
$600 - $800

277 Lincoln & Hamlin 1860 Campaign Ferrotype
Brass "doughnut" mount, obverse featuring ferrotype portrait of a beardless Lincoln, see Sullivan 1981, Lincoln portrait No.1, inscribed Abraham Lincoln 1860, olive spray to right and left of date, reverse with ferrotype portrait of Hamlin, inscribed Hannibal Hamlin 1860, olive spray to right and left of date. 1 in. diameter.
$600 - $800
278 Rare, Uncut Sheet of 1860 Campaign Ferrotypes, Including Lincoln, Hamlin, Bell, Everett, and More
Uncut tintype sheet, as it was originally manufactured, 4.25 x 3.25 in., including 15 complete portraits, 20mm dia., and 2 incomplete portraits, of the following candidates for President and Vice President in 1860: Abraham Lincoln (3 complete, 1 incomplete); Hannibal Hamlin (3 complete, 1 incomplete); John Bell (1); Edward Everett (1); Stephen A. Douglas (2); Herschel V. Johnson (1); J.C. Breckinridge (2); and Joseph Lane (2). With indecipherable stamp along bottom edge.
$600 - $800

279 Ninth Plate Ambrotype of a Female Lincoln Supporter Wearing a Union Sash
Wonderful, Civil War-period ninth-plate ambrotype of a young woman proudly wearing a Union sash across her chest, indicating that she was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln, but of course, had no right to vote at that time. Accented with pink and gilt details, the ambrotype is housed in a full, thermoplastic Union case.
$500 - $700
280 *Ford's Theatre* Handbill, April 14, 1865,
**Souvenir Edition**
Handbill for Ford's Theatre, 18.75 x 6 in., with the spurious announcement that President Lincoln would be attending the performance. An early souvenir edition printed immediately after the assassination by H. Polkinnorn & Son, Washington, D.C. Framed, 23.25 x 10.5 in.
Acquired by the consignor from a direct descendant of Brigadier General George M. Guion, who collected this handbill while he was in Washington, D.C. in the spring of 1865, when Lincoln was assassinated.
George Murray Guion (1836-1910), from Seneca Falls, NY, enlisted in the Union Army on May 31, 1861 as Captain of Company A, 33rd New York. He was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 148th New York on September 17, 1862. Guion eventually resigned on October 16, 1864 and returned to Seneca Falls, where he was later promoted to Brigadier General in the National Guard. He was very active in the GAR in the Seneca Falls area until his death in 1910.
$500 - $700

281 **Assassination of President Lincoln**, Lithograph by Pharazyn, Philadelphia
Within days of Lincoln's assassination, publishers competed frantically to produce prints portraying the tragic event, and in *Lincoln's Assassins: Their Trial and Execution*, Swanson and Weinberg describe Pharazyn's color lithograph as "one of the most dramatic-albeit fanciful-depictions" (2000: 39).
$600 - $800
282 Mary Todd Lincoln's Mourning Carriage Parasol, Veil, & Fan

Lot of 3, including a black silk veil, or shawl, 53.5 x 36 in., a black silk folding parasol with a rope-and-ball turned elephant ivory handle (23 in. extended, ca. 18 in. dia.), and a black silk folding fan (11.5 in. long, ca 20 in. wide).

Accompanied by a photocopy of a 1977 affidavit signed by Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith describing the contents of a trunk found at Hildene upon the death of his sister Margaret "Peggy" Beckwith. Included in the list are 3 carriage parasols; 2 mourning veils; and 5 Black fans; and an additional Deed of Gift from Beckwith, dated, September 12, 1977, which specifically gifts these three items to Margaret Fristoe (Beckwith's future wife). The deed of gift refers to the affidavit noted previously.

The affidavits accompanying the lot are signed during a period when Beckwith made donations of Lincoln family materials to a number of institutions including the Illinois State Library (now the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library), the Chicago Historical Society (now the Chicago History Center), the New York Historical Society, and others. Much of the material listed in the affidavits is genuinely associated with Abraham Lincoln, but some is associated only through oral tradition. Without further concrete documentation, it is impossible to ascertain whether the property belonged to Mary Todd Lincoln, Mary Harlan Lincoln or other descendants. Given the documented personal wealth and civic largesse of Bud Beckwith, he had little monetary reason to fabricate provenance. Clearly he was certain of their family history.

The lot is also accompanied by a notarized affidavit dated June 2, 2010, which includes the complete line of descent of these Lincoln family artifacts and information attesting to their provenance. (see www.cowans.com for full provenance.)

Previously sold in these rooms as lot 278 of the Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith Estate in Cowan’s June 11, 2010 American History Auction, but reconsigned by the original purchaser.

Descended Directly in the Family of Robert Todd Beckwith, Last Male Descendent of Abraham Lincoln

$10,000 - $15,000
283 Abraham Lincoln's Funeral Procession, Philadelphia, Three Stereoviews
Lot of 3 stereoviews of Lincoln's funeral procession through the streets of Philadelphia on April 23, 1865. All lack publishers' imprints but bear remnants of revenue stamps on verso. In one of the views, the funeral car is passing under a large recruiting banner for Maj. Gen. Hancock's II Army Corps, and another patriotic banner can be seen draped over a railing in the foreground. *The Rail Splitter* recently ran a feature on one of these views.
$600 - $800

284 S.M. Fassett CDV of Mourners at Abraham Lincoln's Residence in Springfield, IL, Signed by Congressman T.W. Ferry
Albumen cdv of a large mourning group gathered in front of Lincoln's Residence at Springfield, Illinois, with S.M. Fassett's Chicago backmark. Verso ink signed and presented by Michigan Congressman Thomas W. Ferry (1827-1896), who had been newly elected in March, 1865. Ferry served as Congressman through March, 1871, when he was elected as Senator, a position he held through March, 1883.
From time to time, as the crowds around Lincoln's home were cleared away, photographs would be taken of the various delegations of mourners from a camera set up across the street. In this case, the crowd consists of members of the official Congressional Committee, which accompanied Lincoln's body all the way to Springfield. (See Kunhardt, 1993: 251.) Ferry, who was present as part of the committee that traveled to Springfield, is pictured in the photograph, identified as the eleventh gentleman from the left.
$600 - $800
285 Abraham Lincoln Memorial Album Featuring Period CDVs, Pamphlets, & Clippings

8vo album with half leather and marbleized paper boards, 180 numbered pages, of which 147 are affixed with newspaper clippings and other ephemera.

First page is calligraphed In Memory of Abraham Lincoln, the second with a stanza of John Greenleaf Whittier’s To The Memory of Thomas Shipley, the third affixed with an albumen print of Lincoln from a carte-de-visite, followed by an engraving of The Early Home of Abraham Lincoln. The first newspaper clippings relate to Lincoln’s 1861 and 1865 inaugural addresses, and are followed by scores of reports of Lincoln’s speeches and actions ca 1860-1865, with a particular focus on abolition-related content, as well as updates on the Civil War. Of special note are a report of Lincoln’s address at Gettysburg, updates in the final days of the war, and several mourning ruled reports on the assassination and funeral, followed by CDV-sized prints of Lincoln’s tomb and his Springfield home draped in black. Pamphlets affixed within the volume include The Sleeping Sentinel, 19pp; and An Address on the Character and Example of President Lincoln, Delivered Before the Athenaeum and Everett Society of Haverford College, by Prof. Thomas Chase, July 6, 1865, Philadelphia, Sherman & Co., 1865, 35pp.

$500 - $700
286 Andrew Johnson Impeachment, 1868, Group of Tickets
Lot of 12 tickets (plus four detached stubs) to the 1868 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. Each 3.5 x 3 in., printed on cardstock in a variety of colors. Tickets for the dates March 13, March 31, April 1, April 11, April 16, April 18, April 20, April 22, May 5, May 12, May 16, and May 26 (the last day of the trial).
Descended Directly in the Family of Cyril Hawkins
$800 - $1,200

287 U.S. Grant, 1869 Inauguration Reception Invitation for Senator Henry Wilson, Grant’s Second Vice President
Printed invitation requesting the company of Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson (1812-1875) and his wife at the Inauguration Reception of U.S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, held at the United States Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1869. Printed by Philip & Solomons, Washington, D.C., this is a scarce item produced for the first national campaign following the Civil War, 6.75 x 10 in. Senator Wilson went on to serve as Grant’s second Vice President from 1873-1875.
$500 - $700

288 Garfield & Arthur, 39-Star Flag Banner from the 1880 Campaign
Red, white, and blue printed, cotton flag banner, 16.5 x 23.5 in., with legend on white stripes in blue ink: Garfield / And / Arthur. (See Collins, Threads of History, 1979: fig. 485, listed in a smaller size.)
$1,500 - $2,500
289 Garfield & Arthur, 1880 Campaign Cloth Featuring the Candidates’ Portraits
Red, white, blue, and brown printed, cotton campaign cloth, approx. 15.75 x 25 in., with legend: James A. Garfield for President / Chester A. Arthur for Vice President, plus the slogans: Union Forever and Equality for All Men. Featuring a portrait of Garfield based on a photo by Fassett, engraved by Rice & Sons, Philadelphia and published by J.C. McCurdy & Company, Philadelphia, and a portrait of Arthur from a photo by Sarony, engraved by J.C. Buttre. (See Collins, Threads of History, 1979: fig. 469.)
$400 - $600

290 Harrison & Morton, Jugate Poster from the 1888 Campaign
1888 campaign poster featuring shoulder-length portraits of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidates for president and vice president, separated by the phrase: Any Government is Safest in the Hands of its Preservers. Portraits of Abraham Lincoln, U.S. Grant, George Washington, Chester Arthur, and James Garfield float above, while campaign slogans and symbols are illustrated in the lower right and left corners. Copyrighted lower right by Kurz & Allison, Chicago, IL, 1888. 20 x 26.75 in.
$400 - $600

291 Theodore Roosevelt & the Rough Riders, Vintage Scroll Puzzle by McLoughlin Brothers
Rare Rough Riders Scroll Puzzle, manufactured by McLoughlin Brothers, New York, copyright 1898, artwork by F.D. Maher. The box containing the puzzle features a colorful, dramatic lithograph of a Spanish American War battle scene with Theodore Roosevelt leading the charge. The box measures 18 x 13.5 x 1.25 in. Contains 73 pieces.
Jim and Pat Gifford Collection of Political Americana
$600 - $800
292 Exceptional Collection of Cigar Labels
Lot of over 18,000 cigar labels representing over 100 brands. All are unused stock of the Cincinnati Cigar Box Lumber Company, a division of Frank Unnewehr & Co., ca. early 1900s.

Brands include: Aerie King (1 L); Alpino (76 Ov); American Judge (6 L, 12 S, 5 Ov); Ardella (1 L); Baby Marguerite (28 L); Black Peter (113 Ob); Boost 100,000 Club (30 L); Booster (8 L); Bud Fisher (6 L, 8 S); Casa Marca (92 L, 35 S, 120 Ov); Cleola (fancy: 53 L, 9 S; brown 1019 L, 1019 Ends; 104 Long); Corona (160 S); Corona Perlas (133 L, 110 M); Candon Club (15 L); Dan Dee (138 L, 78 Ov); Decha Casa (3 L); Dela Casa (50 Cent Juniors (303 Ob); El Contendo (4 S); El Lugo (111 L); El Lugo “Thirty Five Quality” (119 L); El Perbo (8 S); El Pringo (1 L); El Universo (96 L, 22 S); Electric Road (296 L, 388 S in two varieties); Fabriaca de Tabbaco (35 L in two varieties); Florfina (67 Ov); Fragancia (150 L, 189 S, in two varieties); Gallagher’s (1 S); Garry Owen (82 L, 68 S); Habana (8 L); Hand Made (107 S); Home Spun (284 L in three varieties, 349 S); Jersey 48 L, 63 S, 103 Ends); Kit Kat (40 L, 44 S); Kloeker’s Rose Bud (1 L); La Josephina (7 L); La Mosina (5 L); La Siesta (107 L, 165 S); Lord Lofton 140 L, 296 Ob); Major Lark (167 S); Mariposa (76 L); Mentor (124 L in 4 varieties, 35 Ov); Miona (3 L); Norman King (57 L); O-KAY 5 Cents (15 L); OK (50 L); Old Kill Buck (161 L); Old Cabin (30 L); Oriental (76 L in two varieties, 200 S); Original Hand Made (15 L, 5 S); Oris (39 L); Our Special (7 L); Pastoria (222 Ov)’s Phantom (1 L); Prescription (285 S); Prince Charles (123 L in two varieties); Quail (57 S); Queen of Hearts (44 L, 394 S); Ross Hand Made (10 in two varieties); Royal Garden (27 L, 193 Ends); San Berita (156 L, 218 Ob); San Palma (118 L, 450 Ob); Seal of Lexington (140 L, 273 Ob); Senator’s Choice (158 L, 135 S, 90 Ov, 89 Ends); Siesta (107 L); Smoking Sticks 2 for 6 Cents (36 L); Sonada (in seven varieties, 381 L, 1,863 Ov); Southland (77 L in two varieties); The Green Flag (30 L); Thor (428 L in three varieties, 313 S); Top Hatter (272 L in two varieties, 183 S); Trade Mark (in nine varieties, 146 L, 13 Ends); Utopia (2 L, 4 S, 1 Ov); Yaus’ Beechnut Panetelas (632 L in two varieties); Young Fritz (340 L, 426 S).

Descended Directly in the Family of Frank Unnewehr

$10,000 - $12,000

Cowan’s American History

170
293 Nurseryman’s Stock Book from New York State
Oblong 8vo salesman’s stock book, leather with gilt lettering on front, most of which has been covered by a “leatherette” patch. Most lettering is gone, but it appears to have said “Chautauqua Nursery Co.” One exemplar per page. Front pastedown has state Department of Agriculture inspection certificate, 1899-1900. Back has marbled endpapers.
Most of these pages were lithographed by Rochester Lithographing Co., Rochester, NY, with a few others marked by companies such as Brett Litho. and Stecher Litho. Co.
Featuring attractive depictions of varieties of the following:
Roses (18); Clematis (3); Honeysuckle (2); Trees (13); Shrubs (3); Fruits (3); Grapes (12); Currants (6); Berries (10); Quinces (4); Peaches (9); Plums (9); Cherries (5); Pears (8); Apples (12); other flowers and plants (9).
A more detailed listing of the varieties illustrated in the Nurseryman’s Stock Book can be found online at cowans.com
$500 - $700

294 Dr. G.T. Carroll, Head Medical Advisor & Assistant Surgeon, Port Blair, Presentation Flatware Canteen, 1896
17.75 x 13.5 x 6.75 in. high with brass, with brass nameplate, lock, recessed handles, and fittings. Blue cloth-lined interior with two removable trays of utensils. Two thirds of spaces are empty, but the top tray contains 20 ivory-handled knives stamped Encore, Thomas Turner & Co., Sheffield, and Suffolk, Lockfast for A&NCSL. Interior ivory nameplate: Army & Navy C.S.L, Makers. With inlaid shield nameplate reading: Presented to Dr. G.T. Carroll on the eve of his Departure from Port Blair, in appreciation of his services as a Medical Advisor to the Community with whom he has been associated for the past decade as a mark of the esteem and regard in which he is held as a personal friend to one and all. Port Blair, the 11 June, 1896.
In the Annual Report of the Settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars for the Years 1895-1896, G.T. Carroll is listed as Assistant Surgeon and Assistant to the Senior Medical Officer at Ross Hospital. Senior Medical Officer D.P. MacDonald is quoted in the volume: As I am going on furlough and some of the Assistant Surgeons are leaving the Settlement this year, it is a fitting occasion to record the high opinion I entertain of the four Assistant Surgeons that have worked under me for nearly six years. They are all in independent charge of large hospitals, and in the discharge of their duties they have shown zeal, tact, and ability...
Port Blair is located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean, today a territory of India. During the second half of the 19th century, it was used by the British as the headquarters of a penal colony for political prisoners, beginning with Indian freedom fighters who had fought in the 1857 rebellion. The Ross Hospital where Dr. Carroll worked was located on Ross Island, just across the harbor from Port Blair, and was constructed with prison labor. The island became overpopulated as the struggle for Indian independence continued, necessitating the construction of the famous Cellular Jail in 1896.
$600 - $800
Congress of the United States:

At the third session,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An Act declaring the Consent of Congress, that a new State be formed within the Jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union, by the Name of the State of Kentucky.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an act entitled, "An act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent State," passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, have concluded, that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the said act, should be formed into a new State: And whereas a convention of delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned Congress to confer, that, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said district should be formed into a new State, and received into the Union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Congress doth consent, that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries, on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall, upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be formed into a new State, separate from, and independent of, the said Commonwealth of Virginia.

And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the aforesaid first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said new State, by the name and title of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, February the fourth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
To Southern Travelers. / Great Reduction of Fare!! / The Eagle Line / of New and Splendid Coaches, Leave Baltimore Daily on the Arrival of the Philadelphia Cars, / For the following Places, Viz: / Washington City, / Richmond, Petersburg, / Weldon, and Charleston, S.C. / Travelers are put on board the Steamboat Augusta at Washington City, free of / extra charge for Porterage and Lodging and proceed with the Great Southern Mail... / J. Peters & Co. Proprietors. / J. Ackerman, Agent. / Murphy, Printer, Baltimore. / With imprinted date lower left, September 1844. 16.75 x 22.75 in. (sight), matted and framed, 25 x 31 in.

An exceptional, and early, Southern imprint, printed in blue and red, and illustrated with a fine woodcut of a Concord stagecoach, with J. Hall Del. included lower left, and Spittal, SC, included lower right in the woodcut. Research indicates that the printer was most likely John Murphy, who is listed as a Baltimore printer as early as 1835. Murphy printed and published city and business directories for Baltimore, as well as books and pamphlets, from the 1830s through at least the late 19th century. Principally advertising lower fares for the Southern half of King’s Highway, from Baltimore and Washington City to stage locations in Richmond, Petersburg, VA, Weldon, NC, and terminating in Charleston, SC, this broadside is a unique Southern survivor.

$10,000 - $20,000
297 Ogilby’s Monumental Volume on Africa
Ogilby, John (1600-1676). *Africa: Being an Accurate Description of the Regions of Aegypt, Barbary, Lybia, and Billedulgerid, the Land of Negroes, Guinee, Aethiopia, and the Abyssine, with all the Adjacent Islands, either in the Mediterranean, Atlantick, Southern or Oriental Sea, belonging thereunto.* London: Printed by Tho. Johnson for the Author, 1670. Large folio (10.5 x 15.9 in.), full calf, frontis, tp in red and black, (xvi), 767pp, (1 - Directions to Binder). Has 24 of 46 maps and plates called for on last pp. - 12 folding maps, 9 folding plates, 17 single page plates (half sheets) (5 with 2 images each), and 45 plates in text. Several pages are text outlines of each division being discussed, i.e., divisions of Barbary, or Egypt, etc. with geographical landmarks - rivers, mountains, etc. Even though these are unnumbered pages, they do not appear in Ogilby’s list at the end. Four pages are mis-numbered as printed, 140 (reads 138), 647 (reads 645), 705 (reads 703) and 707 (reads 607). A number of the folding plates are bird’s-eye views of North African cities (for ex. Alexandria, Cairo, Tanger).

Based largely on Offert Dapper’s work published in Amsterdam in 1668. Ogilby added stories of interest to the English, such as the attack on the Mary Rose. Ogilby lost most of his business in the Great Fire of London in 1666. After that he became an assistant surveyor, bringing him in contact with other surveyors/mapmakers. When Dapper’s work appeared, he conceived a series of atlases that would convey what was known of the world at the time. Africa was to be the first in his series. Japan followed the same year (1670), then America and China in 1671, Asia in 1673 and England and Wales in 1675. All were based on the accounts and maps of others, as was common at the time. Ogilby claimed he had already started acquiring material for Africa before the publication of Dapper’s volume, but credits the latter with providing “large addition” to the volume. It was the quality of Ogilby’s production that would win him recognition.

Top of frontis in iron gall ink: *Ex Libris Edwardi Stratford Armigeri Die Mar. 29th 1758,* and on either side of lower edge of print area Edward J. Linton. Edward Stratford, Esquire, (1736-1801) was the second Earl of Aldborough. In 1759 he was elected to the Irish House of Commons for Baltinglass, where he served until 1768. In 1774 he served in the British House of Commons for Taunton. He followed his father at Aldborough in 1777. He built Stratford Place in London and Aldborough House in Dublin.

$4,000 - $6,000
298. A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston, 1770

A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston, Perpetrated in the Evening of the Fifth Day of March 1770, by Soldiers of the XXIXth Regiment, Which, with the XIVth Regiment, were then Quartered There, with some Observations of the State of Things Prior to that Catastrophe. Printed by Order of the Town of Boston: London: Reprinted for E. and C. Dilly, and J. Almon, 1770. Small 8vo, full calf with gilt edges and gilt spine, 166 pp. Engraved frontispiece, captioned in part: The Massacre perpetrated in King Street Boston on March 5th, 1770... After Paul Revere's historic engraving, produced just 3 weeks after the Boston Massacre. A rare and important newsbook printed within months following the Boston Massacre, the historic event that laid the foundation for American Independence.

$3,000 - $4,000

299. War of 1812 Military Drills

[Stout, James D(eForest), engraver]. 8vo, paper over boards, set of 41 engraved plates of various sizes, possibly meant to accompany a text or intended for use by illiterate recruits. No title page, n.p. (presume NY), ca 1813. Plates include: Regiment formed in the Habitual order of Battle, Divided into Wings, G. Divisions, Companies & Platoons (1); School of the Soldier (5); School of the Company (2); School of the Platoon (1); School of the Battalion (17); and Evolutions of the Line (15).

$800 - $1,000
300 New-York Weekly Journal, July 8, 1734, Published by John Peter Zenger of the Landmark “Zenger Trial”
The New-York Weekly Journal, Numb. XXXVI, Munday [sic] July 8, 1734. 4pp, laid paper, 7 x 11.25 in. The first 2+ pages provide a tradesman’s account of a discourse between a merchant and his son regarding trade, interest, profit, and gambling, followed by news of a conflict between Prussia and Russia, shipping updates, advertisements, and finally the credit of publisher John Peter Zenger.

Zenger and his New-York Weekly Journal, one of the oldest American newspapers, are famous as having been the subject of a landmark press freedom trial in late 1734-early 1735, which determined that truth could be considered a defense against charges of libel. The trial garnered a great deal of public attention, due in part to the support Zenger received from Benjamin Franklin. In the verdict, Zenger was deemed not guilty of the charge of publishing libels against colonial New York Governor William Cosby.

$2,000 - $4,000

301 John Dickinson, Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, Published in the Boston Chronicle
Letters I-XII (complete) of John Dickinson’s Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania, to the inhabitants of the British colonies, published in eight non-consecutive volumes and one supplement of The Boston Chronicle, December 21, 1767 to March 7, 1768, (vols. 1-3, 5, 7-9, supplement of Feb. 15, 1768, and vol. 12). Stated volumes previously bound together but now missing the spine and covers. 8.75 x 10.5 in. First volume inscribed to Mr. Oliver Abbot.

Dickinson’s Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania have been credited with uniting the American colonists in opposition to the Townshend Acts and advancing a popular logic for self-governance that helped lead to the American Revolution.

The author, John Dickinson (1732-1808), was not so much a typical “farmer” as a wealthy plantation owner and lawyer. Although his Letters earned him the nickname “The Penman of the Revolution,” he was much more than that, serving as a delegate to the First and Second Continental Congress and as a militia officer in the Revolution. He also drafted the Articles of Confederation, under which he served as President (Governor) of Delaware and Pennsylvania. In addition, Dickinson helped draft the U.S Constitution, which he rallied support for with another series of essays under the pen name Fabius, and wrote the majority of the Delaware Constitution of 1792.

$1,000 - $2,000
302 Gazette of the United States, November 1791, with First Printing of Bye-Laws of the Bank of the United States

Gazette of the United States (Philadelphia), Vol. 3, No. 60, Wednesday, November 23, 1791. 4pp, 10.5 x 16.75 in. The first two columns of the front page contain Ordinance and Bye-Laws for the Regulation of the Bank of the United States, the first printing of such after the approval of the bill to create the First Bank of the United States earlier in the year.

$300 - $400

303 Windsor Federal Gazette, March 24, 1801, Including Thomas Jefferson Address

Windsor Federal Gazette, Windsor, VT, March 24, 1801. 4pp, 18 x 11 in. The second page contains Jefferson's first inaugural address, March 4, 1801, as well as his messages to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives in the two days prior, and accounts of the proceedings.

Jefferson's presidency began with a much-disputed election, where, after a tie in the Electoral College, the House of Representatives voted 36 times before electing Jefferson over Aaron Burr, who would become Vice President. The more conservative party in the U.S. at the time, the Federalist party, viewed Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, as a radical and a threat to the fate of the country. Following the controversial win and subsequent transfer of executive power from the Federalist party to the Democratic-Republican Party, Jefferson's inauguration was held, for the first time, in Washington. During his relatively brief speech, Jefferson addressed this transfer of power, stating, *We are all republicans; we are all federalists.* Through this now famous quote, printed on page 2, column 3 of the newspaper, Jefferson sought to heal the partisan wounds of the previous election and appeal to the nation's grand sense of unity and fresh spirit of Americanism.

$500 - $700
304 *Boston Patriot*, Bound Set of War of 1812-Period Issues, April-December 1812

Bound collection of 83 issues of the *Boston Patriot*, Boston, MA, March 14, 1812 through December 30, 1812, approx. 166pp. Housed in paper board folio album. Not all issues are bound in chronological order. A fine set of newspapers printed prior to and at the start of the War of 1812, documenting incidents leading up to and during the war, articles signed in print by notable figures, including John Adams and President James Madison, and interesting news of the day. Page 2, column 5, of the June 3 issue states, in part, Our Committee of Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to recommend a Declaration of War against England. This was published 2 days after President Madison delivered his message of war.

The June 24 issue, page 2, column 5-6, features a fiery recruiting call, including the following excerpt: Americans! Arise, and put on your armour! Sons of the patriots, awake from your slumbers! A long period of indolent repose has refreshed the nation, wearied by the toils of the revolution... your country calls; liberty claims your aid!

$500 - $700

305 *Harper's Weekly*, Group of 6 Civil War-Period and Post-War Bound Volumes

Lot of 6 bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, all with period bindings, including the following: January 2 - December 25, 1858; January 4 - December 27, 1862; January 7 - December 30, 1865; January 1 - December 31, 1870; January 6 - December 29, 1877; January 3 - December 25, 1880. Each volume includes a large number of full-page engravings and numerous smaller engravings, many by noted artists and with accompanying text, documenting the years leading up to, during, and following the Civil War, plus late Indian Wars-period content. Four with three-quarter leather binding, and two with cloth-covered binding, each with gilt spine. Many of the bindings showing heavy wear.

$1,500 - $3,000
306 Mitchell's Reference & Distance Map of the United States by J.H. Young, with Inset Map of Texas, Oregon, and California, 1846

Mitchell's Reference & Distance Map of the United States. Engraved by James H. Young, Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1846 (stated copyright 1833). Overall 54.5 x 72 in. (138 x 183 cm), still attached to rollers, mounted on linen and varnished. Decorative allegorical eagle (in Atlantic Ocean) Designed by W. Mason. Insets of North Part of Maine and South Part of Florida. Main map extends to Iowa-Missouri-Arkansas-Louisiana, with a bit of Indian Territory showing. Mitchell has inserted A New Map of Texas Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining Compiled from the Most Recent Authorities that has parts of the above states on the right, and depicts the Western part of North America: Oregon Territory, Upper New California, Indian Territory, Missouri Territory, Texas, etc. taken from Mitchell's pocket map and includes the discoveries of John C. Fremont. This was a rapidly changing area in the few years just before the Mexican War, and the U.S. gained most of the southern half of the territory depicted on this insert two years later. After that, most maps are drawn coast to coast. Includes the Canadian border as established in 1842, and the west coast of Michigan is redrawn. Also includes insets of Vicinity of Albany, Vicinity of Baltimore and Washington, Vicinity of Charleston, Vicinity of the Falls of Niagara, and Vicinity of Rochester. Map has state borders in heavy red outline, counties within states colored yellow, pink, and green. Includes roads, railroads, and canals with distances. All set within a decorative border. In better condition than most of these varnished maps.

$5,000 - $8,000
307 1853 Monk Wall Map of the United States
Monk, Jacob. New Map of that portion of North America Exhibiting the United States and Territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Mexico also Central America and the West India Islands. Baltimore: Jacob Monk, 1853. Wall map, 57 x 60 in., hand-colored, mounted on linen. Large insert of the world in Mercator projection, plus table of counties and towns with over 1000 names. This copy no longer mounted on rollers. This appears to be the early 1853 edition, since the proposed territory of Nebraska is not designated. (Rumsey No. 601) Only Indian nations exist in the central portion of the map, but their territories are carefully located and colored as if they were indeed independent nations. Decorative borders, numerous sailing vessels on the high seas.
$1,200 - $1,600
Louis P. Christman (1893-1972)

As an employee of National Cash Register, with his experience in aircraft and machine design, Louis P. Christman was called upon by prominent engineer and inventor, Colonel Edward Deeds, to undertake the restoration of the 1905 Wright Flyer, which resides at Carillon Park, Dayton, Ohio. Christman was given the opportunity to work closely with Orville Wright in order to produce an accurate set of drawings, or blueprints, for the 1900, 1901, and 1902 gliders as well as the 1903, 1904, and 1905 Wright Flyers. Since no complete drawings were ever produced by Orville and Wilbur Wright during the building and flying of the planes, it was required that Christman travel to Washington, D.C. to the Smithsonian Institution to take measurements and make drawings from the original 1903 Flyer that is displayed there and to discuss these drawings with Orville Wright.

Continued meetings and conversations between Orville Wright and Christman resulted in a very refined set of drawings of the three planes and their engines – drawings that were quite satisfactory to Orville Wright. Christman, under the direction of Colonel Edward Deeds, then began the restoration of the 1905 Flyer in 1947, on the grounds of the National Cash Register Co. This project involved not only incorporating as many original parts as could be obtained, but the designing and machining of matching parts in order to complete the aeroplane. This restoration project took Christman approximately 19 months, from the drawing stage to the completion of the frame. Final construction and assembly was completed at Carillon Historical Park, where the plane was reassembled and fabric was stretched.

Christman’s drawings are well documented in the Smithsonian Institution’s National Air and Space Museum. Knowledgeable men and women who have produced models and full-sized planes since 1948 have relied most exclusively on the “Christman Drawings.” The Smithsonian Institution has recently produced framed copies of Christman’s three view plate, with consideration in print concerning the works of Christman. The work that Christman did for Orville Wright, Dayton Wright Aeroplane, Charles F. Kettering, Inland Manufacturing, NCR Corp., Colonel Deeds, and Carillon Park is of considerable historical importance and interest.

Lots 308-319 represent a portion of items given to Christman for his work in restoring the 1905 Wright Flyer, and they have descended directly in his family.
308  Wright Brother's Bicycle Shop, Original Envelopes Containing Drill Bits from the Shop
Lot of 27 envelopes from the Wright Bicycle Shop, ca 1892-1898, with the return address printed in top left corner Wright Brothers / Dayton, Ohio, 3.5 x 6.5 in. The Wright Brothers had the ability and very likely printed these envelopes themselves. The envelopes contain drill bits that were used first by the Wright Brothers in their Bicycle Shop, and in the construction of the following: both their bicycles, the Van Cleve and St. Clair; their kite (1899); gliders (1900, 1901, 1902); experimental gliders (1909 and 1911); and the wind tunnel and all of their "Flyers" (1903-Flyer 1, 1904-Flyer 2, 1905-Flyer 3, and the 1907-1909 Model As). Secondly, the drill bits were used by Christman in his efforts to restore the 1905 Wright Flyer, keeping the tools and dimensions as exact as possible. Each envelope is numbered, with legend markings concerning bit sizes, and some have notes, in blue, from either Orville or Wilbur Wright, concerning the description and / or condition of the drill bits. The penciled notes are most likely in Christman's hand.

Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman

$800 - $1,000

309  Wright Brother's Bicycle Shop, Original Envelopes Containing Drill Bits from the Shop
Lot of 6 envelopes from the Wright Bicycle Shop, ca 1892-1898, with the return address printed in top left corner Wright Brothers / Dayton, Ohio, 3.5 x 6.5 in. The Wright Brothers had the ability and very likely printed these envelopes themselves. The envelopes contain 17 drill bits in varying sizes that were used first by the Wright Brothers in their Bicycle Shop, and in the construction of the following: both their bicycles, the Van Cleve and St. Clair; their kite (1899); gliders (1900, 1901, 1902); experimental gliders (1909 and 1911); and the wind tunnel and all of their "Flyers" (1903-Flyer 1, 1904-Flyer 2, 1905-Flyer 3, and the 1907-1909 Model As). Secondly, the drill bits were used by Christman in his efforts to restore the 1905 Wright Flyer, keeping the tools and dimensions as exact as possible. Each envelope is numbered, with legend markings concerning bit sizes, and some have notes, in blue, from either Orville or Wilbur Wright, concerning the description and / or condition of the drill bits. The penciled notes are most likely in Christman's hand.

Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman

$300 - $500
310 Wright Brother’s Bicycle Shop, Spokes Used in Making Their Own Brand of Bicycle
Lot of 17 spokes used by the Wright Brothers in making their own brand of Bicycle, each 9.5 in. long. These same types of spokes were used on equipment that tested various surfaces, prior to the wind tunnel testing. Spokes such as these were considered to be used on the wheel assembly for the Wright B Flyers. These spokes came directly from the Wright Bicycle Shop and were given to Christman by Colonel Edward Deeds.
Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$800 - $1,000

311 Wright Brothers, Spar Fittings & Drive Chain Links from the Wright 1905 Flyer
Lot of 27, including: 24 spar fittings from the Wright 1905 Flyer in varying shapes and sizes that were used to maintain structural support or to offer attachment points for wire reinforcement or for strut supports and wing ribs. The long flat pieces with a rectangular fitting were designed to hold the wing ribs to the spar. They were bent, formed, and attached at the leading edge of wing ribs to provide curvature. The smaller pieces had various attachment points. Ranging in size from 1 in. to 8 in. long; 3 drive chain links produced by the Diamond Chain Co., Indianapolis, IN, marked 155, representing type of block chain used in the Model 1905 Wright Brother’s airplane engine for driving cam shaft from crank shaft. 1.5 in. long.
Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$500 - $700
312 Wright Brothers, Prop Shaft Oils Used on Wright Flyers, Plus Grease Cups
Lot of 13, including: 1 prop shaft oiler, 4 in. long, (marked with red tape) actually used by the Wright Brothers on the 1904 and 1905 Flyers. The Wright Brothers knew after the flights of the Flyer I that there would be an overheating problem for longer flights. These oils were drip dependent and were produced by the Lunkenheimer Co. in Cincinnati, OH; 9 brass pieces, which were sections of radiator tubing used on the planes, each 1 in. long. Overheating on the planes was always a problem. Note how tight the fitting was made with an inside opening at .3125 in.; and 3 grease cups used on the Curtiss “Jenny” and the DeHavilland DH-4 during World War I, each 1.5 in. long. Christman worked with Dayton Wright Aeroplane, concerning himself with the enclosing of aeroplanes. It is not likely that any of these were incorporated into the Flyers prior to the onset of hostilities in Europe, as no mention of them has been found to date.

Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman

$400 - $600

313 Wright Brothers, Turnbuckles Used in the Wright B Flyer, Curtiss “Jenny,” and DeHavilland DH-4
Lot of 25, including: 4 bright nickel turnbuckles from the World War I-period Wright B Flyers, each approx. 5.25 in. long. The Model B Flyer was the world’s first mass-produced airplane, designed by Orville and Wilbur Wright to correct earlier flight problems; 19 turnbuckles used on the World War I-period Curtiss “Jenny” and DeHavilland DH-4s, ranging in length from 3 in. to 8.5 in. long. Wright Aeroplane Co. was involved in restructuring the DeHavilland to make it an enclosed airplane, and Christman was the Chief Production Engineer for the company at that time; and 2 wire connectors, each made to serve as a sort of turnbuckle that was low in weight, 4.25 in. long.

The DH-4 was a British, two-seat biplane day-bomber from World War I, which was designed by Geoffrey de Havilland for Airco. It first flew in August 1916 and entered service with the Royal Flying Corps in March 1917. The majority of DH-4s were actually built as general purpose two-seaters in the United States, for service with the American forces in France.

The Curtiss JN-4 “Jenny” was one of a series of “JN” biplanes built by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport, New York. Although the Curtiss JN series was originally produced as a training aircraft for the U.S. Army, the “Jenny” continued to serve as a civil aircraft after World War I.

Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman

$400 - $600
The original pencil drawings of the Wright Flyers offered today as lots 314-319 were made by Louis P. Christman between 1947 and 1951 for Colonel Edward E. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering at the National Cash Register Co. (NCR). The purpose of the drawings, as previously discussed, was to make a more precise set of drawings / prints of the Wright Brother’s gliders as well as the 1903, 1904, and 1905 Flyers. Christman conferred with Orville Wright and Colonel Deeds concerning the accuracy of the new set of drawings, therefore correcting any errors that might have been significant and would have affected reconstruction.

314 Wright Brothers, Original Pencil Drawing of the 1903 Wright Flyer Engine Support Rails, Delineated by Louis P. Christman
The pencil drawings show the word “redrawn” in several instances. This indicates that the drawing is indeed an original and the subsequent drawings were redrawn, or cleaned up, for presentation to the National Science Museum - Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D.C.

Original pencil drawing of the Engine Support Rails, Lower Center Wing of the 1903 Wright Flyer, the Kitty Hawk, delineated by Louis P. Christman, 34 x 54 in. The drawing contains notes and shows details of the Rib structure of the Tail and Wing. Penciled notes at lower right state that this is a 1/4 page drawing and that it was redrawn.
Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$500 - $700

315 Wright Brothers, Original Pencil Tracing of Wing Ribs of 1903 Wright Flyer, by Louis P. Christman, 1947-1948
Original, rolled pencil tracing of the wing ribs of the 1903 Wright Flyer, made by Louis P. Christman, 1947-1948, 18 x 62 in. Christman’s penciled note at center states: Traced from Original Brown Paper drawings in the Franklin Institute. With the following comment, which he would have addressed with Orville Wright and Colonel Deeds, penciled lower left: Note - Outline on Brown Paper drawing is not sharp enough to determine rear spar dimensions correctly 1 3/16 x 1 11/16 as per science museum; 1 1/4 x 1 3/4 as could be interpreted on the Brown Paper.
Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$500 - $700
316 Wright Brothers, Working Set of Drawings Made From the 1903 Wright Flyer, by Louis P. Christman, with Notes from Orville Wright
Lot of 23 safe copies of drawings made by Louis Christman from the 1903 Wright Flyer, which were part of working sets and contain notes and questions, as well as corrections made by Christman and Orville Wright. Most corrections made by Orville Wright are in red. Rather than take original drawings out of the building, safe copies such as this were made, allowing for the adding of notes and revised sketches on the images. This proved to be a valuable aspect of the project because it saved some of Orville Wright's notes.
Including the following drawings (set, drawing no., and title listed): Set B - 2 Upper Center Wing, 3 Left Upper Wing, 4 Right Upper Wing, 5 Wing Struts, 5-1 Lower Center Wing; Set C - 2 Skid Rail Cross Tie, 3 Skid Rail Cross Tie, 3-1 Strut Diagrams; Set D - 2 Propellers & Shaft, 3 Fly Wheel, 4 Chain Rollers, 5 Tubes & Chain, 5-1 Right / Left Side Propeller; Set E - 2 Struts & Runners, 3 Strut Support Brackets and Front Rudder, 4 Front Rudder, 5 Control Wire Pulley, 5-1 Front Elevation - Pilot's Cradle; Set F - 2 Elevator, 2-1 Canard - Front Rudder; Set G - 2 Rear Rudder, 3 Strut Diagram, 3-1 Control Wire. Each approx. 22 x 34.5 in.
Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$1,000 - $1,500

317 Wright Brothers, Preliminary Drawings of the Wright 1904-1905 Plane Layouts, Made by Louis P. Christman
Original pencil drawings containing 1904-1905 Plane Layouts made by Louis P. Christman, 36.25 x 82.25 in. Penciled notes in Christman's hand at lower left explain that this is a Preliminary Layout. The drawing contains notes and calculations, as well as questions that Christman wanted to ask Orville Wright when they conversed about the project.
Questions and notes penciled in Christman's hand throughout the layout include: Why are propeller shafts Brg housing tubes 3/8" shorter...? Were these washers used between faces of spring and shaft? Science Museum drawings do not allow for slack of clevis pin locations at wing spars in their drawing of the propeller shaft housing a brace strut.
Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$800 - $1,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
318 Wright Brothers, Original Drawings of Parts Used in the 1905 Wright Aeroplane, by Louis P. Christman, with Corrections Made by Orville Wright

Lot of 4 drawings of parts made by Louis Christman, including 3 original pencil drawings and 1 copy, each containing notes and questions, as well as corrections made by Orville Wright and Christman. Most corrections made by Orville Wright are in red. Rather than taking original drawings out of the building, safe copies such as these were made, allowing for the making of notes and additional sketches on the images. This proved to be a very valuable aspect of the project, saving some of the notes of Orville Wright.

At times it was necessary to design and build tools like the originals that were used at the turn of the century. Pieces that were being reproduced / replicated were made in great and exacting detail. The lot features drawings of the following parts for the 1905 Flyer:

- Arbor and Slitting Saw, used to cut wire slots in the trailing end of wing ribs, which would be used in Walker-Turner Drill Press. Pencil drawing, marked by Christman, LPC 4.12.48, 8.5 x 11 in.
- Die for Extruding Flange Hub, pencil drawing, with notes in pinkish-red, 8 x 8.5 in.
- Rear Rudder Outrigger Tension Spring, copy drawing containing penciled notes and questions, 11 x 16.75 in.
- Armature Cover for Dayton Electric Co. (Apple) Magneto used in 1905 Wright Bros Aeroplane, Charge 3233, pencil drawing signed lower right LPC / AD2712 / Miami Conservancy, ca 1949, 14 x 15 in.

Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$1,000 - $1,500

319 Wright Brothers, Original Drawings Delineated by Louis P. Christman for Restoration of the 1905 Wright Flyer, With Corrections Made by Orville Wright

Lot of 4 original pencil drawings made by Louis Christman for the restoration project of the 1905 Wright Flyer, containing notes, questions, and corrections made by Christman as well as Orville Wright. Most corrections are made in red by Orville Wright.

The lot features drawings made for Colonel Deeds and Kettering for the Educational and Musical Arts, Inc., which later came to be known as Carillon Park in Dayton, Ohio. All redrawn, final images are stored in the National Air and Space Museum in the Wright Rotunda at Carillon Park. Including the following pencil drawings:

- Detailed plans for the Drawing Paper. Note that the paper was being produced by the NCR Printing Facility in Dayton, Ohio. The paper was also designated for the National Air and Space Museum - Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 14.25 x 16.5 in.
- Unlabeled Drawing, including references to: Pilot's cradle; Wing Warping diagram showing support ribs and foot rest. Marked lower right Redrawn. 22.5 x 34.25 in.
- Drawing No. B-7 (of 10 drawings in Unit B) Pilot Support Bearers, Lower Ctr. Wing Structure. Marked lower right Redrawn. 22.5 x 34.25 in.
- Drawing No. C-9 (of 11 drawings in Unit C) Low Tension Ignition Magneto. Marked lower right Redrawn. 22.5 x 34.25 in.

Descended in the Family of Louis P. Christman
$1,000 - $1,500
320 Orville Wright & Other Aviators, Signed Photograph
Silver gelatin photograph, 8 x 9.75 in., featuring Orville Wright standing with other aviators, their signatures written above or below their portrait. Taken in Dayton, OH, ca early 1930s, on the occasion of General Tire & Rubber Company's promotion of the aviators flying around the perimeter of the United States. Signatures include (left to right): H.S. Hoag; Lieut. A.F. (?); Lieut. Horace J. Reid; Lieut. J.S.B. Harvey; Orville Wright; Lieut. A.C. (?); Lt. Sheldon Yoder; E.E. Seward; Vincent J. Scorum(?). The consignor's father, Sheldon B. Yoder, became a test pilot for the Army Air Corps, and he is the individual who accepted the P-47 for the service in 1942.
Descended in the Family of Sheldon B. Yoder
$1,000 - $2,000

321 Wright Brothers, 50th Anniversary of their First Flight in Europe, Souvenir Album Presented to Mayor Patterson, Dayton, Ohio, 1958
A souvenir album containing over 50 items organized in August 1958 for Dayton, OH Mayor R. William Patterson, by Francois Collaveri, Prefect of Sarthe, Le Mans, France, and Henri Delgove of the "Wright Promoting Committee," Le Mans. Found in the basement of a home previously owned by the Patterson Family of Dayton, OH.
The souvenir album contains the following items produced for the 50th anniversary celebration held to commemorate the first public flight by Wilbur Wright in Europe, at Le Mans, France, August 8, 1908 (each housed in separate sleeve):
2 typed letters addressed to Mayor Patterson, the first, dated August 4, 1958, from Henri Delgove, who was a member of the "Wright Promoting Committee" and an eye-witness to Wilbur Wright's first flights in Europe near Le Mans in 1908. Delgove outlines the contents of the album, explaining that it was created for Mayor Patterson and the Dayton citizens as a token of a friendship issuing from the mutual interest we have, in Le Mans and Dayton, in the wonderful life and achievements of your famous citizens, the late Wilbur and Orville Wright. The second letter, dated August 7, 1958, which also introduces the souvenir album, comes from Francois Collaveri, Prefect of Sarthe. A typed list of the members of the "Wright Promoting Committee" and a transcript of the Prefect's introduction to the anniversary celebration, published in newspapers of the day, are included as well.
Plus: July 6, 1958 program of events, 5.25 x 8.25 in.; 39pp exhibition catalog titled Wilbur Wright et Les Debuts de L'Aviation, held at the Musee de Tesse, Le Mans, July 6-September 15, 1958, 6 x 9.5 in.; 18 silver gelatin photographs showing various moments during the ceremonies, each approx. 5 x 7 in., mounted on 8.25 x 10.75 in. sheet of paper, and accompanied by a typed caption; approx. 29 French newspaper clippings covering the anniversary celebration and those involved, some mounted on 8.25 x 10.75 in. sheets of paper, also accompanied by typed captions.
$600 - $800
TRANSPORTATION | The Birth of Aviation

322 The Hindenburg, Press Photographs of the Explosion, Crew, & Survivors of the Disaster
Lot of 8 original press photographs of the Hindenburg before, during, and after the disaster. Each photograph stamped Received Examiner Reference Library with a 1936, 1937, or 1967 date, and six with the typewritten caption and/or resulting newspaper clipping which used the photograph affixed to the verso side. 8 x 10 in. and 7 x 9.5 in.

Two photographs are from before the disaster, dated May 24 and October 9, 1936, showing the construction and trial flight of the dirigible. One dated May 7, 1937 shows the flaming wreckage. One dated May 8 capturing survivors being taken to first aid, and one dated May 12 showing the fireball, are affixed with International News Sound Photo captions and clippings. Two photographs of the fireball are dated May 1967, one of which has a 30th anniversary article affixed to verso. The final photograph is dated February 16, 1972, and was used to accompany an article about a writer’s claim that the “explosion was no accident.”

$800 - $1,200

323 The Hindenburg, Press Photographs of the Explosion, Crew, & Survivors of the Disaster
Lot of 9 press photos of the Hindenburg before, during, and after the disaster. All photographs stamped Received Examiner Reference Library with a 1936 or 1937 date, seven with the stamp of International News Photos, and all with the typewritten caption and/or resulting newspaper clipping, which used the photograph affixed to the verso side. 8 x 10 in. to 5.5 x 8 in., housed in the original filing envelope.

Four photographs are stamped 1936, the year the Hindenburg was launched, and served to accompany stories about the enormous airship’s first voyages and its general characteristics. These include: two men playing chess during the “tune-up” flight to Rio de Janeiro; a pilot at the controls during the trip across the Atlantic; the Hindenburg and the U.S. airship Los Angeles moored at Lakehurst, NJ, showing the difference in size; and four Hindenburg crew members with a plaque of Gen. Von Hindenburg presented to them by Americans.

The remaining five photographs are stamped May 8 to May 13, 1937, and depict the disaster of May 6 and its aftermath, including: two of the flaming wreckage; one of a soldier guarding the wreckage; one of U.S. Navy officials inspecting the wreckage; and one of the flag-draped coffins of the victims on a pier in New York, prepared for shipment to Germany.

$800 - $1,200
Wyllys Caldwell, Killed in Plane Crash, Archive of Diaries, Photographs, & Medals

35 items, including insignia/buttons.

Frederick Wyllys Caldwell (1892-1921) came from a long line of servicemen, stretching back to the French and Indian War, so it was little surprise when he enlisted in the U.S. Army Aviation Service in 1917.

Attending ground school at MIT, he qualified as aerial observer at Langley Field, aerial gunner at Taliaferro Field, and received his pilot's license (#2278) on Sept. 22, 1918, after attending flight school at Love Field, Dallas, TX. His flying skill was such that he was assigned as a flight instructor, returning to Taliaferro Field at Ft. Worth, TX.

After serving in the 48th Aero Squadron, he was assigned special flight duty in the Panama Canal Zone in 1919. He transferred to the Air Service Signal Reserve Corps in September 1919 after his tour of duty, and purchased a hydroplane to give tourist flights at Lake Chautauqua, NY.

On Aug. 31, 1921, Caldwell took his visiting sister on a flight around the lake, and after dropping her off at the train station, returned to his aircraft to take two tourists up. It was during this flight that the plane nosed down and crashed into the lake near Bemus Point, killing the pilot. His passengers were able to survive by clinging to the wreckage of the plane until help arrived.

This archive includes two diaries by Caldwell. The first covers Dec. 1, 1917, to May 21, 1918, then resumes March 27, 1919, in Panama and ends June 26, 1919. The first section chronicles Caldwell's journey from basic training, through flight school, to becoming an officer and pilot in the U.S. Army Air Service. From KP duty to the hazards of flight school at Love Field (where at least two planes a day seem to break down or get damaged by students).

The section covering Caldwell's 1919 service as an Army pilot in Panama sounds like a pretty nice billet for a young single man: flying, boating, hunting, trips to the beach, and nights on the town. The diary also offers plenty of reminders that only eleven years had passed since the U.S. Army had bought its first airplane from the Wright brothers. The Curtis N-9 seaplanes are often out of service, and pilots scramble for flight time in the DeHavilland DH4 or other auxiliary craft.

The second journal begins Aug. 1, 1921, with the entry Left Cleveland at 7:20 AM. Waldameer 8:15. Land in dark and alas in very rough sea. Lucky we got out of this alive. This journal records Caldwell's career as seaplane barnstormer on Lake Chautauqua near the tourist site of Bemus Point, the fares (or lack thereof), the weather, and dealing with the daily quirks of a cantankerous aircraft.

The last entry was on Aug. 28, three days before his death: Get up at 8 o'clock. Bill and I fly up to the point. Have trouble with motor. No pep & overheating. Started to look for drowned boy but had more trouble and had to take back. Left ship at Bemus Point. Come down with Sullivan and get the covers. Go back and listen to Gilliland's Band. Slick music.

Both diaries give a strong sense of Caldwell's strength of character and fortitude.

Other items in this archive include Caldwell's U.S. Army Air Service wings and insignia, a “sweetheart pin” of USAAS wings, and a Blue Star Air Service pin that his mother or father would have worn during the war to denote a son flying for Uncle Sam. Also included is a large framed portrait of Caldwell in uniform, showing a strong, handsome man; a real photo postcard of Caldwell and his father, with the senior Caldwell sitting at the controls of a flying boat; and a photo of Caldwell in uniform driving a convertible.

Caldwell's diplomas from ground school, certification as aerial observer and gunner, commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, his discharge papers as well as 1920 military ID and pilot's license issued by the Aero Club of America in 1918 bear witness to his service (the Aero Club licensed military pilots in WWI). Other interesting items are his certificate of induction into the Freemasons while attending flight school at Love Field, and a handwritten wartime account of his ancestors who had served their country, from Fort Ticonderoga in the French and Indian War, to the Revolution, Mexican War, and Civil War (his grandfather was a Commodore under Farragut).

$800 - $1,200
325 History of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Featuring F. Jay Haynes Tipped-In Photographs & Letter from Author, E.V. Smalley

Smalley, Eugene V. History of the Northern Pacific Railroad. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1883. 8vo., gilt imprinted leather covers. 437 pp, plus 80 tipped in albumen photographs, including the frontispiece, which is a composite albumen of the Last Spike ceremony, and 79 individual photographs, each approx. 3 x 3.5 in., mounted on page surrounded by gilt border, and marked Haynes / Photo. Many of the photographs, which capture cities, towns, landscapes, views of the railroad including construction, steamers, and camping and hunting scenes, are titled in the negatives. The book also houses 6 maps, including a 27 x 14 in. fold-out of the entire line.

FFEP affixed with ALS from the author to NP RR president

Henry Villard, 1 Spp, on The Northwest Illustrated Monthly Journal letterhead, Dec. 24, 1883, New York, reading: Please accept this photographically illustrated copy of the History of the Northern Pacific RR with the compliments and cordial regards of Mr. F. Jay Haynes the photographer and myself. There are only four copies of the history in this form in existence so the book may be considered as somewhat rare. The views of the Last Spike scenes I was obliged to add after the binding of the volume. / Very Sincerely Yours, (signed) E.V. Smalley.

$2,500 - $4,500
had an intellectual community that was sympathetic to many American liberal causes, especially abolition, and was to strongly influence his attitude toward his adopted land.

He learned English and journalism just as the political landscape was heating up. Working alternately as a freelance and employed journalist for a number of German and American papers, he covered the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858; he covered the Pike's Peak gold rush for the Cincinnati Daily Commercial in 1859; he reported on the Civil War for the New York Herald and New York Tribune (and eventually syndicated his columns for many others, including Frank Leslie, one of the first to do so).

Journalism brought him in contact with many influential people, including Lincoln (Villard was not a supporter until later), William Lloyd Garrison (the abolitionist - Villard would marry his daughter, Fanny in 1866), Horace Greeley, plus Generals such as Sherman, Buell, Grant, and many more. His experiences during the war turned him into a pacifist, which was solidified when he covered the Austro-Prussian (1866) and Franco Prussian (1870-1871) Wars.

He was called back to Europe at the end of 1864 when his sister was dying. While there he acquired his inheritance from his mother's estate. She had died in 1859 while he was chasing gold in the West. Conflicts with his father again forced him to leave Germany in March 1865, and by the time he got back, Richmond had fallen, Lee had surrendered and Lincoln had been assassinated. Tired of war, he decided there was more to life than the carnage he had witnessed for years, so he asked for Fanny Garrison's hand, and they were married in 1866, when Villard returned to Europe for reasons of health (and to introduce his new wife to the continent and family).

When he returned to the United States, he became interested in transportation. He returned to Germany again in 1870 for health reasons, and engaged in railroad financing, eventually becoming an agent for German investors. His love of the West, acquired in his early years, drew him to the distant coast. He began buying small steamship and rail lines, and by 1875 reorganized the Oregon and California Railroad and Oregon Steamship Company. He planned to make Portland the hub of his growing railway. In 1880 the Northern Pacific planned a line to Puget Sound, which would jeopardize Villard's railroad, so by 1881, he gained control of N.P.R.R. to protect Portland. The transcontinental railroad to Portland was completed in 1883, and Villard staged a media event (the journalist emergences) that included Ulysses S. Grant, Frederick Billings, his in-laws, and many more - 4 train cars full - to Gold Creek, Montana to drive the "golden spike" signifying a line from Atlantic to Pacific (and inviting investors). The venture was costly, however, and within months Villard found himself driven out of the business he helped grow.

This document is related to this period of Villard's

326 Henry Villard, President of Northern Pacific Railroad, Presentation Book from the City of Walla Walla
Presentation book with Compliments of the City of Walla Walla to Henry Villard Esq. Imprinted in gilt on cover and in calligraphy on the first page. 4to., gilt imprinted brown leather covers, 6pp of thick cardboard with gilt edges. Dated Council Chamber, City of Walla Walla, August 7, 1883, a resolution to honor Villard during his visit to mark the completion of the N.P.R.R.

Born in Bavaria in the town of Speyer in 1835, Ferdinand Heinrich Gustav Hilgard grew up in a professional family that was fairly well-off. He always felt (maybe rightly) that he could never please his father, who was a legal official in service to the king of Bavaria. He had more liberal relatives, however, many of whom had to leave Bavaria because of their political leanings. They established a German colony in Belleville, IL. In the midst of revolutionary fervor in 1848, young Heinrich refused to pray for the king in school, and was expelled. Rebellion against patriarchal authority only increased after this, and ultimately, in 1853, Heinrich left (without his parents' knowledge) - with a second class ticket on a steamer from Hamburg to New York with all of one and one-half Prussian dollars in his pocket. To keep his father from finding him, he changed his name to Henry Villard, Americanizing the name of a classmate whose name was similar to his own.

Alone in a land with no skills, no resources, and little knowledge of the language or culture, Villard made his way with the typical odd jobs, wandering from New York to the Midwest, moving from one German community to another, eventually making his way to Belleville. The town

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career. From the City of Walla Walla, the Mayor extends ...to yourself and associates the hospitalities of the City of Walla Walla upon your visit to the Pacific Coast marking the completion of the N.P.R.R. ...The homes of our people are open to yourself and accompanying friends.

Signed by (Gen'l.) THOMAS J. R. TANNATT, a Civil War general, who was Mayor of the town and represented Villard's interests in Walla Walla.

Second document in the same book inviting Villard to town is signed by a clerk and includes the town seal.

Villard went on to found Edison General Electric, and try to sell interests in Edison in Europe. Always looking for the "big picture," Henry Villard paid little interest to day-to-day details, a problem in the long run. But he remained ever-optimistic and idealistic, always supportive of "under-dogs." He remained anti-slavery and pro-women's suffrage and emancipation (Fanny was certainly active along those lines). He created jobs on the railroad and established entire towns in the West with railroad laborers. And while born to some privilege, and achieving his own measure of wealth, he appears to have never been exclusionary, embracing fully American democratic principles.

$1,000 - $2,000

327 Henry Villard, President of Northern Pacific Railroad, Typed Autobiographical Sketch

Henry Villard: Autobiographical Sketch. 4to, gilt imprinted black buckram, 186pp, typed on laid ("onion skin") paper. (see also Lots 325-326, this sale)

Henry Villard (1835-1900). Nearly every short biography of Henry Villard gives different details of his life - one focuses on the immigrant experience, while another on his Civil War journalism, yet another on his business dealings, whether transportation or electrical, etc. This is possible in part, because his career was so varied and extensive, and spanned two continents.

This is Villard's account of his life written as told to an unidentified "ghost writer." He starts with the earliest known ancestor and the family place in the "Old World." This is followed by his school ventures, including his expulsion from the Gymnasium and year and a half in a French boarding school. He then immigrates to the United States, and gives a brief account of his first experiences here.

He describes incidents that do not appear in most biographical descriptions (although we have not read his granddaughter's account). For example, he describes meeting up with Horace Greeley (New York Tribune) and A.D. Richardson (Boston Journal) who were on their way to California. He guided them to the first gold mines at the headwaters of Clear Creek, CO and notes that the three journalists prepared a statement "over their own signatures" describing the mining developments, a statement that was "printed and discussed by every paper of the United States." (17) As they were coming back east in November in a farmer's wagon (and battling cold and snowstorms), they accidentally met with Abraham Lincoln, on a lecturing tour in eastern Kansas.
The following spring, 1860, the various parties were preparing for a presidential election, and abandoning his plan to return to the gold fields, he began following the political action, attending the Republican convention in Chicago at which Lincoln was nominated, and following the gatherings of the parties throughout the Midwest - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

After the election, he accepted an offer by Frederick Hudson (New York Herald) who proposed that Villard spend the winter with the president-elect and report on his "doings." He accepted, and spent the next three months in Springfield. In his words: "This experience formed another memorable episode in his career. The Illinois capital was the Mecca to which most of the leading men of the Northern and Border States made pilgrimages, and Mr. Villard became acquainted with a great many of them. Cabinet and general office seeking also brought everlasting swarms of visitors to the place." He goes on to note that at the time, any material sent to the Herald, because of its membership in the Associated Press, had to be shared with all members, "Thus he was able to exercise a good deal of influence upon public opinion during that critical period."

His Civil War exploits only take up three pages, but he witnessed some of the bloodiest fighting of the conflict - first Manassas, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Fredericksburg, the "ironclad" battle (he was under fire on the "Ironsides"), Murfreesboro, Culppeper C.H., Wilderness, and Petersburg. He had several episodes of malaria from mid-war on. After the mine explosion, he was called back to Virginia because of his sister's illness.

He describes his introduction to financial management, and somewhat later to the railroad industry and discovering his aptitude for business negotiations while recovering his health again in Europe. Here he gets into more details, describing committee meetings and investigations. Thus the decision of Frankfort investors in their dealings with the owners of the transportation companies takes more space than the entire Civil War. Likewise, the secret negotiations and fund-raising to buy Northern Pacific takes more space. It is clear, Villard had found his "niche." (For interested parties, Villard's business papers are housed in the Baker Library of the Harvard Business School.) Another episode covered in nearly 20 pages is Villard's meeting with the deposed Otto von Bismarck in his later years (post 1890).

The business portion takes up most of the volume, with the last 10 pages or so describing his retirement in 1893 and his devotion to updating his journal, and his interest in going back and reading many of the records then being published on the Civil War. [Other Villard papers - mostly letters, genealogical material, Lincoln and Civil War articles are in the Houghton Library of Harvard College Library.] He especially appreciated the Confederate records, something to which he had no access during the war, and appreciating that it gave a more complete picture of the conflict than the side he witnessed, thus becoming an historian rather than simply a journalist. During the Spanish American War, to which he and Fanny were opposed, he again went to Europe to distance himself from the conflict, not returning until peace did.

Although he spent nearly half a century in America, Villard always proudly considered himself a German as well. He tried to encourage friendly relations between the two nations and appreciated the special characteristics of each, many points of which he incorporated into his own character, such as his democratic views, even though he grew up in an upper tier of a hierarchical society.

$600 - $800
**328 The Wise Man Buys a Ford Chromolithograph**
The Wise Man buys a Ford. Copyright 1923, by the Akron Tire Display Co., Akron, Ohio. A man in a suit smiles at the viewer as his black Model T sits in the driveway behind him.

$1,500 - $2,000

**329 Ford, The Regular Graduation Present Chromolithograph**
Ford, the regular Graduation Present. Ca 1923, by the Akron Tire Display Co., Akron, Ohio. Butler at lower left. 41 x 27 in.

$1,000 - $1,500

**330 Your Family Deserves a Ford Chromolithograph, 1923**
Your Family deserves a Ford. Copyright 1923, by the Akron Tire Display Co., Akron, Ohio. 41 x 27 in.

$1,500 - $2,000

**331 Every 4 1/2 Seconds, A New Ford!**
Every 4 1/2 seconds! a new Ford. Copyright 1923, by the Akron Tire Display Co., Akron, Ohio. Butler at lower left.

$1,000 - $1,500
332 *Vacation in a Ford* Chromolithograph
*Vacation in a Ford.* Ca 1923, by the Akron Tire Display Co., Akron, Ohio. Artist's credit Butler at lower left. 41 x 27 in. $1,500 - $2,500

333 *Ford Adds to Your Pleasure* Chromolithograph
*Ford adds to your pleasure.* Ca 1923, by the Akron Tire Display Co., Akron, Ohio., ca 1923. Artist’s credit Butler at lower left. 41 x 27 in. A Ford sedan drives toward a theater in a brightly lit downtown area. $1,500 - $2,500

334 *The Sporting News, 3 Bound Volumes, 1946-1947, with References to Jackie Robinson*
A fine collection of issues covering some of the most important years in Jackie Robinson's baseball career, including articles referencing his time with the Brooklyn Dodger’s International League farm club, the Montreal Royals, in 1946, as well as articles written within the weeks and months after Robinson broke the color barrier when he was called up to the Major Leagues by the Dodgers in April of 1947. Also included are references to high profile baseball players of the era, such as Babe Ruth and Joe DiMaggio. $700 - $1,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
335 Indian Training School, Forest Grove, Oregon, Fine Group of Photographs by Davidson
Lot of 11 albumen boudoir card photographs, each on 8.5 x 5.25 in. mount, with recto imprint of Davidson of Portland, OR, and verso hand stamp reading: Indian Training School, Forest Grove, Oregon. / Capt. M.C. Wilkinson, U.S.A., in Charge, plus descriptions of the posed scenes featured, including: Group of Alaska Boys; Group of Piute, Wasco and Warm Spring Indians; Group of Girls; Group of Spokane Children as they arrived at School; Housekeeping; Shoemaking; Blacksmithing; Carpenters at Work; School Scene; an untitled view of all the students together; and an untitled view of the students scattered about the school grounds.

In 1880, the U.S. Government oversaw construction of the Forest Grove Indian Industrial and Training School, which, along with the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, was one of the first off-reservation institutions of its type in the nation. The school opened on the grounds of Pacific University in Oregon, and Civil War veteran and former aide-de-camp to General O.O. Howard, Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, served as its first superintendent. Following a fire that damaged a number of its buildings in 1885, the Forest Grove school moved to a farm site near Salem where more land was available, and although the school was briefly called the Harrison Institute, it was renamed Chemawa Indian School, after a local band of Kalapuya Indians.

The earliest students to attend Forest Grove and Salem were Native youth from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, and the students earned money, which was used to purchase acreage for the institution. They also took part in the construction of both campuses. Both younger and older students were recruited as the school grew, and oftentimes, entire families were enrolled. In addition, Indian Agents from reservations in the western states as well as missionaries in Alaska sent children, including orphans, to the training school, sometimes separating them from their families. By the early 20th Century, Chemawa, among other federal boarding schools evolved into nearly self-supporting communities that offered American Indian families rewarding training opportunities in the industrial arts and other fields. (Information obtained from the Oregon Encyclopedia Website, May 15, 2013.)

$3,500 - $4,500
WESTERN AMERICANA | American Indian Photography | Northeast & Great Lakes

336 Northeastern Indian with Knife & Hairlock, Cabinet Photograph
Unmarked, albumen cabinet photograph of a Northeastern Indian wearing earrings and a beaded bandolier bag, holding a skinny knife in his right hand and a hairlock in his left hand. He also has an 1860 Army revolver tucked in his belt.

$400 - $600

337 S.J. Morrow Stereoview of American Indian School
Albumen stereoview by S.J. Morrow of Yankton, Dakota, on his Photographic Gems Among the Wild Indians of Dakota mount, titled in pencil on verso A few of the school boys assembled.

$500 - $700

338 Bond Indian School, Montana, Photograph
Hand colored photograph of Mr. Bond's Indian School, located north of Hardin, Montana, ca 1900. Because of the time period and location, this may be a photograph by L.A. Huffman, although this is unconfirmed. 11 x 15.375 in.

Also referred to as Bond Indian School, Rev. Mr. Bond's Indian School, and the Montana Industrial School, the namesake was Harvard-educated Unitarian minister Henry Frederick Bond (1820-1907). Although from a very wealthy Boston family and with no need to work, Bond had accepted an appointment as a U.S. Indian Agent at Los Pinos, CO, in 1874 and dedicated himself to the education of the Utes for several years. When the American Unitarian Association sought to open an Indian school on the Crow Reservation in Montana, the 67-year-old minister left the comfort of his retreat at Nantucket to become the superintendent of the remote outpost, which was not far from the battlefield at Little Bighorn. Bond's Unitarian and high society connections ensured ample funding for the school until it was annexed by the U.S. government around the turn of the century.

$400 - $600

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
339  **Crow Indian Fair, Indian Students’ Album of Photos**

by T.E. Morris, Featuring Reference to Joseph Sharp

A 14pp album titled on the first Souvenir/Crow Fair, containing 8 photographs, ca 1906, by T.A. Morris of Sheridan, WY, and 6 inked descriptions of the fair written by Crow students in the fourth grade. Photographs are approx. 4.5 x 6.5 in., album pages 8 x 10 in.

The last photograph in the book, showing a group of Crow inside a tepee, one of which is working a Singer sewing machine, is described by 13-year-old Crow student Frank Stewart: *Last fall the Indian had a fair and they had a good time. Mr Morris came to my mother’s tepee and took this picture inside of the tepee. My father, mother, sister, and brother are sitting together, I was not at home. There are some visitors but I do not know who they are. The belt strap hanging there is one she sold to Mr. Sharp the artist, and he paid her $6.00 for it. She is a good bead worker. My Mother is a full-blood but my Father is a half-breed. The other students’ entries, supplemented by Morris’ photographs, document the Crow Fair parade, the prizes awarded for best kept tepees, the Indian saddle relays, the Crow School exhibit, and the Crow chiefs who were present at the fair, including Plenty Coos and Medicine Crow.***

$800 - $1,000

340  **Chief Red Cloud, Boudoir Photograph**

Fine albumen boudoir photograph of Red Cloud. A scarce pose from his sitting with Frank Bowman in 1883.

Red Cloud (1822-1909) was the only Indian leader ever to win a war with the United States. An Oglala Sioux, he was never officially in charge of the various tribes which took part in the 1866-1868 war named after him, or even a council chief in his own tribe, but was their most visible war leader. After 1870, he became something of an ambassador for the Oglalas and often traveled to Washington, D.C., and other cities in the eastern U.S. on their behalf. In the winter of 1882-83 he visited Washington, D.C., then went on to New Haven, CT, where he was the guest of Professor O.C. Marsh, an instructor at Yale who had visited him at Pine Ridge the previous year. It was here that he sat for Frank A. Bowman on January 22, 1883, wearing white man’s clothing and cropped hair.

$500 - $700
341 Sitting Bull Signed Business Card
Hunkpapa Lakota Chief Sitting Bull's signature, signed in purple pencil, on the back of the business card of Paul C. Blum / With / Sitting Bull Combination, as printed on the card, 2.125 x 3.625 in. Paul C. Blum has been identified as a government agent and “Indian trader” who joined Buffalo Bill’s Wild West in June of 1885 and was purportedly assigned the duty of managing Sitting Bull.
$3,000 - $5,000

342 Sitting Bull Cabinet Photograph by George Spencer
Cabinet card photograph of Sitting Bull, in traditional dress, standing with a pipe and beaded tobacco bag. With George E. Spencer’s Fort Sheridan imprint on mount recto.
$600 - $800

343 Sitting Bull Cabinet Photograph by Bailey, Dix, & Mead
Albumen cabinet photograph of Sitting Bull holding Plains-style pipe, with Copyright, 1882, by Bailey, Dix & Mead imprint on mount recto, plus No. 1. Sitting Bull and True Autograph printed on verso. This image was taken at Fort Randall during Sitting Bull’s internment before being transferred to Standing Rock.
$500 - $700

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
344 W.S. Prettyman Group of Northern & Southern Plains Indians Photographs, Including Sitting Bull
Lot of 7 cabinet card photographs, each with W.S. Prettyman’s Arkansas City, Kansas imprint on mount recto, all but one identified in the negative. Including the following: portrait of Sitting Bull, originally taken by D.F. Barry; Kiowa Chief Big Tree, which is lightly tinted; a Kaw Indian posed with a quirt; group portrait of Osages; Sac and Fox House; a Pawnee Woman; and an unmarked image of a woman carrying a child wrapped in a blanket on her back.
$2,000 - $3,000

345 Sitting Bull’s Son, Cabinet Card by D.F. Barry
Cabinet card photograph of Sitting Bull’s Son, as identified on verso, wearing a full feather headdress and beaded leggings, and holding a revolver in his hand, with Barry’s imprint on verso, plus the inked note: Bismarck, N.D. - 1890.
$600 - $800
346 Sitting Bull’s Son, Cabinet Card by D.F. Barry
Cabinet card photograph of Sitting Bull’s Son, as identified on paper label affixed to mount recto, wearing a full feather headdress and beaded leggings, and holding a revolver in his hand, with Barry’s Bismarck and Standing Rock, D.T. imprint on verso.
$600 - $800

347 Sitting Bull’s Daughter, Standing Holy, Cabinet Card by D.F. Barry
Albumen cabinet card of Sitting Bull’s daughter Standing Holy, copyrighted by D.F. Barry, 1885, with his Bismarck and Standing Rock, Dakota Territory imprint on verso. Standing Holy (Wakanyan Najin) was born in 1876 or 1878, dating this photograph to about 1885. She and her mother (Seen By The Nation) were able to escape the dawn melee where her father and brother were killed in 1890.
$500 - $700

348 D.F. Barry Signed Photograph of Chief Gall
Silver print of Hunkpapa Dakota Chief Gall with buffalo robe draped over his shoulder, signed by Barry in red ink and including his blindstamp at center, 6 x 8 in. (sight), housed in embossed folding cardboard folder, 9 x 13 in. (closed). Folder verso with applied paper label for Barry’s 1312 Tower Ave., Superior, WI studio, ca 1913, and a black and white illustrated biography of Chief Gall.
Chief Gall (ca 1840-1894) was famous for his military efforts in the wars against the U.S. and for his participation in the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876.
$800 - $1,000
349 D.F. Barry Signed Photograph of American Horse
Studio portrait of American Horse, signed in white ink
Barry Photo, 6 x 10 in., on original mount blindstamped
Barry, housed in original frame that bears the American
Horse nameplate, with Barry’s Superior, Wisconsin Gallery
label on verso, 12.75 x 18 in. Purchased directly from
Barry’s Superior, Wisconsin Gallery by consignor’s relative.
$1,000 - $1,500

350 D.F. Barry & Rain-in-the-Face Cabinet Card
Cabinet card photograph of D.F. Barry and Rain-in-the-
face, with their names inked below the image, possibly
in Barry’s hand, with Barry’s Bismarck imprint on mount
recto and the following verso manuscript: Compliments /
D.F. Barry.
$800 - $1,200
351 Sioux Indian CDVs by C. Howard, Wyoming Territory
Lot of 14 albumen cdvs by Charles Howard, negatives produced ca 1870, printed ca 1875. Including the following, featuring Howard's Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory imprint, some with inked identification on verso and dated About 1870: A Sioux Squaw, the Wife. No. 2; Husband of the Squaw No. 1 [Sioux]; 4 young, American Indian men laying on the ground, wrapped in blankets; hand-colored portrait of 2 American Indian men; 4 American Indian men, with 3 sitting and 1 standing behind; copy photo of American Indian man wearing a feather and holding a hatchet; American Indian man and woman sitting, facing the camera; 3 American Indian children, posed with a bow and arrows; 4 American Indian children, posed with a bow and arrows. Plus a portrait of an unidentified soldier, seated, holding a bugle, with Howard's Visscher's Block, Cor. 13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha, Neb. backmark. The remaining 4 cartes lack a studio mark but are attributed to Howard: portrait of an American Indian man holding a pistol; American Indian man posed with a rifle holder; copy print identified on verso as Sitting Bull / Big Ingin Sioux Chief; and, as inked on verso, hill's around Fort Bridger, from which I fell, and broke my rib, signed Dan R.?.

Born in Rockingham, VA, Charles Howard (b. about 1842) enlisted in the Army in Cleveland, OH on June 16, 1875. After being sent to Newport Barracks, KY from Cleveland, Howard was then forwarded to Fort Omaha, NE. He was a musician by trade and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry Band, which was stationed at Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory. After traveling by train and marching 11 miles, Howard and his fellow recruits arrived at Fort Bridger in September of 1875. Fort Bridger had a long tradition of photographers at the post, including Charles Savage and A.J. Russell. Within a year, Howard began actively producing landscape views of the surrounding area and the fort itself, as well as portraits of soldiers, their families, and American Indians.

In the Spring of 1877, Howard was asked to serve as photographer for the Stanton Expedition, and he had the opportunity to travel throughout Eastern Wyoming, western Nebraska, and into the Black Hills of Dakota Territory. Following the expedition, Howard was ordered to Omaha, where he remained for 8 months printing photographs. He then opened his own photographic studio in Omaha in 1878, but he soon joined forces with the firm, Mitchell, McGowan, & Company. After the partnership disbanded the same year, Howard was transferred back to his old company, which was stationed at Fort Sanders near Laramie, WY, where he continued to take and reprint photographs. Howard completed his enlistment and was discharged from the Army in June 1880, but little is known of his life and career after this time.

$2,500 - $3,500
352 L.A. Huffman Collotype of a Young Plains Warrior
Collotype portrait of a very young Plains Indian warrior with single eagle feather headdress, ca 1900, marked lower right L.A. Huffman. 18 x 10.5 in., mounted and matted.
$700 - $1,000

353 Kiowa Warrior, Poor Buffalo, Cabinet Photograph
Cabinet card photograph identified on verso as Poor Buffalo / Kiowa warrior, wearing a "horseback" headdress of golden eagle feathers. Although lacking a studio mark, the cabinet card was most likely produced by William Irwin, Chickasha, Indian Territory.
$600 - $800

354 Irwin Cabinet Photograph of Kiowa Indian Warriors, Ponto & Lone Bear
Cabinet card photograph identified on verso as Ponto & Lone Bear / Kiowa Indian Warriors, depicting the two warriors wearing feather headdresses, mounted atop their horses, Ponto holding an American flag in his left hind while Lone Bear displays a bow in his left hand, ca 1890. With Irwin's Chickasha, Indian Territory imprint below image on mount.
$500 - $700
355 Irwin Cabinet Photographs of Lone Wolf, Plus a Kiowa Squaw
Lot of 2 cabinet card photographs, the first identified on verso as *Lone Wolf in war costume*, featuring the young warrior wearing a feather headdress, looking away from the camera, only a small portion of his face visible, aiming his bow and arrow at an unknown target. With Irwin's Chickasha, Indian Territory imprint below image on mount. Plus an outdoor portrait identified on verso as *Mattie Red Breast - Kiowa Squaw*. Although unmarked, the cabinet card was most likely produced by Irwin.
$500 - $700

356 Irwin Cabinet Photographs of Anadarko, Indian Territory & Fort Sill
Lot of 3 outdoor, cabinet cards photographs, including: a view of Ft. Sill, as identified on verso, with Irwin's Chickasha, Indian Territory imprint on mount recto; *Apache Indian Camp near Ft. Sill*, as identified on verso, lacking a studio imprint but most likely produced by Irwin; and *Indians Watering ponies in the Washita River near Anadarko*, as penciled on verso, with Irwin's studio imprint on mount recto, although loss to the mount has removed most of the printed information.
$600 - $800
357 Oglala Sioux Indians & Caucasians at Pine Ridge Agency, Photograph by Miller Studio
Silver gelatin photograph, 6.25 x 8.375 in., on 9 x 11 in. mount with blindstamp of Miller, Gordon, Neb., at lower right. The group is composed of three Oglala Sioux warriors in full regalia, an Oglala woman, and six white men and women.
$500 - $700

358 Will Soule Photographs of American Indians at Ft. Sill
Lot of 3 albumen photographs taken by Will Soule at Ft. Sill, UT, ca 1870, including the following: portrait of Sitting-in-the-Saddle, Son of Lone Wolf, although misidentified on verso as Lone Wolf, Present Chief of Kiowas, 4 x 6 in.; portrait of Yellow Bear, Arapahoe Chief, as identified on verso, 4 x 6 in.; and a cabinet card portrait of an unidentified American Indian, on cream-colored mount, 4.25 x 6.5 in.
$1,500 - $3,000

359 Zimmerman Cabinet Card of a Sioux Woman
Albumen, cabinet card photograph with title and studio imprint on mount recto “Dakotah,” or Sioux Indians, / C.A. Zimmerman, Photographer, St. Paul Minn. The Sioux woman wears intricate earrings and a beaded necklace. Housed in what may be original frame, 7.5 x 9.75 in.
$500 - $700
360 Photograph Album Featuring Geronimo Signature, Plus Photos of the Southwest, Including the Hopi Snake Dance

50pp quarto album with black buckram boards, containing 80+ items, including postcards, photographs, notes and various ephemera related to a Western trip, as well as some content related to Philadelphia and the Northeast, where the traveler resided. Most important is a penciled Geronimo signature on verso of a 4.5 x 2.875 in. card printed with the Christian hymn, Chinese Boat, which has special relevance to Geronimo's conversion to Christianity. It features the verses:

Take the idols' power away / Bring their systems to decay / And let them learn of Thee / Then shall war for ever cease / Heathen homes be homes of peace / Christ shall the victor be, and Teach me the way O Lord / And lead me in a plain path.

Also of note is a mounted silver gelatin photograph of U.S. First Lady Frances Cleveland seated in front of an adobe brick home with four others, with a typed note affixed on verso reading: This is a picture of Mrs. Frances Cleveland visiting in New Mexico. She sent it to Thelma Dunn when she heard about our trip. This is accompanied by unmounted prints of the travelers at Pike's Peak, and the Garden of the Gods.

Postcards feature Navajo, Zuni, Hopi, and Papago Indians and their settlements, as well as Arizona and New Mexico scenery. One page contains mechanically printed photographs of a Hopi Soyaluna ceremony, accompanied by sketches of the dancers and iconography, and another page and a half feature eight images of the Hopi Snake Dance. Photographic prints affixed to the album pages, complemented by more postcards, feature the missions of San Gabriel, San Xavier, and San Juan Capistrano, Montezuma's Castle, the Painted Rocks, the Apache Trail, Taos Pueblo, the Puye Cliff Dwellings, the Petrified Forest, and more photographs of Pike's Peak and the mountain roads of Colorado. Most pages include inked notes describing the subjects of the photographs and the traveler's experience. The final pages of the album contain postcards and clippings related to events and attractions in and around the owner's hometown of Philadelphia, including the Sesquicentennial International Exposition of 1926, as well as some New England content.

$4,000 - $6,000
361  Scarce Geronimo Photograph by E.W. Logston, Lawton, Oklahoma
Scarce gelatin silver photograph of Geronimo, 4 x 5.5 in., on 5.125 x 7.125 in. mount, which is stamped in the lower margin: GERONIMO in his famous warbonnet. Copyrighted by E.W. Logston, Lawton, Okla.
There is limited information regarding Logston, but the Library of Congress does hold a postcard he published from the same sitting, dated 1905. Geronimo was 76 years old at the time, still technically a prisoner of the United States at Fort Sill, although he had participated in the 1904 World's Fair and Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade in the preceding year. He traveled to nearby Lawton several times in 1905 in order to dictate his autobiography to S.M. Barrett.
$2,000 - $3,000

362  Taos & Isleta Indians, CDV Portraits
Lot of 2 cartes-de-visite, both ca 1860s-1870s and lacking a photographer's imprint. One inked Taos Delegation, showing six aged Taos Indians. Other inked Isleta People, showing a man and two women. Likely taken by the same photographer, due to the similar staging and inscriptions.
$500 - $700
363 John K. Hillers Albumen Photograph of Hopi Women’s Dance
Albumen photograph titled lower left in the negative, A “Women's Dance” Oraibi, and signed lower right in negative, Hillers photo, 9.75 x 13 in., on original, decorated mount, 16 x 20 in. Ca 1879-1881. An unusual view of a Hopi dance, also identified as the La-la-con-ti dance, performed in Walpi, AZ. $2,000 - $3,000

364 John K. Hillers Albumen Photograph, Zuni War Gods
Albumen photograph, 7.25 x 9 in., on original, decorated mount, 13 x 15 in., titled in ink on verso, Zuni War Gods. Ca 1879-1880. The War Gods are the most highly revered and powerful figures in the Zuni religion. They can be deadly or beneficent and are never impersonated. It is believed that their powers affect not only the Zuni, but also everyone who comes in contact with them. $1,000 - $1,500

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
365 John K. Hillers Albumen Photograph, *A Rich Navajoe*
Albumen photograph of an attractive, young Navajo woman wearing a large belt with metal medallions plus several pieces of jewelry, with rugs draped behind her, creating a unique backdrop, 7.125 x 9 in., on original, decorated mount, 13 x 15 in., titled in ink on verso, *A Rich Navajoe*. Ca 1879-1880.
$500 - $700

366 John K. Hillers Albumen Photographs of Navajo Indians
Lot of 3 albumen photographs, ca 1879-1880, each measuring 7.125 x 9 in., on original, decorated mounts. Including the following titles, written in the negative, lower left: *Hedipa, Navajo woman*; and *The Ancient Navajo*. Both signed by Hillers in the negative, lower right. Plus an untitled portrait of an unidentified Navajo man. Each print matted.
$1,200 - $1,600
367 John K. Hillers Albumen Photographs of Arizona Pueblo
Lot of 2 albumen photographs by John K. Hillers, 10 x 13 in., each on original, decorated mount, 16 x 20 in., including:
a striking image titled lower left in negative, Dancer's Rock, Walpi, and marked lower right in negative, Hillers photo,
picturing four Hopi Indians positioned at different locations throughout the composition; and an image capturing a large portion of the Shongopavi Pueblo in Arizona, with a Hopi Indian in the foreground, titled in ink on verso, Canapavi. Ca 1879-1880.
$1,500 - $2,500

368 John K. Hillers Albumen Photographs of Pueblo
Lot of 2 albumen photographs by John K. Hillers, 10 x 13 in., each on original, decorated mount, 16 x 20 in., including:
a distant view of a Pueblo village visible on a mesa top, identified lower left in negative as Cipauluvi, and marked lower right in negative, Hillers photo; and a view of the Laguna Pueblo in New Mexico, titled in ink on verso, Laguna. Ca 1879-1880.
$1,000 - $1,500
369 John K. Hillers Albumen Photograph, A Navajoe Joganda
Albumen photograph of a Navajo sweat lodge in New Mexico, 9.75 x 12.75 in., on original, decorated mount, 16 x 20 in., titled in ink on verso, A Navajoe Joganda. Ca 1879-1880.
$500 - $700

370 A. Frank Randall Boudoir Photograph of Romeo and Juliet, Jicarilla Apache
Albumen photograph titled in ink on mount recto Romeo & Juliet, with A. Frank Randall's Willcox, A.T., backmark, ca 1880, 4 x 5.875 in. "Juliet" wears a hide skirt embellished with tin cones, and poses with her arm around her "Romeo," looking lovingly at him.
$800 - $1,000
371 Ben Wittick, Dance of the Shalako, Zuni Pueblo, Photograph
Silver gelatin photograph by Ben Wittick, titled in the negative No. 641: The Dance of the Shalako, Zuni Pueblo, Nov. 28th '97., mounted to 10 x 12 in.

George Benjamin Wittick (1845-1903) left his home in Illinois to photograph the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad expansion into New Mexico in 1878. After working for the railroad for five years he went out on his own, opening temporary studios in several towns in the region, where he made studio portraits and sold his images of the local Zuni, Navajo, and Apache populations. Wittick has been credited by some as the photographer of the only known image of Billy The Kid, taken in Fort Sumner, NM around 1880.

$500 - $700

372 Ben Wittick, A Trip to Zuni, The Ko-ya-ma-shi Clowns Making Merry, Photograph
Silver gelatin photograph by Ben Wittick, on his Gallup, N.M.-stamped mat, titled in the negative No. 642. A trip to Zuni. The Ko-ya-ma-shi clowns making merry after the dancing of the Shalaka, Zuni Pueblo. Ca 1897. 7.5 x 9.5 in., on 8.875 x 11.25 in. mount.

$500 - $700
373  F.A. Rinehart & Heyn Studio Hand-Tinted Platinum Prints, Group of 14
Lot of 14 beautifully hand-tinted platinum photographs of identified Sioux, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, and Flathead Indians, with 12 titled, copyrighted, and signed in the negative by F.A. Rinehart of Omaha, NE, plus 2 titled, copyrighted, and signed by Heyn, Omaha, NE. Ca 1898-1900. The prints measure approx. 6.75 x 8.75 in. (sight), and are housed in what are believed to be original frames, as indicated by the inscribed name plates mounted on some of the frames, 9.75 x 12 in.
Including the following Rinehart portraits: Sitting Bull; Kill Spotted Horse; Jas. Red Cloud; Clear; Kills Enemy; High Bear; Crazy Bull; Hubble Big Horse; Kills Alone: Louison; Hollow Horn Bear; and Chase in the Morning.
Plus, 2 portraits by Herman Hayne: Richard Tail and Bone Necklace Council Chief.
$8,000 - $10,000
SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
374 Heyn Studios, *Felix Slow Bear - Ogallala Sioux*, Photograph
Platinum photograph, titled in negative top left *Felix Slow Bear - Ogallala Sioux*, copyrighted in negative lower right 1899, Heyn Photo, Omaha. 7 x 9 in. On paper mount with typed title attached.
$700 - $1,000

375 Heyn Studios, *Her Good Road - Ogallala Sioux*, Photograph
Platinum photograph, titled in negative top left *Her Good Road - Ogallala Sioux*, copyrighted in negative lower right 1899, Heyn Photo, Omaha. 7.25 x 9 in.
$700 - $1,000

376 Charles Carpenter Photograph of a Mounted Navajo, *From a Dry State*
Silver gelatin photograph, sepia-toned, with applied color, titled lower left in negative, *From a Dry State*, and signed lower right by Carpenter with copyright, mounted on a deckled mat, ca 1900-1910. Image, 7.5 x 9.5 in., housed in period, gilt frame, 11.75 x 13.75 in.
Charles Carpenter worked as the photographer for Chicago's Field Museum between 1899 and 1947. During his time there, he participated in several excursions. His last trip sent him to the St. Louis World's Fair (1904) where he produced 3000 negatives of American Indians.
$500 - $700

377 Charles Carpenter Photograph of a Mounted Plains Indian, *The Old Hunting Grounds*
Silver gelatin photograph, sepia-toned, with applied color, titled lower left in negative, *The Old Hunting Grounds*, and signed lower right by Carpenter with copyright, mounted on a deckled mat, ca 1900-1910. Image, 7.5 x 9.5 in., housed in period, gilt frame, 11.75 x 13.75 in.
$500 - $700
378 Edward Curtis Signed Platinum Photograph, *War Canoe*
Platinum photograph on textured paper, ink signed by Curtis lower right, with E.S. Curtis / Seattle blindstamp lower left, ca 1914, 15.75 x 20 in. (sight), housed in period frame, 19.5 x 23.75 in. A fine photographic still from the 1914 silent film titled "In the Land of the War Canoes," also called "In the Land of the Head Hunters," written and directed by Edward Curtis. Acted entirely by Kwakwaka'wakw natives from the Queen Charlotte Strait region of the Central Coast of British Columbia, Canada, the film provides a fictionalized interpretation of the Kwakwaka'wakw's world. This is considered the first feature-length film with a cast composed entirely of Native North Americans.
$1,000 - $1,500

379 Edward Curtis Portfolio Photogravure, *Chief Garfield - Jicarilla*
From *The North American Indian;* v.01; plate 21; on tissue paper, 1904, folio, 11.75 x 15.5 in. Gravure is affixed to mount.
$2,000 - $4,000
380 Edward Curtis Photograph of an Arctic Explorer
Platinum studio photograph of an unidentified, white-haired gentleman wearing a heavy fur coat and boots, possibly an Arctic explorer. 6 x 9.75 in., accompanied by gray mount with The Curtis Studio / Seattle blindstamp lower left, 9.75 x 13.25 in.
$500 - $700

381 Fred Meyer Photograph of a Young Blackfeet Indian
Vintage gelatin silver photograph of a young, unidentified Blackfeet Indian, not signed, but attributed to Fred R. Meyer, ca 1910. 10.25 x 12.5 in., matted and framed, 16 x 18 in.

Fred R. Meyer (1874-1939), believed to be from Rochester, NY, was an amateur photographer who traveled throughout the western United States from around 1890-1915. He spent a great deal of time in Montana and North Dakota. Historical records indicate that Meyer worked as a surveyor, and it has also been suggested that he was associated with the Indian agencies that served the Apsaalooke, Pikuni, and Numakiki reservations, possibly working as a clerk. In addition, Meyer is credited with taking photographs in Pine Ridge in 1907.
$400 - $600

382 Fred Meyer Photograph of One Eye, Blackfeet
$600 - $800
383 Karl Moon, *Cayîte*, Photograph
Gelatin silver photograph, titled on original mount, lower right *Cayîte. Ki-ee-ta*, lower right corner of photograph with Karl Moon’s blindstamp and copyright date 1914. 16.75 x 13.5 in.
$1,500 - $2,500

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
385 Alexander Gardner Stereoviews of the Fort Laramie Treaty
Lot of 6 albumen images on square-cornered yellow mounts, each with inked manuscript title on verso. The negatives for these photographs were exposed between late April and early May, 1868, at Fort Laramie, WY. Alexander Gardner, working in a volunteer capacity for a U.S. Government Peace Commission, was the only photographer on the scene to record the events of this important treaty between Washington and representatives of the Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne, Crow, Brule, Oglala and Miniconjou Dakota. The purpose of the negotiations was to end Indian hostilities between white settlers and miners traveling the Bozeman Trail in parts of Wyoming and Montana.

Gardner arrived from Washington on April 24 — too late to record the meetings between the Peace Commissioners and the Brules. On May 10, he photographed the negotiations between the Cheyenne and Arapaho, including Man Afraid of His Horses smoking a pipe, which, according to some historians, may be the only known image of this important ritual (See Fleming 1991:102-103).

Fleming notes that of the 200 negatives Gardner produced of the treaty negotiations, about 100 were stereoscopic, and of these, 54 were of Native American subjects. He also produced several images of Indian guides and interpreters, as well as the Peace Commissioners.

The lot includes the following views, as captioned on verso: No. 65 / Bluffs on the Laramie; No. 76 / Starting Homeward from Warm Spring Canton. On the North Platte; No. 82 / Scene at Ferry on North Platte; No. 94 / View in the Chugg Valley; No. 96 / View of Camp of Indian Peace Commission on the Chugg, which includes several wagons. Although it has been suggested that one might be Gardner's photo wagon, this cannot be confirmed; and No. 99 / Residence Mayor Wooley Fort David Russell.

Overall, the photographs produced at Fort Laramie reveal Gardner's intent to not only record the negotiations, but also to produce images that he suspected would sell well with the public.

$3,000 - $6,000
386 Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates & Sioux Princess, Julie Nelson, Autographed Photograph
Cabinet card by Anderson of New York, showing Sergeant Gilbert Henderson Bates in uniform, holding a slouch hat with cavalry insignia and wearing a GAR badge and ribbon, posing with a teenage Sioux girl who holds the staff of a large American flag. Signed on recto Yours Truly, (Sergt) G.H. Bates, and inscribed on recto To Mrs. M. A. McDonald as a token of appreciation of her patriotism and kindness of heart with an earnest hope that she may live a long, happy and prosperous life - its happiness here excelled only in the hereafter - Sergeant G.H. Bates, Saybrook, McLean Co., Illinois.
The girl is Julie Nelson, who performed in Buffalo Bill's Wild West shows as a "Princess of the Sioux Nation." Sergeant G.H. Bates (1836-1917) was also a performer in the shows beginning in 1886, owing to the fame he received for walking across the South with the American flag during Reconstruction.
Bates was a sergeant in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery Regiment during the war and returned to his farm in Dane County afterward. After talking with a neighbor who claimed Southerners had more hatred for the Union flag after the war than during, Bates bet him that he could walk all the way across the South carrying the flag, unarmed and without a cent in his pocket. Starting in Vicksburg, where he was given a reception by the mayor, Bates made the 1400 mile march to Washington unscathed and with great notoriety, his travels being reported in newspapers across the country. He proved not only his neighbor wrong, but also a young Mark Twain, who had written "...this fellow will get more black eyes down there among them unreconstructed rebels than he can ever carry along with him without breaking his back."
Sergeant Bates made a similar bet in 1872 that he could walk the length of England in the same manner without being insulted. He won again, and returned to America to become a fixture on the lecture circuit, giving rousing patriotic speeches and displaying his famous flag. The flag in the photograph offered here is presumably that same flag. (See also lot 120 this sale)
$500 - $700

387 George Custer, his Officers & Wives at Fort Lincoln, D.T., by O.S. Goff, Later Reprint
A photographic enlargement, unmarked, bust most likely printed by D.F. Barry around the turn of the 20th century from a negative taken by O.S. Goff in November of 1873, 9.25 x 11.75 in., on black mount, 14 x 17 in. A fine group portrait, taken at Custer’s quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, including, from left to right: Lieut. Nelson Bronson; Lieut. George Wallace; Lieut. Col. G.A. Custer; Lieut. Benjamin Hodgson; Mrs. Elizabeth Custer; Mrs. Thomas McDougall; Lieut. Thomas McDougall; Dr. J.V.T. Middleton; Mrs. Yates; Capt. George Yates; Charles Thompson; Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun; Miss Agnes Bates; Capt. John Poland; Lieut. Charles Varnum; Lieut. Colonel William Carlin; Mrs. Myles Moylan; Lieut. Thomas Custer; Capt. William Thompson; Lieut. James Calhoun; Mrs. McIntosh; Lieut. Myles Moylan; and Lieut. Donald McIntosh (see Katz 1985: K-122).
$600 - $800
388 George A. Custer, Period Copy CDV After Brady
CDV of George Armstrong Custer as Major General, with Styles' Vermont Gallery of Art, Burlington, VT backmark, after an image taken by Mathew Brady & Co. on May 23, 1865 (see Katz 1985: K-78).
The carte is accompanied by the original cdv album in which it was housed, which contains an additional 13 cdvs, plus 1 cdv-sized tintype, mostly civilian shots taken in Connecticut and Vermont, with the exception of a portrait of an unidentified soldier that has a Rutland, VT backmark.
$500 - $700

389 Indian Agent, Major James McLaughlin & D.F. Barry
Photograph, Signed
Silver print of D.F. Barry and Major James McLaughlin (1842-1923), former Indian Agent for Standing Rock Agency, with their names inked on mat below the image, Barry's name written in his hand, and McLaughlin's name possibly written in his hand, plus Barry's blindstamp in lower left area of image. Photograph 3.5 x 5.75 in. (sight), housed in mat with D.F. Barry's Superior, WI applied paper label plus penciled identification on verso, 6.75 x 9 in.
This portrait was taken in Barry's studio in 1915 when McLaughlin was in Superior with a commission to divide lands of the LaPoint band of Chippewa Indians (Heski, 1978: 118).
$800 - $1,200

390 Dr. H.R. Porter, 7th U.S. Cavalry Surgeon,
Photograph by D.F. Barry
Vignetted portrait of Dr. Henry R. Porter in civilian dress, 4.25 x 6.25 in. (sight), Barry's blindstamp lower right, housed in mat with D.F. Barry's Superior, WI applied paper label plus penciled identification on verso, 7.25 x 9.5 in.
Dr. Henry R. Porter (1848-1903) was an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the 7th U.S. Cavalry who was assigned to Frederick Benteen's battalion during the march to the Little Bighorn River between May and June, 1876, and to Major Reno's at the Battle of Little Bighorn. Porter was one of only three surgeons from the 7th Cavalry available to the survivors on Reno Hill during the two days they were besieged. He survived the Battle and left his contract service in December 1876, testifying at the Reno Court of Inquiry in 1879. Porter died in Agra, India in 1903, in the midst of traveling around the world.
$500 - $700
391 Custer Scout, Charles Reynolds, Photograph by D.F. Barry
Oval-length portrait of Charles Reynolds in civilian dress, 6.25 x 8.25 in., Barry's blindstamp lower right, affixed to mount, 8.75 x 11 in. With ink identification on verso: Charlie [sic] Reynolds - Scout killed with Custer, plus light penciled notes.
Considered a loner, "Lonesome" Charley Reynolds (1842-1876) was a noted buffalo hunter and Army scout who was in the U.S. 7th Cavalry and was killed at the Battle of Little Bighorn. Some accounts indicate that Reynolds was shot through the heart while defending Dr. Henry Porter, who was treating a wounded soldier.
$500 - $700

392 Custer's Last Fight 1896 Jigsaw Puzzle
A Jigsaw puzzle created from the 1896 Anheuser Busch poster depicting Custer's Last Fight, signed Charles Baker / 905 Pieces and dated 1934, with caricatures sketched along the bottom margin of the puzzle, 27.75 x 36 in., framed and glazed, 32.25 x 40.5 in.
$600 - $800

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
393 E.S. Mathey, 7th U.S. Cavalry, Important Manuscript Archive
14 documents, 2 letters, 3 other items.

A French immigrant, Edward G. Mathey spent nearly his entire adult life in the military of his adopted United States. From relatively humble beginnings as a private and then sergeant in the 17th Indiana Infantry during the Civil War, he rose quickly up the ladder, taking a Lieutenant’s commission in the 81st Indiana in 1862 and rising to the rank of Captain by the war’s end. A scant year of civilian life was enough for Mathey, and in September 1867, he returned to the military as 2nd Lieutenant in George Armstrong Custer’s famed 7th Cavalry, earning the sobriquet “Bible thumper,” not because of his devout nature, but because he earned the distinction of “star blasphemy-hurler of the regiment.”

Blasphemy aside, the meteoric success Mathey had enjoyed during the Civil War did not follow him into the Indian wars. During the notorious Sioux expedition of 1876, he was in command of the pack train during the hilltop fight on June 25-26, thus avoiding the Battle of Little Big Horn. In the fall out after Custer’s massacre, Mathey was singled out for a personal (and mostly ill-founded) attack by his commanding officer, Frederick Benteen, and although he continued in the service, he rose only slowly through the ranks thereafter. Taking part in the campaign against Chief Joseph and other campaigns throughout the west, Mathey officially retired for disability suffered in service on Dec. 11, 1896, with rank of Major, and was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, 1904. He died on July 17, 1915 in Denver, and buried at Arlington.

This small assemblage of documents and letters provides an outline sketch of Mathey’s military career, reflecting both the challenges he faced, his ambition for higher rank, and the warm support he earned from some of his comrades. Among the documents in the collection are a small handful from the Civil War, including a transcript from a court martial on which Mathey sat.

Feb. 8, 1865 (mostly hearing cases of AWOL); a heartfelt recommendation from officers of the 81st Indiana supporting Mathey for promotion to the vacant 1st Lieutenancy, May 1863; and his mustering-out roll as 2nd Lieut. to accept promotion to 1st Lieut., May 26, 1863.

The documents from Mathey’s time in the 7th Cavalry include: printed leave of absence, March 1875; letter dated Fort Totten, D.T., June 12, 1879, applying for release of pay withheld, apparently over some error in reporting his time in service. The letter includes a brief narrative of Mathey’s military service and is docketed by each official along the way to approval; receipt for sale of one Gray Horse formerly the property of the United States, camp Supply, Indian Territory, Dec. 6, 1868; a decidedly odd statement of loss of a horse by lightning, filed by a soldier under Mathey’s command at Fort Sill, 1889.

Most interesting of all, however, is an affidavit relative to the case of Frederick Schwartz, brother-in-law of Frederick Strassinger who as a member of the United States Army, and was engaged in fighting the Indians, and that in or about June 1876. According to this affidavit, Strassinger was killed in action (apparently not at Little Big Horn itself) and before going into the engagement with the Indians, in which he was killed, the said Frederick Strassinger delivered to Lieut. E.G. Mathey, a member of the same company... the sum of thirty dollars, which was to be delivered to the said Strassinger’s sister, if he should be killed, while in the engagement... The outcome of this case is unknown.

The balance of the collection includes a hodgepodge of ephemeral items - the highlight being a superb 1911 letter from an old army comrade, J.T. Scott, reminiscing over the changing times. I wish I was just joining at Fort Lincoln for the first time. I used to be really happy in those days — and at Totten — but I seem to be losing my old friends now at a very rapid rate....

A scarce record of a Civil War soldier who carried over to the famed 7th US Cavalry.

$1,500 - $3,000
Fine Archive of Donald L. Dickson Illustrations
Lot of 15 original illustrations by Donald L. Dickson, who was best known for a comic strip he created in the mid-1930s known as "Stony Craig of the Marines" (aka "Sergeant Craig"). Limited information is available regarding the artist, but the U.S. Marine Combat Correspondents Association, Inc. has an award that was created in honor of Dickson.

The collection features 5 watercolors capturing the U.S. Cavalry in action during the Indian Wars, including dramatic fights involving the Indians, ranging in size from 9 x 16.75 in. to 11.25 x 17.75 in., overall, 12 x 20 in. to 15 x 20 in. Each signed lower right, Dickson.

At least 3 of the watercolors were published in One Hundred and Three Fights and Scrimmages: The Story of Reuben F. Bernard, by Don Russell, originally published by the U.S. Cavalry Association in 1936. Bernard (1834-1903) purportedly participated in more engagements than any other officer of his day, serving 3 years in the Civil War and fighting against Indian forces in the West, including campaigns against the Modoc, Apache, and Paiute. He was brevetted Brigadier General in February 1890 for gallant service in actions against Indians on several occasions. The published watercolors include a view of First Lieutenant Bernard on horseback, overlooking the aftermath of a battle from a hilltop, captioned on p. 34, "Let them go; Bernard shouted to the men. "Save yourselves." A scene depicting armed cavalrymen on foot, captioned "Making full use of its mobility to seize an advance post and then fight a dismounted action" (p. 54), and a view of troopers on horseback, in the midst of a gunfight, captioned "Then, advancing at a gallop, we commenced firing" (p. 162) are also included.

The lot also features 10 pen and ink illustrations of cavalrymen, other soldiers, and men on horseback, ranging in size from 8.75 x 11 in. to 10.5 x 15 in. Each signed or initialed lower right by Dickson. Three of the 10 pen and ink illustrations feature typed captions applied at bottom. At least 2 of these illustrations were published in One Hundred and Three Fights and Scrimmages.

The collection was purchased from a descendent of United States Cavalry Colonel Charles Sumner Miller, who was Secretary General of the U.S. Cavalry Association and editor of the Cavalry Journal from 1935-1937. Prior to the publication of One Hundred and Three Fights and Scrimmages, the book was serialized in the Cavalry Journal, and 12 of the 15 illustrations featured in this collection came from either Russell's book or from articles included in the magazine. Colonel Sumner most likely acquired these illustrations while he served as editor for the Cavalry Journal.

$1,000 - $1,500
395 Half Plate Daguerreotype of 49ers Mining Scene
Outstanding half plate daguerreotype showing four miners at work. One of the men stands in one of several visible trenches digging with a pick, while the man above him uses some type of large hand pump to remove water from the trench. The two men at left center are working a long sluice box. The photographer added tinted nuggets to the sluice and inside the gold pan lying between the two men at right. Housed in a full leather case with floral motif.
$15,000 - $25,000
396 Gold Rush, Half Plate Daguerreotype
Anonymous half plate daguerreotype, ca 1850-53. A fine image taken once the boys of 49 got serious. The scene shows a major water wheel and sluicing system set up at the base of a rocky hillside. This appears to be a rotary screening system whereby larger rocks and particles are separated from gold bearing sediments before conventional placer or washing takes place. Ten miners — three on the works above — and seven standing by smaller sluice boxes below — are visible in the scene. Housed in a leather case, separated at hinge, with the following information penciled in the back: Charles C(?) McH(?) / Brandywine Manor / Wash(?) County / Pal(?), along with the name Miss Hallie Burton.
$15,000 - $25,000
397 Alaskan Gold Rush, Two Photograph Albums
Lot of 2 albums containing approx. 160 Alaska Gold Rush images, plus 2 mounted photographs. Albums are 10.25 x 7.25 in. with leather covers, containing one silver gelatin photograph on each page, most 4.5 x 6.5 in., though some are smaller.
Albums lack an owner’s inscription or annotations, but are clearly the documentation of a family’s journey from Seattle to Alaska during the Alaska and Yukon Gold Rush era, ca 1899-1907. The first album traces the travelers’ path quite nicely, beginning with shots of the Olympic Hotel on Pioneer Square in Downtown Seattle, followed by dozens of remarkable views of the Alaskan boomtowns of Ketchikan, Sitka, and Skagway. From Skagway, the travelers took the railroad to Bennett, British Columbia, and then traveled down the Yukon River to Dawson City, Yukon Territory. At Dawson, the family continued along the Yukon all the way to Nome. Nome photographs include street scenes, Native Alaskan children, miners at work, and our travelers trying their hand at gold panning.
The second album contains additional Alaska photographs interspersed among photographs of Eastern attractions, including several of Niagara Falls. While the photographs in the first album seem to be made by the travelers themselves, some of the Alaskan photographs in this album are purchased views by photographer Douglas Tancred of Kent, WA, copyright 1905. The two loose photographs, measuring 6.25 x 8.25 in. and 4.25 x 6.5 in., on larger mounts, show a family of five, identified on verso as the Fosters, wearing Native Alaskan-style fur outfits and posed with a Native Alaskan girl named Ashugak. Both are credited in the negative to Nixon of Long Beach.
$1,500 - $3,000
398 Pach Brothers Photograph of a Mountain Man or Arctic Explorer
Albumen studio portrait of an unidentified mountain man or explorer with a full beard and mustache, wearing a thick fur cap, coat, gloves, and boots. This rugged individual, posed within a wintry studio setting, also wears a pair of goggles, with his left eye concealed by a patch or kerchief. 3.75 x 7.75 in., on mount with Pach Bros. New York imprint, 4 x 8.25 in.
$300 - $500

399 Yukon Territory Photographs by Goetzman
Lot of 5 photographs of Dawson, Yukon, ca 1900-1903, by photographer H.J. Goetzman. All are silver gelatin prints mounted to 10 x 12 in., with titles in the negatives reading: (1) Klondyke Government Concession Limited, View of Main Shaft Hoisting Works, Hunker Creek, Yukon Ter.; (2) Tom Nixon's Skookum Mine clears $1000.00 Each day; (3) The Yukon River at Dawson; (4) A Glacier in Dawson; (5) Nos 10-11 AB Sulphur.
$400 - $600
400 Mining Captain, Gustaf A. Erickson, 14K Gold Open-Face Pocket Watch Presented for Heroic Service at Pabst Mine Disaster, Michigan, 1926

American, ca 1937-1938. 14K gold open-face case, 23-jewel, with 5 adjustments. Dial signed Hamilton, with auxiliary dial at 6 o'clock position. Case engraved with the initials GAE. The cuvette is engraved Awarded / to / Gustaf A. Erickson / by / Oliver Iron Mining Co. / for / Heroic Service / Pabst Mine / Ironwood, Mich. / September 1926. The watch is accompanied by a karat gold chain, approx. 11 in. long, 10.7 dwt.

As indicated by the engraving, this pocket watch was presented to Mining Captain Gustaf A. Erickson for his bravery and contribution to the rescue of miners involved in the September 24, 1926 disaster that occurred at the Pabst Iron Mine in Ironwood, MI. The incident involved the unexpected collapse of a mine shaft containing 46 iron ore miners, and 3 miners were killed in the initial collapse while the remaining 43 survivors were entombed alive for 129 hours. Captain Erickson and another unidentified miner had come up from the level where the men were trapped about five minutes before the cave-in commenced and were therefore spared. After signals were heard from the miners trapped inside, the rescue efforts began, and 5 days later, the last miner was removed from the rubble. The Pabst Mine Disaster made national headlines in the United States and is considered one of the greatest mine rescues in history.

A November 20, 1969 article published in the Ironwood Daily Globe discusses the disaster, and references Captain Erickson, among other men, who aided in the rescue efforts by entering a neighboring shaft and climbing to within speaking distance of the trapped men so they could talk them through the ordeal. The article also states that gold watches and medals were presented to 22 other miners who played leading parts in the rescue, including Captain Erickson.

Descended Directly in the Family of Gustaf A. Erickson

$700 - $1,000
George Francis Eaton, *Excursions in Painted Desert & Colorado Canyon, 1900*, Photograph Album

6.5 x 5 in. album with leather covers, 100pp, containing 87 photographs, each roughly 3 x 3.5 in., and mounted recto verso. First page inscribed George F. Eaton / Excursions in Painted Desert and Colorado Cañon 1900.

The album documents the 1900 expedition of several Yale University archeologists and anthropologists to the Grand Canyon and the Hopi and Navajo settlements nearby. The inscription is that of George Francis Eaton (1872-1949), a professor of osteology and paleontology at Yale who would later accompany Hiram Bingham to Peru for the expedition on which Machu Picchu was discovered. The Grand Canyon expedition was headed by Charles Emerson Beecher, Yale's paleontology chair, and included scholars Eaton, George Dudley Seymour, William Benham, Ziegler Sargent, among other well known and significant figures. The team studied and collected prehistoric fossils — some of which Eaton exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 — but also studied and interacted with the Native Americans inhabiting the region. The team was one of the first academics to witness and write about the Snake Dance, which they saw at the Oraibi Pueblo. Photographs of the pueblo and its inhabitants are included in the album along with views of the rare Snake Dances. Photographs of archeological operations, scenery, the members of the expedition, and their chuck wagon camp are also included.

A difficult-to-find travel guide was written and published following this expedition and an article written by Laura Downey about the guide book and trip itself, titled "A Tourist Album and its Implications for the Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples," reads in part: "It is not clear exactly how these travelers learned about the Hopi ceremony or why they decided to make the trip; however, this was the first period of advertised tourism to the area, encouraged by books such as The Moki Snake Dance, which was published in 1900 by the passenger department of the Santa Fe Railroad."

A remarkable album documenting Eaton's Southwest excursion.

$5,000 - $7,000
WESTERN AMERICANA | Photography | Cities & Towns

402  First Native Sons of the Golden West Parade, Remarkable Photograph by A.J. McDonald, San Francisco

Silver gelatin photograph, 4.375 x 7.25 in., on a larger mount with the stamp of McDonald / San Francisco. Penciled notes on verso include: First Native Sons Parade / Market and 4th St. / 44 yrs ago / This arch was built for the first Native Sons parade by my Husband / Mrs. Oscar Cutter...

The Native Sons of the Golden West is a fraternal service organization that still exists today. It was founded in 1875, by General Albert Maven Winn (1810-1883), a native Virginian who came to California during the 1849 Gold Rush. Winn started the group to pay tribute to the ‘49ers and the pioneer families who settled California, and to strengthen the social ties among the many “newcomers” who continued to pour into the state.

If the inscription is accurate, this photograph shows an arch built for San Francisco’s Independence Day parade in 1875, held on July 5th. General Winn, who had served as a member of the city’s Fourth of July Celebration Committee for several years, commissioned the arch and organized a group of “Native Californians” to march underneath it, wearing the traditional miner’s garb of the Gold Rush days. The Society of Native Sons of the Golden West was founded six days later when Winn and 21 of the marchers met to form a constitution, which stated: The society was organized for the mutual benefit, mutual improvement and the social intercourse of its members, to perpetuate in the minds of all Native Californians the memories of one of the most wonderful epochs in the world's history, the days of ’49; to unite them in one harmonious body throughout the State by the ties of friendship, mutually beneficial to all.

It is likely, however, that this photograph is not of “the” first Native Sons parade, but one of the first, as photographer A.J. McDonald did not arrive in San Francisco until the 1880s.

$500 - $700

WESTERN AMERICANA | Photography | Stagecoaches & Wagons

403 Fine Large Format Photograph Featuring a Team of Oxen and Locomotive

Warm-toned photograph, 36 x 12 in., capturing a team of oxen coming upon a railroad crossing as a locomotive chugs by. The team is at least six oxen strong and pulling a towering load of lumber. Ca 1900-1910. Housed in a beautiful burnished wood frame, 45.5 x 21.5 in. overall.

$2,000 - $3,000
404 Outdoor Quarter Plate Tintype of Gentleman with his Horse-Drawn Covered Wagon
Fine, quarter plate tintype of a bearded gentleman standing beside his horse-drawn, covered wagon, parked outside a storefront with a partially visible sign that advertises (in reverse): [illegible] Rye & Bourbon / Whiskies. A person wearing a plaid shirt, possibly a woman, is seated inside the wagon, but the face is hidden. Housed in thermoplastic wall frame, 5.5 x 6.25 in.
$400 - $600

WESTERN AMERICANA | Photography | Outlaws & Lawmen

405 7th Cavalry Troopers “Shot by Wild Bill Hickok” in Hays City, Kansas, Cabinet Card Photograph
Cabinet photograph issued by C.W. Carter, Salt Lake City, verso with his studio imprint and period pencil inscription reading Soldiers of 7th Cavalry / Killed By Wild Bill, Hays City, Kansas. Hickok was chosen sheriff by special election of Ellis County, Kansas in 1869; Hays City had just been founded and was the largest town in the county, serving the nearby military post of Fort Hays. After serving the town efficiently — but apparently viciously — he was defeated for re-election in 1869. Still in Hays in July of 1870, Hickok got into a dispute with two members of the 7th cavalry from nearby Fort Hays, killing one and wounding another. This photograph is meant to record the aftermath. Rosa (1974:156-159) provides an extensive, and well-documented description of the incident and reports that Hickok shot Private Jerry Lonergan in the wrist and knee, and that he eventually recovered and returned to active duty. The other trooper, Private John Kile was shot in the waist and died in the Fort Hays hospital on July 18th. Given these facts that this image shows two distinctly dead souls, the image cannot be a record of the infamous gunfight, but rather a clever marketing ploy by Carter. Both bodies in the image are clothed in military apparel, thus the question remains: what gunfight does the scene record?
Noted Hickok authority William Rosa (personal communication, May 8, 2007) provided the answer, suggesting the following catalog entry: “The bodies of two dead soldiers laid outside a saloon in Hays City, Kansas. Although claimed to have been shot by Wild Bill Hickok, they were in fact the victims of a fellow 6th Cavalry trooper named David Roberts who shot privates Peter Welsh and George H. Summer in a drunken row on September 6, 1873. Roberts fled, but later gave himself up on the advice of his father. The original glass plate is now owned by the Church Archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.”
A fine example of the mystique and mythology that was part of Hickok’s life — and death.
$2,000 - $3,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
406 W.H. Jackson Stereoview of Double Hanging, San Antonio Justice
Stereoview on William Henry Jackson’s Denver, CO mount, with imprinted title in the recto margin 976 - San Antonio Justice. Two men hang from the joists of a half-built structure, probably a railroad depot due to the proximity to the railroad tracks visible in the background, which hints that the pair may have been executed for train robbery or a related crime.
$1,500 - $2,500

407 Gambling Scene in Fort Union, New Mexico, Albumen Photograph
Albumen photograph on 5 x 8 in. mount, titled in the recto margin Gambling Scene in New Mexico and inked on verso Gotten up by soldiers at Fort Union NM during summer of 1888. The scene shows eight men gathered around a table piled with poker chips, some with guns and knives drawn, and one man stealing a bottle of liquor out of the pocket of a man who is pretending to be either shot dead or passed out drunk.
$1,000 - $1,500

408 A Horse Thief’s Medicine, Fort Union, New Mexico, Albumen Photograph
Ca 1888 albumen photograph on 5 x 8 in. mount, titled in the negative Horse Thief’s Medicine in N.M., with a similar typewritten title affixed at upper left, and inked on verso Gotten up by soldiers at Fort Union, NM. The “horse thief” stands at the center of the scene, his hands tied behind his back, with what appears to be a noose suspended from the ceiling and wrapped around his neck, surrounded on three sides by nine rough-and-tumble men with their pistols drawn and pointed in his direction. One of the men is even wielding an axe.
$1,000 - $1,500
409 Train Robbers Ben Kilpatrick & Ole Beck in Death, Real Photo Postcard
Real photo postcard identified in the negative, *Two Train Robbers Killed Near Sanderson Tex Mar 13 1912*, with photo credit to Nogle, who took the wider-framed original photograph.
Kilpatrick, a notorious member of Black Jack Ketchum's gang, and later Butch Cassidy's "Wild Bunch," was an accomplished train robber and killer. After the Cassidy's train robbery of the Great Northwestern in July 1901, Kilpatrick was arrested and sentenced to 12 to 15 years in prison. He was released in June 1911, and immediately returned to a life of crime. He met his end on March 13, 1912 when he and a former cell mate, Ole Beck, attempted to rob the Southern Pacific Express near Sanderson, TX. Newly hired guard David A. Trousdale stabbed and killed Kilpatrick with an icepick, then used Ben's rifle to gun down Beck. Their bodies were brought into the station, where the desperadoes were propped up and photographed, with Trousdale visible at the left of the frame by the Tall Texan.
$500 - $700

410 Robert Benecke, Signed Self-Portrait, *Champion Shot of America*, Plus
Lot of 2 albumen prints, including a studio, self portrait of Robert Benecke armed with a percussion double-barrel shotgun and powder flask featuring a hanging game design, 5 x 7 in., ink signed on mount below image, lower left, *R. Benecke*, and captioned the "Champion Shot" of America, mounted on board, 8 x 10 in. overall, ca early 1870s; and an albumen print of a painting or etching of a swampy landscape, signed in negative lower left by the American painter J.R. Meeker 1869, 5.75 x 7.75 in. Mount below image captioned in ink in what appears to be the same handwritten script included on Benecke's self-portrait, identifying the scene as *Swamps in Mississippi*, mounted on board, 8 x 10 in. Although unsigned, the mount is the same as that used in Benecke's self-portrait, featuring the thin yellow/gold border around the albumen print, which indicates that this was almost certainly a piece that Benecke may have printed with the permission of Joseph R. Meeker (1827-1887), who, like Benecke, had a studio in St. Louis, Missouri. Meeker had a special interest in southern scenery and was known for successfully rendering the lush southern landscapes.
A German native, Benecke (1835-1903) became interested in photography during his term of service in the German army. He immigrated to America shortly thereafter, making his way to Missouri. After a series of odd jobs, he formed a partnership with Joseph Keyte, a landscape painter, and E. Meier, a traveling daguerreotypist. The partnership was formed in Brunswick, MO, and lasted from 1858-1859. Discharged because of an eye injury from the 18th Missouri during the Civil War, Benecke returned to photography. He, along with new partner H. Hoelkel, were instrumental in introducing new formats, such as stereoviews, and processes, such as colotypes and photo engraving, to the St. Louis area. He learned chemistry to manufacture his own plates, and later worked for a local dry plate manufacturer until his death in 1903. As had several others, Benecke made a series of photographs of the railroad through Kansas in 1874, a popular subject for photographers of the day. (For further information see Taft, 1934.)
$500 - $700

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411 Cowboys on the Range, Large Format Albumen Photograph
Albumen photograph of cowboys on the open range, with a focus on cowboys in the foreground tending to what appears to be fallen cattle, while others, mounted on horseback, drive the remainder of the herd in the distance. 7.375 x 9.375 in., on cream-colored mount, 10 x 12 in.
$500 - $700

412 C.D. Kirkland Photograph of a Wyoming Cowboy and Pony
Albumen boudoir photograph with C.D. Kirkland's Cheyenne, WY imprint on mount recto and printed list of titles from Views of Cowboy Life on verso, titled in the negative No. 2. Cowboy and Pony.
$600 - $800
Charles J. Belden (1888-1963) was born in San Francisco into a wealthy California family. He developed a life-long passion for photography when he purchased his first camera to record his travels throughout Germany and Russia after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909. Upon his return to the U.S., Belden worked as a cowboy on the L.G. Phelps Ranch in Wyoming. He then went to work on and eventually managed the legendary Pitchfork Ranch near Meeteetse, Wyoming. During his time at the Pitchfork Ranch between the 1920s and 1930s, Belden produced a variety of images that captured life on the dude ranch, including livestock activities, as well as the surrounding western landscape. Many of his western photographs were taken on horseback aboard his reliable pony Pinky. He thought this gave him the desired perspective he was hoping to achieve. Belden's photographs were featured in various publications, including National Geographic and the Saturday Evening Post. Refer to the University of Wyoming, American Heritage Center's Digital Collection of Charles J. Belden Photography for comparable examples of his work.

Charles Belden gave this group of photographs, lots 413 to 424, to the consignor's grandfather, who worked on the Pitchfork Ranch in Wyoming during the 1930s. The photographs have been in the family since that time.

413 Charles J. Belden Photograph of A Mounted Cowboy with Pack Horses
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, capturing a cowboy on horseback, accompanied by two pack horses, with a beautiful, tree-covered and mountainous landscape at his back. The photograph is partially framed by what appears to be a door frame. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 16 x 20 in.
$1,500 - $2,500
WESTERN AMERICANA | Photography | Cowboys | Charles J. Belden

414 Charles J. Belden Photograph of a Cowboy Herding Cattle
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, featuring a cowboy on horseback herding cattle down a hillside, with a mountainous landscape as the backdrop. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 16 x 20 in.
$1,500 - $2,500

415 Charles J. Belden Photograph of a Cowboy Herding Cattle
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, featuring a cowboy on horseback, at lower right, herding cattle on a hillside. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 16 x 20 in.
$1,000 - $1,500
416 Charles J. Belden Photograph of Horse-Drawn Wagons
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, showing horse-drawn supply wagons crossing a prairie. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 16 x 20 in.
$1,500 - $2,500

417 Charles J. Belden Photograph of a Sheep Camp
Beautifully composed silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, featuring a pipe-smoking cowboy and his dog resting beside a tent, with his horse nearby, overlooking a large herd of sheep. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 16 x 20 in.
$1,500 - $2,500

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418 Charles J. Belden Photograph of a Cowboy on Horseback
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, showing a cowboy wearing wooly chaps, mounted on horseback, with two pack horses behind him. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 8 x 10 in.
$500 - $700

419 Charles J. Belden Photograph of Cowboys at Buffalo Bill Monument in Cody, Wyoming
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, of a group of men on horseback visiting The Scout, a bronze monument to Buffalo Bill in Cody, Wyoming, sculpted by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney and dedicated in 1924. Ca 1924-30s, 8 x 10 in.
$500 - $700
420 Charles J. Belden Photograph of his Daughter Annice on Horseback
Unmarked, but by Charles Belden, showing a young girl believed to be his daughter Annice on horseback, waving her hat in the air, with a cattle skull in the foreground, most likely taken in Wyoming, ca. 1910s-1940s, 12 x 16 in. A variation of the image, titled Annice on a Horse with her Hat in the Air, is included in the American Heritage Center's Digital Collection of Charles J. Belden Photography, the University of Wyoming.
$600 - $800

421 Charles J. Belden, Unique Aerial Photograph of a Canyon
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, providing an aerial view of a canyon with a mountainous backdrop. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca. 1910s-1940s, 12 x 16 in.
Belden developed a fascination with airplanes, and in the late 1920s, he became involved with raising antelope and transporting them by airplane to zoos around the world. He also helped pioneer the process of planting fish from the air and filmed the experience. In addition, Belden assisted the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission by using aerial photographs to conduct a census of wildlife herd populations. This is a fine example of one of his aerial photographs capturing the rugged Wyoming landscape from an unusual perspective.
$800 - $1,200
422 Charles J. Belden, Gold-Toned Photograph of a Canyon
Gold-toned, silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, capturing a rugged, canyon landscape with a waterfall at center. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 11 x 14 in.
$600 - $800

423 Charles J. Belden Photograph of a Herd of Bighorn Sheep
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, capturing a herd of bighorn or hybrid sheep grazing in the snow. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 12 x 16 in.
$600 - $800
424 Charles J. Belden Photograph of Sheep Surrounding a Horse-Drawn Hay Wagon
Silver gelatin photograph, unmarked, but by Charles Belden, capturing ranch hands feeding the surrounding sheep from a horse-drawn hay wagon. Most likely taken in Wyoming, ca 1910s-1940s, 12 x 16 in.
$600 - $800

425 Charles J. Belden Colored Photograph of a Lone Calf
Silver gelatin, colored photograph of a lone calf, with backstamp Photo Copyright by Charles J. Belden Z/T Ranch Pitchfork, Wyoming. Ca 1910s-1940s. 12 x 15 in.
$600 - $800
426 Buffalo Bill Carte-de-Visite by Sarony
Great albumen image of Buffalo Bill in full buckskin outfit, holding a percussion half stock rifle. Taken in 1873 or 1874 while Cody was in New York performing the play *The Scouts of the Plains* with Wild Bill Hickok.

$800 - $1,200

427 Annie Oakley Albumen Photograph,
A Scarce Pose
Silver gelatin photograph of a seated Annie Oakley displaying a side-by-side shotgun on her lap, 4 x 5.5 in., on 5.75 x 7.875 in. mount with no imprints or inscriptions. A scarce pose that we have encountered only once before, on a cabinet card published by J. Place of Chicago.

$1,500 - $3,000
428 Annie Oakley Cabinet Card Photograph by Stacy
Cabinet photograph of Annie Oakley, sporting a chest full of shooting medals, all of which were apparently destroyed before her death, with Stacy’s Brooklyn, NY studio address and facsimile signature on mount recto. Housed in vintage, hand-carved wooden frame, 8.5 x 10.75 in.
$800 - $1,200

429 John Nelson, Scout Interpreter & Guide, Buffalo Bill’s Wild West, Photograph, Plus Watercolor with Provenance
Lot includes cabinet card, watercolor, and papers establishing provenance.
Watercolor is 11.5 x 9 in., mounted at the top edge to backing affixed with the label of Waterloo House, Mantle Department, Cockspur St., Pall Mall East, and inked 1888.
Side underneath the painting is inked Presented to Caroline Heitmeyer approximately 50 yrs ago by “Nelson,” an Indian Scout of Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show., and Sha-Cha-Cha-Opogeo, Red Willow Fill the Pipe.
Cabinet card is of John Nelson, “Scout, interpreter & Guide” published by Elliott and Fry of London during the Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show tour of England in 1887-1888. Penciled on verso Was Caroline Heitmeyer’s friend at that time, he gave her this and the oil painting.
John Young Nelson (1826-unk.) toured with Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show as The Squaw Man, as he had taken a Sioux wife and fathered “half-breed” children who accompanied him and the Show across the United States and Europe. Nelson was born in Virginia but set out for adventure on the frontier as young man to escape his abusive father. He toiled on farms and a Mississippi River steamer before hooking up with a group of traders heading West from Missouri, where he encountered a band of Sioux whose lifestyle he greatly admired. Nelson learned their language and ways and was eventually adopted into the tribe. His knowledge of both white and Indian culture proved invaluable to many settlers making the journey West so he worked as a hired guide, most notably to Brigham Young and the group of Mormons who settled in Utah in 1847. Nelson later worked alongside a young William F. Cody as a scout at Fort McPherson in the late 1860s, which led to Cody casting him in one of his first stage productions, Attack on a Settler’s Cabin, in which Nelson played the title settler and Cody his heroic rescuer. The act became a staple of Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show, and Nelson and his family toured with the show for many years.
Descended Directly in the Heitmeyer Family
$1,000 - $2,000

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
430 Bucking Horse Riders, Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, Photograph
Albumen photograph, 5.625 x 7.875 in., on 11 x 13.25 in. Anderson's of New York City imprinted mat bearing the title Bucking Horse Riders - Buffalo Bill's Wild West, and the names of the riders (left to right): Joe Esquivel; Jim Kid; Jim Mitchell; Dick Johnson; Billy Bullock; and Antonio Esquivel. Verso dated May 1888 and inscribed: This was (?) Heitmeyer Friends of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, with the name and address of the then-owner.
Descended Directly in the Heitmeyer Family
$700 - $900

431 Pawnee Bill Cabinet Card Photograph
Rare pose of Pawnee Bill with recto and verso imprints of photographer Charles Eisenmann of New York City, and the name of a previous owner inked on verso.
Descended Directly in the Heitmeyer Family
$400 - $600
432  Williams Ranch, Outside Cody, Wyoming, Photograph of Cody’s Family & Friends
Photograph of a group of people in front of the Williams Ranch, located outside Cody, WY, ca 1896, 5 x 7 in. (sight), matted and mounted on board, 8 x 10 in. Penciled inscription on mount verso identifies the location, approximate date, and many of the individuals in the photograph, including the following, as written on mount: Extreme right - [J. Alvin] Goodman, (Cody’s brother-in-law) / 2nd from right - (1/2 indian) / Frank Grouard (scout and stage driver) / without hat, Frank Williams (wearing shotgun chaps and carrying a Colt Single Action) / one priest has hat at Franks and shaking hands with Mother Williams / then some unknown / Extreme left - Clarence Williams with rifle given him by Col. Cody. According to the inscription, the priests in the photograph were involved in the proposed colony for the Cody Canal.
Ex Cottle Collection
$500 - $700

433  Wild West Performers in New York City, Photograph by the Falk Studio
Gelatin silver print, 7.375 x 9.125 in., on a larger Falk Studios imprinted mount; professionally framed to 12.25 x 13.75 in. While we have not seen this image before and could not find a similar example, we believe it to be a photograph of performers and promoters of Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show, ca 1901. The white man at far left strongly resembles Jule Keen, who served as treasurer for Buffalo Bill from the mid-1880s to early 1900s. The other white man could be Albert Scheibel, who served as secretary, or J.M. Burke, who served as press agent.
$1,500 - $2,500
434 New Haven, Daily Palladium, July 18, 1844, Featuring One of the Earliest Known Portraits of Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, After his Death


Page 2 features one of the earliest known likenesses of Joseph Smith published following his assassination, which occurred on June 27, 1844. The portrait of the famous religious leader and founder of the Latter Day Saint movement, approx. 3 x 3.75 in., was reprinted from the Boston Daily Mail, and is accompanied by a detailed account of the arrest and murders of Joseph and his brother, Hiram Smith, which took place in Nauvoo, IL.

The issue also includes a campaign advertisement promoting Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen for President and Vice President, respectively.

$500 - $700

435 The Tombstone Daily Epitaph, July 13, 1882

The Tombstone Daily Epitaph, Tombstone, Cochise County, AZ, dated July 13, 1882, 4pp, 17.75 x 24 in., archivally framed, 25 x 31.75 in. A rare Arizona Territory newspaper printed within 9 months after the infamous October 1881 shootout between the Earps, Doc Holliday, and the Clanton and Mclaury Brothers at the O.K. Corral. Featuring advertisements and references to various Tombstone, A.T. businesses and personalities, including: the Grand Opening of Spangenberg's Gun Store; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, CA; $500 Reward for Cattle Thieves; Andy's Club Saloon; the Can Can Chop House; Bon Ton Saloon; Hercules Blasting & Sporting Powder; W.J. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt, which cures everything from kidney disease to impotency and nervousness; and Sandy Bob's Stage Line.

$500 - $700
BRAND BOOK
OF THE
Territory of New Mexico.

Showing all the brands on Cattle, Horses, Mules and Asses, re-recorded under the provisions of the Act, approved February 14th, 1899, and other brands recorded since May 1st, 1899.

ISSUED BY THE
CATTLE SANITARY BOARD
OF NEW MEXICO.

The brands in this book are arranged by counties, and have been classified alphabetically as far as possible, reading from left to right or from top to bottom as placed on the animal. The Ox and circle have been placed together under the O's, the bull, quarter circles and山谷 have been placed together under the A's, and all miscellaneous characters show the latter brands for the counties to which they belong. Where brands are duplicated they were recorded before the brand law of 1899, under which the Board is operating was enacted.

Three books will be sold delivered at the office of the Board in East Las Vegas, N.M., for fifty cents per copy, or will be sent by mail for sixty cents, in advance.

EAST LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.
July 1st, 1900.

KENT, EM. N. J.
New Mexico Printing Company.

436 Brand Book, New Mexico Territory, 1900

Brand Book of the Territory of New Mexico. Issued by the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico. East Las Vegas, NM, July 1, 1900. 8vo, gilt imprinted covers, 356pp (321pp of brands, organized by county, the remainder an alphabetical index). FFEP inscribed B Z McKeys and stamped Compliments of Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico. Page edges penciled Grant County NM, and the section on Grant County brands is heavily annotated. $750 - $1,000
437 Benedict Arnold Draft Letter, 1780
AL, 1p. 8.25 x 13 in. N.d., n.p., with no addressee, and with some words crossed out. Signed G. (?Genl.) Arnold and initialed after a postscript. This appears to be a draft of a letter referenced in Arnold's letter of 31 August 1780 to Jacob Thompson (see Lot 437). Arnold writes:

Dear Sir
My unfortunate brother wrote me some time since, that he had desired you to send for my bed from Maj. Atwater, and to forward it to him, if it was not done before the distressful step he has taken, beg you would desire major Atwater to keep it until I send for it as 'tis most probable, if my wretched life is continued, that I should one day quit this land of strangers - and return to that of my birth - be so good as to desire Mr. Shipman to keep the money for the china, unless he has paid it to you. If he has, you will be so good as to rescue (?) it in your hands. Let me ask the pity of all my friends, there never was a more proper object of it - do write. Forsake me not in my distress I conjure you, but let me have all opportunities. I am glad Capt. Sloan is fortunate, may you all be so.

The little unfortunate boys at Maryland are well, as is Harry to whom he apprenticed in their apothecary, or if it is a relative - had forgot yours, in the loss of your little son - but mourn not for him my friend, he has escaped the scars and miseries of a wretched deceitful and sorrowing vale of tears.

G. A.

Some of the references in this letter are unclear. Although Arnold was one of six children, sources indicate that only he and his sister, Hannah, survived into adulthood. Hannah King Arnold, Benedict's mother, died in 1759, so by 1780 even a younger sibling would be over 20. Since the date of the second letter was less than a month before he arranged to turn over West Point to his British allies, one wonders whether this refers to a real brother, or possibly a relative such as a son of one of his cousins with whom he apprenticed in their apothecary, or if it is a coded message.

Having been wounded twice, and unable to hold a field command, Arnold was given command of Philadelphia, and later, at his own request, West Point. Arnold by 1780 was bitter and discouraged with the progress of the war. An ardent patriot in the beginning, he used most of his wealth to outfit troops under his command. By 1780, he had been passed over for promotion, been wrongfully convicted of dereliction of duty, and had his achievements claimed by other generals, among other events.

His only real supporter, and a savvy enough military man to recognize Arnold's achievements, was Washington. He recognized the unfair treatment at the hands of civilian authorities, especially Congress, and apparently to compensate in part for it, he was inclined to give Arnold whatever he requested - including the crucial defense of the Hudson River, West Point. Unfortunately, Washington seemed to be unaware of Arnold's deeply-seated unhappiness. Had he read this letter before Arnold's defection, he might have gotten at least a hint as to the man's misery. (Some of the wording in this letter might even be diagnosed today as full depression.)

When Arnold was shot in the leg for the second time at the Battle of Saratoga (and Gates claimed credit for the British surrender, even though it was Arnold's actions that broke the British lines, and this surrender ultimately convinced the French to support the colonists), he commented that it would have been better if he had been shot in the chest. History probably agrees. Had he suffered a fatal wound at that battle, his name would be glorified as one of the brilliant commanders of the Revolution. But he had time to stew over a number of slights and attacks while recovering from the injury, and the outcome, as we know, was very different.

$5,000 - $7,000
438 Benedict Arnold Letter to J. Thompson, 1780

ALS, 1p, approx. 11 x 13 in. max. [West Point, NY] Head Quarters Robinson's House, 31 August 1780. Letter written on 8 in. of it with additional 3 in. width used for address, but upper and lower (blank?) sections were torn out many years ago, as was the custom to reuse expensive paper. This letter addressed to Jacob Thompson of Philadelphia, a merchant in that city about whom little seems to be known.

Arnold requests:

Head Quarters Robinson's House
August 31th, 1780

Dear Sir

I enclose you a copy of a letter which I wrote you the 28th inst[ant] which may possibly have miscarried. I therefore send another order in Major Atwater for the bed. The bearer is a light horseman who has business at Waterbury. I send him to New Haven on purpose. If the bed is not come from Cheshire to go there and see it cased and brought down or sent from thence to this place, as I am in great want of it not being able to procure one here even if I would give a dollar per pound for it. This bed was at any time worth more than Major Atwater offers, at this time it will fetch 5d/per pound in specie which I will give myself.

The bearer has your note for 7 pounds 11s 1p lawful money in specie for the balance [sic] of cash you received for boards sold, also an order for the balance of cash lent you in July 1777, £ 5.18.9 which I am in much want of, as I cannot buy a single article of the country people here for any thing except hard money.

Please to present my best respects to Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Thompson and all the family.

I am very sincerely

D' Sir

Your friend & obt. sv't.

B. Arnold

Mr. Jacob Thompson

A retained copy of this letter was found in Arnold's papers at Robinson's and West Point after he fled to HMS Vulture to escape to Britain when his treason was discovered.

$5,000 - $7,000
439 George Clymer ALS, 1793
George Clymer (1739-1813), United States Founding Father; signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. Autographed letter signed, 3pp, 8.75 x 7.25 in., postmarked 23 Nov., (1793), addressed to Treasurer of the United States Samuel Meredith (Clymer’s brother-in-law) in New York, signed G Clymer. Clymer had finished his term in the 1st U.S. Congress in 1791 and was serving as head of the Pennsylvania excise department at the time of this letter. A former Treasurer of the United States himself (serving jointly with Michael Hillegas in 1776), Clymer advises the current Treasurer regarding an unspecified law, but says that he must do more research before submitting a report to Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton. There is also talk of an issue with a man named Nesbitt regarding Land Office receipts. The conversation then shifts from business to personal, with Clymer telling his brother-in-law of a relative’s minor injury and the delivery of marble chimney pieces and a sculpture of Britannia.
$800 - $1,000

440 Alexander Hamilton ALS, 1794
Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804), United States Founding Father; first Secretary of the Treasury (1789-1795). Autograph letter signed, 1p, 9.25 x 7.5 in., March 3, 1794, Treasury Department, addressed to George Gale, Supervisor for the District of Maryland, requesting that the state reimburse $128 to Nathaniel Rochester, for supplies furnished by him to recruits at Hagers Town (now Hagerstown), Maryland.
Nathaniel Rochester (1752-1831) was born in Virginia, and moved to North Carolina at seven years of age. His hard work for a Hillsborough merchant resulted in his becoming a partner in the business within five years. By the age of about 25, he was already a leader in political circles and elected to the North Carolina Assembly of 1777. He also was appointed a Major in the NC militia, but suffered a physical breakdown and was forced to resign. After recovering he was appointed Colonel in the militia, in charge of building an arms factory. But again, he resigned (including his Assembly seat), and entered into business with Thomas Hart. The company relocated to Hagers Town in 1780, where they remained for nearly two decades.
Subsequently, Rochester purchased land along the Genesee River and establishing mills and other businesses. He relocated there in 1810 and began establishing a town on one tract of land he had purchased, a town that grew rapidly during the War of 1812, and would eventually become Rochester, NY.
Although it is not clear when the debt to Rochester was incurred, the fledgling nation struggled for years to pay its debts stemming from the Revolution. The states funded most of their militia costs, but the Federal government incurred some also. Rochester and Hart established numerous businesses in Hagerstown, one of which was a nail and rope factory, along with others that supplied essentials for ships. They also operated mills, including grist mills.
$5,000 - $7,000
441 War of 1812, Quartermaster General Swartwout
Dispatch to General Harrison, June 2, 1813
Dispatch from Quartermaster General Samuel Swartwout
to General William Henry Harrison via Postmaster Erastus
Granger of Buffalo, New York, 1p, at Headquarters, Fort
George, 2 June, 1813, 10 o’clock a.m. Sir, The Dispatch for
General Harrison which I have the honor to enclose. You will
be pleased to forward to that office by Express. The British
under Sir Gen Prevost and Sir Gen Yeo have been defeated with
great loss in an attack which they made upon Sackets Harbor
on the 2 Militia. Our loss in numbers was trifling. Signed by
Swartwout as Brigadier Quarter Master General.
The dispatch announces the American victory at the
Second Battle of Sackett’s Harbor on May 29, 1813. The
British had sent invading forces across Lake Ontario from
Canada but were unsuccessful in capturing the town,
which served as the United States’ principal naval base on
the lake.
Samuel Swartwout (1783-1856). American soldier,
businessman, and politician. He seemed to attract trouble,
however, associating in his early years with Aaron Burr.
He delivered a coded message to Gen. James Wilkinson,
who later altered the message and presented it at Burr’s
conspiracy trial. When Wilkinson took command of
New Orleans, he had Swartwout and others arrested,
presumably so they could not testify, but the four were
released and Swartwout did appear on Burr’s behalf.
Swartwout also became associated with Andrew Jackson,
who appointed him Collector of Customs for the Port of
New York, a prized political appointment. Apparently, one
reason it was so prized is that holders of the office became
very wealthy. Swartwout was suspected of embezzling
from the Port, although the amount is disputed. He
escaped to England before being brought to trial. The
position was then given to Jesse Hoyt, who was supposed
to take corrective actions in the office, but he apparently
did the same thing as Swartwout, and was removed from
office. This has become known as the “Swartwout-Hoyt
Scandal,” and, perhaps unfortunately, has come to define
Samuel Swartwout in the history books.
$1,000 - $2,000

442 Whaler Henry Clay, Account Book of the Last
Voyage
12 x 8 in. hardbound account book of the third
and last voyage of the 385-ton whaler Henry Clay
of Nantucket, Massachusetts; Captain Samuel P.
Skinner. Built in 1839 in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts
and owned by Christopher Wyer & Co., she was
immediately put to the whaling trade. Leaving
October 1847 on her third voyage, she pried
the South Pacific, regularly calling on the ports of
Tumbes, Peru, and Talcahuano, Chile, twice at the
Marquesas Islands, once each Paita, Peru, at Tahiti,
and at Pitcairn Island. The Henry Clay never returned
home, being condemned at Rio de Janeiro on her
homeward-bound leg.
The hunting seems to have been sparse, as the Henry
Clay started trading between the ports of Peru and
the islands of the South Pacific while searching for
whales. Although some pages are missing, we still

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OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
have records of her landing at the Marquesas on January 5, 1849, and taking on provisions such as 580 coconuts, pineapples, breadfruit and hogs, while selling 300 pounds of tobacco, 11 muskets, 3 dozen flints, 10 kegs of gunpowder, 380 pounds of soap and nearly 300 yards of cloth. January 1, 1850, the Henry Clay was back in the Marquesas with more muskets and gunpowder.

On January 25, 1850, she dropped anchor in Tahiti, where 5 men deserted. She bought blacksmith supplies and sold 725 gallon casks, 50 barrels of beef, and various sundries. On February 22, 1850, she bought potatoes and fruit at Pitcairn Island, and sold 88 yards of cloth. After six months of whale hunting, the Henry Clay returned to Tumbes for provisions, selling 13 barrels of oil, perhaps for operating funds. The next entry is from April 30, 1851, at Talcahuano, Chile, where she sold 119 gallons of whale oil. October 27, 1851, found the ship back at Tumbes, selling one old boat, 1,200 yards of brown cotton and 85 yards of drilling cloth, and dozens of shirts, pants and shoes, among other items of sundries.

July 31, 1852, the Henry Clay loaded up with thousands of pounds of provisions at Talcahuano, and sold a whale boat, 8639 pounds of iron hoops, 791 barrels of shooks (sets of parts to build a cask), 175 water casks, and 686 gallons of whale oil, among other supplies. October 5, 1852 found her ending her voyage in Rio de Janeiro, where she was condemned. She sold 658 gallons of sperm oil as part of her last settlement.

Next in the account book is a balance sheet for the entire voyage, ending at Rio de Janeiro. It is signed at the bottom by Captain Samuel P. Skinner, showing him due $515.16 and a half cents. The last page is an accounting of the oil sold during the voyage. The prices range from $7 to $10 a barrel for whale oil, and the gallon prices from 45 to 50 cents a gallon for whale oil and $1.25 a gallon for sperm oil, giving total sales of $1,626.30.

$1,500 - $2,500

443 Horticulturalist, John R. Cummins, Archive of Letters & Family Documents
56 items, approx. 75 envelopes.
A scientific approach to agriculture took hold in the United States during the late antebellum years, propelled equally by the results of the first widespread empirical research and by the establishment of organizations to nurture new scientific ideas. George Cummins and his son John R. Cummins were among the pioneers helping to transform the United States from a nation of small freehold farmers into the most productive agricultural nation on earth. From his home in Roseville, Delaware County, PA, George Cummins emerged in the 1830s as a prominent supporter of the new agriculture, pushing the newly founded Delaware County Institute of Science to take an interest in crops. Amid letters relating to financial matters, estates, and real property (many under the advice of famed Philadelphia attorney W.J. Duane) the Cummins collection includes a fascinating series of letters relating to his support of the early Institute and its role in investigating soil preparation, liming, fertilization, labor, and other hot topics of the day.

Among the most historically valuable items in the collection is a letter from the philanthropist Lamar Ronaldson to George Cummins, Mar. 22, 1838, cheering the new day in which science and rationality would prevail: It is remarkable that you farmers are not much men of business, and generally hate writing; but there is now abroad a manifest spirit for improvement amongst them, in the great and important business of agriculture... Also
included are letters from James Ronaldson detailing his early experimentation with sugar beets in 1836 (You are requested to loose no time in handing the Beet seed to some of the managers [of the Institute], who will please to give you a spoonful of the seed if you wish to have it, but recollect that though sugar is in the Beet skill and intelligence is essential to taking it out) and his gift of land to the institute for agricultural experimentation. Just as significant is an interesting, though worn, printed circular letter signed in manuscript by Ronaldson regarding experiments using brine with wheat, 1837.

In another register is a long and touching letter of fraternal advice from James Cummins to his brother John, 1851, as John was setting out into the world: the business we are now in has many hidden pitfalls and temptations when we know such is the case let us beware, fire and water are useful elements but very dangerous masters when they get beyond our control. If we keep them in their proper place they are useful such is the case with many things we have for our use. An educated man is an ornament to society a useful member, the noblest work of our creator such I hope may be your aspiration to become an educated man and an honest one. The latter I know your dear father was, or he would not have rec’d the esteem of the one who favoured him...

In 1856, John and his wife Martha (“Mattie”) emigrated to Eden Prairie, MN, where he became a wheat rancher, and noted horticulturist. Like his father, he set his hopes for promoting agriculture on building a strong institutional base, becoming a founder and stalwart of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. Similar to his father, John's correspondence reflects his efforts on behalf of modern agrotechnologies, though his concerns reflect those of the next generation. The Englishman Thomas Williamson, for example, writes from Bourne, Mar. 9, 1877, offering an early glimpse of the impact of globalization: "Farmers here are having hard times, the important of Wheat Com &c and Meat, has materially affected us, being heavily rented and rated, and labour higher, it takes a good farm and well managed to pay its way, consequently there are lots of farms to let and the owners are taking less rents, so everything will find its level. It is steam which has made this change and brought all countries nearer and more on a level—raised the value with you and lowered the value of land with us... One other letter of Williamson is just as interesting.

The balance of the collection includes three pieces of ephemera from a European trip, ca.1912, and two pieces of significant interest for postal historians: Letter, 1848, with stamp “Post Office Department / Official Business,” on a printed circular letter denying a request to place a post office at Rose Tree out of consideration of economy and proximity to the post office at Providence; large and attractive commission appointing John R. Cummins postmaster at Chippewa, Cass County, MN, Aug 21 1865, signed boldly by William Denison, Postmaster General.

A fine collection for demonstrating the rise of modern agriculture and the persons who made it happen.

$500 - $700

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444 Brig. General Edward B. Williston, Medal of Honor Recipient, Manuscript Narrative of Civil War Action & Military Career, with Original Photos & Documents Tipped In

Bound vol. (8.5 x 6 in.), full brown calf with gilt border. 288pp.

The Medal of Honor was granted for the first time during the Civil War and although it was awarded more often in that conflict than ever again, it still represents the highest honor an American soldier can attain. Col. Edward B. Williston was among the few who have earned the Medal of Honor, receiving his long after the fact in 1892 in recognition of his “distinguished gallantry” at Trevilian Station on June 12, 1864. If his own account of events is true — as it appears to be — Williston could have been awarded similar honors on at least four occasions.

Born in Norwich, Vt., on July 15, 1837, Williston received a military education at Norwich University, graduating with the class of 1856. Appointed as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd US Artillery on Aug. 5, 1861, he earned promotion to 1st Lieut. in Sept. and to Captain on March 5, 1865, but throughout the war, he won the special admiration of his superiors both for his initiative as an officer and for his sheer bravery under the direst of circumstances. He certainly had many occasions to demonstrate his martial prowess. As part of the regulars at the heart of the Army of the Potomac, the 2nd Artillery was engaged in a stunning number of battles, including 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Maryes Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Raccoon Ford, Madison Court House, White Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Cedarville, Locke’s Ford, Winchester, and Front Royal, among others. Williston noted that his unit received 1,036 horses during the war and lost 371 in battle or on the march, and he records that he “expended” a very exact 2,318 rounds.

This rather unusual volume of Williston’s is something of a cross between a journal, a memoir, and a scrapbook, and was probably assembled in the late 1890s when Williston was nearing retirement. The volume begins with an autobiography and summary of Williston’s military service during the Civil War and afterward in far flung places from California to Alaska, South Carolina, and Texas, as well as the armories at Troy and Springfield (pp. 3-35). After the autobiography, Williston transcribed eighteen pages of his poetry, including the Wall of an Artillery Lieutenant, written at Fort Riley, Kans, March 1892. It seems that being a great soldier is no guarantee of great poetical talent, but the insertion of several items cut from illustrated newspapers and other sources into the journal (pp.93-118), suggests that Williston did, indeed, reach print as a poet.

The heart of the journal, however, lies in its last two sections, a series of testimonials and endorsements for Williston (all copied in Williston’s hand) and a surprising
set of tipped-in photographs depicting his Civil War comrades, nearly all from photos taken at the time. The testimonials are not simply glad-handing tributes from willing friends, but many contain details of Williston's cool-headed exploits. Williston states that he was the first artillery officer ever awarded the Medal of Honor, that he had his cap blown off his head by a shell, leaving him partially deaf for several years; that he had part of his coat blown off at Antietam by a shell and a piece of shrapnel lodged in his boot; that at Salem Church his boots were hit seven times by musket balls without drawing blood; that he watched a rebel sharpshooter at Antietam aim and fire at him twice, being unwilling to move so that his comrades would not think him a coward. Even his ride was tough: Williston notes that his horse Pony was struck by seven musket balls during the war.

The testimonial letters suggest that Williston was not exaggerating in other ways. All are from high ranking officers and were presumably received in support of Williston's march along the chain of promotions (to Major of 3rd Artillery in 1885; Lt. Col. in 1895; Col. 6th US Artillery and Brig Gen. of Volunteers, 1898; not to mention Brevets to Captain in 1863 for his gallantry at Salem Heights; Major after Gettysburg; Lt. Col. in Sept 1864 for Winchester, and Col. in March 1865 for meritorious service during the war). His supporters included Generals R.B. Ayres, Henry J. Hunt, Emory Upton, W.B. Franklin, H.G. Wright, Rufus Ingalls, Philip Sheridan, S.V. Benet, and Wesley Merritt.

Accompanying the testimonials is a letter from J.C. Gilmore enclosing Williston's Medal of Honor (not included), along with Williston's lengthy response (p.179-203): Naturally I am proud of having received this medal, he wrote. Brevets were made cheap, and common, by being bestowed on lots of people in 1865 who deserved none — they were given to officers who never were in a fight or under fire for "faithful service" &c. In 1890 Congress passed a law which took away all the value a brevet had. These medals are awarded by the President in the name of the Congress for distinguished bravery in battle and very few officers have them. I do not pretend to say that I ever did anything during the war that entitled me to any especial recognition or reward — but if I did, it occurred at the following places: Battle of Salem Church (Heights) May 3d 1863; Battle of Yellow Tavern May 11th, 1864; Action at Trevilian Station, June 12th 1864; Action at Smithfield, Aug. 28th, 1864. From this point, Williston describes his distinctive contributions in each battle, one more surprising than the next.

In many ways, the last section (pp.228-269) is the most intriguing, consisting of photographs of his Civil War friends, all in uniform, accompanied by a brief summary of how Williston knew the men during or after the Civil War. Highlights include:

J. Howard Ketching, full length studio portrait in uniform, sword drawn; Gen. William Buel Franklin (photo autographed), was the first General I was placed under for service during the war; Gen. Alfred Gibbs; Gen. Emory Upton, The best friend, in fact the only real friend I ever had in the Army; Col. Thomas A. Devin (6th NY Cavalry, in dashing
pose); Bvt Maj. Gen. Jeff C. Davis; Gen. Wesley Merritt (autographed); Gen. John Buford; Osmas, his bugler; four artillery officers lounging in camp, including Williston and his dog; two images of the flags of Horse Battery D, 2nd Artillery, which Williston had made at Tiffany's in New York; image of the flag of Horse Battery with Mrs. J.G. Ramsay, nee Miss Nannie Morris (describing flag in detail from roosewood staff to cord and tassels); spectacular full page (8.5x 6 in.) portrait of officers of the 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac, taken in camp at Brandy Station, nearly all identified; Pony, 1864, a full page image depicting Williston posed, standing with his horse; full page image of Battery D, 2nd Artillery in the field at Fredericksburg; four studio portraits of Williston in uniform, Dec. 1861, 1877, 1883, 1892, the latter wearing his Medal of Honor.

445 General William Buel Franklin, Archive of Civil War-Period ALSs
5 ALSs.

Although he filled some of the most important commands in the Union army, William Buel Franklin left a mixed legacy, his successes on the field balanced by some glaring failures. A West Point graduate (1843) and ardent Democrat, Franklin was well experienced and well connected by the time of the Civil War, having seen service with the Topographical Engineers, as overseer of construction of the Capitol dome in Washington, and as Secretary of the Light House Board. When hostilities commenced, he was a natural choice to be given command of a brigade, and soon after a division, aided and abetted by his close association with the rising commander of the Army of the Potomac and fellow Democrat, George B. McClellan. Not known as an aggressive commander, Franklin nevertheless was credited with success at Savage Station and White Oak Swamp during the Peninsula Campaign, and later at Crampton's Gap, and so it was that even after McClellan was replaced by Ambrose Burnside in the late fall 1862, Franklin was promoted to command of the Left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac.

At Fredericksburg, however, Franklin suffered a setback in his career. Miscommunication between Franklin and Burnside resulted in him failing to attack in force, and although he met with initial success, his assault fell apart in a Confederate counter-attack and Fredericksburg turned into a disaster for the union. The fallout from Fredericksburg compounded the situation. Learning that Franklin had bypassed him to propose a plan for a new campaign directly to Lincoln, and that two of Franklin's subordinate generals had complained directly to the President about Burnside's insufficiencies, Burnside ordered seven generals relieved of their command including Franklin. In the ensuing struggle of wills, both Burnside and Franklin were relieved, and Franklin was ordered to appear before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, where he — a Democrat before a Republican-dominated Committee — was made the scapegoat for Fredericksburg. It was five months before he returned to duty again, and even then he was assigned to second tier commands in Louisiana and Texas, enjoying no greater success there than he had in Virginia. In April 1864 he was wounded during the Battle of Mansfield and between the lingering effects of the injury and his political missteps, he never again held a prominent command.

This small collection of letters from Franklin, all written to his friend Col. Frank J. Parker, is highly revealing of a military career that never quite succeeded, thanks to miscommunication and a deaf ear to the politics of the Civil War military. Most importantly, the first letter is a revealing look into the pressures Franklin felt while being singled out for the failure at Fredericksburg. Thanking Parker for supporting him while he was being attacked in the pamphlet press, Franklin went on to bemoan his plight. I have lately received a copy of the evidence taken by the COW [Conduct of the War] Committee on the Army of the Potomac, and I am more than ever impressed after looking over it, with the fact that they must have thought me a person whom it was necessary to ruin, or they would not on the data before them have come to the conclusion they did. I am however better satisfied with the result than at first sight would appear probable.
The last four letters in the collection were written while Franklin was at home in Portland recovering from Mansfield. Perhaps in gratitude for Parker’s support, Franklin apparently offered to arrange an appointment on his staff — if and when he returned to the service, that is — although he seemed in no hurry to return to the fray: I am here [at home] on account of the wound in my leg which would not heal in New Orleans. I find my wife ensconced in a very pleasant house, plenty of pleasant people about, and the air nearly freezing. Consequently there are many reasons why I do not object to the invaliding... One month later, Franklin backed away from encouraging Parker’s hopes: The matter of the Staff appointment now appears to have more difficulty about it than at first sight, he wrote. I am entitled to three Aides who unless I command a Corps have their linear rank whatever that may be. When in command of a Corps I have heads of the Staff Depts who are Lieut. Cols., but who are designated from their respective Staff Corps by the Washington authorities...

A fine collection reflecting the foibles that afflicted too many general officers in the Union army and the colorful life of a not-quite great commander. Letters from Franklin are relatively scarce and highly desirable.

$1,000 - $2,000

446 Private Halsey Bartlett, 6th Connecticut Infantry, KIA by Rebel Sharpshooter at Bermuda Hundred, Extensive Manuscript Archive

109 letters.

From its largest towns to its smallest, Connecticut contributed more than its share to the union cause during the Civil War, drawing young men like Halsey Bartlett from their rural homes in Dayville (Killingly) to the unfamiliar reaches of the deep south. In a correspondence of over 100 letters, mostly to his beloved sister and mother, the 30 year-old Bartlett left a powerful record of his entire military career from his enlistment in the summer 1861 to his death by a sniper at Bermuda Hundred on June 17, 1864. At times joking, at times deeply affectionate, and always observant, Bartlett’s letters are an important record of the conflict as experienced along the South Carolina coast and islands, a region less well remembered than the fields of Virginia, but symbolically vital as the hottest of secessionist hot beds.

Raised at New Haven in September 1861, the 6th Connecticut Infantry took part in one of the first amphibious assaults of the Civil War and one of the first forays of Union forces into the heartland of the Confederacy, South Carolina. Under the command of Admiral Samuel Du Pont and Gen. Thomas Sherman, the 6th was part of the expeditionary force that captured Forts Walker and Beauregard near Port Royal, on Nov. 7, and they remained in occupation at Hilton Head, James Island, and Beaufort until the spring 1864, taking part in several expeditions and battles. A sensitive and highly articulate man, Bartlett was strongly motivated to serve and being somewhat older than most of his comrades, seems to have been both calmer and less prone to gripe, keeping up his morale regardless of the situation.

Bartlett’s letters are strong in providing a sense of the scene and events as they unfolded, and they offer immediate insight into his personality: I expect we shall see some fighting and our Regiment has got to do a share of it, he wrote in late 1861. Since we came on Board this Boat we have had a pretty tough time of it as we have not had enough to eat. There was two or three days we suffered of hunger. I was so hungry I could eat almost anything and such water as we got on this boat it is like taking medicine to drunk it and we lie down right on the deck to sleep nights when we have traveled all day and got it dirty... Now you must excuse this letter “that is” all the mistakes for there is such a noise from the boys I can hardly hear myself think. It is all noise and confusion... He followed with exceptional, long and
detailed accounts of his daily activities, so foreign from life in Dayville, describing everything from picket duty to how they arrange their tents, accidental shootings, horseplay, insects and disease, and spies and contrabands. As if to console his sister and mother in his absence, he is infallibly optimistic, citing every possible hint of the success of union arms as an indication that the war would soon end. In fact, he often reports rumors in the most positive interpretation possible — from the supposed deaths of Beauregard and Jackson to the inevitable fall of Richmond. All false.

Among many other incidents, Bartlett describes the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., in March and April 1862, when they were stationed under miserable conditions. We can look from our [on Mud Island on Savannah River] and see the Rebel steamers smoking away, he wrote in May 1862, and sailing around about four miles up towards Savannah. His regiment was active on James Island during the summer and then Edisto, which was little better, and little safer:

July 11, 1862: The 8 Michigan got cut up the worst of any in the battle of the 16th. 7th Conn lost 98 ninety eight men... There was one Secesh Captain came out in front of his men and says "give them Yankee Pets Hell." He had no more than got the words out of his mouth than (7) seven bullets struck him from our Rifles. Our men picked him up and carried him to our Hospital and he died that night. He said he didn't know but he was wrong in fighting on the Secesh side...

July 14: This island [Edisto] is a very dirty sandy place sand flies thicker than hops and musquitos a sight thicker but we expect to leave this place soon to go farther north expect to go to Fortress Monroe. Negroes are very plenty here but they are all Contrabands of war and they are taking them off from this island as fast as they can. Oh! Dear! I have not seen a white woman or Girl in so long it would be a curiosity to see one. How does a girl look?

For all his optimism, it is clear that Bartlett’s mother fretted constantly about him, and he took great pains to relieve her anxieties. After news of the slaughter at Antietam reached her, Bartlett wrote: Dear mother you must not get discouraged if you do hear some of the dark side of the war news for you know that it is most always the darkest before day. You spoke about its being terrible times in Maryland but it is different times now. We hear cheering news from there. We hear of a battle there between McClellan and Stonewall Jackson and that McClellan got drive back 4 times and the fifth time he went in. "He says to his boys don't give up, boys do your best for I am going in again for the fifth and last time." He did go in he said "he should not come out as long as there was one to stand by him." He went in and came out conqueror, he closing in upon them and taking twelve thousand Prisoners.... He even used news of the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation a few days later as a means of assuaging her fears: There was seventy five Negroes come across Broad River last week. They tell some hard things about the Rebels over there. They say that they have no salt and they are living on half Rations and say they cannot do it say they may as well lay give up trying to whip the Yankees for they cannot do it say they may as well lay down their arms first as last. I think so myself for they will get whipped in the end. What do you think of President Lincoln's last Proclamation don't you think it is a good one? The first of January will tell. If the Rebels come to his terms fighting is over with...

The consistent quality of Bartlett's letters make it difficult to select only one or two passages to illustrate them, but a handful can serve as evidence of his exploits, his bravado, and his sense of duty:

Dec 21, 1862 (Beaufort): After saying he had no fear of Secesh: They call the Sixth Conn. Vol Regiment the best drilled the best manners the best to do duty of any Regiment in Beaufort and while on Picket out to the Plantations are liked the best and while on duty of any kind always do their duty right up "to the handle." So says our Generals and they call us the "Bully Sixth." Why call us the "Bully Sixth" because we always do our duty so well while on duty and are never afraid to do anything when called on. The Seventh Conn are called the "Fancy Reserve." The Bully Sixth have been where the Seventh Conn dare not go but self praise goes but little ways but it is so...

Feb 8, 1863 (still at Beaufort): Well Chris we are to have an Expedition start from here soon for Charleston. Comodore Dupont is going up with his Iron Clads and going to bombard Charleston...[Sixth will not go] There was a prize captured at the Charleston Blockade..Cargo of the prize consisted of six steam engines and six steam pows and Iron enough to Iron six Gun Boats and medicines. Provisions Ammunition &...

April 2, 1863 (from Beaufort after return from the Expedition to Jacksonville, Fl.): While there we had one or two skirmishes and once we had a brush with the enemy but none killed in our Regt or wounded but two killed and three wounded in the Eight Maine Regt by a shell bursting thrown by the enemy into our lines. I was on Picket about two miles from our camp one night while and the Rebel Pickets were within half a mile of us and we could see them on their posts... When we left we Burned most of the City leaving but a few House standing. Six or Eight families came off with us some leaving all they had behind others taking but a few things with them. Some of them leaving good nice houses behind. We brought away thirty Prisoners with us. We find as we go from place to place quite a number of citizens who are loyal and would come away if they could get away...

One of the highlights of the collection is a letter describing the famous — should we say Glorious — assault on Morris Island and Fort Wagner in July 1863:

Aug 1: We left (our Reg.) Morris Island night before last and was not rejoiced to get away. Rather think I was not that there was anything cowardly on my part but I got sick of hearing so much noise. It was nothing but Boom Boom night and day on both sides and men to the average of four or five per day from some Reg. brought down from our works. Wounded from the deadly Missiles of the Enemy. The night of 29 of July our Reg. had Orders to report to Hilton Head immediately... while on Morris Island if I lie down at night to sleep I knew not whether I should wake up in the morning safe or not for they shelled our camps as much as they could and to be there was perfect misery.... How I came out of the Fort Waggoner without being hit is still a mystery to me. Such a shower of Bullets but I am safe not a scratch on me....
The success of union arms left Bartlett basking in the glory. Yes all of Morris Island is all ours now. Fort Sumpter is silenced. Fort Gregg Battery Waggoner is ours and all is quiet at Morris Island now...

Despite promising not to reenlist, Bartlett did so, regretting his decision immediately after his furlough home ended. May I one day enjoy a furlough that nothing but Death shall take away, he wrote. Oh that I could come home again three years three lonesome years to me have got to pass away before I can come back but I hope not so long but we can write to each other how we get along and may the good Lord speed the time when this cruel war will end...

Bartlett never had the chance. On May 2, the 6th Connecticut ordered from their base in South Carolina to take part in the Bermuda Hundred Campaign in Virginia, facing harsh conditions and heavy fighting from the beginning. We have either been on a march, fatigue, picket, or a fight ever since I have been here. I have been in three battles since I came here and by the Alwaise Providence guarding me I have not received even a scratch. Friday we experienced a pretty heavy shower of bullets from the Rebs for about two hours we were in line of battle and most the time was firing on the Rebs and quite a number of our Boys got wounded.... Corporal James Holt, you remember him, he came down and took dinner with us while I was at home, he and his wife, he got a ball in the head. Don't know as he is living...

Whether he knew what was coming or not, Bartlett's tone changed dramatically later in the month. After the Battle of Ware Bottom Church he wrote: I feel now is the time to prepare for the great change before it is too late and by all that I can do with Gods help I will try to live aright so that if we do not meet again on Earth we can meet on the other shore... How many are laid low by the bullet who have dear friends at home these never to return. How sad to think of it. The night before the Battle of Friday May 19 I heard the "Whip Poor Will" singing his sweet song of praise and says I to myself what Will is to be whipped now? The next day our Reg was ordered to the front with other Reg, we formed a line of battle and were soon in the midst of bullets for three hours the fighting continued. At last all was still the Rebs were repulsed with a great loss for so short a time and Brig.Gen William Walker who was in command of the Rebel forces here was wounded in the leg, he had his leg off. He was taken Prisoner. This was the Will that was to be whipped. How appropriate is the song of the bird. I want this war to end as bad as you do...

Three weeks after this morose letter, word was sent to the Bartlett family that Halsey had been killed in action. Sgt. Earl W. Fisher of the 1st Conn. Artillery wrote, June 18, 1864: He was instantly killed by a Rebel sharp shooter while in the Rifle pits. The ball entering in the right side and passing up through the heart. He only spoke and asked the boys to carry him off quick and died...

Given their sterling quality, it is not surprising that one or two of Bartlett's letters have found their way into historical collections, including those of the Filson Historical Society and Navarro College. This large collection, however, is clearly the definitive collection for this exceptional, average soldier.

$6,000 - $8,000

AUTOGRAPHS & MANUSCRIPTS | The Civil War | Maine

447 Civil War Archive of the McDaniel Brothers, Co. I, Maine 3rd Infantry, Including Letters & Photographs 32 items.

A 20-year-old from Somerville, Me., Gardiner McDaniel was one of three McDaniels who served in Co. I of the 3rd Maine Infantry during the Civil War. Approximately half of this collection consists of letters from McDaniel during his time with the 3rd Maine, describing the rigors of service with the main body of the Army of the Potomac. No Steinbeck, not even particularly literate, McDaniel nevertheless writes an effective letter for conveying the confusion and pain of battle and the attitudes of the common soldier in the ranks.

Mustering into the service in June 1861, McDaniel was still wet behind the ears when he was tossed into the maelstrom of the First Battle of Bull Run. On July 23, he did his best to record the dire outcome: We left our Camps and traveled three days and then stopped Sunday morning at two o'clock and then marched about 3 miles and then the officers put us threw about 4 miles as hard as we could run till we got to the Battle field while I never saw such a horrible site in my days. The Battle Began at 12 o'clock on Saturday nite and lasted til 3 in the afternoon on Sunday. The 21 day of July which will till only remembered by this nation. There was about forty thousand of our troops against about 80 or ninetey 000 of the rebels. The loss of our men it is judged that it is 5 thousand killed and wounded and the loss of the rebels is more than ours... His letter describing the equally disastrous fight at Fredericksburg has a similar tone: we have bin over a crost the raperhanock river since I wrote to you and had a brush with the rebs. We crost the river last Saturday on the pontoon bridges under the protection of our batteries and piched in and drove the rebs some distance across a large field into a piece of woods. It was a bloody engagement and it costed old Maine meny of her bold soldiers but I did not receive any injury in the contest though I was under the enemies fire during the hottest of the conflict...

Whatever McDaniel felt about his time in the 3rd Maine, it is clear that he was committed to the cause and in August 1864, he reenlisted in the 7th Maine Battery, leaving a trail of six letters to document his service. The collection also includes a series of letters from other relatives and friends in the service, including:

One letter from Charles F. Blackinton (15th Maine Infantry) from New Orleans, 1864; two from John B. Brant (57th Massachusetts); one from Samuel McDaniel; One from William McDaniel (2nd Maine);

Two from George W. McDaniel (3rd Maine) in Savannah, GA, April 23, 1865, looking forward to being home in time to celebrate the fourth of July think it would be the greatest
tome that ever was name in Maine if the war should happen to close...I tell you their was bout 7 hundred priseme rs from Gen Lee army the came in last thirsday on their way home...They can do as they like but my advice would be to them to come back but I should urge them to hard what do they think about Lee surrendering and also Abe Lincoln. Hard luck to the man that shot him. ...

One from R.R. Blackinton (possibly Signal Corps), Culpeper Court House, Nov. 4, 1863: We strip the Rebels houses to make tents with...if we want Bead clothes we take them. I of the Boy went in at to whare a old Negro Wench and was goin to take a quilt and she told him that he was goin to be confined and he left her. Want that Fun...

Of special note in the collection are four exceptional sixth plate images, including three tintypes and one ambrotype of Civil War soldiers, apparently all depicting members of the 3rd Maine: Corporal seated with arms crossed in his lap; three soldiers in uniform, two of whom are remarkably wooly — probably the McDaniel brothers; officer standing in uniform, wearing a Hardee hat (bearing an infantry device, Co. I); officer seated with Hardee hat in hand (infantry device, Co. I).

McDaniel may not have been the most educated soldier in the Union army, and his spelling and punctuation might charitably be called erratic, but the experiences recorded in his letters are typical of a northern New Englander far from home and the photographs that accompany them provide a powerful visual testimony to the look and feel of the heart of the Union army.

$3,000 - $5,000

448 Brothers George & Hiram Hamilton, Maryland 6th Infantry, Both Died of Disease, Civil War Correspondence
17 letters, 8 covers, most patriotic.

Brothers George and Hiram Hamilton joined the 6th Maryland Infantry during its formation in Baltimore in August 1862 — George as a Private, and Hiram as a Corporal, both in Co. G. The highlight of this archive of correspondence from both men to their niece Anna is the fine battle content concerning the fighting in the Shenandoah Valley against Lee’s army during the Gettysburg campaign, including the second battle of Winchester.

In his March 18 letter, George writes how the regiment was ordered to force march to Winchester, and he goes along even though sick: for I did not know but what we might have some Fighting to do before we got back and I wanted to do my share of it. We left our knapsacks and everything. Marching all night in the cold, only resting a few minutes at a time, George recalls: I was hardly able to walk part of the time and would have laid down along the road, but we were in the enemies country and if I had I should have been captured by the Rebel guerillas as there was a body of them followed us all night and picked up two men from the 67 Pa Regt.

On June 25, 1863, writing from Maryland Heights, MD, Hiram gives Anna a detailed account of the combat he and George saw against Lee’s army. Forced to flee Berryville as the Army of Northern Virginia appeared, the brigade had to take side roads to escape the encircling forces. After a 25 mile forced march, the column was attacked by a Rebel force as the 6th Maryland was fording Opaquon Creek:

In this predicament, the Rebs attacked us, then came the 1st New York Cavalry. Our boys took off their shoes and stockings to ford the stream, and but for all this we were too hard for them and drove them back.

Continuing their forced march, they arrived at Winchester late that night. During the battle the next day, the 6th
Maryland was stationed around the Star Fort to protect the artillery. After fighting all day, our Regt was ordered in the Fort expecting that the Rebs would charge on it. It was then that we found out that we were surrounded, and that the rebs out numbered us 5 to one. We were out of ammunition, 5 rounds being all that was left. We then got orders to quit the place and to cut our way out to Martensburg... so we began to spike the canon.

At 1 am, they set out to make their escape: We got about 4 mile out on the Martensburg pike, when the Rebs opened onus with artillery and we found we could not get out that way, for they were too strong for us... After finding a weak point in the Confederate lines, they cut their way out, and made it to Harpers Ferry by the next evening by avoiding the roads and staying in the thick woods.

Hiram writes: We are here, in our own state again, where there is left of us. We numbered near 800 men when we marched to Winchester 290 some is all that is left.

George gives his own account of the battle in his letter home dated July 5th, and remarks on the rumors that Negroes will soon be drafted to fight: For my part I do not think the government wrong for bringing the black into the field to fight. It is better to do that than to let this rebellion run on for years.

In August, both brothers took sick with typhoid fever again in the summer heat. Hiram passed away on August 17, and George died on the 22. The last two letters, written on the same leaf, are from the regimental chaplain notifying the family of George’s death and the Hamilton brothers’ company commander, expressing his condolences.

$1,500 - $2,500
faced not only the ordinary problems of outfitting and supplying any Civil War regiment, but the extraordinary problems that plagued some, caused by a toxic mix of clashing personalities, intrigue, lies, and deceit, ambition and rivalry, disreputable friends and ill-intentioned neighbors, and very possibly by ill-suited commanders.

To say that the effectiveness of the regiment was compromised would be an understatement, and Pierson’s records of events in the 1st New York suggest that the end of their two year commitment may well have come as a huge relief that the worst was over.

This fine collection of 23 letters centers on a single, significant problem faced by Pierson, and many other commanders of Civil War regiments: how to outfit his unit with the best arms available. The 1st New York had originally been issued the old smooth-bore, “old pattern” muskets that had been the military mainstay for more than a generation, but they longed for the better and more accurate rifled weapons, such as the Springfield rifles. Beginning as early as July 1861, Pierson spent months writing letters to the New York State Adjutant General to secure the newer arms for his men, and every time he thought he had received promises, or even approval, it seemed only to result in further delays. Even though his requisition had been approved by the state, Pierson was informed that the Springfields were being sent mostly to the West, since western regiments have been heretofore neglected or overlooked in the distribution of these arms.

While at the end of August 1861, officials ordered that the 1st Infantry be outfitted with 500 Remington Rifles with Angular Bayonets now at Fortress Monroe, Pierson still found himself seven months later with nothing to show. With the spring campaigns looming, he set out on a concerted letter writing campaign, drafting his well-connected father into badgering anyone he could, up to and including the Secretary of War, William Henry Seward, Mar. 21, 1862: My youngest son who is Lt. Col. of the First Regt. USV, the first in the field from this state, having been at Newport News since April last has devoted his time, and means, to the perfection of the Regt., which now only need improved arms to make them so, they have now an old and imperfect arm made more than twenty years since... I visited Washington in February last with him, mainly in getting the arms in which he is so much interested, he then received assurance from Genl. McLellan through one of his staff Colonel A.V. Colburn AAG that he should have the Springfield Rifles... but a recent letter from Col. Kingsbury informs him that the arm sent, were the Antrim Rifles, instead of the Springfield... and prefers not to take them, as the Regt have long been promised the Springfield Musket, and prefer to take their chances with their old arms, than change them for Foreign arm they conceive as no better...

The Seward letter may have done the trick. On Mar. 29, Brig. Gen. James H. Ripley wrote to Pierson to say a large number of Springfield Rifle Muskets... together with other stores, have been ordered to be sent to the Fort Monroe Arsenal for the use of the Army of the Potomac...

An insightful correspondence detailing the importance of the Springfield muskets to Civil War soldiers, the political and logistical difficulties of arming Civil War regiments, and the tenacity of one New York commander. $500 - $700

450 Colonel J. Frederick Pierson, 1st New York Infantry, Discussion of Controversy & Arrest of Major James Clancy, 1862-1863

55 items.

Among the challenges faced by Col. Pierson during the Civil War, none was more serious than the challenges presented by his own officers. Talk about a fight. Rivaling some of the fiercest land battles of the war was the personal battle waged between Col. Pierson and Maj. James T. Clancy.

After months of simmering tensions between Pierson and Clancy, Clancy was driven from his position in the late fall 1862. According to a letter from Clancy’s friend, Lt. Col. Gilbert Riordan (37th NY Infantry), the dismissal was the result of intrigue and villainy on the part of those who hold or happen to hold a higher commission than yours. Being associated with you as an officer and a Gentleman through that ever memorable Campaign on the Peninsula, I must most candidly confess that you were never found wanting in ability or bravery. Riordan (as Irish as Clancy ever was) blamed the dismissal on unspecified political motives, and to shore up his claim, he appended a testimonial from 17 other officers of his regiment supporting Clancy and showing our disapprobation of the edict which removes you from the army, which you have served with credit an honor to yourself and Regiment to which you belonged.

What follows is a collection containing copies (sometimes in duplicate) of most of the relevant orders, testimonies, and proceedings, claims and counterclaims, charges and countercharges, arrests and counter-arrests, between Pierson and Clancy that are sometimes difficult to follow and even more difficult to believe. To make a
long and bitter story short, in the winter 1862-1863, the disgraced Clancy managed to bring charges against Pierson asserting that when handed an order from the War Department restoring Clancy to his position, Pierson refused, and then reacted in a fit of tyrannical and capricious conduct, arresting him, and insisting that Clancy would be freed from arrest only if he agreed to resign his commission. Pierson then was said to refuse a direct order from the commanding general (Hiram G. Berry) to restore Clancy, instead informing a subordinate that if Major J.T. Clancy remained in camp, take his sword & place him in arrest.

Clancy's letter of complaint is docketed by Pierson on verso who asserts that as Colonel, it was his right to place Clancy under arrest. Addressing Gen. Berry, he wrote about the incident: “I said “Very well Sir, I place you under arrest and will give you the reasons in a few moments.” He has however gone away. The fact of my placing him under arrest proves my obedience to your order... According to Pierson, Clancy signed an order of resignation the next day, citing the fact that another Major had already been appointed in the regiment, though in fact, it appears that Clancy had already known of the new appointment. In a letter to Secretary of War Edward W. Stanton, Dec. 27, 1862, Pierson went on at even greater length about Clancy and stated that he refused to allow the Major to return to the regiment due to his notoriously bad character, unfitness, and incapacity at once cause dissension, insubordination, and the consequent demoralization of my Regt. Upon these points permit me to make the following statement: James T. Clancy was appointed Major of the Regmt Sept. 10, 1861. He at once began a life or career of Dissipation and Riot regardless of self-respect or shame. Associating with himself Capt. Coles and a few disaffected and dissolute officers, he established and favored petty cliques and parties, and fomented and encouraged every mutinous and insubordinate spirit exiting in the Regmt. Significantly, the letter is docketed on the back by Brig. Gen. Berry, noting I consider it for the interest of the Service that the Colonel be sustained.

But this confrontation was nothing more than a salvo in a longer war between Pierson and Clancy. In January, Pierson filed charges against Clancy, alleging drunkenness, fighting, illegal or abusive use of authority, and more. He continued to attack his former subordinate in a series of letters to his superiors, writing to AAG Edward D. Townsend, on Feb. 3, 1863, with a dramatic flourish:

I write you this letter in all friendliness and candor, and yet to prove to your satisfaction how basely you have been deceived by the false representations of the former Major of my command.... I trust you may not be offended at my doing so, as my only object is to sustain the course I pursued in attempting originally to get him dismissed, and to prove the justness of those attempt by the falsity of his statements to you. He states that he has been in every battle of the Peninsular, not being ubiquitous you can see the absurdity of this; he has never been in any affair upon the Peninsula except one — viz Glendale 30th June, and was there separated somewhere & how from his Regmt which he did not join for two days afterwards, and then upon the Banks of the James River. He states having been recommended for promotion for gallant conduct on the field by Genis Kearney, Mansfield, & Phelps. The first two are dead, the other not in the service... And so on at considerable length, including assertions that Clancy’s commanding generals loathed him and that his wounded hand was the result of a drunken brawl — I have never known him to be in any other fight than the one I have mentioned... You were mistaken in supposing that “he presented strong testimonials from more than half the officers of the Regmt, 6 Captains and 11 Lieutenants.” He could not secure the signature or respect of one single officer in his & my Regmt — The only “strong testimonials” he presented were the signatures of a few drinking boon companions in Another Irish Regmt, most of the signers knowing him but slightly, and most of them now ashamed of knowing him at all.

To counter Clancy’s letters of support from officers in the 37th NY, Pierson secured a petition of support (in triplicate) opposing Clancy’s restoration, arguing that the sacred cause of our county would at once be interfered with, and a deterioration and consequent destruction of order and Discipline would follow... He also lined up a series of at least seven individual eyewitness testimonies to specific incidents of Clancy’s drunken and disorderly behavior. Evidently prepared and maintained by Pierson in his defense (and offense) — several letters in the collection are included in duplicate (duplicates counted into the total) — the collection includes much of the testimony given during the trial, Clancy’s response to the charges, along with official notice of Pierson’s ultimate vindication. A complete record of a single incident, as rich and revealing as any.

$800 - $1,000
451 Colonel J. Frederick Pierson, 1st New York Volunteers, Civil War Correspondence, 1859-1895
142 items.

The soldiers of the 1st New York Infantry did more than fight one another; they were there to fight the Confederacy. This substantial collection of letters and documents gives shape to the history of the regiment from mustering in the first month of the war to mustering out after Chancellorsville. The earliest documents relate to the fundamental needs of recruiting and training and the responsibilities of commanding a regiment. During the fall of 1861, Pierson was tasked with recruiting the regiment back to full strength and wrote to his brother Charley regarding the potential for finding new men in western New York: I must have you help me work. Can I get any men there — Talk to people about it — I will send some Placards. What I intend to do is to find some person in these places whose patriotism will allow them to help me... The collection also includes copies of Orders of the government of the police guard (rules for guard duty), 1861; regulations for fatigue duty; 1861; regimental orders of various sorts; petitions to repair or replace tents; and letters of interest and concern regarding promotions.

But however well prepared the 1st New York was, the tensions that wracked the regiment were already apparent by winter of 1861-1862. Then Col. Garrett Dyckman wrote Pierson to inform him that he had a small rebellion on his hands: I have rec'd a very respectfully worded petition signed by 57 men of C Compy requesting me transfer Lieut Leslie away from that Compy. in consequence of his apparent ignorance of drill and his unmilitary bearing and appearance...

Things grew more serious by March 8, 1862, when Dyckman alerted Pierson that officers in their regiment were actively conspiring against them, giving unintentionally hilarious overtones to a deadly serious game: occasionally receive a hint that the clique business is still flourishing in the Regt but it does not show itself to me. It appears as if Cl. Co. Bj. & Sil. Cannot come to an understanding in what manner they shall remove those above them or who shall fill the vacancies if removed therefore each appears to work on his own hook. The officers in the Regt who are against both of us are (I may as well write their names) Clancy, Coles, Yeamans (Silva against me), Bjorq. (Shaw against you) Hamilton (against you) Campbell (against me) Melville (against me) Hyde, & Carpenter, those not mentioned are either friends, or men of well balanced minds, who would think cliquing too contemptible a business for them to enter into... Much more. From here, the situation dissolved into farce. While the terrific battles of the Peninsular Campaign raged around them, the officers of the 1st took pot shots at one another. Dyckman placed an order of arrest for Maj. Clancy — their principal, but not sole antagonist — in July 17, 1862, and the collection also includes a copy of a Special Order issued by the President dismissing co-conspirators Capt. Francis Silva and Lieut. Charles Eypper from the service, Aug. 2, 1862; and a copy of a letter from Pierson to Sec. of War Stanton complaining — surprisingly enough — about Dyckman, who was then commanding the brigade, leaving Pierson in charge of the regiment, dated Aug. 24, 1862. Pierson explained: At Yorktown he left the Regiment, and has not reported since, this not alone breaking his arrest, but he is at present a deserter. Major James S. Glancy [sic] was tried by General Court Martial on the 21st of July and has since remanded under arrest, awaiting sentence. He left the Regiment at Alexandria, and has not reported since, thus not alone breaking his arrest, but he is at present a deserter... Pierson lists other offenders — the same evil-doers mentioned above — adding As the desertion of these officers at the moment of reaching Alexandria was directly against my orders, as it left their companies in each case totally without command, and at a time when their services were most needed, as they knew the regiment was ordered to processed at once to the front where fighting was going on, and as all of them have proved themselves to be worthless officers, if not cowards....

Accompanying the affair in August and Sept. 1862 are letters from Capt. Coles and Maj. Clancy, each explaining their absence; a letter of explanation about the whole affair from Pierson addressed to Brig. Gen. David Birney, his commanding officer; copies of requests to have the various officers dismissed; and a copy of the findings of the court martial on Coles (guilty of AWOL and cowardice) along with a document noting that a total of five officers were dismissed from the service.
The rift between Dyckman, Pierson, and the other officers became untenable. Dyckman was subsequently ordered to account for all absent officers in the regiment and relieved of all duty until he could. While leading the brigade, according to Pierson, Dyckman continued to interfere with the regiment, and when Pierson complained, Dyckman had him arrested remarking that Coles would do a better job. In turn, Dyckman was arrested by Gen. Kearney the next day and relieved of command, after which he left the brigade for Alexandria where he was caught and reprimanded for being drunk and absent. Much more on this complicated affair.

The heated confrontation between Clancy and Pierson also plays out in this lot, in the form of three letters from Dec., 1862, in which Pierson requests his father work the political circles in Albany to speed acceptance of his recommendations for the regiment’s vacant slots for a Lieutenant Colonel and Major, recommendations that were apparently just ignored: If Clancy is restored I can only see ruin, demoralization, & trouble in the future and shall want to clear out myself. I feel assured my officers will also all refuse to serve longer in the service. Prompt action at Albany can alone save me & my Regt. In this case, foresight was 20/20. A flurry of letters (copies) from Hiram G. Berry, Gen. Birney; and three from Clancy further flesh out the simmering feud, along with a valuable copy of report from Berry [Dec.] 23, 1862, that defines the problem at its core: I have to say that the three field officers of this Regt. are very unfriendly to each other, and since its connection with the Brigade, they have done all they could to render each others places uncomfortable. This fight has of course descended to the line Officers sending one way and many another, and so to the Rank and file; until it came to pass that there was no discipline in the Regiment...

The rest of the collection is filled out with handful of other interesting items that seem tame only in comparison: a telegram and three documents relating to Pierson’s parole as POW Sept. 1862; LS of Wright Banks (of the Garibaldi Guards), Sept. 9, 1862; Pierson’s Commissions as Major and Colonel; and perhaps best of all, if only because of its relation to the regiment’s troubled history, a letter to Pierson, April 25, 1863, from a lieutenant under his command praising five men in the regiment for the noble manner in which they performed their duty by refusing to take part in the so-called mutiny.

All told an unparalleled record of an exceptional regiment, beset by all the foibles of humanity.

$3,000 - $5,000

452. Dr. S.H. French, Assistant Surgeon, 109th New York Volunteers, Manuscript Archive
17 items, including two covers.

Dr. Sulphronius H. French served as Assistant Surgeon in the 109th New York Volunteer Infantry from its formation in August 1862, until his discharge for disability on July 17, 1864.

This archive includes a 3.5 x 5 in. oval albumen photograph of French in uniform, dated 1863, and various war-date documents, including his recommendation as Assistant Surgeon and muster orders from the New York Surgeon General’s office signed by Samuel Oakley Vanderpoel. Other war-date documents include two receipts for board at two military hospitals in 1864, and special orders striking the charge of absent without leave from his disability discharge in July 1864. These documents suggest that Dr. French was assisting in military hospitals while suffering from the disability that ended his military career.

Other items include an undated letter with cover to French from his wife, and genealogical letters regarding French’s Revolutionary War ancestor.

$500 - $700
The 179th New York Infantry had a front row seat to the bloody end of the Civil War, spending nearly its entire enlistment in the siege and capture of the Confederate stronghold at Petersburg, VA. Raised in Elmira over the course of several months during the spring and summer of 1864, the 179th was sent south company by company, with the final recruits not joining the regiment until February 1865. Serving with IX Corps, they were cut up badly during the early assaults on Petersburg in June 1864, and suffered more in the Mine Explosion (which took place directly in front of their positions), at Weldon Railroad, and a series of other engagements in the fall and winter. During the final weeks of the war, they played an effective role in the capture of Fort Stedman on March 22 and were in the thick of the force that stormed the city on April 2, sustaining heavy loss in the process. They were, to say the least, indelibly linked to Petersburg.

A committed and intelligent young officer from North Reading, NY, Lt. John Andrews wrote to his parents at home to detail the final events of the war. Although few in number, the letters are a sterling example of a late-war correspondence, written when the ending was there for all to see, and they contain fine letters written on the eve of two of the concluding engagements.

The first of Andrews' letters, dated March 8, 1865, is a good-humored classic, breaking the news to his parents that he had been withholding something important from them, that he had been placed under arrest: I have a confession to make, he wrote, For thirty-seven days I have been in 'close arrest.' I was charged with "disobedience of orders" and court martialed... Andrews goes on to describe the trial and outcome, in which the Colonel personally appealed to the Secretary of War for Andrews' acquittal and promotion, which he received.

Andrews' crime suggests a good deal about the conduct of the war in the trenches before Petersburg. Last June (the 9th) an order was issued at Army Headquarters forbidding all communications with the enemy. For a long time this order has been disregarded, and every day the pickets were wont to exchange papers with each other. Occasionally however our pickets received particular orders not to exchange, and at other time they were instructed to get papers over to the rebels in order to give them some choice bit of news or some sensible advice. Well Gen. Porter, who commands our Division made up his mind to put a stop to this friendly intercourse with the rebel pickets — and I happened to be his victim — but I wasn't, "things are not what they seem..."

In the long and detailed account that follows, Andrews describes going out under pretense of buying a paper from one rebel, entices a second to come forward, and then takes both prisoner. Rumors that he had been involved in an exchange drew the general's ire, who arrested both Lt. Andrews and Maj. Knapp, and despite Knapp's attempts to blame his subordinate, Andrews was acquitted and restored to duty without reprimand.

The other letters in the collection reference the preparations for the final assaults on Fort Stedman and Petersburg itself, filled with the tension of a soldier waiting for the struggle to come, and he described the last ditch maneuvers on both sides. Nine days after the campaign began, he sensed the desperation as the end of Petersburg drew near:

There has been some shelling but not as much as we have had at other times, until last night when the rebels made another attack on our line. Since Saturday we have been under arms every morning at three oclock in readiness for attacks should the rebs see fit to make them. Last night I was awakened from a sound sleep by a hurried shake by the Capt, and the exciting intelligence that the rebs were upon us. I hurried on a part of my clothes, snatched my sword and hurried down to rout out the company. It was laughable to see some of the men perform... Never did I see before such a beautiful exhibition of fireworks as I did then. It was probably at Fort Stedman — where the rebels made their attack last Saturday morning. The air was full of blazing shells, coursing back and forth from one side to the other... The rebels had advanced to within a few yards of our picket line last night when we started for the breastwork. The pickets say they heard our Colonel give the command "Forward guide centre double quick, March." When the rebels thinking their pickets being reinforced turned and skedaddled, our pickets giving them volley after volley as a parting salute...

Having accomplished their goal, Andrews wrote in his last letter that he and his company were ready to return home. In Alexandria on May 6, 1865, he wrote: Before the capture of Petersburg and Richmond and the surrender of Lee, the men were contended. They dreaded battles, but they were here to do; now, the work the work is done, and all want to go home. Hardly anyone is content to play soldier.

A great end-of-the-war collection with unusual content. $400 - $600
454 Major Aldace F. Walker, 11th Vermont Infantry (1st Vermont Heavy Artillery), ALS Relating Horrific Death of Fellow Officer Taken POW
ALS, 6pp, November 15, 1865.
This 6pp letter by Lieut. Colonel Aldace F. Walker of the 1st Vermont Artillery to the Wellington (VT) Register newspaper, is his memoriam of Wellington native and fellow officer, Lieut. Edward B. Parker. It includes the testimony of Parker's horrific death while attempting to escape from captivity as told by fellow POW Lieut. (later Major) Henry Chase.

Parker and Chase were among the 400 men and 17 officers of the 1st Vermont Artillery captured during the Battle of Weldon Railroad on June 23, 1864. After being stripped of their possessions and outerwear, the officers were sent to Libby prison. From there they were kept in various prison camps, ending in Charleston, SC.

On October 1, during a transfer by rail to the POW camp in Columbia, SC, Parker and Chase leaped from the train car, evading the rifle fire from the guards. Hiding by day and traveling by night, the two emaciated men attempted to get to Union lines in East Tennessee. Captured the evening of October 5th by a sentry while trying to cross a remote railroad bridge, Parker and Chase once again escaped, and hid in the nearby swamp. However, the Rebels loosed bloodhounds to track them down. When they found the escaped prisoners, all the dogs attacked Parker, mauling him so severely that he died from his wounds in prison camp the next day. Chase describes what happened:

Soon after daybreak, we heard the sounds of the dogs again. We made for the river as fast as possible, but did not reach it in time to save ourselves... the dogs, thirteen in number, came upon us... the dogs all passed me without notice, and made prey of Lt. Parker. I had a little club which I used as best I could keeping the dogs from his throat, till our pursuers, five in number, came upon the scene of murder... they whipped the dogs from the Lieutenant, and we carried him to the nearest station.

He had been badly bitten in the legs, and his right side, so that it bled inwardly, and his arms were nearly torn from his body... The Confederates claimed that Parker died of yellow fever, and his grave was never found.

$1,000 - $1,500

455 Corporal Schuyler Van Rensselaer, 9th Rhode Island Infantry, Civil War Diary & Accompanying Letters
Diary, 2 fractional currency notes, 4 letters, 2 documents.
Not yet 18, Schuyler Van Rensselaer lobbied his parents to allow him to enlist for duty in the Civil War, and overcame their objections by promising that if he could not secure a commission in a three years' regiment, he would sign on only for three months. So it was that in late May 1862, Van Rensselaer became a three month man with the 9th Rhode Island Infantry.

Organized from the three months companies in response to a special call for troops due to the pressure imposed by Stonewall Jackson's threat to Washington DC, the 9th Rhode Island reported for duty in late May 1862 and was rushed to the capitol, feted along the way (except in Baltimore) and sent into camp at Tennallytown. In truth, they did little more exciting than garrison duty, being called out only once into Virginia, and reporting only three deaths upon mustering out, all from disease.

Van Rensselaer's diary, however, provides complete coverage of his service with the regiment. Before the war, he was living the typical life of an upper class student in Newport, R.I., preparing for Harvard, studying, visiting girls, and fascinated by news of the war.

Once joining the army, however, Van Rensselaer went into high gear. Though there is no combat and little controversy, his diary offers a brief day-to-day record of complete service of an educated young man in a three
month regiment serving the none-too glorious, but essential role of garrison duty in the capitol. Boredom, weather (excessive heat), drill, and trips into Washington make up his service. A few selected passages provide a sense:

July 26: Heard very heavy firing in Va all day. Numerous rumors are afloat... Was Corp of Guard. The firing this morning was for Pres. Van Buren. Each fort fired 60 minute guns...


Aug 22: Went to Goldings. Took vote on the subject of staying longer. 48 voted to go home, the rest to stay. Most of the companies going home. Went to Head Quarters. No orders. Going home probably Monday...

The four letters that accompany the diary are a useful adjunct, describing camp life, a trip into Washington on leave, seeing the Marine Band and the sights, and relaying news of trouble in the 4th Rhode Island after the Governor filled the vacant colonelcy with a political ally rather than the popular Lt. Col. After learning that the Lt. Col. and 15 officers intended to resign in protest, Gov. Sprague went to commanding general Ambrose Burnside who advised promoting the Lt. Col., and he went to see the Regt. When sd Sprague came out on the parade ground, to review the regt. each Company one after the other gave "three groans for Gov. Sprague" as he passed, which caused him to stick to his original appointment. The letter is paired with the pass that the young Van Rensselaer took when visiting the capitol, an unusual piece in that it includes a strongly underlined proviso: Not to visit Hotels or drinking houses. At the end of Van Rensselaer's service, his commander offered him a staff position and a commission if he would only enlist for the duration, but having promised his parents he would serve only three months, Van Rensselaer declined. He did, however, leave a legacy of service that is reflected in the two post-war items, an official document from the State Adj. General, 1885, attesting to his service in the 9th RI; and a letter from Van Rensselaer's father to his grandson recalling Schuyler's entry into the service after hearing news of the fall of Fort Donelson, his attempts to secure a commission, and family resistance due to his youth.

A scarce record of service in a three months regiment that may lack drama, but has its own consolations in connections to one of America's foremost families.

$1,000 - $2,000
456 Private Edward W. Stacy, 36th Massachusetts, Infantry, KIA at Wilderness, Civil War Archive

45 soldiers’ letters, all war-date.

Waldo Stacy’s life was all too brief, but memorable. Leaving home in rural Harvard, MA, to enlist as a private in the 36th Massachusetts Infantry in August 1862, Stacy survived barely eighteen months before he was killed in action in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. As brief as his time in the service was, however, he lived on through a fine series of letters home filled with vivid descriptions of the sights and scenes experienced by a young man far from home for the first time and facing the stark realities of war.

The Stacy letters begin with the first days of service and build step by step from the moment he filed aboard a southbound steamer. Excited and apparently unflappable, Stacy took everything in stride as they were rushed in to sights and scenes experienced by a young man far from home for the first time and facing the stark realities of war.

A strength of Stacy’s letters is his ability to convey his unfamiliar surroundings in terms that his rural family — and we — could easily understand, while still providing a clear impression of his personal commitments to the union and the eradication of slavery. As they entered Brookville, MD, on Sept. 14, Stacy explained that Maryland villages were nothing like local towns like Boxboro or Still River at home, but just three or four houses and a store:

I suppose father will be interested in knowing the sentiments of the people and the “niggers” are. I do not know much about the “white folks” because we do not have a chance to see much of them. Occasionally along the route we would see a union flag and some of the ladies waved their handkerchiefs at us but we did not see any contrary demonstration. The man that owns the farm where we are now invited us to encamp here and furnishes us with wood... The people allow their negroes to come to the camp with eatables to sell... The negroes all seem to understand that the war concerns them. Of course there are a good many abolitionists in the regiment and they do not hesitate to talk with them about slavery. The negroes say there has a good many of them run away within a year. There is an old negro who comes about the camp who says he is free. He bought himself about ten years ago. His wife is now a slave and some of his children. One of his sons run away last winter and another one sometime with a month. They went to Washington and went to work in the army... The old fellow says that “the fust cannon he heard a year ago he knowd that Mr Lincolnzis party would gain the day”.

Still green, the 36th Mass. Vols. were held back and arrived at Antietam only after the battle had ended (the slaughter of the rebels was fearful. In one place there is a perfect window of the dead), and they did not gain their first combat experience until days later when they had a brush with JEB Stuart’s cavalry. During the day parties of cavalry were out scouting in all directions. One party brought in 7 rebels. They were not dressed in uniforms but were citizens clothes. (Oct. 14). At Fredericksburg, the 36th witnessed a major battle for the first time. The collection includes two letters describing that battle, the first a brief one written just as he was preparing to enter the fray (having crossing the river to support a battery), the second a long (8pp) and detailed account, Dec. 18, 1862. Although the
The bombardment commenced at about 6 o'clock AM and gradually increased till about 11 o'clock. At that time the cannonading was the heaviest. Our lieutenant counted 35 discharges of the cannon in half a minute... I looked round in the city some of the lower end where we were. There was scarcely a house but had one or more shells through them and in the majority of them a family would hardly escaped alive. I went into one very nice large house that several shells had been through although none had burst in it and the furniture was knocked round the library tipped over and the books all sprawled round. The soldiers were allowed to roam over the city and take just what they wanted. If I had had my knapsack I or any place to carry them I might have got some nice books. But I supposed we were going into a fight and I did not want to load my self down with plunder...

[Saturday morning] We could hear the roar of the cannon and the rattle of the musketry on our right and left and on our left we could hear the cheers of the soldiers as they made their charges. We could not see anything of it without going up to the top of the hill and we were ordered to keep down from there as our officers did not wish to attract the fire of the enemy. Some did go however and the rebels threw a few cannon shot at them and wounded one man... [later in the day ordered to the top of the hill] When we were drawn up in line we expected to be called upon to charge but we were ordered to lay down and after laying there till it began to grow dark we were finally ordered to unroll our blankets and make ourselves comfortable for the night...

[Sunday ordered to withdraw. When we got to the city we found several other regiments of our division there and as soon as we could get straightened out we recrossed the river and made the best of our way back to our old quarters where we are now. The bridge was covered with sand so as not to make noise to alarm the enemy. Thus ended our expedition to Fredericksburg. It seems to me it must be regarded as a failure on our part. I hardly expected as much from Gen Burnside, but a general cannot always be successful and I hope the next time we shall have better success.

In the Spring, the 36th Mass. was transferred to the Western theater, and took part in operations after the fall of Vicksburg, including the capture of Jackson, Miss., in July:

When we got within about five or six mile of the city we halted for the night and the next morning started out in light marching order to find the enemy intending to offer him battle. We advanced in column till we got within about 4 miles of the city when we formed a line of battle on a space of cleared land about a mile or so across. On the opposite side was a piece of woods and we expected to find the rebels posted there ready to receive us. Our brigade took the right. We advanced in line with the 45th regt. Penn. thrown out a skirmishers a few rods in advance. When they got about half way across the field they came upon the rebel picket but they retired as the 45th advanced keeping up a sharp skirmish. The rest of us (the 1st brigade) followed as fast as our skirmishers drove in the rebs. We did not find the rebs posted in the wood as we expected, so we advanced through the woods up a hill on which the Mississippi State Asylum for the insane is situated... The insane were left behind by the rebels and Uncle Sam has got to support them. They have not had any wheat bread at the asylum since last winter nor coffee for a year...

In the morning we started on again and advanced about three quarters of a mile when we came upon a fort and the rebel skirmishers went into the rifle pits. Our skirmishers found it impossible to drive them out without great loss and it was decided not to undertake to carry the fort and besides it was said it was not the policy of Gen Grant to drive them upon this side very hard, so we stopped where we were our skirmishers keeping up a fire with the rebels all the time while we lay back to support them... Much more.

In another excellent letter, Stacy describes maneuvers around the Big Black River at the end of July 1863, describing how to destroy railroad tracks, and several fine letters from late summer detail operations in Kentucky and East Tennessee. On Sept. 17, 1863, he wrote a typically optimistic letter from Crab Orchard. We met the prisoners that were taken there [Cumberland Gap], some over two thousand, day before yesterday on their way north. They are mostly Virginians, North Carolina, and Georgia troops... He missed an opportunity to see Abraham Lincoln, who had come to review the troops, though he noted: some of the boys that did said that he was poor as a crow and looked as if he had lived on hard bread all his days...

Not long after the 36th returned to Virginia, Stacy met his death in the Wilderness. The collection includes two letters regarding his death and burial, and there are two from friends in the regiment written to Stacy’s family late in the war. As the Stacy family apparently searched in vain for Waldo’s body, a comrade who had been wounded in the Wilderness suggested that there was no hope: They buried him near where he fell under a tree which was in a vast forest some two mile from any cleared land. I do not know whether they had anything to mark the spot or not and think if they did it would be very difficult to find it. If not it would be almost impossible to find him as there must have been a great many buried near him for the ground was thickly strewed with the dead. The writer goes on to say that he knew nothing of Waldo’s last thoughts or feelings, stating that Waldo was reserved, but he vowed that Stacy was thought a great deal of in the Co. and all felt keenly his fall, myself especially as dear a friend when I left home as I had, and still more dear in the camp, my only constant mate.

A remarkable and substantial collection for an ordinary New England soldier, with a good mix of observations, camp life, and battle.

$1,500 - $2,500
The brutal campaigns of the Civil War summer of 1864 took their toll on many New England regiments, not the least the 21st Massachusetts Infantry which was nearing the end of its three year enlistment. Organized at Worcester during the late summer 1861, the 21st had already survived engagements in three theaters of war, from Burnside’s Carolina expedition to Pope’s Campaign in northern Virginia, 2nd Bull Run, and Antietam, where a monument to their courage stands near the Burnside Bridge. After several months in the west in 1863, the regiment returned to Virginia in April 1864 to take part in Grant’s summer campaigns, suffering so heavily in the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg that the survivors were consolidated into a battalion of just three companies for the last two months before mustering out during the late summer.

This small collection centers on the eventful last months of service of Alfred F. Walcott, a man who rose from Private to Captain of Co. F in the 21st Massachusetts Infantry, and commemorates his association with some of the Union Army’s highest ranking brass and with the growth of
"Colored" troops in the federal service. A 23 year-old native of Salem, Walcott was in Hong Kong when the war broke out, working with Heard and Co. in the China trade, and immediately sailed home to do his part for the nation.

Within days of enlisting in December 1861, his leadership abilities were singled out with a promotion to Sergeant Major, and with Burnside in North Carolina, he was again recognized and assigned to serve as Aide de Camp on the staff of Gen. Edward Ferrero, who went on to fame as a commander of African American troops.

In many ways, Ferrero and his one-time commanding officer Ambrose Burnside are the heart of this collection. The three war-date letters from Ferrero to Walcott (plus a fragment of a war-date letter with his flourishing signature) are true gems. Written just after Walcott mustered out of the service, Sept. 1, 1864, the first letter brings the former Aide de camp up to on the state of Ferrero’s Colored troops in the aftermath of the Weldon Railroad and infamous Petersburg Crater Explosion.

My troops are in reserve, Ferrero wrote, and I have had a series of Reviews and Inspections for the past two days. The cavalry in my rear were driven back. The Enemy however were driven back. The limited space would not permit me to state the details of these Reviews, but the whole is of a very interesting nature.

In this rosewood and mahogany cabinet card of Maj. John F. Hartranft in War uniform, 51st Pennsylvania Infantry, signed by Walcott with typed tribute to Hartranft; printed pass from the camp of the 1st Division, Mass. Volunteer Militia, Oct. 1858; and a rare relic of the social side of the Civil War, printed dance card (signed by Walcott, but not filled in, and listing Walcott as a member of the Floor Committee), dated March 14, 1863, for an Anniversary celebration of the Battle of Newbern, N.C., and Soiree of the Officers of Ferrero’s Brigade.

A small, but unusually fine collection of a New England soldier, his well-placed associates, and connections to Colored troops.

$1,000 - $2,000
Private George Bender, Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, WIA 2nd Bull Run, Civil War Archive

50 war-date letters, many with patriotic covers or letterhead, plus two discharge papers, five GAR/UVL items, and souvenir Gettysburg photo album.

When George Bender enlisted on June 28, 1861 as a Private in Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, he had no idea how rough army life would be. He almost died of typhoid fever. Then he was severely wounded at Second Bull Run, nearly losing a leg. While recovering in hospital, he was accidentally poisoned by hospital staff and nearly died.

Despite being partially deafened from the poison and having a bad leg, he refused assignment to the Invalid Corps, and in June 1863 walked alone across Maryland and western Virginia to rejoin his regiment.

Bender arrived just in time for Gettysburg, where the 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery saw heavy fighting at Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Hill, and repulsing Pickett’s Charge. He went on to serve in most of the major actions of the Army of the Potomac, until being discharged shortly after Cold Harbor at the end of his term of service.

He re-enlisted in February 1865 in the 2nd Veteran Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Shenandoah Valley for the rest of the war. He was discharged the second time in February 1866.

Forty-three of the letters in this archive are from Bender, with the remaining seven from his cousins in the same company, addressed to Bender’s family. Notable entries include a letter from the hospital in Washington D.C. on April 26, 1863, where he relates the story that the hospital staff now consider him un-killable: There is a nurse, he says “Bender, they can’t kill you. . . they knock your leg most off and you come all right again, then you take enough poison to kill ten men and you come all right again. They can’t kill you.”

On August 10, 1863, he alludes to Gettysburg in his letter home: I must tell you that we halve had some hard times since I got back to the Company and some very hard fighting to do and we done it well. . . On October 31, he recalls visiting the nearby battleground at Manassas and standing on the spot where he was wounded and the other three men of the crew were killed: I was on the very spot that I was wounded at Bull Run. The place looked very natural. There was three kild [sic] at the same place. They was buried at the same place they fell.

On June 6, 1864, immediately after Cold Harbor, Bender writes home: We halve had a hard time all this month fighting every day this month, but as luck would halve it no one was kild and only one wounded. The last six letters from Bender were written during his service in the 2nd Veteran Volunteer Infantry, dated March 1865 to February 1866.

Other war-date documents include Bender’s discharge from the 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, signed by Captain James H. Cooper; and his discharge from the 2nd Veteran Volunteer Infantry, signed by Bvt. Colonel M.V.B. Richardson, USA.

Veteran’s items include a gold shoulder cord, three Union Veteran Legion reunion ribbons and one GAR Memorial Day ribbon from the New Castle, PA posts, and a small round photo in a braided frame, worn as a pin. Three post war-date items include two letters from a lottery company seeking to enlist Bender to advertise for them, and a letter to his father.

$3,000 - $5,000
Pvt. William Rees, 103rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, Civil War Archive
32 letters (31 soldiers’ letters, one letter to Rees from his wife).

In October 1861, William Rees, a young Welshman from the iron belt of western Pennsylvania, married his fiancée Mary Williams and went off to enlist in the Civil War. Within a month, he was serving in the 103rd Pennsylvania Infantry, writing back to his 22-year-old wife about life in camp and preparing for war. In December, he reported that there had been a debate in camp: 'there is three of us on a side, the subject is Whether the indian or the negro has the Most right to Complain of the White Man! Mostly, he struggled with uncertainty, boredom, impatience, and affection for his absent wife.

Rees’ letters to Mary cover less than a year of Civil War service, but they reflect the experience of tens of thousands of soldiers who met their fate not at the end of a bayonet, but in the sick room. Well written and informative, the letters paint a picture of Rees’ entire deployment, from mustering in through the hardships of the Peninsular Campaign and finally his death in a Philadelphia hospital.

After spending the winter in Kittanning, PA, the 103rd moved to Camp Curtin in Harrisburg — where Rees was delighted to find other Welshmen in the army, along with some hard cases too — and from there they were sent into the defenses of Washington to prepare for McClellan’s drive on to Richmond. In Washington, Rees soon learned that things would not always be as they appeared. Although the place seemed secure, he reported that there is some here that has been poisoned by buying cakes and pies from the old Women that is thick around the Camp...

Rees’ letters from the Peninsular Campaign give a good sense of what it was like for the average soldier in the midst of tens of thousands of others under duress. He maintained his sense of humor, informing his wife that although she had said that if he went to war again she wanted to come along, ‘I don’t think you will be bothered for I think that if I can clear from this war I shall not want to go again...’ His living conditions were typically rough. On April 11, he wrote: ‘We lie in little huts made of brush with our gum blankets on top. There is three and four in each tent...

By May, however, Rees was already showing signs of being ill. ‘I have a very bad cold, he wrote on May 12, such a cough that I can hardly write...’ A developing drama at home between his wife and mother caused him nearly as much distress, and then of course, there was the war. Rees reported on the Battle at Williamsburg: ‘We are chasing the rebels for the last ten days. They stood us one battle at Williamsburg they had a strong fort at that place. They fought like tigers. There was 2,500 of our Men killed [and wounded... the night came on and the battle sto]pt the rebel run from the fort morning. We are on our way to Richmond. It is about 45
mile from there... I could hear the bullets Whistling and hear our men cheering as they charged on the fort...

On May 16, Rees seemed optimistic: We are about 25 mile from Richmond, he wrote, and McClellan says he will finish in 20 days. We have taken a rebel Colonel and Major prisoner here. There is some talk that we will have to go a Provost guard because our brigade has no officers fit for duty. Our general is sick and Col and lieutenant Col and Major are the same. We have no officers. From there, his fortunes followed the fortunes of his commanding officers. In the last letter in the collection, written July 30 from near the James River, Rees reports that he has been very sick, signing off ominously: Well my hand begins to Shake and the Old pen will not write. I am Afraid you cannot read such scribbling as this... Rees died in hospital at the corner of 8th and Pine in Philadelphia, August 5, 1862.

A fine collection documenting the entire Civil War career of a Welsh soldier with a tragic history, widowing his young wife only ten months after they married. Some nice illustrated letterhead, including two-color engravings of Gen. John C. Fremont and Elmer Ellsworth, and four poems written by Rees for his wife.

$1,000 - $1,500

460 Private Henry Groatman, Pennsylvania 96th Infantry, POW, Libby Prison, Personal Items Including Tintype, Carved Relics, & Bible
Lot of 8 items belonging to Private Henry Groatman, 96th Pennsylvania Infantry, including a gem-size tintype of the soldier, a letter to his mother, a Bible, and miniature Virgin Mary figurine, and 4 carved bone relics made by Groatman while a POW at Libby Prison, in the shape of small books. Letter is dated White Oak Church, March 20, 1867, letting his mother know he is well and requesting that she send him two shirts and a hat; accompanied by the original envelope. Bible is a 32mo New Testament, published in 1864 by the American Bible Society of New York, with a soldier's information label on the front pastedown, from the Bible House in Baltimore. Henry Groatman was living in Pottsville, Schuykill County, PA, when he enlisted September 23, 1861, and was mustered into Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania Infantry. Information on his service is limited, but he is mentioned in a history of the 96th as having attested to the fact that another member of his company, Private Christopher Kane, was taken prisoner while washing clothes and was not a deserter as his superiors suspected. Groatman was taken prisoner in July 1863 while the company was encamped near White Plains, VA, and his comrade taken soon after. Groatman was held at Libby Prison until being exchanged in December of the same year, but Kane was not as lucky and was sent to Belle Isle, Castle Thunder, and finally Andersonville. Private Groatman returned to service and completed his three years, after which he returned to his hometown of Pottsville, where he is buried in the IOOF cemetery.

$800 - $1,200
461 Col. James P. Fyffe, 59th Ohio Infantry, 1862 Journal

Colonel James P. Fyffe, commander of the 59th Ohio Infantry, provides a vivid first-hand account of the operations of his brigade in the Shiloh and Corinth campaigns in this 30pp, coverless journal.

Starting on February 12, 1862, in Columbia, KY, and ending on May 30th with the capture of Corinth, Fyffe's journal records the service of the 11th (Boyle's) Brigade, 5th (Crittenden's) Division, Army of the Ohio. Filled with colorful details of the march from Columbia to Nashville, Fyffe relates the open hostility of many residents in the journal. In one instance, the column camped on the land of a man generally reported to harbor Rebel horse thieves, and the man violently confronted Colonel Gridler, commander of one of the Union Kentucky regiments. That night, his troops cleaned out the old man's chicken coops and hog pens in retaliation. While deploiring the action, Fyffe noted that Many of Col Griders and some of my Kentucky and Tennessee recruits, having been driven from their homes, are very hostile.

There is a gap between the entries for April 2nd and April 15th, coinciding with the Brigade's action at Shiloh. Fyffe relates in the April 15th entry: A great gap in my journal during which events have transpired of the greatest moment to our Army, the American people, and perhaps... the whole civilized world. The brigade heard the cannons at Pittsburgh Landing while 10 miles from Savannah. Leaving the wagons and supplies behind, the brigade forced marches to Savannah, boarded two large steamboats that afternoon, and headed upriver. When they arrived, ...the bluff was covered with fugitives and to protect ourselves against them a guard was stationed to keep them off at the point of the bayonet. Fyffe wrote that he was too exhausted to set down the details of the battle in his journal.

The next entry, on May 8th, begins Fyffe's detailed account of the fighting in the siege of Corinth, including accompanying General Buell on a forward reconnaissance into range of the Rebel pickets! As the Confederates opened fire, there was considerable ducking of heads among the staff. The genl only drew up the muscles on his face and called to me as we leisurely rode back to send 20 men down...

Included in his detailed writings, Fyffe drew a map of his brigade's sector of the siege, for reference to his stories. The journal ends with Fyffe accompanying General Nelson into the abandoned town, as black smoke rose from the blown Rebel ammunition dumps.

$500 - $700

462 Civil War Manuscript Archive, 97th Ohio Infantry, with Documents Signed by Capt. George Hull, WIA Franklin, TN

At its very foundations, the Civil War army was a massive bureaucracy, run on paper as much as ammunition. Each company in each regiment, each brigade, and each division kept records of their soldiers and activities, and like these records from Company E, 97th Ohio Infantry paint a sometimes intimate record of service in wartime. The 97th was organized at Zanesville in the late summer 1862, recruited primarily from the towns of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey, and Coshocton. Rushed into the field in Covington, Ky., the regiment served primarily with the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in numerous engagements, large and small, including the Pursuit of Bragg, Stones River, the Middle Tennessee Campaign, the Chattanooga Campaign, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta Campaign (Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro), Franklin, and Nashville. They suffered accordingly. Upon mustering out in June 1865, the regimental records showed the loss of 93 men in combat and 161 by disease and accident.

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This swath of the official trail left by one company of the 97th Ohio is not extensive, but in its bureaucratic way, it provides a cross-sectional perspective on what it was like to serve in a western regiment. Among the 24 documents in the collection are nine descriptive lists, providing details on individual soldiers, including height, eye and hair color, complexion, age, place of origin, etc.

Equally interesting are the nine monthly returns for Co. E, reported from Feb. 1863 and July 1863-Feb. 1864, listing sick and wounded: an impressive Feb. 1863 return listing 39 soldiers sent to hospital or discharged for Pioneer work; Jan. 1863 return lists only 12 sick; return of Capt. George Hull (Co. E) listing sick and wounded, including six men wounded and three killed in action at Mission Ridge, Nov. 1863.

Adding to the mix is a handful of more unusual documents, such as a very rare voucher for expenses filed by Lieut. George K. Taylor (Co. B) for his Negro servant (James Smiles), Dec. 1862, and a handwritten copy of General Orders 60, July 25, 1863. Issued by Brig. Gen. Wood, the order was read to each company regarding the publication of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield’s new manual on camp and outpost duty for infantry, and requiring them to adopt the regulations wholeheartedly: It is only by having better armies than the rebels that we can reasonably hope to suppress the rebellion, restore the union and assert the permanent authority of the constitution of the United States.

$800 - $1,000

AUTOGRAPHS & MANUSCRIPTS | The Civil War | Illinois

463 Pvt. Albert Swap, 7th Illinois Cavalry, Civil War Archive, with Reference to Nathan B. Forrest
3 letters.

So many men who served in the Civil War were young, and even as they faced the terrors of battle, their minds returned to their sweethearts at home and the future they might have. Albert Swap, a private in the 7th Illinois Cavalry, left few letters behind, but they reflect the feelings of the typical soldier. Each of Swap’s letters to his friend Sarah Watson, at home in Mendota, IL, includes laughing courtship with commentary on battles and skirmishes, an odd combination that the Civil War seemed to produce in spades.

Colliersville, TN, Nov. 11, 1863: You must have been misinformed by someone when you was told that I never knew what it was to enjoy the society of ladies until I got acquainted with Miss G for that is a mistake. You spoke of going to Mendota one night in the rain. I confess I enjoyed myself better than I do standing picket in the wilderness of the South... Swap goes on the mention two clashes near the Wolf River with forces under Confederate Gen. James R. Chalmers, one of Nathan Bedford Forrest’s most capable commanders.

White Station, TN, September 12, 1864: I shall be happy when I can call myself Albert E. Swap again I think it will be the last time that I will bin[d] myself to my one by an oath. But I begin to think some of tying myself to some handsome young lady that suits my mind...

Nashville, Nov. 30, 1864: We left Memphis on the 17th and was 9 days on the River there was several men drowned before we arrived at this place... The Regt went out on this scout they are now about 40 miles from this place at Columbia where they are having some very hard fighting with Hood’s army. Genl. Thomas is out there with two Corps of Infantry but the rebs still drove him back... There is going to be some very hard fighting about this City in a short time if they keep driving our men back... There is considerable excitement here to day the Rebel General Hood is still driving our men. They are now within 20 miles of this place. Some of our men who have come from the front seem to think that Genl. Thomas is falling back to get the rebels where he can gain some advantages over them while others seem to think they are too strong for us. If the latter there will be some hard fighting and then we will rather have to fall back or be gobbled...

An interesting record of an active cavalry regiment in the west that squared off against the best cavalry the Confederates could muster and the longings for normalcy and love of many a young man.

$400 - $600
464 Confederate Prison, Camp Sorghum, Autograph Book of Union Prisoners of War
93pp hand-made autograph book containing the names, ranks, regiments, and hometowns of over 300 Union officers held prisoner at "Camp Sorghum" in Columbia, SC, during the autumn of 1864.

Transferred from POW camps in Macon, GA, and Charleston, SC, among other places, the prisoners were kept in an empty 5-acre field surrounded by a line of planks that denoted a "kill zone." Any prisoner that crossed the line was immediately shot. The prisoners' diet consisted of raw cornmeal and sorghum molasses, providing the unofficial name of "Camp Sorghum" to their prison. The men had no shelter or sanitary facilities of any sort, and were forced to dig holes in the open field or gather brush from a nearby stand of pine trees when allowed, in order to have any sort of protection from the cold and rain.

Among the hundreds of autographs in this album are many officers taken prisoner at Chickamauga and Gettysburg and the Weldon Railroad at Petersburg, as well as several who took part in the Libby Prison Break of February 9, 1864, but were recaptured. The officer corps of the famous Iron Brigade is also well-represented; unsurprising, given their penchant for close combat. Some notable officers whose autographs are included are Major David Vickers of the 4th New Jersey, who rose from private to brevet Brigadier General. Lieutenant Colonel Allyne Litchfield of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, who was taken prisoner while leading 100 hand-picked men of the 7th on Kilpatrick's cavalry raid on Richmond on March 1, 1864, and also rose to brevet Brigadier General. William McCinnis of the 19th Massachusetts was wounded in action at Antietam, and wounded twice at Gettysburg on July 2 and 3, before earning a commission as Lieutenant and finally being captured at Petersburg.

The autographs of five officers of the US Colored Troops are also featured: Captain Daniel Scott and Lieutenants Oliver Hill, Merritt Case, and William Baird of the 23rd USCT, as well as Lieutenant Jacob Shull of the 28th USCT, who were all captured in the Battle of the Crater at Petersburg. Major David Schooley of the Pennsylvania 2nd Heavy Artillery was captured at Petersburg, and also served as an officer of the 25th US Infantry (Buffalo Soldiers) for 20 years in the Indian Wars.

$1,000 - $1,500

465 Confederate Prison, Camp Sorghum, Autograph Book of Union Prisoners of War, Many from Gettysburg & Wilderness
44pp hand-made autograph book containing the names, ranks, regiments, and hometowns of over 100 Union officers taken prisoner of war. A companion piece to Lot 464, the officers in this book were also held prisoner at "Camp Sorghum," in Columbia, SC.

Camp Sorghum was the unofficial name among the prisoners for the camp situated in the middle of a 5-acre field outside Columbia, SC. There were no facilities or shelter, and the men had to dig holes with sticks or their bare hands and cover them with branches for any sort of protection from the cold and rain. Their rations consisted of raw cornmeal and sorghum molasses (hence the name for the camp). There were no cooking utensils, so many prisoners had to share a salvaged tin can between them to take turns cooking their cornmeal.

Despite vacant buildings being available in the city itself, the prisoners were kept in the open field. There were no fences or walls, simply a border made of planks or logs demarcating a "deadline." Prisoners crossing the line were immediately shot.

Prisoner population at Camp Sorghum was estimated at 1,400. With no sanitary facilities, and given the diet of molasses and raw cornmeal, diarrhea and disease were widespread.

Many POWs at this camp were officers captured at Gettysburg and the Wilderness, with others captured at the Battle of the Crater in Petersburg. Three of the latter were white officers of US Colored Troops – Lieutenants Oliver Hill and Robert Beecham of the 23rd USCT, and Lieutenant Henry Downing of the
31st USCT. Beecham had also been taken prisoner at Gettysburg with the 2nd Wisconsin, but was paroled or escaped before joining the 23rd USCT.

A fourth officer of US Colored Troops was Lieutenant Archibald Bogle, of the 35th USCT, who was captured at Olustee. He was also held prisoner at Andersonville with his black troops, and later testified at the post-war trial of camp commandant Henry Wirz.

Four officers who signed this autograph book achieved brevet Brigadier General status: Colonel Daniel White (31st Maine), Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Thorp (1st NY Dragoons), Colonel Warren Shedd (30th Illinois), and Lieutenant Colonel Addison Sanders (16th Iowa).

Eleven officers are identified as having been taken prisoner at Gettysburg. Two of these, Lieutenant Horace Seeley of the 86th New York and Lieutenant Henry Hinds of the 57th Pennsylvania, escaped Libby Prison on February 9, 1864, but were recaptured before being sent to Camp Sorgum.  

$500 - $1,000

AUTOGRAFPHS & MANUSCRIPTS | The Civil War | Navy

466 U.S. Steamer Curlew, Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron, U.S. Navy Journal Kept in a Book Captured from a Confederate Officer in Charleston, SC

65pp.

Although today it plays only a small role in popular ideas about the Civil War, the Navy was a key element in the Union strategy to crush the rebellion, and the means by which the industrial power of the north would gradually starve the southern war machine. Charles Duncan's journal of his time commanding the Steamer Curlew, one of many ships requisitioned by the U.S. Navy at the start of the war, offers a revealing look into the earliest months of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and includes a singularly detailed account of early-war Port Royal Expedition and the dramatic capture of Hilton Head, SC, signaling the re-entry of Federal forces into the secessionist heartland.

Built by Samuel Sneden in 1856 for the Commercial Steamboat Company of Providence, Ri, the Curlew began life as a 150 foot wooden-hulled propeller freighter running between her home port and New York City. With the outbreak of the Civil War, however, she took a different tack. Purchased by the Federal Navy for $44,000, the Curlew was outfitted as a gunboat and assigned to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, armed with a 30 pound rifled gun on its fore deck and six smooth-bored 32 pounders on the main. Under the command of Lt. P.G. Watmough, the Curlew saw its first action at Port Royal, but after her machinery proved inadequate, she was towed back to New York and returned to her owners. The Curlew was chartered twice more during the war, however, first by the Quartermaster's Department in October 1862, when she traveled as far south as New Orleans, and second from June-October 1863, when she was again deployed as a gunboat. Returning to commercial service for a final time, the Curlew was running out of Baltimore in November 5, 1863, when she collided with the steamer Louisiana near Point Lookout, Md., and sank, the crew escaping. While the Curlew escaped Louisiana intact, Louisiana exacted her revenge.

This ledger-sized volume includes the logbook of the Curlew during its first stint in the U.S. service, and begins with a splash: This book was taken from Bay Point Fort, Port Royal, Beaufort District, South Carolina, after the surrender of Forts Hilton Hear and Bay Point... and previously belonged to Capt. E. A. Rave of the 12th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, now appropriated by Charles L. Duncan of the U.S. Navy for a private Journal. The aforementioned book itself is lined "blank book" manufactured by noted Charleston, SC, printers and stationers Evans and Cogswell and carries pasted on the inside cover one of their distinctive and handsomely engraved nameplates. What follows is full 20 pages of Duncan's detailed account of the actions of the Curlew during that expedition, with a particularly
To reinforce his account, Duncan copied a long letter from a shipboard comrade describing the same incidents in equal detail. The journal of the Curlew contains less combat thereafter, but it provides no less an important record of events. In addition to including copies of some of the orders issued by Blockading Squadron commanders, the journal offers interesting details about the seamen's first contact with the people of South Carolina and includes these fascinating records of the turbulent days onshore and interactions with the enslaved population left behind:

Nov. 5, 1861: At 8 oclock the batteries on Hilton Head & Bay Point commenced fire, at 8:45 entered to discover the probable strength of their Batteries... At 11.55 the Curlew weighed anchor and steamed up to the assistance of the Smith, a few shots were exchanged with the rebels without effect, they being at too great a distance... 2.30 PM Capt went on board Flag Ship, the Curlew in the meanwhile got under weigh, 3.30 Capt returned and the advance commenced. The attack was to be directed against Hilton Head, the main line led by Flag Ship and followed by a line of four steamers, in the following order: Pembena, Senica, Curlew, and Penguin... Much more.

Nov. 7, 1861: ... At 11.20 all the ships engaged on Hilton Head Battery at 11.23 the Flag Ship made signal for all the ships to follow her motions, at 12.43 the firing on both sides now very brisk and heavy. At 1.35 the Gun Boats only engaged, they keep up the Flank firing but are feebly answered, the larger vessels laying a mile further up the Bay. 2.10 the land Batteries have ceased firing, 2.27 they are apparently deserted. 2.37 the Flag Ship hoists signal to form in order of Battle without regard to seniority — she is now moving down towards Hilton Head. At 3 PM the Fort surrendered, and all hand called on Deck and gave three rousing for the victory and three more for the commodore, it is now plain that the whole encampment of the enemy is entirely deserted... at 3.18 the stars and stripes were proudly on South Carolina soil and on the same flag staff where but half an hour before the secession Flag loomed up in all its glory... The Curlew escaped unharmed although in the hottest of the engagement, 43 shells & 182 shots were fired from our main deck...

To reinforce his account, Duncan copied a long letter from a shipboard comrade describing the same incidents in equal detail. The journal of the Curlew contains less combat thereafter, but it provides no less an important record of events. In addition to including copies of some of the orders issued by Blockading Squadron commanders, the journal offers interesting details about the seamen's first contact with the people of South Carolina and includes these fascinating records of the turbulent days onshore and interactions with the enslaved population left behind:

Nov. 9, 1861: The Curlew & Pembina were ordered up Beaufort River — at 2 PM weighed anchor and steamed slowly. At 4 PM came to anchor off Beaufort Town in 4 fathoms of water. We found the town deserted by the whites, with the exception of one man who was Oh Be Joyfull. The negroes were pillaging and plundering the town. The negroes inform us that the rebel steamer run ashore up the river Friday, the Privateer Lady Davis one of the number...

Nov. 11: At 12 midnight I was requested by Capt. Watmough to take the Gig with a picked crew armed and equipped as the emergency required, and go on a sort of a reconnoitering expedition. My friend Campbell, as soon as he knew that I was going, volunteered his services, which proposal I gladly accepted, so we started, and as Campbell then said, we presented quite Piratical appearances. We pulled along the banks of the River, around the marshes, and along the shore of the town, but neither saw or heard anything but the negroes pillaging the town and carrying off in Boats their Booty. I hailed a number of Boats and ordered them to come alongside, which they seemed rather loth to do, But after repeated calls and some encouragement on my part (which I should not have given had I not known they were poor ignorant negroes) they succeed in mustering much courage to obey the command. In conversation with the negroes, they told us they were most starved to death, and had nothing to eat but oysters and that their masters were hooting them for fear they would run away, and be of service to the Yankees, as they call us. We returned to the Curlew at 4 AM much pleased with our midnight excursion...

The war-date portion of the journal ends Nov. 23, however it also includes a list of ships sailing from Fortress Monroe in October 1861 as part of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, listing each ship and commander, as well as guns or tonnage, for transports. The remainder of the volume includes later naval accounts, 1876-1888, mostly for labor and repair work on ships, and at the end (not counted in the total page count) are some civilian accounts.

Duncan's journal is a rare survival, as an important record of the early operations of the Federal Navy, as a relic of war, and as testimony to the establishment of the first union beachhead in South Carolina.

$1,000 - $1,500
467 Admiral J.F. Moser, United States Navy, Manuscript Archive

2 volumes containing the personal papers and service records of Admiral Jefferson Franklin Moser (1848-1934), from his appointment as midshipman in the Civil War to special duty during World War I.

A large hardbound volume of tipped and loose documents titled NAVY ORDERS &C starts with several large black and white photos of places in the Middle East and Mediterranean which may have been obtained during Moser's tour of duty as a young officer in USS Galena. The documents begin with an 1865 leave of absence from the US Naval Academy, signed by Civil War hero Admiral David Dixon Porter and continues with every assignment order in Moser's forty year naval career, as well as World War I orders when he was brought back to semi-active duty on the West Coast as inspector and member of Courts of Inquiry. Also included are several letters from prominent scientists Spencer Baird and Alexander Agassiz, with whom Moser would form a lifelong friendship, regarding scientific specimens which he collected during overseas service and donated to the Smithsonian. Moser would later command the USFCS Albatross, carrying Agassiz on maritime research voyages.

Moser was an officer on two expeditions to Nicaragua in 1872 and 1875 to survey a route for a trans-oceanic canal (his orders signed by Commander A.F Crozman and Commander Edward Lull) as well as one to Panama for the same purpose. Included in this archive are three manuscript letters from civil engineer and Canal Commission member Aniceto Garcia Menecal attempting to entice Moser to leave the Navy and join him in a venture to build a trans-oceanic canal in Nicaragua. However, in the last letter, he informs Moser the Canal bubble has collapsed due to the contractor not making a deposit by the required deadline.

One notable inclusion in this archive is the manuscript appointment on Executive Mansion letterhead making Moser a delegate to the International Fur Seal Commission, signed by President Grover Cleveland. Moser did many years of work commanding the research ships A.D. Bache and Albatross in US Fish Commission research, including commercially important work in surveying Pacific salmon industry and fur seal populations. Several documents relate to this service, including one asking him if he would like to be detached from the Navy to work at the Smithsonian due to his published works.

In 1914, Moser, who had retired to San Francisco and entered the salmon canning business, was recalled to duty to act as inspector of ships on the West Coast and oversaw construction of facilities at San Pedro, California, as well as sitting on Boards of Inquiry, including one in 1919 investigating a guard at the POW camp on Mare Island shooting and wounding a prisoner.

This volume ends with paperwork related to Moser's attempts to get the promotion to Rear Admiral upon retirement that he was denied, including letters to and from his Washington lawyers. He eventually received his promotion by Special Act of Congress in 1925.

The second volume is the copy book for USFCS Albatross, from October 12, 1897 to April 26, 1898, shortly after the start of the Spanish American War. The nearly 300 mostly typewritten pages on onionskin concern communications with Fishery Commissions from California to Alaska, obtaining data from the many Alaskan salmon canneries, requesting the assistance of the Governor of Alaska in getting information on salmon streams from the native population, as well as preparation of navigation charts from Albatross's research voyages and compiling reports and recommendations concerning depletion of salmon populations. Also included are the everyday communications involved with running a naval vessel, from appropriations for repairs to personnel matters.

Admiral Jefferson F. Moser (1848-1934) was the commander of the steamer Albatross and conducted a systematic study for the U.S. Fish Commission focusing on the ecology relating to Alaskan salmon development, the size of the fish harvested, and causes of depletion. The canning industry in Alaska had boomed, producing nearly one million cases of salmon. The Commission was in fear of salmon depletion and pressed for regulations. The data Moser and his crew collected provided the information needed to create and implement fishing regulations in Alaska.

$1,000 - $1,500
468 Captain Washburn, Port Hudson Diaries and Related Letters
2 diaries, 7 letters.

At the start of the Civil War, Charles Washburn went down to the proverbial sea in ships, entering the US Navy in June 1861 and serving as Acting Master aboard the US Sloop Preble before being transferred to the renowned gunboat Albatross from August 1862 through November 1863. A downeast seaman from Maine, Washburn served deep down south, primarily under Admiral David Farragut in the lower Mississippi Valley when the balance of power in the war was shifting dramatically. Washburn’s surviving diaries include a standard pocket diary for 1863 (one day per page) and oblong pocket diary for 1864 (3 days per page), with nearly daily entries for the entire period he served in the river war.

Although the day-to-day actions of the river fleet are of considerable interest to naval historians, the clear highlights of Washburn’s diaries stem from the late spring and early summer of 1863, when the Albatross played a critical role in Farragut’s plans to open the Mississippi River to union ships and tighten the stranglehold on Confederate strongholds at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. One of the most dramatic naval engagements of war took place in March 1863 when Farragut had grown tired of the slow pace of Nathaniel Banks’ infantry and decided to take initiative to attack Port Hudson from the river without ground support. Farragut’s flotilla consisted of the sloops of war Hartford, Richmond, and Monongahela, the steam frigate Mississippi and gunboats Albatross (Washburn’s command), Genesee, and Kineo. The Confederates were well prepared for Farragut’s daring plan to pass by Port Hudson from the south, and set fires along shore to light the scene. They shelled the ships mercilessly, and in the darkness and smoke, four of Farragut’s vessels ran aground, two of which were disabled and floated down river, and a third, the Mississippi, was struck and exploded in spectacular fashion. In the end, only the Hartford and Albatross succeeded in getting past Port Hudson and setting up a blockade of the Red River, but the loss was heavy.

Washburn’s accounts of this singular engagement are irreplaceable evidence of what transpired that night (and the nights that followed), and they add extraordinary personal detail to the official historical record:

Mar. 14: At anchor 3 mile before Port Hudson batteries enemy did not attack us last night. At 7 AM this morning Admiral Farragut arrived with his fleet. At 2.40 PM bombardment commenced on Port Hudson by the mortar fleet. At dark we have got underweigh, went along side the Hartford and made fast. At 10 PM got underweigh and steered up river followed by the Richmond, Mississippi, Monongahela, Genesee, & Kineo. At 11 the Confederates opened fire on us from Port Hudson batteries which was warmly returned. One man killed. At 12 midnight right abreast of the batteries bombardment going on on all sides with great vigour. Rest of our fleet astern coming up. So ends this day.

Mar. 15: Commenced with terrific bombardment off Port Hudson. At 12.30 AM passed the last battery. Cast off from the Hartford, stood up river out of reach of their guns and came to anchor. Hartford also came to anchor at the same time. None of the rest of the fleet in sight. Saw what we took to be a ship on fire below. At 5.15 AM a terrific explosion took place at the burning ship. At daylight none of our ships in sight. We along (Hartford & us) succeeded in getting past. At 10 AM we both got underweigh and stood up river. At 6 PM we both came to anchor about 8 miles below the mouth of the Red River. We are both in rather of a tight place. So ends.

The following entries in Washburn’s diaries are no less a valuable evocation of the conduct of the river war, describing numerous incidents of exchanging fire with Confederate positions at Grand Gulf, communicating with federal force besieging Vicksburg, and the all-out warfare inflaming the region. Many of these were small and seemingly innocuous incidents, but with larger implications. On March 22, for example, en route to Warrenton, Washburn recorded an event that would otherwise have faded into history: in passing which the enemy opened fire on us which we returned. Went down river, rounded to, and came up when we opened on them, and for about 30 minutes we had a lively time. The bullets flew around us quite thick with a slight battery of artillery. One man alone was hurt, but at this time the Flag ship made signal to come within hail which we accordingly done and anchored ahead of the Flag ship.

Farragut’s fleet kept the pressure on Confederate forces on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, covering the union infantry as they pressed forward up the Red River and besieged Port Hudson. On the Red River on April 1, Washburn reported rumors that they would be attacked by Confederate rams, but added cockily: Let them come on. We are ready. His journal records dozens of events from the capture of a rebel steamer carrying a Major and precious

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information, the isolation of blockading duty with no contact with home, the suicide of an officer aboard ship, stopping on shore to obtain news and provision or destroy Confederate supplies, or shelling the woods inland where Confederates always seemed to be lurking. Of particular importance are his accounts of providing support for the assaults on Port Hudson, made all the more clear-eyed because the Albatross sat at something of a distance from the melee. Beginning in the first week of March through the fall of Port Hudson in July, the diary is thickly written:

May 28: ...At 5 AM the battle again commenced by the land forces and the fleet below, with the mortar fleet. At 10 firing starkened up a little, got underweigh steamed up as far as Waterloo and returned. See that our army was repulsed yesterday in the attack, our loss in killed and wounded 1000. Afternoon all quiet. I fear we shall not succeed in taking Port Hudson. They are very strongly entrenched behind earthworks. Oh hum. Oh war war, thou art indeed terrible. July 9: At anchor 3 miles above Port Hudson. Port Hudson ours. At daylight all Gen. Banks transports left and steamed down river great rejoicing. Do not yet know the terms of the surrender. At 9 AM we got underweigh in company with the Hartford, steamed down and landed at Port Hudson, took a look on shore. The terms of the surrender are unconditional. Hurrah for our side. Port Hudson is a formidable place and I hope we shall keep it after such difficult work taking it....

After the war Washburn remained in the navy and was given command of the Steamer Nashua in New Orleans. In addition to the diaries, the Washburn collection includes a record of service written by him in January 1864, and a handful of items that fall outside the dates of the Civil War. Noteworthy are a large and elegant printed form noting wages and payment for crew of Bark Roxanna on voyage from New Orleans to Marseilles, June 1851-1852, and a wonderful letter to young Charles, Dec. 25, 1845, from aunt and cousin: Though I feared you erred in your judgement in choosing a seafaring life, yet I have no doubt in a few years you will be willing to forsake the rolling ocean and sit down in the peaceful quietude of domestic life. But alas, should you ever spend a few years in your new occupation, how many dangers you must encounter, how many storms you must buffet...O my child, may God in mercy spare you from realizing the evils which attend your present occupation.... Rare, well written, and unusually thorough, Washburn’s diaries comprise a dense and important record of one of the least appreciated, but most important phases of the war on the Mississippi, including a firsthand account of one of its definitive moments: breaking past Port Hudson.

$2,000 - $3,000
469  CSA General, Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson, Civil War Signed Field Document, with Additional CSA Officer Signatures

Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson (1824-1863). Signed application for furlough of Private James H. Gilbert, Co. F, 42nd Virginia, 2pp, 8 x 12 in., dated February 9, 1863, at 2nd Army Corps Headquarters, Caroline County, VA. Additional CSA officer signatures, dated February 3 to February 16, 1863, include: Captain and Acting Colonel Commanding B.W. Leigh, 1st Virginia; Brigadier General J.R. Jones; Major General I.R. Trimble; Assistant Adjutant General W.H. Taylor; Captain P.B. Gravelly, Co. F, 42nd Virginia; and Captain H.M. Wallers.

Jackson, of course, needs no introduction, but many of the other signers also had notable service, including the applicant. While James H. Gilbert remained a private for the entirety of the war, his lengthy service record is exemplary of the plight of many in the understaffed and underfunded Confederate Army, and especially the consistently busy Virginia cavalry regiments. Gilbert enlisted in June of 1861 and spent his first year in Greenbrier County, VA, detailed first as a nurse, then a cook, then a teamster. At the time of his furlough in February 1863, his superior officer attested that he had not had a day off since his enlistment, and following his return he was wounded in the thigh at Payne’s Farm. He received medical care at Richmond in late 1863, and at Danville, VA, for most of 1864, and returned to the service of his regiment in December after spending over 12 months in the hospital. Gilbert survived the war and lived until 1910, with his cause of death being listed as “old wounds and heart disease.”

Isaac Ridgeway Trimble (1802-1888) was a West Point grad who left the U.S. Army of ten years as a lieutenant in the 1st and 3rd U.S. Artillery in order to work as an engineer and executive for several railroads, including the Baltimore and Ohio. The Maryland resident abandoned his state when it would not secede from the Union and made his way to Virginia, burning bridges along the way to impede the movement of federal troops. Trimble used his engineering expertise to direct construction of artillery batteries along the Potomac and around Norfolk, before taking command of a brigade under Jackson. He is best known, however, for leading one of the three divisions involved in Pickett’s Charge, during which he lost a leg and was captured, ending his military career.

Walter H. Taylor (1838-1916) was the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Northern Virginia, acting as General Robert E. Lee’s chief aide-de-camp and right-hand man, officially holding the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served in the Virginia state legislature following the war and became a prominent businessman in the state, and also made significant contributions as a historian of the war.

John R. Jones (1827-1901) raised Co. I, 33rd Virginia, and served as its captain during Bull Run, earning a promotion to lieutenant colonel and later a command in the Stonewall Brigade. After being wounded at Malvern Hill, however, he developed a reputation for cowardice, allegedly retreating from his command after being spooked by a shell burst at Antietam, hiding behind a tree during the Battle of Fredericksburg, and again abandoning the battlefield at Chancellorsville. When Jones was captured following Gettysburg, the Confederate leadership decided he was unworthy of exchange and allowed him to remain in federal custody for the remainder of the war.

$4,000 - $6,000
470 CSA Colonel George K. Griggs, Virginia 38th Infantry, WIA at Seven Pines & Gettysburg, Civil War Diary
Approx. 220pp.

As rare as Confederate diaries have become, diaries from high-ranking Confederate officers are even rarer, and diaries from regiments as active as the 38th Virginia Infantry even more so. Col. George K. Griggs, the diarist, was a trained military man, born on Sept. 23, 1839, and educated at VMI. On June 3, 1861, Griggs enlisted in the 38th Virginia Infantry, a regiment raised in Pittsylvania, Halifax, and Mecklenburg Counties. Over the next four years, he saw continuous hard service, mostly in the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by some of the Confederacy’s most noted commanders, including Jubal Early, Armistead, Barton, and JEB Stuart. From the Peninsular Campaign through Gettysburg, the 38th took part in battle after battle, suffering heavy losses at Seven Pines and Malvern Hill, and losing 55% of their effective at Gettysburg alone.

After several months’ duty in North Carolina, they were recalled to their home State, were buffeted at Drewry’s Bluff and spent much of the rest of their service under siege in the defenses of Petersburg before surrendering at Appomattox with only 12 officers and 82 men reporting. Throughout, Griggs distinguished himself for his courage and leadership, earning promotion to Major after Gettysburg, to Lieut. Colonel in Nov. 1863, and then to Colonel in May 1864. He was also something of a pincushion, either one of the unluckiest men in the service or one of luckiest, having survived several near misses in remarkable fashion. After being laid low by measles in July 1861, he was wounded at Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, and again at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, earning him a stint in hospital from July through September, and he was again wounded at Drewry’s Bluff, resulting in a second hospitalization. Nevertheless, Griggs returned to duty on July 1864 and was with the regiment when it surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

This extensive diary begins as Griggs led the Company of Cascade Riflemen he had raised to Richmond to be incorporated into a regiment. We had quite an affecting scene at Bach-Hall, he wrote, parents leaving children husbands wives & children, parents. I have 97 men with me who are as brave as need be. We got to Danville about 3 o’clock after a hard drive...several of my men got drunk & I did not sleep an hour during the night. Oh God unto thee I look for help and guidance. Give me strength & wisdom to do thy will... The 38th was first placed under Joseph E. Johnston and rushed to Winchester in July 1861, with Griggs commenting I have great confidence in my men making a good fight if they have to do so. On July 16, the regiment got its first taste of action: We formed line battle in morning but returned to our camp at 12 M. We had hardly rested when our cavalry came in reported they had been attacked by the enemies artillery & our entire force march to line battle determined to give the enemy a warm reception if he came. We were disappointed he did not come & we had to lay on our arms all night... I feel rather sad contemplating the great slaughter that would follow from an engagement but to God we look for success... In rapid order, Griggs and his men marched to Bull Run, arriving just after the battle was over, though he reported one of the more interesting rumors of the early war: The enemy repulsed our troops by a cowardly act using our flag but we beat them back in evening capturing great many... After a winter at Centreville, the 38th was thrown again into action as George McClellan and the Army of the Potomac began their slow march up the Peninsula toward Richmond. In his laconic, never-complaining style, Griggs’ entries from the Campaign show the slow turn of fortunes in which an apparently overwhelming Union threat was turned back, growing into confidence for the southern cause. A selection of entries:
Mar 10, 1862: We stayed in our huts last night for the last time. Do not know where the regt has gone we have part of 5 Co's with Col which blew up Stone Bridge. Rainy. Burnt my cabin went to Gainesville halted for the night destroyed large quantity commissary stores & over 1000 bbl flour wasted... Manassas Junction burned, all my baggage lost, the enemy occupied Centreville.

Mar 15: Rainy. Reported fight on Warrenton road. Strong probability of being attacked to night... Our men are all quite cheerful. I have a recruit who succeeded a few day ago in escaping from the enemy by climbing up a chimney & hiding until they had gone...

April 20: Ordered to ditches last night at 8 it rained in torrents. My Co with Co I was cut off from the regt & before we got back a Surprise took place & the entire line pickets commenced to fire. The roar of musketry was very heavy & it some time before it was found a false alarm...The Yankees have been firing across the swamp at us all day. No body hurt the balls whizzing over our heads.

May 15 crossed Chickahominy great fear among our Soldiers that we are going to evacuate Virginia. I hope not but there is a dark gloom hanging over our Confederacy...

May 31: Col Edmonds has just told us that the army will move forward at 1 PM to attack the enemy & putting our faith & hope in Christ we calmly await the issue. 7 PM weary & sad I write our brigade advanced on the enemy at Seven Pines at 1 PM & pretty soon were hotly engaged with his infantry & artillery. They threw their deadly missiles thick & fast over our troops moved steadily forward driving the enemy from his breastworks & capturing canon, soldiers &c making him desert camp equipage &c. We lost good many in wounded. I had 18 wounded & 2 killed. I captured a marker flag of 104 Pennsylvania Regt. The enemy were posted in thick Pines a large portion of which they had cut forming barricades. I thank God for preserving my life. A ball shaved the top my head & one other struck my coat...

Despite his wound, Griggs continued with his regiment and offered a fine description of Battle of Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run (the enemy badly slaughtered), South Mountain, and Antietam: Sept. 17: Marched all last night crossed the Potomac into MD at Shepherdstown at 8 AM battle raging in front as we march we meet numbers going to rear with wounds at 12 our Brigade drawn up in line battle near Centre. I never heard such cannonading or saw such destruction by it. I was rendered Hors de Combat by the concussion of a shell & left the field about 2 PM. Battle closed at dusk. We still hold out lines & on some portions have driven the enemy loss heavy. We have a great many stragglers not less than 30000 from the army... After Fredericksburg, as at other times, his language took on biblical overtones: Dec. 13: Thank God for another victory over the foe... the enemy advancing on our right & left moving up their heavy columns in grand style but it was only to meet with defeat. We drive them back with great slaughter...

One of the highlights of this exceptional diary is a first-hand account of Picketts Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. After the battle's second day, Griggs wrote I have just gotten through one of the most terrible ordeal of my life, but his experience would be even worse on July 3: Our division charged the enemy across a field about half mile wide. They being behind a rock fence dirt works &c we had no protection had to climb two fence the enemy throwing shell grape & all kind of missiles of death at us but we moved steadily forward driving them from their strong positions capturing all their guns but we had lost too many to hold our trophies & having no reinforcement & the enemy being on our flanks & rear had to cut our way back. Our loss was heavy I do not know now what Col Edmonds & Capt towns are reported killed. All my Lieuts are wounded 20 of my Co are wounded & 17 missing. I do not know who is living. I carried 49 musket in fight. Kind Heavenly Father we would humbly pray thee to Comfort those who lay wounded from to days work...

The confusion continued during the retreat, with the wounded Griggs describing his scrambling efforts to find an ambulance to transport him and making do with what he could while under attack. In the Bermuda Hundred Campaign of May 1864, he describes his third time being wounded at Drewry's Bluff: Moved forward at 4 AM soon engaged the enemy. Moved over heavy abattis & wide field drove the enemy from his entrenchments capturing Brig. Gen. Heckman & large number prisoners. I received very severe wound in left thigh.

The rest of Griggs' diary documents his time in the defenses of Petersburg, with occasional revealing episodes — Nov. 27, 1864: Negro troops in our front on duty. Much indignity felt among out troops. Monday 28. Fired into the enemy Negroes picket to day. Tuesday 29. Pickett fighting. Member Co A killed in trenches by sharp shooter. One wounded Co C. — and increasing reports of desertion and challenges to morale.

At a low point in January 1865, Griggs copied out a highly unusual resolution adopted by his regiment, responding defiantly to the hardships they had faced and saw before them: whereas it has been represented to us... that the army as a whole and ourselves as a regiment have weared of the war and are willing to submit to such terms as the enemy may impose, that we have lost all confidence in our government and doubt our ability to maintain it, Therefore we as members of the 38th VA. Regt. in mass meeting assembled unwilling to submit tamedly to these aspersions upon our manhood and fidelity... do resolve 1. that those who are patriotic and have the good of the cause at heart should not receive with any degree of indulgence the statement... and so on.

 Barely skipping a beat, but in very rapid order, Griggs’ diary continues to the end of the war, providing sad details on the desperate last hours of the Army of Northern Virginia. On March 28, Griggs reported seeing Gen. Robert E. Lee pass by while they were constructing fortifications and three days later, they were crushed by Phil Sheridan’s cavalry at the Battle of Five Forks: ...threw up rifle pits on road. The enemy attacked our Division in evening with about 35000 Infantry all his Cavalry & during the engagement I was ordered to the left of our lines with my regt deployed in single line the enemy with 3 regular line Battle. Soon turned my left flank coming up in my rear flank & front capturing the most of my men after they had fired their last cartridges. A few of us escaped... I lost seven good men.

At the hot center of Sayler’s Creek on April 6, Griggs...
remarkably managed to escape once again: we repulsed him in front but he turned our flank & in our rear with large numbers overpowering & capturing most of the Division. I made with my regt the last effort to check the enemy but powerless to do so & barely escaped being captured myself retreated to Farmville. The end, however, came at Appomattox Court House three days later, an end that Griggs reported even more laconically than usual: Marched at 9 AM about 1 mile...& the Army of Genl R.E. Lee surrendered to day to Gen. Grant. All private property & side arms respected. Officers & men to be paroled & return to their homes until exchanged. Number of muskets surrendered about 8000, men about 20000. I was the only field officer in my Brig. Tellingly, he copied out Lee's famous General Order 9 and agreement of surrender, also adding a morning report for his regiment on April 9 that listed only 46 effectives. Griggs survived and after the war became Superintendent of the Danville and Western Railroad, dying on Sept. 18, 1914.

Although most of the entries in Griggs's diary are brief, their brevity is more than made up for by the continuity of the narrative and the completeness of the record (missing Jan and early Feb. 1862, when Griggs was apparently at home on leave). A great rarity for a senior Confederate officer with sterling content, Griggs's diary includes accounts of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Pickett's Charge, but most importantly a continuous account of the war from one Virginian's view from optimistic beginnings all the way to the bitter end. A remarkable survival of a remarkable soldier.

Descended Directly in the Family of Colonel George K. Griggs

$3,000 - $5,000

471 Private Junius Spratley, 13th Virginia Cavalry, Civil War Correspondence
5 letters.

During the summer 1861, citizens in the eastern part of Virginia sought to raise a new regiment for Confederate service, slated to become the 39th Virginia Infantry. With some difficulties, eight regiments of infantry were raised along with two of cavalry and one artillery, and although the regiment served in the vicinity of Norfolk and on the eastern shore, it was stranded on the Peninsula when it was unable to cross Chesapeake Bay and effectively disbanded.

Junius N. Spratley, a Surry County soldier slated for that ill-fated regiment, found himself undaunted by the failure. Writing to his sister Peggie, Spratley left a trail of letters that reveal the optimism, resolve, and burning desire to fight for the Confederacy that fueled the Army of Northern Virginia for four years. While waiting at Petersburg for the fate of the 39th to be decided, March 11, 1862, Spratley was already looking for another chance to serve: The governor has issued a proclamation ordering out all the militia in Virginia and I expect we will start now in a few days for our place of rendezvous. We are ordered to report to Gen. Hager at Norfolk. You may look out now for the war to come to a close for when the bloody 39th gets after the Yanks they will be sure to squander...I think I shall send my name to the Surry Cavalry but I expect I have left it off too long and heard yesterday that was filled up...
The Surry Cavalry was, a company that became Co. G of the 13th Virginia Cavalry and served as the eyes of the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the rest of the war, witnessing a seemingly endless string of engagements. From Brandy Station, Nov. 1, 1862, Spratley brought his family up to date on his martial exploits: We have been put in the brigade of cavalry commanded by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and it is thought we will be sent to Stewarts Division. If so we are away for the war certain. We have had two brushes with the enemy since we have been at this place...We captured 18 of the enemy that was at Manassas rite on the old Battle Grounds. We then started back for camp some 15 miles distant and when within four mile of camp were surprised by a scouting party who had ambushed us and poured a perfect storm of bullets before we knew anything of their being any where near us. It threw our men perfectly off their guard at first but a command form our gallant Major who was in command soon had them all drawn up in a line and a charge (on the bushes ordered which was all that could be seen) which was one in fine style and routed the Yankees in less than no time capturing three and killing a Captain... The Captain was killed by Major Belcher. The Captain took three deliberate shots at the Major before he fired on him, but the second shot from the Major brought him to the ground... He goes on to describe an ambush of a federal train in which his comrades tore up the tracks, waited for the accident, and captured 78 of 90 men in the process.

In the winter dull after Fredericksburg, Spratley wrote two letters, in which the confidence gained by Confederate forces after their victory seems tinged with a sense of foreboding. We can hear from them [the enemy] every day through our spys, he wrote in the first: They started week before last to cross but old Burnside has concluded he was not exactly ready and countermarched to order. He is now passing off his time in sending out partys to liberate the slaves and taking the farmers horses. A great many of the farmers have moved their negroes and horses across the river but they say they don’t expect to have a house to put their heads in when the enemy leaves, as they are sure they will burn everything they can when they find out they have left... The second letter, written four days later, discusses the tough conditions. You said that Lieut. Clements said we were getting plenty to eat and so we are but have to buy it ourselves. The Government does not furnish us with but a quarter of a pound of pork a day now and you may know how we would get along with that if we were so we could not buy anything. I have thought all along until now that we could not be starved out but since they have reduced our rations so lately, I am beginning to think very differently though I am in hopes I am mistaken...

The final letter in the collection is an excellent letter from a relative of Spratley’s, a Confederate prisoner of war held at Johnson’s Island, OH. Weighed down by the monotony of prison life, Maj. James Walter Spratley (Confederate Quartermaster) kept his spirits up in any way he could: Many months have passed since my imprisonment, he wrote, yea, Eight, and many times have I written to you & grandmamma but I have not up to the present since received a line from you... Letters are the only alleviation of the monotony of our prison life... I have no news or anything to write of except myself, so be content with an uninteresting prison letter. Our little Isle is once more separated from land & surrounded by water... The little streamer runs from Sandusky & the prison is in just the same state it was last week. The monotony is not varied... The envelope is marked (in manuscript) For flag of Truce, and identifies Spratley as a prisoner of war at Johnson’s Island. Written on very thin paper with small centimeter-long piece of letter lacking at fold, partly affecting two words without loss of meaning. A highly literate correspondence, indicative of a strong education, and filled with humor, passion, and ardency for the cause.

$800 - $1,000

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. *Histoire de l'Admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche. En VI Volumes. Nouvelle Edition.* [Paris?]: Haye & se, 1773. In French. 16mo, full leather, marbled endpapers, red page edges. Five of the six volumes present - Vol. I, II, IV, V, VI. Volumes II, IV, and V have *Th: Jefferson to Virginia Randolph* in Jefferson's hand on the second free front endpaper, then below in another hand to *Wilson Miles Cary* below Virginia Randolph. Volume VI has *Th: Jefferson to Virginia Randolph* twice, both on the second free front endpaper and the second free rear endpaper (written with the volume held upside down), but not inscribed to Cary. Vol. I is missing front cover and first two endpapers, so it is lacking the inscription. The first page present is the half-title. The title page has *Wilson Miles Cary* at the top, and Cary's book just a bit below that, so it is clearly part of the set.

These volumes very likely among the thousands purchased by Jefferson while Minister to France, 1785-1789. Books were always important to Jefferson, who read and wrote in many areas other than politics - natural history, archaeology, architecture, etc. He is considered to have had three libraries - the first inherited from his father in 1757, kept at Shadwell, the family home, and destroyed in a fire in 1770. The second was the large Monticello library, of which nearly 6500 volumes were sold to Congress after that library was burned by the British in the War of 1812. The third was the library started after selling these to Congress - his “Retirement Library.” Clearly, some of his Monticello library were also given away, before the sale to Congress.

These were probably given to Virginia Randolph Cary (1786-1852), daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph and Ann Cary Randolph. The Randolphins had twelve children. Virginia's brother, Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr. married Martha Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson's daughter. When her mother died (1789) while Virginia was still a minor, she went to live at Monticello with her brother and sister-in-law, who named one of their children Virginia Jefferson Randolph (1801-1882). The elder Virginia Randolph married her cousin Wilson Jefferson Cary in 1805, and their first child was Wilson Miles Cary (1806-1882), suggesting these were probably given to Virginia Randolph Cary, who then passed them to her son.

Virginia Randolph Cary was certainly interested in literature. She became an author in her own right, publishing *Letters on Female Character, Addressed to a Young Lady, on the death of Her Mother* (1828), a popular book of advice very likely based on her own early loss. Three other books followed, all of the latter with a religious focus.

This set of books were in the estate of Harrison Baird (probable provenance of the books in caps). Harrison was the son of URSULA FAIRFAX and Charles Baird. Ursula was the daughter of Reginald FAIRFAX HARRISON and Hetty Cary. Fairfax Harrison was the son of Burton Harrison and CONSTANCE CARY. (Constance was also an author. She supported the Confederacy during the war, publishing in Richmond papers under the pen name "Refugitta." She and her cousins also claim to have sewn the first samples of the Confederate Battle Flag.) Constance was the daughter of ARCHIBALD CARY (1815-1854) and Monimia Fairfax Archibald and Wilson Miles Cary (1806-1877) and four sisters were the offspring of VIRGINIA RANDOLPH (1786-1852), to whom the volumes were given by Jefferson, and Wilson Jefferson Cary (1784-1823).

$40,000 - $60,000
HISTOIRE
DE L'ADMIRABLE
DON QUICHOTTE
DE LA MANCHE,
En VI. Volumes,
NOUVELLE ÉDITION,
Revue, corrigée & augmentée.
TOME PREMIER.

A LA HAYE
& se vend
Chez Dassompierre, Père, Libr. à Liège
Et Van den Berghen, Libr. à Bruxelles
M. DCC. LXXIII.

Enscrption details
473 William Henry Harrison ANS, 1795
William Henry Harrison (1773-1841). Ninth President of the United States (1841). ANS, 2.5 x 7.5 in., 29 July 1795, Greeneville [sic], reading in full The Commissary will issue for the Potawatomies forty five pounds of beef and flour—signed Wm. H. Harrison, A.d.C.
This note was penned just four days before the signing of the Treaty of Greeneville, which ended the Northwest Indian War and granted American settlers access to formerly Indian-held lands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The Potawatomi were one of several tribes fighting together as the Western Confederacy. Harrison had been serving as a lieutenant and aide-de-camp for General "Mad" Anthony Wayne since 1792 and had taken part in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the decisive battle of the conflict, in August of 1794. Harrison himself was a signatory to the treaty, which largely resolved hostilities in the region until Tecumseh's War and the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, at which Harrison, then a general, earned his most famous victory and, of course, the nickname "Old Tippecanoe." He and Michigan Territory Governor Lewis Cass were then the American signatories to the second Treaty of Greeneville in 1814, which provided for peace among the various tribes and alliance against Great Britain in the final months of the War of 1812.
$500 - $700

474 John Tyler ALS to Autograph Seeker
John Tyler (1790-1862). Tenth President of the United States (1841-1845). ALS, 1p, 5.75 x 7 in., at Sherwood Forest, Charles City County, VA, Nov. 9, 1854, addressed to A.J. Crossman, fulfilling his request for an autograph.
$500 - $700
475 Robert Anderson, Williamsburg Merchant & Whig Politician, Manuscript Archive Including Letters Regarding His Slave Daughter

Approx. 27 items.

Robert Anderson (1781-1859) was an influential Federalist and Whig politician in Virginia. He served in the House of Burgesses, as mayor of Williamsburg, militia captain, and landowner in both Yorktown and Williamsburg. This archive contains receipts and many retained copies of letters that Anderson wrote throughout his long life.

Research has uncovered four children that Anderson fathered with his slaves, and three of the letters in this archive pertain to them. The first is a letter from Anderson dated October 1, 1857, to noted abolitionist Reverend Theodore Weld. Anderson wished to place a 15-year-old slave girl who was “seven eights and one quarter white” in Weld’s Eagleswood School in New Jersey. Eagleswood was a multi-racial, co-ed school where everyone was educated to equal standards.

Anderson’s letter reads in part: “I wish to have her educated in a manner that the laws and customs of Virg[ii][n][a]... [no] t approve.” She has a brother much like her in his eleventh year who might soon, if not at once, join his sister, and two younger sisters in their seventh and fourth years whose complexions and features are more delicate (and considered beautiful) to follow the fortunes of their brethren should they live.

The footnote to the asterisk above reads: Virginia slaves after leaving the state may return as such, but they are not allowed to do so (after) a year of freedom; and it is not desirable that Catherine Haidee Griffin be expatriated from the Old Dominion.

The second slave-related letter is a tuition bill for Haidee dated February 24, 1858, signed by Reverend Weld. Weld and his wife Angelina, a noted abolitionist herself, were aware that Anderson was the father of all four children, but kept the fact from the other students.

The third letter is from Anderson to his nephew William in Princeton, NJ, asking him to fetch Haidee from Eagleswood, as she had been sick and the semester was ending. In the letter, Anderson asks William to bring Haidee back to Yorktown if possible for spring break.

One other possibly slave-related letter in this archive is an 1854 bill from Dr. Frederick Powers for house calls and treatment of multiple females, none of whose names match Anderson’s wife or stepdaughters.

Other interesting documents include a copy of owners of city lots in Yorktown as recorded in the 1798 commissioners’ book; an 1832 letter choosing delegates to the first Democratic Presidential nominating convention in Baltimore; an 1832 peace bond witnessed by Anderson as mayor of Williamsburg; and various political and business excerpts and receipts.

$800 - $1,200

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
476 Ulysses S. Grant Written & Signed Field Note, Plus Currier & Ives Print
Lot of 2, featuring: Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885). 18th President of the United States (1869-1877). Signed field note as Major General, 1p, 3.75 x 4.5 in. (sight), framed, 6.75 x 7.75 in., “Chattanooga Tn,” November 13, 1863. Addressed to Lieut. William R. Lowe, 19th U.S. Infantry. According to *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Volume 9, p. 632, Grant was asked by Lowe’s mother to transfer her son to Grant’s supervision. Colonel John W. Lowe was a good friend of Grant’s, as were many of the officers from the 12th Ohio, and during the Mexican War, Lowe and Grant corresponded regularly. Thus, it is not surprising that Grant would have honored Mrs. Lowe’s wish by transferring her son in order to serve under Grant’s direct supervision. The field note is accompanied by Letter of Authenticity from the Ulysses S. Grant Association.
A Currier & Ives lithograph titled *Lieut. Genl. Ulysses S. Grant, General In-Chief of the Armies of the United States*, is also included. 9.5 x 13.5 in., framed, 11.75 x 16 in.
$1,000 - $3,000

477 Ulysses S. Grant ANS, Regarding Mrs. Grant, Baggage
Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885). 18th President of the United States (1869-1877). ANS on Western Union Telegraph form, 5.25 x 8 in., dated Aug. 29, 1881, addressed to Hers & Co., E. 23rd St., New York City, reading in full: Mrs. Grant prefers none of her boxes should be opened until she goes up. Many of them will not require to be opened until they go to the house. Signed U.S. Grant.
$600 - $800
478 Ulysses S. Grant Appointment Signed as President

Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), 18th President of the United States (1869-1877). Document signed as President of the United States, March 26, 1873, appointing Simon L. Tibbetts of Florida to be Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee; 16 x 20 in., framed slightly larger.

$1,000 - $2,000

479 Ulysses S. Grant Commission Signed as President, for Harry Lee Bailey, 2nd Lieutenant

Born in Dalton, OH in 1854, Harry Lee Bailey graduated from West Point in 1876. He was appointed Second Lieutenant on June 15, 1876 and served in the Nez Perce War in 1877 and the Bannock War in 1878. As a result of his gallant service in action against the Indians at Clearwater, ID on July 11 and 12, 1877, Bailey was brevetted First Lieutenant on February 27, 1890. Following his experiences in the Nez Perce and Bannock Wars, he was promoted to First Lieutenant on March 25, 1884; Regimental Quartermaster from February 28, 1889 - June 30, 1891; and Captain on December 2, 1897. After participating in the Spanish American War, Bailey was transferred to the 27th Infantry in June of 1902, and within ten days, he was appointed Major of the 2nd Infantry. Eight years later, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Infantry, on March 12, 1910, and after 30 years of service, at his own request, Bailey retired on August 27, 1910. Lots 479-481 and 485-486 document his more than three-decade career.

Ulysses S. Grant. Partially printed document signed. 1p, 15.75 x 19 in., on vellum, with embossed seal, affixed upper left. Washington, July 3, 1876. Appointment of Harry L. Bailey as Second Lieutenant in the 21st Infantry. Signed by U.S. Grant (1822-1885) as President (1869-1877), and J. Donald Cameron (1833-1918), as Secretary of War (1876-1877).

$600 - $800
480 Chester Arthur Commission Signed as President, for Harry Lee Bailey, 1st Lieutenant
Chester A. Arthur. Partially printed document signed. 1 p, 15.5 x 19.5 in., on vellum, with embossed seal, affixed lower left. Washington, April 25, 1884. Appointment of Harry L. Bailey as First Lieutenant in the 21st Infantry, Signed by Chester A. Arthur (1830-1886) as President (1881-1885), and Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926), as Secretary of War (1881-1885).
$500 - $700

481 William McKinley Commission Signed as President, for Harry Lee Bailey, Captain
William McKinley. Partially printed document signed. 1 p, 15.5 x 19 in., on vellum, with embossed seal, affixed lower left. Washington, December 28, 1897. Appointment of Harry L. Bailey as Captain of Infantry. Signed by William McKinley (1843-1901) as President (1897-1901), and Russell A. Alger (1836-1907), as Secretary of War (1897-1899).
$400 - $600
482 Cyril Hawkins, Ohio Politician, Lawyer & Customs Agent, Archive Featuring Detailed Letters from his Time in California, Ca 1853-1855

Letter archive of Cyril Hawkins (1832-1902), Ohio politician and lawyer, written during his time in Sacramento, CA, ca 1853-1855, with great content regarding life in California following the initial boom of the Gold Rush. Hawkins would return home around the start of the Civil War and become active in Ohio Republican politics, serving as a clerk in the U.S. House of Representatives, a customs agent at Niagara Falls, and a presidential elector for William McKinley in 1896. Lot includes 10 letters, dated 1853-1855, plus two mounted photographs of Mt. Shasta, ca 1900, 8.5 x 10.5 in. (See also Lots 286, 483-484.)

Letters:
Jan 27 & 28, 1853, Sacramento, 3pp, on stationery printed with an illustration of Sacramento flooded on New Year's Day, 1853, from a daguerreotype by Vance. Hawkins relates life in Sacramento including the near-impossibility for wagons to drive over the inundated roads, a description of the flood featured in the illustrations, and how the mining-based economy has suffered due to the extreme weather, with exorbitant food prices and greedy monopolists price gouging for all other provisions. He speaks of the happenings back home in Ohio, including the explosion of the Buckeye Belle steamboat and learning of his father's candidacy for Senate through the newspapers. A postscript written the next day describes a mob of three thousand people who gathered to try a man for an "inhuman act upon the body of a dead female;" after he was discharged by the sheriff due to there being no law concerning the crime; he was given 100 lashes but allowed to live.

May 11, 1853, Sacramento, 4pp. How many there are, young and old, who are soon entangled in the alluring shams of vice and dissipation, who when at home, and blessed with the influences of morality, were men of worth, and respected by all who knew them, but alas here many have suffered the extreme consequences upon convictions for the worst crimes, and many who have been engaged in crimes more trivial, are disgraced forever. Hawkins then describes three thieves hanged for the murder of one of their comrades. Working as a salesman for Holliday & Co. of St. Joseph, Mo. My inexperience in business retarded my progress in the way of making money for a long time after I came to California, but he believes he can make a respectable fortune if he stays five years. He also speaks of not believing in organized religion.

May 23, 1853, Sacramento, 2.5pp. Speaks at length about California politics. Mentions three steamers which recently arrived from San Francisco carrying thousands of dollars of gold, prominent politicians, entertainers including Lola Montez and several others.

September 30, 1853, Sacramento, 3pp. Says the Sacramento heat was too much so he spent much of the summer in San Francisco, where it is colder in the summer than in the winter. Working as a business agent for the Democratic State Journal. Fire, flood, and dull times have made all kinds of business much worse than it was last summer, but better times are returning again. Geo. Poor, a friend from his hometown of McConnelsville, has offered Hawkins the job of editor at a newspaper he intends to start in Napa. Writes in postscript that newly elected U.S. Representative Milton Latham is a young man of talent and is bound to rise, he will be U.S. Senator from Cal before many years. Hawkins turned out to be correct, as Latham was elected governor in 1860 but resigned after five days to fill the senate seat of David Broderick who was killed in a duel.

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
December 30, 1853, Sacramento, 3pp. Hawkins speaks of upcoming U.S. Senate candidate David C. Broderick: [He] is a man I do not like, he is a great intriguer and party leader but not a polished statesman nor honest man. He has always been supported by prize fighters and gamblers. Broderick was elected in 1856, and was killed in a duel while in office.

March 15, 1855, Sacramento, 4pp. Mentions the failure of several substantial banks. Speaks of the current session of the California legislature which, like the one in Ohio, has never exhibited extraordinary capacity for doing business with dispatch unless it was of personal pecuniary benefit. Talks of excitement around the Kern River Mines, but says some have returned declaring it a grand humbug. Describes the natural beauty of California and the energy of the settlers, declaring that in just a few years it will be at the head of the list in greatness, wealth, and prosperity, and says the same of Sacramento. Also speaks of gambling suppression and other issues.

May 15, 1855, Sacramento, 2pp. Hawkins writes that he has been working with General James W. Denver, Secretary of State of California, who established a permanent clerkship for him.

September 4, 1855, Sacramento, 4pp, on State of California, City of Sacramento, Office of the Secretary of State letterhead. Written on the eve of the gubernatorial election, Cyril says that he will be voting for a non-Democrat for the first — and "hopefully" last — time (however he would go on to be a Republican for the rest of his life). He has been disappointed with the incumbent John Bigler and intends to vote for Know Nothing candidate J. Neely Johnson (Johnson won). Hawkins decries Salmon P. Chase's nomination for Governor of Ohio: if there is a class of men who deserve the contempt of every true-hearted American it is that band of disunion agitators - the abolitionists of the North; why should they middle with the subject of slavery except by confining it to its present limits as much as possible, and in regard to new states and territories let the people there decide...Slavery doubtless is an evil and if we were entirely rid of it the Union would be even more prosperous than it is now, and eventually it might possibly die away of itself if undisturbed, but to talk of suppressing it immediately is like fanning a fire...

October 2, 1855, Sacramento, 4pp. Speaks at length about California politics again, comparing results of the recent elections to his predictions, including the success of the Know Nothings, etc. Discusses General Denver being at "loggerheads" with Bigler over recent events. Cyril says Denver is heading east and will be stopping in McConnelsville on the way, and he expects the elder Mr. Hawkins to be a courteous host.

Descended Directly in the Family of Cyril Hawkins

$800 - $1,200

483 Cyril Hawkins, Member of William McKinley's Board of Electors, Archive of Photos, Documents, & Political Ephemera

Political correspondence and ephemera archive of Cyril Hawkins (1832-1902), comprised of 40+ items related to Ohio and national politics ca 1860s-1900.

Cyril Hawkins was active in Republican politics in Ohio from the 1860s until his death in 1902. He served as a presidential elector from Ohio for the 1896 presidential election, won by fellow Ohioan William McKinley, and was appointed an U.S. Customs Agent at Niagara Falls. He was born and died in McConnelsville, Morgan County, but traveled to California during the Gold Rush era and resided there during the state's formative years. Hawkins' letters to his father during those years mention politics often, and can be viewed in Lot 482.

Highlights from the lot include:

Mounted silver gelatin photograph of Members of the Ohio Electoral College at McKinley's house, the President-Elect stands on the lowest steps; 9 x 7.5 in., mounted to 12 x 10 in., verso stamp of Luke C. Dillon, Canton, Ohio, Formerly Photographer to Army of Potomac 1861-1865.

Tinted cabinet card of First Lady Ida Saxton McKinley, by Courtney of Canton, OH, inked on verso: Given to Cyril Hawkins at Canton, January 13, 1897, by Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President-Elect. The members of the Electoral College had just dined, by special invitation, with Governor McKinley / Cyril Hawkins (signed).
484 Carson City, Nevada Territory Cover & ALS from Orion Clemens, Pluss
Orion Clemens (1825-1897). First (and only) Secretary of the Nevada Territory (1861-1864); brother to Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain, 1835-1910). ALS, 1p, on Territory of Nevada / Secretary's Office letterhead, dated at Carson City, August 15, 1863, addressed to Cyril Hawkins, County Clerk of Esmereelda County, regarding a bill for transcribing updated laws. Accompanied by the original Territory of Nevada envelope and the $1000 bill for services rendered, paid and stamped February 5, 1864.

Orion Clemens was appointed Secretary of the new Nevada Territory following Abraham Lincoln’s inauguration in 1861, likely due to his connections to Attorney General Edward Bates, under whom Clemens had studied law in St. Louis years earlier. Younger brother Sam accompanied him and worked in the local mining and newspaper industries, using the pen name Mark Twain for the first time while writing for the Territorial Enterprise in Virginia City, NV, in 1863. Twain published a semi-autobiographical account of his experiences in Nevada titled Roughing It in 1871.

Descended Directly in the Family of Cyril Hawkins
$300 - $500
485 Theodore Roosevelt Commission Signed as President, for Harry Lee Bailey, Major
Theodore Roosevelt. Partially printed document signed. 1p, 15.75 x 19.75 in., on vellum, with embossed seal, affixed lower left. Washington, December 18, 1902. Appointment of Harry L. Bailey as Major of Infantry. Signed by Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) as President (1901-1909), and Elihu Root (1845-1937), as Secretary of War (1899-1904). $600 - $800

486 William H. Taft Commission Signed as President, for Harry Lee Bailey, Lieutenant Colonel

487 William H. Taft & Family, Large Collection of Signed Documents & Manuscripts, Plus Related Ephemera
Extensive collection of 100+ items related to President William Howard Taft (1857-1930), his family, and career, the highlights being 20 items signed or annotated by Taft and 5 items signed by his wife, Helen Herron Taft (1861-1943), plus an additional 10 signatures from cabinet members, Taft's children, and other family, along with photographs, postcards, first day covers, and campaign pins.

Including the following items signed by Taft:
- Partially printed Certificate of Membership for the Washington, D.C. University Club, signed by Taft as Club President, but otherwise blank, 8.5 x 11 in.
- DS, U.S. Internal Revenue Distillery Warehouse receipt, blank, ca 1890s, 3 x 7 in.
- TLS as Acting Attorney General, on DOJ, Washington, D.C. letterhead, 01/20/1891.
- 3 TLSs as Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.: 05/01/05; 07/10/06; 04/22/08.
• 3 items signed as President, including 2 TLsS on White House stationery, 01/28/11 and 07/07/11; plus signed printed White House card, 4½ x 2.75 in.; and unsigned telegram, with envelope, inviting Hon. Howard C. Hollister to stay at the White House.

• 5 TLsS as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Washington, D.C.: 11/21/24 TLS to President of Norwich University, in which Taft states that because of his health he is not accepting non-Supreme court efforts; 12/25/26 TLS to Hon. Richard Child; 03/17/27 TLS to Prof. Alfred Diebolt; 09/21/29 TLS from Pointe-au-Pic, Canada, revealing that he had 3 "health attacks" during his vacation. He passed away on March 8, 1930, 6 months after this letter; 09/21/29 TLS from Pointe-au-Pic, to the mayor of Dallas, TX, saying how much he thought of the city.

• 3 personal TLsS and 1 DS: 10/09/08 TLS on Cincinnati, OH stationery; 09/22/14 TLS from Pointe-au-Pic; 11/14/14 TLS from New Haven, CT, 12/20/20. Plus Who's Who printer's proof with Taft's handwritten corrections, 10/23/23.

The items signed by First Lady Helen H. Taft include: signature on 3.25 x 4 in. page from a book of verses; signature on mourning stationery, 10/29/30; franked envelope, postmarked Pointe-au-Pic, PQ, 08/26/33. Mrs. Taft's free franking privilege was within the U.S. and should not have been honored in Canada, but it was; franked postcard, 09/30/39; card signed, Washington, D.C., August 26, 2.5 x 3.5 in.

The collection also features the following signed items: typed biography on Taft, probably written by him, with 1p TLS on White House stationery from Taft's Secretary, F.W. Carpenter, 08/10/09; TLS on White House stationery from Taft's Secretary, Charles D. Hilles, 06/19/11; clipped signature from Taft's Secretary of the Interior, Richard Ballinger, ca 1910; TLS, Taft's Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, expressing sorrow over Taft's death, ca early 1930s. Plus, signatures from Taft's children, including Robert, ALS and signed card, Helen, signed card, and Charles, signed card and FDC, along with a photograph signed by Taft's grandson, Robert Taft, Jr.

Additional items related to the 27th President of the United States include: Underwood & Underwood stereoview of Taft in the Executive Office; 15 miscellaneous cachets, FDCs, including recent gold stamps and 18 uncanceled stamps; 7 engravings/lithographs; 22 campaign and presidential postcards; and 2 campaign pinbacks.

A detailed inventory of the contents of the collection is available upon request.

$5,000 - $7,000
488 TLSs and TNsS from W.H. Taft to H.C. Hollister
Lot of 4 typed notes and letters, all on White House stationery and with covers. All also addressed to "Hol," and signed Wm. H. Taft. The dates covered are 28 June, 25 July, 4 Dec. 1911 and 2 Feb. 1912. In the December letter, the relationship between these boyhood friends becomes clear. What do you say about McPherson's reappointment? Does he deserve it? Has he made good? Is he sober? I should like to get your judgment about the matter. As usual, Taft put stamps on all of his personal mail, although the letter cited above could be construed as business and qualify for franking. None of the envelopes are franked.

The Hon. Howard Clark Hollister was born on Mt. Auburn in Cincinnati, OH, 11 Sept. 1856. Interestingly, his "young" friend Taft was born 15 Sept. 1857 (the Taft house is also in Mt. Auburn). Both men attended Woodward High School, Yale University and Cincinnati Law School. But Hollister's path took him through a number of judgeships; Taft's path took him to Washington and into politics before finally achieving his "dream job," Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the only ex-President to do so.

$500 - $700

489 ALS and TLS, W.H. Taft to H. C. Hollister
Lot of 4 with covers. All after Taft left the White House, and on his New Haven, Conn. letterhead. First ALS is 4pp, 5 x 8 in., dated 18 May 1914, signed Bill. Taft tells his long-time friend "Hol" about his post-Presidency activities, mostly lectures. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to take a day off... and look upon East Walnut Hills and the "Point"... but I am a working man and my hours are fixed.

Second is TLS dated Christmas Eve, 1915, signed Wm. H. Taft. Thanking Hol for a book he sent. Mostly typed, but with a few corrections and additions handwritten.

Third is TLS, 3pp, 8 x 11 in., dated 27 Dec. 1915, signed Wm. H. Taft. In this longer missive, Taft tells Hol that speaking engagements and lectures in the winter are problematic when one gets a cold, which he did in Wisconsin just before Christmas. He also tells his friend that he has taken over the Chief Executiveship of the Red Cross: ...in the present war there has arisen an unjust feeling against the Red Cross that it is anti-English and pro-German, and it is too bad to have so good a work in any way obstructed by this misconception. He goes on to say that he will not take any compensation, other than to pay a secretary. I now give four lectures a week at Yale. Next year they want me to take an hour a week on international law. I don't know much about international law, but I told Hadley I thought I might keep a lesson ahead of the class, and that if he would be content with that kind of instruction, I would be glad to improve my own education.

Last TLS is from 26 Feb. 1917, signed Wm. H. Taft. Asking Hol about a recommendation for a captain's commission in the Quartermaster Corps, Officer's Reserve Corps for a young man.

$500 - $700
**490 William H. Taft, Collection of Biographies & Other Books Related to his Life and Family**

Lot of 22 titles, 24 volumes (two 2-vol. sets). A fine collection consisting of everything you want to know about William Howard Taft (1857 - 1930; President 1909-1913). The lot includes biographies from 1908 to 2009, including Pringle’s classic 2-volume *The Life and Times of William Howard Taft*. There are also biographies by Elisabeth Myers, Herbert Duffy (no. 5 of 125 limited edition), Bill Severn, Ishbel Ross, Robert Dunn, and Oscar Davis, the last two being campaign biographies with photos of Taft tipped on to the front covers. Biographies on Winnie Taft and the history of the Taft family from 1678 to 1964 are also included.

A number of volumes are recollections/memories and certainly biographical. Two are by family members, Helen Herron (Mrs. William Howard) Taft and Horace Taft, plus Murray’s *Around the World with Taft*. Charles Barker recorded Taft’s memories in *With President Taft in the White House. Intimate Letters of Archie Butt*, Military Aide probably falls in this category as well. In addition, the lot includes three volumes of Taft’s speeches, papers, and lectures.

There are also a few volumes of analysis, opinion, and politics, including Lewis Gould’s *Reform and Regulation*, which features his analysis of the Taft Presidency, and Donald Anderson’s *William Howard Taft: a Conservative’s Conception of the Presidency*. Please refer to www.cowans.com for a complete list of volumes in this lot.

$500 - $700

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**491 Neil Armstrong Signed Program, Plus Related Items**


In March of 1972, the Burgh of Langholm, ancestral home of the Armstrong Clan, conferred the *Freedom Of The Burgh* on Neil Alden Armstrong at a public ceremony, followed by a celebration lunch. It was one of only two functions attended by Armstrong in the United Kingdom during his visit and is the only Freedom ever conferred on anyone in the long history of the Burgh. The consignor and her family were invited to attend all of the events and during the celebration lunch, she asked for Armstrong’s autograph, and he kindly signed the program of events. The signed program is accompanied by the consignor’s personal invitation to the March 11, 1972 ceremony from the Town Council of the Bergh of Langholm as well as 3 newspaper articles from the local and national press regarding Armstrong’s passing and his connection to Langholm.

$1,000 - $2,000
492 Neil Armstrong, ANS & Personal, Stamped Golf Ball
Neil Armstrong (1930-2012). Apollo 11 crew member and the first man to set foot on the moon (July 1969). Lot of 2, including: ANS on ruled paper, inscribed and signed: To Andy - Good Luck - Neil Armstrong, 4.75 x 6.75 in. (sight), matted and framed, 9.25 x 11.25 in. Acquired by the consignor in May 1984 during a chance encounter with Neil Armstrong at Shaker Run Golf Course, located in Lebanon, OH, where Armstrong lived for a number of years.
The lot also features a personalized Titleist golf ball stamped Neil Armstrong on one side and Pro Trajectory 90 on the other. According to a specialist from Titleist, the Pro Trajectory 90 model golf ball was manufactured from 1979 to 1987 and had a wound golf ball construction at this time. While golfing at Shaker Run in May 1984, within weeks after meeting the astronaut and obtaining his autograph, the consignor discovered Armstrong's personally-used ball in the weeded area to the right of the first hole. Accompanied by a notarized, handwritten letter from the consignor, attesting to the provenance of the items.
$2,000 - $4,000

493 First Day Covers Celebrating John Glenn’s Flight Signed by “Mercury 7”
Lot of 7 FDCs with postmark of Cape Canaveral, Feb. 20, 1962, the date of John Glenn’s orbital flight. Fleetwood cachet with Glenn in helmet, rocket and capsule to side, and stamp with Mercury capsule orbiting earth. One signed by each of the Mercury 7 astronauts. Glenn, Shepard and Carpenter appear to be signed, the latter two very light, but pen impressions visible on Shepard’s signature. Carpenter is not known to have used an autopen. The others appear to be: Cooper - autopen #2; Grissom, Schirra, and Slayton, each autopen #1. A nice collection nonetheless.
In the early years, astronauts could not get life insurance because no one was sure they would return from their missions. Many of them sat and signed stacks of covers and other items that could theoretically be sold to support their families if they did not return. Sometimes these are referred to as “insurance covers.” While it is not clear that these fall into that category, they are early covers and some that appear to be autopen may be signed.
Assembled by a Montello, WI Postmaster who was also active in the Boy Scouts.
$300 - $400
494  First Day Covers Signed by Apollo Astronauts, Plus
Lot of 13 items, including 4 US Space Achievements First Day Covers, with Kennedy Space Center, Sep. 29, 1967 postmarks; double stamps of capsule and space-walking astronaut. Fleetwood cachet of astronaut and lunar lander on surface of moon - a couple years early. Signed by Frank Borman (b. 1928), autopen pattern 2; James A. McDivitt (b. 1928), autopen pattern 2; Dave Scott (b. 1932), autopen pattern 2; and Michael Collins (b. 1930), autopen pattern 1 with wide pen.
Three FDCs featuring Apollo 8 astronauts with Houston, May 5, 1969 postmark, and stamp with "half" earth and "In the beginning God..." Fleetwood cachet with Borman/Lovell/Anders. Three covers signed by Frank Borman (b. 1928), autopen pattern 4; Bill Anders (b. 1933), autopen 2 (faded and written over cachet); and James Lovell (b. 1928), autopen pattern 2.
Four Apollo 11 FDCs with colorful "First Man on the Moon" stamp, and double postmark of Washington, DC, Sept. 9, 1969 and Moon Landing USA, Jul. 20, 1969. Fleetwood cachet. These are signed by Neil Armstrong (1930 - 2012), autopen; Buzz Aldrin (b.1930), autopen pattern 2; Alan Bean (b. 1932), possibly signed (unable to match to an autopen); and Michael Collins (b. 1930), autopen pattern 2. Plus a First Men on the Moon, July 20, 1969 plate, 7.5 in. dia.
Assembled by a Montello, WI Postmaster who was also active in the Boy Scouts.
$400 - $600

495  Astronaut Letters and Photographs
Lot of 9, featuring signatures from Mercury 7 astronauts John Glenn, Walter Schirra, and Donald Slayton, plus Neil Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, and Sally Ride, the first woman in space.
Including: Photograph of John Glenn, inscribed and signed in lower margin, 8 x 10 in. Plus letter on NASA letterhead, dated Feb. 13, 1963, indicating that he is enclosing a signed photo plus information on NASA for the Boy Scouts. In the letter Glenn notes: If we had to pick the one most important thing that scouting teaches, I think we would find it in the first part of the Scout Oath "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country." Can we imagine what a wonderful world this would be if all men lived with that type of honor!
Plus, the following official NASA photographs, each 8 x 10 in.: Fifth Manned Apollo Mission, Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins, Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. Featuring Armstrong's (1930 - 2012) signature, which does not match any known autopen; "Buzz" Aldrin (b. 1930) in space suit. Signed with autopen 3 pattern; James McDivitt (b. 1929), with printed signature in green ink; Sally Ride (1951 - 2012), signed in blue felt-tip on flag, 8 x 10 in.
Letters include: TLS, Donald K. ("Deke") Slayton (1924 - 1993), on NASA letterhead, dated April 11, 1963. Note about request for autograph; TLS, Scott Carpenter (b. 1925), on NASA letterhead, n.d. He signs it as a Mercury Astronaut, so it is likely early 1960s; TLS, Walter M. Schirra, Jr. (1923 - 2007), on NASA letterhead, n.d. Also signed as Mercury Astronaut. Since he went on to the Gemini and Apollo programs, this letter dates to the early 1960s.
Assembled by a Montello, WI Postmaster who was also active in the Boy Scouts.
$500 - $700
Berg, Paul K.

Collins, Herbert

Cone, Stephen D.

Evans, Charles

Fischer, Roger A. and Sullivan, Edmund B.

Heski, Thomas M.

Jensen, Leslie D.

Katz, D. Mark

Krainik, Clifford and Michele
1988 Union Cases: A Collector's Guide to the Art of America's First Plastics. Grantsburg (WI): Published by the authors.

Meredith, Roy.

Segars, J.H. & Charles Kelly Barrow

Swanson, James L. & Daniel R. Weinberg

Taft, Robert
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Doug Hamilton
Jack Haney
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See our website COWANS.COM for additional travel directions and local hotel accommodations.

SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
Terms and Conditions

By registering and bidding in an auction conducted by Cowan's Auctions, Inc. ("Cowan's"), bidders (whether present in person, by telephone, by agent, or by written or telephone absentee bid instruction, or through a live internet connection) agree to be bound by these terms. These are the complete and only terms and conditions on which all property is offered for sale. Cowan's retains the right to bar any bidder from participating in any auction and to exclude or reject any bid.

1) REGISTRATION. All bidders must register their name, permanent street address (no P.O. Boxes), and telephone number prior to the auction. Unless known to Cowan's, all registrants are required to present two forms of identification, at least one of which must include a current photograph. Bidders may be required to present a valid Visa or MasterCard. By registering with Cowan's or submitting an absentee bid form, an individual registrant authorizes Cowan's to obtain a copy of his or her consumer credit report and authorizes Cowan's, at its sole discretion, to use the information contained therein to make business decisions regarding the registrant's participation in the bidding process.

2) ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS. Bidding on any item, whether in person, by phone, by absentee bid or via a live internet auction indicates the bidder's agreement to be bound by these Terms and Conditions for Bidders. Any right of bidder under this agreement shall not be assignable and shall only be enforceable by the original buyer. The rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by the laws of the state of Ohio. All bidders submit to the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts in Ohio.

3) TERMS OF SALE. Announcements made the day of auction take precedence over any previous communication. The auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time before its final sale and to reject any bid for any reason. The highest bidder for each lot acknowledged by the auctioneer shall be the "Buyer." If any dispute arises as to any bidding, or between two or more bidders, at the sole discretion of the auctioneer, the successful bidder will be determined or the disputed lot shall be put up again at the last undisputed bid and resold.

4) BUYER'S PREMIUM. (a) Buyer's Premium for "Antique and Modern Firearms" auctions; the Auctioneer will collect and retain from the Buyer, as additional commission, a premium equal to 15% the Sale Price of each Lot up to and including $200,000, plus 10% of the amount by which the Sale Price exceeds $200,000.

(b) Buyer's Premium for "American History" and "The World at War" auctions; the Auctioneer will collect and retain from the Buyer, as additional commission, a premium equal to 17 ½% of the Sale Price of each Lot up to and including $200,000, plus 12 ½% of the amount by which the Sale Price exceeds $200,000.

(c) Buyer's Premium for "Fine and Decorative Art," "Modern Ceramics," and "American Indian and Western Art" and any other specialized auctions; the Auctioneer will collect and retain from the Buyer, as additional commission, a premium equal to 20% of the Sale Price of each Lot up to and including $200,000, plus 15% of the amount by which the Sale Price exceeds $200,000.

(d) Buyer's Premium for online, timed and other third-party bidding platforms may vary.

5) ESTIMATES AND RESERVES. Presale estimates are intended to be guides and may or may not reflect the ultimate hammer price of a lot. Cowan's retains the right to change estimates on any lot up to time of sale. A reserve is a confidential minimum price agreed upon by the seller of the lot and Cowan's. In the case of reserved lots, the seller has authorized Cowan's to bid on seller's behalf until the reserve price is reached. In no case will the reserve be higher than the low presale estimate. Cowan's standard house reserve on all property at auction is one-half of the low estimate.

6) WARRANTIES AND DISCLAIMERS. Cowan's makes a limited warranty only to the original buyer of record concerning the authenticity of each lot for a period of 14 days after bidder's receipt of the purchased lot. If a buyer is not satisfied that the lot purchased is genuine, the buyer may, at his or her own expense, obtain the opinion of two mutually agreed upon recognized experts in the field of the disputed lot. If these experts determine that the item is not genuine, the Buyer's sole and exclusive remedy shall be the rescission of the sale and refund of the amount paid for the item. It is specifically understood and agreed that the rescission of the sale and refund is exclusive and in lieu of any other remedy which might otherwise be available as a matter of law or in equity, and such remedy is conditioned upon the buyer returning the property in the same condition as at the time of sale. Cowan's shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages. All sales are final, with no returns or refunds except as provided in this limited warranty. Except as provided in the immediately proceeding paragraph, EVERY LOT IS SOLD "AS IS," without any representations or warranties by Cowan's or the seller as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, condition or value of the property, or the correctness or completeness of the catalogue or other description of the property, and no statement, whether written or oral, shall be deemed such a representation, warranty or assumption of liability. Cowan's makes no representation or warranty that the buyer of manuscript material, photographs, prints or forms of art will acquire any copyright or reproduction rights. Cowan's does not guarantee the working order of any clock, watch, electronic or mechanical device. Dimensions given in the catalogue descriptions may be approximate.

7) DEFINITIONS OF AUTHORSHIP:

"By" or "Maker/Artist"— in our opinion, the work is by the artist or maker stated

"Attributed to"— in our opinion, the work is probably, but not definitely, by the artist or maker stated

"Signed" or "Marked"— in our opinion, the signature or mark is that of the stated artist or maker

"Bearing the signature (or mark) of"— in our opinion, the signature or mark is probably, but not definitely, that of the artist or maker stated

"Circled"— in our opinion, the work is of the period and by an artist or maker closely associated with the stated artist or maker

"School of"— in our opinion, the work is by a pupil or follower of the stated artist or maker

"Manner of"— in our opinion, the work is of the period and done in the style of the stated artist or maker

"After"— in our opinion, the work is a copy of a work by the stated artist or maker

8) INSPECTION. Except for On-Line Only Auctions, all lots are available for inspection prior to the auction. Condition reports for most items available on line at Cowan's website. Prospective bidders are encouraged to contact Cowan's directly for additional information regarding the condition of any lot. Cowan's does not warrant the condition of any item. Buyers interested in the condition of an item are encouraged to contact Cowan's and, to the best of our ability, will document for the prospective bidder the condition status on any lot. Condition is always a subjective evaluation and final responsibility rests with the buyer to assess the condition of any item sold by Cowan's.

ABSOLUTE AND CONDITIONAL BIDDING

Absentee and telephone bidding is offered as a free service to our customers and prospective bidders. Cowan's shall not be responsible for any errors or failures in executing bids, either absentee, telephone or via the Internet.

9) ABSOLUTE BIDDING. Absentee bids are accepted via mail, fax, email and on Cowan's website. Such bids will be posted with the time and date of arrival, with ties being awarded to the earliest bidder. Absentee bids that are faxed or emailed to Cowan's need to be in the office at least 2 hours before the sale begins.

An absentee bidder unknown to Cowan's may be required to submit a bank letter of credit prior to the auction, or, using a credit card, deposit with Cowan's a fee equaling 30% of the absentee bid.

All absentee bids are executed competitively by a member of the auction staff. The auction staff will try to purchase the lot for the lowest price possible and will bid up to the amount designated by the absentee bidder only if necessary. Cowan's does not accept "buy bids," or absentee bids which have no limit. In the event of a tie bid between a floor and an absentee bidder, the floor bid will be honored.
10) TELEPHONE BIDDING. Bidding live via the telephone is available on a first come, first served basis for those lots with a low estimate of $500 or greater. In order for Cowan's to efficiently serve the needs of those who wish to bid by phone, please note the following:

• To participate in the auction by telephone, potential bidders must complete and sign the absentee bid form and check "I WISH TO BID BY TELEPHONE" for the designated lots. Potential bidders may also reserve a phone line on Cowan's website. If faxing or emailing requests for phone bidding, they need to be in Cowan's office 2 hours before the sale begins. Once the auction begins, requests left on Cowan's website may not be retrieved by the staff.

• Telephone bidders are advised to indicate an "insurance bid," which amount will become an absentee bid, pursuant to the absentee bidding process set forth above, if Cowan's can reach the bidder by telephone for a particular indicated lot.

• Telephone bidders must disable any caller ID or other call blocking mechanism.

• Cowan's sells about 100 lots per hour, so telephone bidders should plan accordingly. Cowan's will attempt to reach each telephone bidder, but Cowan's is in no way responsible for missed calls.

11) INTERNET BIDDING. Internet bidding is available through our website; additionally, Cowan's may post certain auctions on Live Auctioneers (liveauctioneers.com) or Proxibid (proxibid.com). There may be terms which apply solely to internet bids that should be reviewed online at the time of sale. Cowan's is not responsible for any failure to execute a bid and shall have no liability to any bidder for any technical or other failure associated with an internet auction.

12) BIDDING INCREMENTS. The following increments are used at the auction. Absentee bids must fall within these increments. Cowan's will automatically reduce any absentee bid to the closest increment if the bid falls outside the published range of increments.

For Bids Falling Between Bidding Increment
$0-500 $25
$501-1,000 $50
$1,001-3,000 $100
$3,001-5,000 $250
$5,001 and up $500 or at the discretion of the auctioneer

Cowan's reserves the right to modify increments at any time during the auction.

AFTER THE AUCTION

13) BUYER'S RESPONSIBILITY. Upon the fall of the hammer, title to the offered lot shall pass to the buyer and the buyer immediately (a) assumes full risk and responsibility for the lot, including liability for loss or damage and (b) is liable for payment of the Purchase Price (as defined below) to Cowan's. It is the buyer's responsibility to ask specific questions on condition related concerns prior to the auction. Cowan's will not rescind sales with buyers that have disputes regarding firearm's bore condition.

14) PURCHASE PRICE AND PAYMENT. The discounted "Purchase Price" for each lot shall equal the hammer price, buyer's premium, sales tax and, if applicable, all packing, handling, insurance and shipping costs. Payment may be made with cash, personal or traveler's check or credit card. Cowan's reserves the right to hold a purchased lot until a check has cleared.

A convenience fee of $15.00 will be assessed to all transactions made in the alternate payment channels. Phone payments are made available as a convenience outside Cowan's Auctions customary payment channels, therefore these payments are qualified as payments made in the alternative payment channel. All forms of payment made using this method will be assessed the convenience fee. Please call Cowan's Auctions if you have any questions regarding this policy.

PLEASE NOTE: A surcharge of 2% will be assessed to all credit card transactions. This surcharge is not greater than our cost of acceptance.

Buyers who are present at the auction must pay the full Purchase Price at the time of sale. Buyers who bid by telephone or who are absentee bidders will be invoiced within 5 days after the close of the auction and must pay the full Purchase Price for each purchased lot within 14 days after the date of the auction. By signing the absentee bid form or placing a bid by telephone, an absentee bidder authorizes Cowan's to charge the Purchase Price for each lot for which such bidder is the successful bidder to the credit card number provided by telephone or on the absentee bid form, unless payment in full or alternative payment instruction is received within 14 days after the date of the auction. No property will be released by Cowan's unless the Purchase Price has been paid in full.

Institutional billing may be available, and should be arranged prior to the auction.

Cowan's may impose late charges of 1.5% per month (or the highest interest rate allowed) on any amount owed to Cowan's that remains unpaid after 30 days. Buyer shall be liable for any collection costs or attorney's fees incurred by Cowan's to collect payment, to the extent permitted by law.

15) SALES TAX. Buyers are required to pay any applicable state and local sales tax.

16) SHIPPING. At the request of the buyer, Cowan's will authorize the shipment of purchased items usually within two weeks after payment has been received. Shipment is generally made via UPS or Fed Ex Ground. Unless buyer gives special instructions, the shipping method shall be at the sole discretion Cowan's Auctions. Cowan's is in no way responsible for the acts or omissions of independent handlers, packers or shippers of purchased items or for any loss, damage or delay from the packing or shipping of any property.

ADVICE TO INTERNATIONAL BUYERS. Cowan's will not ship any package containing a firearm to any location other than within the United States. Buyers outside the United States must make their own shipping arrangements taking full risk for the transportation of any firearm. Property made of or containing certain plant or animal materials, such as coral, crocodile, ivory, whalebone, baleen, tortoiseshell, etc., may require a license or certificate before exportation from the United States and importation to another country. If you are purchasing items that contain these materials, you need to check the government wildlife import requirements in the countries from which and to which the item is being shipped prior to bidding. Since the export and import licenses are independently issued by the countries of origin and destination, obtaining one does not guarantee that you can obtain the other. Purchasers are responsible for making timely payments on items won at auction, even if a license is delayed or denied.

17) SHIPPING CHARGES. Buyers are required to pay for all packing, shipping and insurance charges. Overseas duty charges are the responsibility of the successful bidder. Be aware that for larger and/or valuable items, shipping charges can be substantial.

18) REMOVAL AND STORAGE OF PROPERTY. If purchased property has not been removed, or Cowan's has not received shipping instructions within 21 days after the auction date, a $10 per item per day storage fee may be charged to the buyer.

19) CANCELLATION OF SALE. If purchased property remains in the custody of Cowan's for a period of 60 days following the auction, Cowan's may, at its option, cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages any payments made by the buyer, or resell the property at auction or by any other commercially reasonable means, for the account and at the risk of the buyer, and in such event, buyer shall be liable for the payment of all deficiencies plus all of Cowan's costs, including but not limited to storage and costs of both sales. This right of cancellation is in addition to any and all other remedies available to Cowan's.

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SEE DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL LOTS AT COWANS.COM
**ABSENTEE BID FORM**

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Name (please print) ________________________________

Address, _________________________________________

City ___________________ State ________________ Zip ______

Phone ___________________ Fax ________________ Email

I request that Cowan's Auctions, Inc. ("Cowan's") (i) enter bids on the following lots up to the maximum price I have indicated for each lot in the "Absentee Bid" column; or (ii) reserve a telephone line for telephone bidding for the lots indicated. I request that if Cowan's is unable to reach me for telephone bidding for a lot, that Cowan's enter bids on such lot up to the maximum price indicated in the "Insurance Bid" column. I understand that Cowan's will execute the absentee bids competitively on my behalf. I further understand that Cowan's executes absentee bids and allows telephone bids as a convenience for customers and that Cowan's is not responsible for failure to execute bids or for errors relating to the execution of my bids. I agree to be bound by the Terms and Conditions for Bidders printed in the auction catalog and listed on Cowan's web site www.cowanauctions.com and I understand that I am responsible for determining the condition and authenticity of any lot, and that all items are sold AS IS with no returns or refunds. By submitting this Absentee Bid Form, I authorize Cowan's to obtain a copy of my individual consumer credit report and authorize Cowan's, at its sole discretion, to use the information contained therein to make business decisions regarding my participation in the bidding process.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Absentee Bid</th>
<th>I Wish to Bid by Phone</th>
<th>Insurance Bid (phone bidders only)</th>
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If my bid is successful, I understand that the purchase price for each lot will be the sum of the hammer price, the buyer's premium, sales tax and all packing, handling, insurance and shipping costs (the "purchase price"). I understand that I will be invoiced within 5 days after the auction and that I will be responsible for paying Cowan's the full purchase price immediately upon receipt of the invoice. Cowan's may impose late charges of 1.5% per month (or the highest interest rate allowed) on any amount owed to Cowan's that remains unpaid after 30 days. By signing this absentee bid form I authorize Cowan's to charge the credit card listed below for the full purchase price of each lot for which my bid is successful, unless payment in full or alternative payment instructions are received by Cowan's within 14 days after the date of the auction.

Visa/Mastercard Number ___________________________ Exp. Date ______ Security Code (3 or 4 digit number on credit card) ______

Print Name (as it appears on credit card) ___________ Signature (must be signed) ___________

How did you find out about the auction?
(Please check as many as appropriate)

- [ ] Received printed flyer
- [ ] Received printed catalogue
- [ ] Received email blast
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  Which publication: ___________________________
- [ ] Referred by a friend
- [ ] Other: ___________________________________________
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