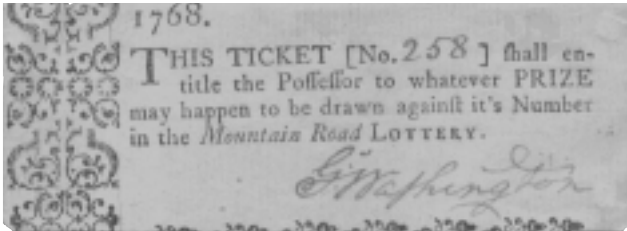




A SELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS

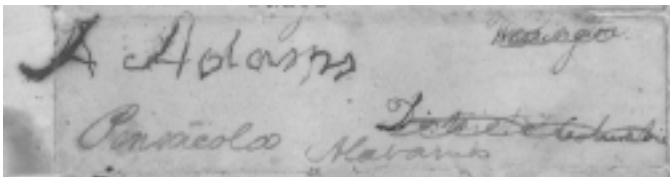


MOUNTAIN ROAD LOTTERY TICKET
SIGNED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. (1732-99). First President of the United States (1789-97). Partly-printed Document Signed, "G. Washington." Ornate, 32mo. lottery ticket. No place, [VA] 1768. Excellent condition. The ticket states:

"This Ticket (no. 258) shall entitle the Possessor to whatever Prize may happen to be drawn against it's [sic] Number in the Mountain Road Lottery."

George Washington created the Mountain Road Lottery to finance the construction of Mountain Road, which opened westward expansion from his lands in Virginia. \$9000.00

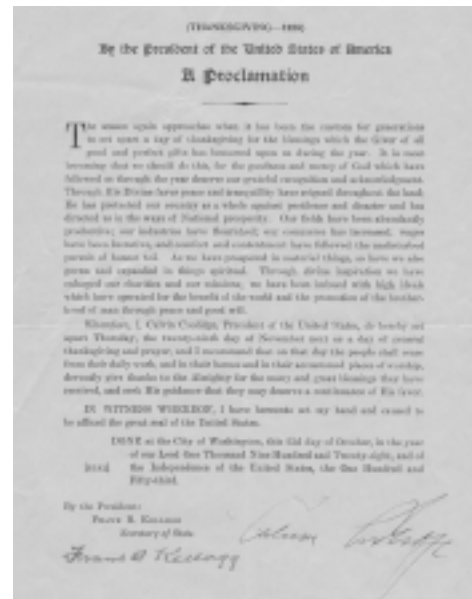


A SUPERB LATE LIFE JOHN ADAMS FREE-FRANK

ADAMS, JOHN. (1735-1826). 2nd President of the United States. Free Franked Address Leaf Signed, "J Adams," in his aged and shaky hand. One page, quarto. (Quincy Mass November 19, 1825[?]). Addressed in a secretarial hand to: "The honble. Judge Woodard Washington District of Columbia," and then forwarded to "Pensacola Alabama." Circular "Washington City Nov. 24" postal cancellation, and manuscript "Quincy Mass, Nov 19th" postal markings. Mounted to a larger leaf, with minor paper loss. In addition to being one of Adam's last known franking signatures, this address leaf also relates to America's expansion into the newly acquired Florida Territories during the 1820s. For more information on this item see our website. \$2800.00

CLEVELAND, GROVER. (1837-1908). Twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States (1885-9, 1893-7). Autograph Letter Signed, "Grover Cleveland." Two pages, small octavo. Lakewood, New Jersey, April 24, 1892. Very fine condition. Accompanied by original envelope addressed to "Frank P. Hill, Esq., Society Am. Library Association, Newark, New Jersey," in Cleveland's hand, with two-cent stamp and postal cancellation. Cleveland writes:

"My dear Sir: I desire to thank you and the American Library Association for the courteous invitation you transmit to me. I hope that before the date of the Association's meeting here, I shall have removed to my summer house. Whether I shall accomplish that or not I certainly shall be in the middle of so much turmoil consequent upon moving and motion both here and in New York, that I shall not hope to be able to accept your invitation. Yours very truly,
Grover Cleveland." \$550.00



A SIGNED THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

COOLIDGE, CALVIN. (1872-1933). Thirtieth President of the United States (1923-9). Printed Document Signed, "Calvin Coolidge," as President. His Thanksgiving proclamation for 1928. One full page, folio. Washington, D.C., October 23, 1928. Very fine condition. Rare thus. \$2500.00



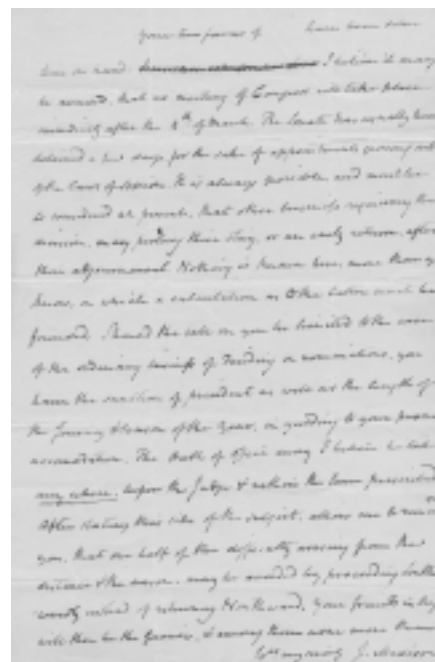
PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON RESPONDS
TO A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS POSED BY HIS NEW
VICE PRESIDENT, ELBRIDGE GERRY, ON TAKING
THE OATH OF OFFICE AND ASSUMING HIS DUTIES
AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

MADISON, JAMES. (1751-1836). Fourth President of the United States (1809-17). Superb war-date Autograph Letter Signed, "J. Madison," as President. One full page, folio. [January 5, 1813] (date assigned with the assistance of the editors of the Papers of James Madison). Some separation to vertical folds, else fine condition. Headed "Private" and written to ELBRIDGE GERRY, Madison's newly elected Vice President. Madison writes:

"Dear sir, Your two favors [of December 12 & 19, 1812] have been some time on hand. I believe it may be assumed, that no meeting of Congress will take place immediately after the 4th of March. The Senate has usually been detained a few days, for the sake of appointments growing out of the laws of session. It is always possible, and must be so commanded at present, that other business requiring their decision, may prolong their stay, or an early return after their adjournment. Nothing is known here, more than you know, on which a calculation as to the latter must be founded. Should the call on you be limited to the case of the ordinary business of deciding on nominations, you have the sanction of precedent as well as the length of the Journey & season of the year, in yielding to your personal accommodation. The Oath of office may I believe be taken any where, before the Judge & within the term prescribed. After stating their side of the subject, allow me to remind you, that one half of the difficulty arising from the distance & the season, may be avoided by proceeding Southwardly instead of returning Northward. Your friends in Virginia will then be the gainers & among them none more than Yrs very sincerely, J. Madison."

In 1812, Elbridge Gerry had been defeated for reelection as Governor of Massachusetts, primarily for his brash orchestration of the redistricting of his state to favor his own party (Republican). One such district was so distorted that its political boundaries, as seen on a map, resembled a salamander, at which point a clever newspaper editor coined the phrase "gerrymander," which has remained an important part of the political lexicon. On June 8, 1812, within two weeks of leaving the Governor's chair, the Republican congressional caucus nominated Elbridge Gerry for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Madison. The Madison-Gerry ticket was chosen in November, though it failed by a large majority to carry Gerry's home state of Massachusetts. On the advice of President Madison as proffered in this letter, Gerry took the oath of office at his Cambridge estate on March 4, 1813. He presided over the opening session of the Senate on May 24, at which time he made

a warlike oration predicting the speedy conquest of Canada. Although in his seventieth year and frail in health, he entered into the social life of Washington with great zeal. Contrary to the usual practice, he did not relinquish his chair in the Senate at the end of the session of 1813, lest the factious Senator William B. Giles become President pro tempore and consequently succeed to the presidency in the event of the death

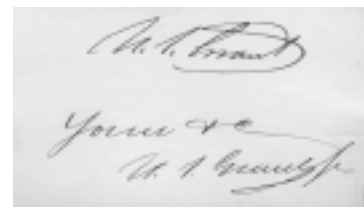


both of President Madison, who was severely ill at the time, and of Gerry himself. Some sixteen months after taking the Oath, Gerry's long political career came to an end. On the morning of November 23, 1814, while proceeding to the Senate chamber in his carriage, he was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs and died within twenty minutes.

An exceptional Madison presidential letter of content and association discussing Gerry's Oath of Office and his Constitutional role as President pro tempore of the Senate.

\$26,500.00

GRANT, ULYSSES S. (1822-85). Eighteenth President of the United States (1869-77). An attractive U.S. Grant signature, boldly penned on a 24 mo. slip. Affixed at bottom is a clipped signature of Grant's son, Ulysses Grant Jr. [(1852-1928)]. A nice opportunity to get father and son together!



\$575.00

All items have full descriptions & images on our website.



ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. (1858-1919). Twenty-sixth President of the U.S. (1901-9). Superb quarto sepia tone Photograph Signed and Inscribed, "W.W. Luffkin Esq. with the regards of Theodore Roosevelt. Feb[ruary] 20th 1907." as President, under his image, on the original photographic mount. His signature measures approximately 5 inches! Archivaly matted and newly framed. Fine condition. \$2500.00

NIXON, RICHARD M. (1913-94). Thirty-seventh President of the U.S. (1969-74). Typed Letter Signed, "Richard Nixon," on his name-imprinted stationery. One page, quarto. "20 Broad Street, New York," January 20, 1968. Very fine condition. To "Mr. Lawrence E. Spivak, 'Meet the Press', Washington, D.C." Nixon writes:

"Dear Larry: Congratulations on being on regular television as long as Richard Nixon has been in politics—and from what I read in some columns that has been an eternity! In all seriousness the type of sharp incisive questioning that your panel, and you in particular, have always done is precisely the kind of national service the Fathers meant to guarantee when they wrote 'freedom of the press' into the first amendment. With every good wish for the years ahead, sincerely, Richard Nixon." \$495.00

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON APPOINTS
A POLITICAL SUPPORTER AS AUDITOR OF
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

JACKSON, ANDREW. (1767-1845). Seventh President of the United States (1829-37). Autograph Letter Signed, "Andrew Jackson," as President. One full page, quarto. Washington, D.C., October 6, 1836. Very fine condition. Headed "Private" and addressed on integral address leaf to "The Honorable J. Miller, Member of Congress, Sundersburg, Perry County, Pennsylvania." Jackson writes:

"Dear Sir, Your letter of October first has just been received. The resignation of the first auditor has been received and accepted to the effect on the first day of November next. Your resignation as Member of Congress must be received before your appointment can be made out and sent you. The first clerk in the first auditor's office can be authorized to do the duties of the first auditor for a few days, and if your resignation reaches me by the 20th of November I can make out your appointment, and you can be here ready to take charge of the office by the first of December next. This office must be filled by the first of December, and will be filled by your appointment as soon as your resignation is announced. I am respectfully yours, Andrew Jackson. P.S. Answer to this will be expected on its receipt."

As early as 1821, when he became governor of Florida after the U.S. purchased it from Spain, Andrew Jackson was known for procuring jobs for his friends and political supporters. Dubbed the "Spoils System" when Senator William L. Marcy of New York defended the tenet that "to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy," rotation in office became policy during Jackson's presidency. Only months before the end of his last term in office, Jackson appointed the Pennsylvania representative of Congress, Jacksonian Jesse Miller, First Auditor of the Treasury Department. Miller maintained that position until 1842, later becoming canal commissioner and secretary of state of Pennsylvania. \$6500.00

TYLER, JOHN. (1790-1862). Tenth President of the U.S. (1841-5). Autograph Letter Signed, "John Tyler." One page, quarto. Sherwood Forest, May 6, 1852. Very fine condition. To Hon. H.A. Wise. Tyler writes in part:

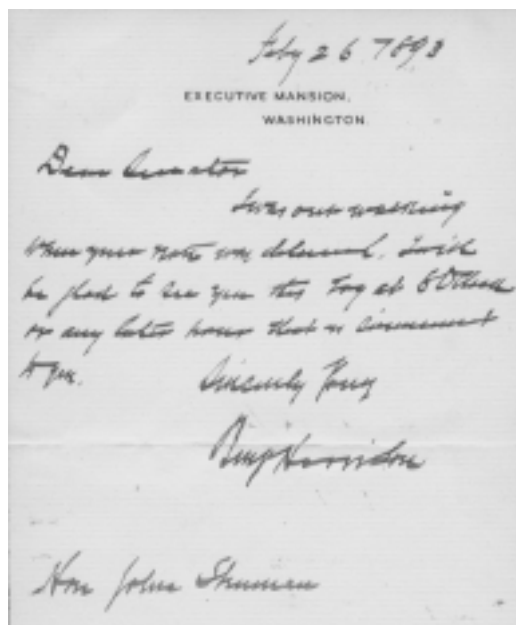
"...Hope has written me a letter and enclosed to you that which you find under cover. I have scarcely known what to do with it, and yet there it is with its direction to you, and a request to me to forward it. He is undoubtedly a good hater, and to me is warmly attached, so take the letter as it is. You will know how to appreciate it... John Tyler." \$1500.00

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
AND THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY (1767-1848). Sixth President of the United States. Manuscript Letter Signed, "John Quincy Adams." One page, quarto. "Department of State, Washington," May 1, 1822. Mounting trace on verso, else very fine condition. To "Benjamin C. Wilcocks, Esq., Consul of the United States, Canton." Headed "Duplicate." Adams writes:

"Sir, Mr. Philip Ammidon, who was the Supercargo of the ship President Adams, belonging to Citizens of the United States, which is stated to have been wrecked about ten years ago upon a small Island, called Fumo Chow under the jurisdiction of the Vice Roy of Canton, and to have been then robbed of much money and property by Chinese subjects, goes to Canton for the purpose of seeking the indemnity to which the owners of this vessel and property think themselves entitled; and he carries with him a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor, and one from this Department to the Vice Roy of Canton, soliciting, in behalf of the claimants, the measure of justice to which, as citizens of a friendly state, they are entitled from the subjects of the Celestial Empire. I accordingly recommend Mr. Philip Ammidon to such good offices as are proper and it may be in your power to render him, in the execution of his Commission, and am with much respect, Sir, your obedient servant, John Quincy Adams."

In the decade following the War of 1812, the American opium trade was a source of great profit for those willing to take great fiscal and physical risks. As early as 1804, Philadelphia merchants based out of Canton, China, were trading heavily in the very profitable narcotic. Among the first figures of any consequence in the trade were two brothers, James and Benjamin C. Wilcocks. Benjamin, U.S. Consul at Canton beginning in 1812, carried out his duties as consul religiously, and successfully kept his superiors in the American government unaware of his drug trafficking. Yet, under his upstanding exterior, Wilcocks profited greatly from the trade of Indian opium in China during wartime. After the War of 1812, Wilcocks reopened maritime trade routes, using the privileges of his governmental position to keep suspicious Chinese magistrates off his ships and away from his cargo. While the Wilcocks brothers controlled a large segment of the profitable American opium trade in China, there were countless other merchants involved as well. Among these men was Philip Ammidon, who began speculating in the drug around the same time as the Wilcocks family. In the coming years, Ammidon would reap rewards far greater than the losses he suffered with the sinking of his opium laden ship the President Adams in 1812. By 1827, he would control the majority of the booming Indian opium market. An intriguing document that brings together two of the most powerful American merchants involved in the highly profitable Chinese opium trade. \$2500.00



HARRISON, BENJAMIN. (1833-1901). Twenty-third President of the United States (1889-93). Attractive and scarce Autograph Letter Signed, "Benjamin Harrison," as President, on Executive Mansion black-bordered mourning stationery. One page, octavo. Washington, D.C., February 26, 1893. Mounting trace on verso, else fine condition. To "Hon. John Sherman." Harrison writes:

"Dear Senator, I was out walking when your note was delivered. I will be glad to see you this day at 8 o'clock or any later hour that is convenient to you. Sincerely yours, Benjamin Harrison." \$950.00

HARDING, WARREN G. (1865-1923). Twenty-ninth President of the United States (1921-3). Typed Letter Signed, "Warren G. Harding," as President, on imprinted The White House stationery. One page, quarto. Washington, D.C., November 2, 1922. File hole in blank margin, else very fine condition. To "Hon. George Wharton Pepper, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa." Harding writes:

"My dear Senator Pepper: Thank you very much for your good letter of October 29th. Just because you have been so good and considerate I am breaking the rules and addressing a note to your friend in Massachusetts. Inasmuch as you did not give me his post office address I am obliged to enclose it to you to be forwarded to him. Please know of my gratitude for your trip to Ohio. I know how it pleased the organization there, and I am sure you added to the hopefulness of victory next week. With very best regards, I am, very truly yours, Warren G. Harding." \$650.00



INTIMATE FAMILY LETTER OF ZACHARY TAYLOR
WRITTEN FROM BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
CONCERNING CORN AND COTTON
GROWN ON HIS PLANTATION

TAYLOR, ZACHARY. (1784-1850). Twelfth President of the U.S. (1849-50). Autograph Letter Signed twice, "Z. Taylor." Four pages, quarto. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 3, 1823. Good condition. Addressed on integral address leaf to his brother, "Mr. Hancock Taylor, near Louisville, Kentucky." Taylor is quoted in part:

"...Peggy and myself sincerely regret to hear of your continued indisposition, as well as that of Mrs. Lewis, Lewis, and the other members of your family...by the last mail I received a letter from Genl. Garvis dated a short time after yours saying that your health was still delicate...I have not only been mortified but vexed that you have continued in spite of the opinion of your friends...to remain during the last summer in the ponds...I am sorry that your crop of tobacco has been injured by the frost but am in hopes the injury is not as great as you expect...The crops of both corn and cotton are short in Louisiana the present year, the rot was very destructive to the latter, and a violent storm we had in September injured both very considerably, as well as the sugar crop on the coast. I have not been at my plantation since I wrote you nor do I know exactly how they are getting on there, but am in hopes to make cotton enough for you and Mrs. Gibson to spin...I lost nearly the whole of my corn by the storm it being late...Your brother, Z. Taylor. [P.S.] ...Peggy and Knox are in good health the former is getting quite bulky we shall look for an addition to our family in the spring if things go well and we removed to this place from the pine wood on the 22nd ult... Z. Taylor."

Zachary Taylor's father, Colonel Richard Taylor, was an officer during the American Revolution. For his services to the colonies he was awarded 6,000 acres of land in the state of Kentucky, where he moved with his family shortly after Zachary was born. The Taylors lived on a plantation near Louisville, which Zachary helped his father run until he joined the militia in 1806. All the Taylor sons, save Hancock, followed in their father's footsteps by joining the military, though Zachary kept his interest in farming with his own plantation in Mississippi. Zachary Taylor and his wife, Margaret (Peggy) Smith Taylor, lived in Baton Rouge, Louisiana in 1823 with their two daughters, Ann Margaret Mackall and Sarah Knox, the latter would someday marry Confederate President Jefferson Davis. In the fall of 1823, Peggy Taylor was expecting her fourth child, Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Taylor, who would later marry her father's aide, Colonel William W.S. Bliss, and act as White House hostess in her mother's place when Zachary Taylor became President. \$8500.00



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FILES HIS CANDIDACY
FOR A SECOND PRESIDENTIAL TERM

ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. (1882-1945). Thirty-second President of the United States (1933-45). Remarkable and Highly Important, Partially-printed Document Signed, "Franklin D. Roosevelt" as President. Full page, quarto. Washington D.C., April 11, 1936. With an embossed notary seal. Verso reads: "Certificate of Announcement, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Democratic." The document reads:

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, hereby certify that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of President of the United States to represent the Democratic party, and desire my name printed on the official ballot of said party to be voted at the primary election to be held on the 12th day of May, 1936; that I am a legally qualified voter of the county of Dutchess, State of ~~West Virginia~~ New York; that my residence is ~~number of~~ Town of ~~street in the city (or town) of~~ Hyde Park in Dutchess county in said state of New York; that I am eligible to hold the said office; that I am a member of an affiliated with said political party; that I am a candidate for the said office in good faith. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Signed and acknowledged before me this 11th day of April 1936...."

In our nearly 30 years of handling important Presidential items, this is the 1st official announcement for President, signed by a sitting President, that we have ever seen, or offered for sale. A superb item for the serious Presidential or F.D.R. collector! A full transcript and description can be found on our website. Very fine condition. \$9500.00



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Historic Autograph Letters, Manuscripts & Documents



A RARE “BULLS-EYE” TWICE CANCELLED PRESIDENTIAL FREE-FRANK OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. A rare Presidential Free-Frank Signed, “A. Lincoln,” bearing a full “bulls-eye” cancellation, with two imprinted circular Washington DC cancellations bearing the dates July 26 and 27th, 1864. Addressed in Lincoln’s hand to “Gov[ernor] A.G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,” who was a friend and adviser to Lincoln throughout the Civil War. Back panel separated, but entirely complete. Very fine condition. \$6800.00

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONCERNING HIS PORTRAIT TO BE HUNG AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. (1858-1919). Twenty-sixth President (1901-1909), and first American to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (1906). Good Typed Letter Signed, “Theodore Roosevelt,” as President, on imprinted White House, Washington stationery. One full page, quarto. Oyster Bay N.Y., July 8, 1905. To “Mr. Lyman F. Bloomingdale, Elberon, New Jersey.” Roosevelt writes:

“I am really touched by your generous and kind letter, and now you must not think me churlish if I write you that it is simply impossible for me to have another picture painted. You can have no idea of how I have to fight to prevent my picture being painted—an experience common of course to all Presidents and other persons vested with a little brief authority. The next picture I have painted will have to be for the members of my old class, who wish to place it in Harvard College, and even for that I have not as yet been able to arrange. With hearty thanks and real regret, believe me, Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt.”

Arrangements for the portrait referred to in our letter were made with Joseph Rodefer DeCamp [(1858-1923), American artist, member of the Boston School, and founding member of the Ten American Painters]. The magisterial oil painting was finally completed in 1908, and as Roosevelt promised the work was donated to Harvard University’s Collection as a gift of the Class of 1880, where it remains to this day. \$1750.00