

MAX RAMBOD AUCTION

John Hancock

G. Washington

St. Clements Talbot

Diana

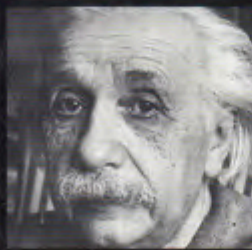
Claude Monet

G. S. Patton Jr.

Mary Queen of Scots

Ronald Reagan

Thomas Edison



Mail, Fax & Phone Auction
Closing December 7, at 7:30 PM

**George Washington Important Document Signed Appointing A
Very High Ranking Position In His Government:
The Acting Comptroller Of The Treasury**

194 WASHINGTON, GEORGE

1st U.S. President. One page, dated April 10, 1795, oblong folio. Very important **High Ranking** Presidential Appointment. Henry Kuhl served as acting Comptroller of the Treasury until June 26, 1795, when he was officially replaced by John Davis. Below the heading "By the President of the United States", the document reads, in part,

"Whereas the Office of Comptroller of the Treasury is at present vacant -- Therefore be it known, that in pursuance of the authority in me vested for this purpose, I do hereby authorize Henry Kuhl of the City of Philadelphia to perform and discharge the duties of the said Office according to Law, untill [sic] a Comptroller of the Treasury shall be appointed, and untill [sic] he shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of said Office; Provided that this authority shall not continue for more than six Months from the date hereof. Given under my hand at the city of Philadelphia, this tenth day of April in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred & Ninety Five." Signed as President, at the bottom. "Go. Washington"

It is very rare to find such a high ranking Presidential Appointment by Washington. Folds and minor paper loss at crease edge; otherwise, in excellent condition.

Inventory No. 7691

\$ 18000-25000

By the President of the United States.

Whereas the Office of Comptroller of the Treasury is at present vacant Therefore be it known, that in pursuance of the authority in me vested for this purpose, I do hereby authorize Henry Kuhl of the City of Philadelphia to perform and discharge the duties of the said Office according to Law, untill a Comptroller of the Treasury shall be appointed, and untill he shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of said Office; Provided that this authority shall not continue for more than six Months from the date hereof. &

Given under my hand at the city of Philadelphia, this tenth day of April in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred & Ninety five. &
Go. Washington

John Adams Writes A Letter to Intervene In Favor Of John Jay's Brother Who is Suspected as a Loyalist And a Spy

203 ADAMS , JOHN

2nd President of the United States and signer on the Declaration of Independence. Important ALS, 2pp recto/verso, as Minister to the Netherlands, small 4to, February 2, 1784, to George Clinton, Governor of New York. Adams gives a brief recommendation for a Polish merchant who wants to come to America, and supports Sir James Jay, the brother of John Jay whom he calls here "one of the best Men as well as one of the Best Americans" James Jay was then accused of being a spy and a loyalist.

In part:

" ... I beg leave to mention to your Excellency, a Report, which has given me some concern, viz that Sir James Jay was so much suspected in the State of New York, as to have occasioned the confiscation of his land there. I sincerely hope the Report is not true...

I am under obligation to him for his masterly skill and faithful attendance as a Physician, in dangerous Sickness I had last Fall... No feelings, however, of my own, of personal Gratitude ought to influence me to write a word in his favour if I thought him unfaithful to the Public, but from all the Knowledge i have had of him, and from all his Conversation with the People in France and Holland he has invariable maintained the Character of a Zealous American.

It is true, there is not a perfect understanding between him and his Brother, who is one of the best Men as well as one of the Best Americans. The Ground of this Coolness I never understood from either side; but I am persuaded that this Brother thinks him an honest American..."

John Adams went to France with John Jay to Sign the Paris Treaty that officially ended the Revolutionary War with England recognizing the Independence of The United States. As we can see in our letter Adams refuses to accept the disloyalty of John Jays brother toward the America. But James Jay's situation did not improve despite Adams letter. He remained a suspected spy and moved to England. Some light wear to the attached integral leaf. The letter itself is in Excellent Condition.

Inventory No. 6848

\$ 15000-20000

Sir
The Hague Feb. 2. 1784

M^r Charles N. Schubert de Franck in Poland proposes to embark in March for New York, and there to establish himself in Trade chiefly in German Goods he proposes to remove with him, his Wife & Child. I have been desired to give him a Letter of Introduction a favour which is very often asked, and I don't know how to refuse. Upon these occasions however I only mean to request ordinary civilities to strangers, Advice upon occasion and the Protection of the Law.

Now I am writing I beg leave to mention to your Excellency, a Report, which has given me some concern, viz that Sir James Jay was so much suspected in the State of New York, as to have occasioned the Confiscation of his land there. I sincerely hope the Report is not true, and I entered myself in it, the more, because I am under obligation to him for his masterly Skill and faithful attendance, as a Physician, in a dangerous Sickness, I had last Fall at Paris & Montreal.

No Feelings, however, of my own, of personal Gratitude ought to influence me, to write a word in his favour if I thought him unfaithful to the Public, but from all the Knowledge I have had of him, and even at his Conversation with the People in France and in Holland he has invariably maintained the Character of a zealous American. It is true, there is not a perfect understanding between him and his Brother, who is one of the best of Men as well as one of the best Americans and the Grounds of this perhaps I never understood from either side: but I am persuaded, nevertheless that his Brother thinks him an honest American.

You will pardon the Liberty I take, I do and believe me to be with great Respect and Affection, your Excellency most Obedient Servant, John Adams

His Excellency George Clinton Esq^r

LINCOLN AND HIS ENTIRE CABINET SIGNED SILK BANNER

204. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

16th US President. Signed Large Banner, 18" X 22" Lincoln, his Vice President and all seven members of his Cabinet sign this extraordinarily rare silk banner. This rare souvenir banner has 9 beige and 40 green diamond-shaped silk lozenges, each approximately 3 5/8" x 3 5/8", sewn in a quilt pattern. The President and his entire Cabinet each sign a beige diamond on this impressive piece. Lincoln appropriately signs the center diamond, "*A. Lincoln*." Other signatories include, clockwise, "*S.P. Chase*" (Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, 1861-64), "*Gideon Welles*" (Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, 1861-69), "*William H. Seward*" (William H. Seward, Secretary of State, 1861-69), "*Montgomery Blair of Maryland*" (Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, 1861-64), "*J.P. Usher*" (John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, 1863-64), "*Edwd. Bates, Atty Genl*" (Edward Bates, Attorney General, 1861-64), "*H. Hamlin*" (Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President, 1861-65), and "*Edwin M. Stanton, Washington April 16 64*" (Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, 1862-68).

It is probable that this banner (which is possibly the surviving portion of a larger quilt or flag) was prepared for sale at the U.S. Sanitary Commission Fair at Baltimore, Maryland, on April 18, 1864, due to the date noted by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and the geographic designation of Postmaster General John P. Usher. This fair was held before the departure of Salmon Chase from Lincoln's Cabinet on June 30, 1864. Lincoln received an invitation from William J. Albert, President of the Maryland Sanitation Commission Fair, to be his guest while in Baltimore for the Fair on April 18th, 1864. Lincoln delivered a 15-minute speech before the crowd of 6000-8000 at the fair's opening, returning to Washington the following morning.

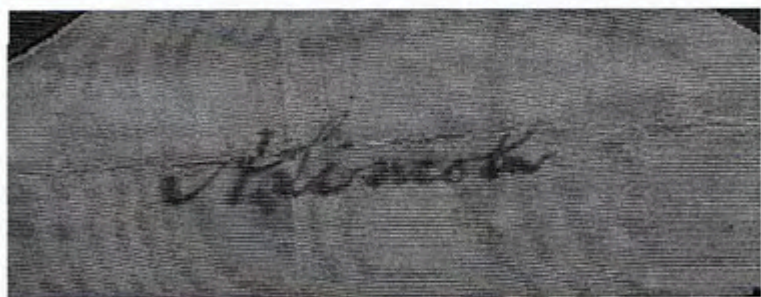
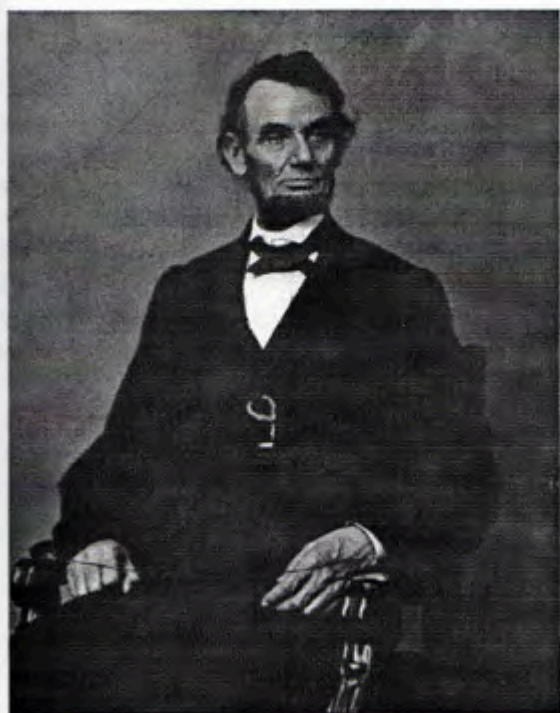
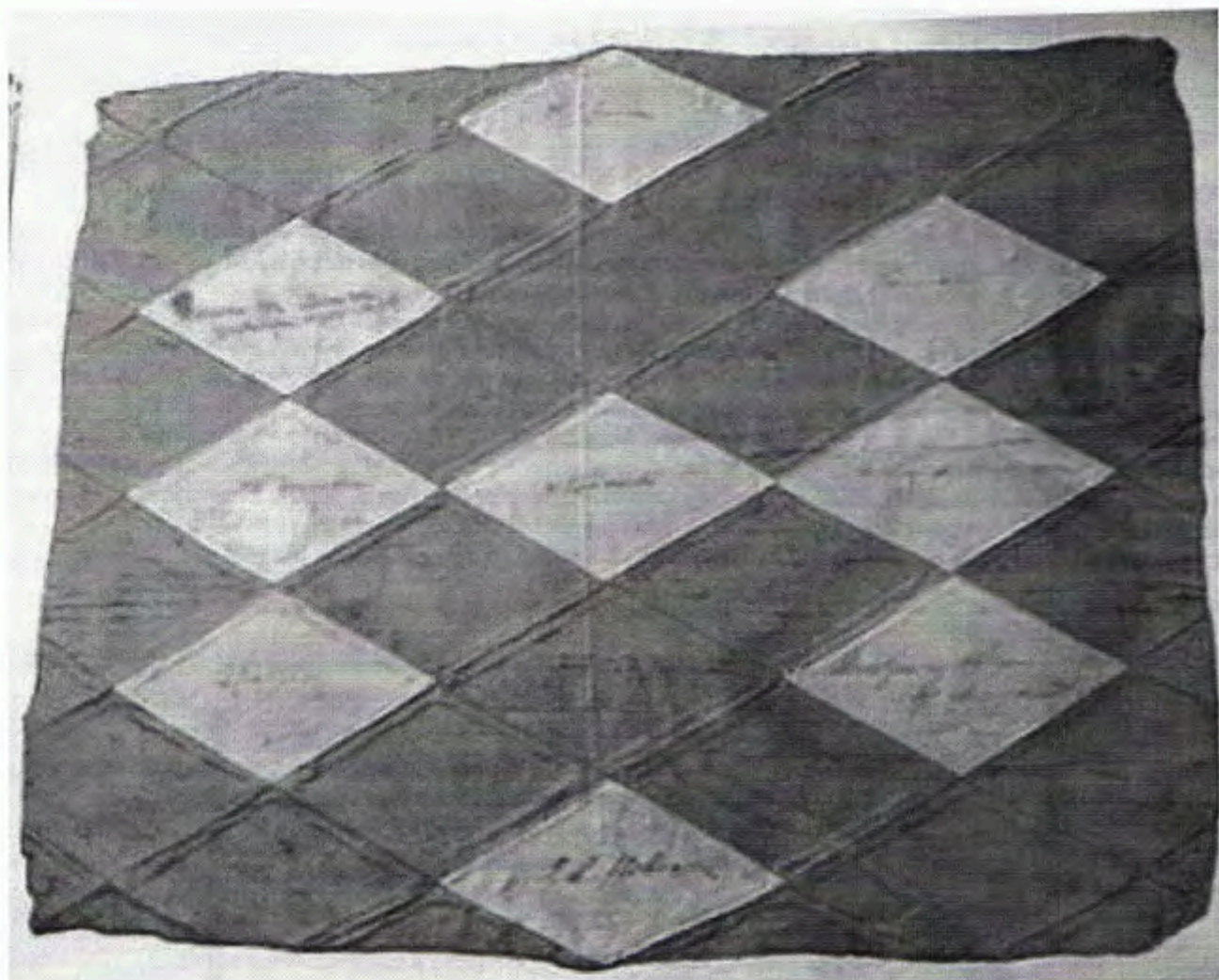
Lincoln made an address on the changes seen in Baltimore since the war began, and the role of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in achieving that change: "*Ladies and Gentlemen - Calling to mind that we are in Baltimore, we can not fail to note that the world moves. Looking upon these many people, assembled here, to serve, as the best may, the soldiers of the Union... When the war began, three years ago, neither party, nor any man, expected it would last till now. Each looked for the end, in some way, long ere-today. Neither did any anticipate that domestic slavery would be much affected by the war. But here we are; the war has not ended, and slavery has been much affected...*"

At the start of the Civil War, President Lincoln approved the U.S. Sanitary Commission, as authorized by the Secretary of War. The commission, organized by civilians in June, 1861, assisted the army, providing care for sick and wounded soldiers. The entire operations of the U. S. Sanitary Commission were financed by donations and by sanitary fairs. Throughout the war, Lincoln made donations to the fairs, and the donations were sold to provide revenue to continue the War Between the States. There are a number of other documented instances of Lincoln making donations to or appearances at the Sanitary Commission fairs; on October 26, 1863, Lincoln gave an original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to the U.S. Sanitary Commission in Chicago, on February 4, 1864, he donated the manuscript of his remarks at Gettysburg to the New York Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, and on February 29, 1864 he sent an autographed copy of the Gettysburg Address to the Baltimore Sanitary fair.

This unique banner is a remarkable surviving souvenir of Union fund raising during the Civil War. Two of the Cabinet member's signatures have one letter missing due to corrosion of ink on the fabric. Light water blotching affects some Cabinet members signatures. Lincoln's signature is clean, dark and very readable. Accompanied by a "Certificate of Authenticity" signed by Charles Hamilton, manuscript expert. Hamilton declares the signatures are authentic and states the banner is "*an extraordinary authentic relic!*" Very nicely framed. In very good condition. This is a very visual and historic item.

Inventory No. 7551

\$ 12000-15000



MARILYN SIGNED PHOTO IN BATHING SUIT

549 MONROE, MARILYN

Legendary Hollywood sex symbol known for such films as "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and "Some Like it Hot." , Signed Printed Photo, probably from a magazine. ISP, 8vo, apx. 6"x8" Marilyn signs and inscribes this sexy image of herself in bathing suit and strappy high heels amidst palm trees. Marilyn signs in red ink: "To Johnny - Marilyn Monroe" A great signed image of Hollywood's most recognized icon. Matted and ready to frame. In excellent condition.

Inventory No. 7485

\$ 4000-6000



MAX RAMBOD Inc. (818) 784-1776

MAX RAMBOD

Autographs, Manuscripts and Historical Documents

PMB 756

16161 Ventura Blvd.

Encino, California 91436 USA

Telephone (818) 784-1776 Fax: (818) 784-7733

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



STANDARD MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Ganoga Park, CA
PERMIT NO. 537