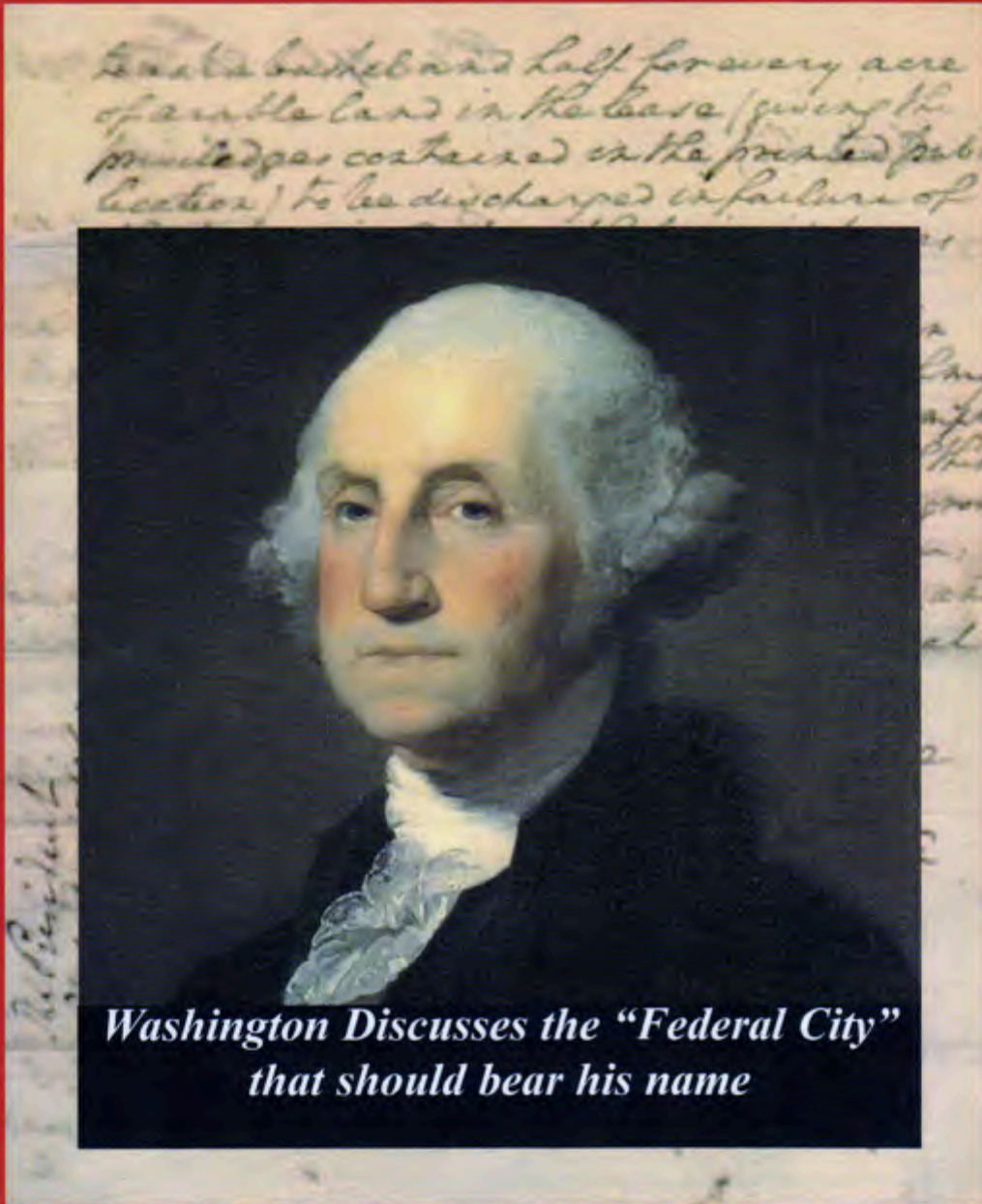
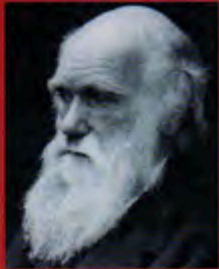


MAX RAMBOD

AUCTION

Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, and Historical Documents
Phone, Fax, Email Auction

AUCTION JUNE 11th - 11AM PST



*Washington Discusses the "Federal City"
that should bear his name*

Mary Surratt, Lincoln assassination conspirator and the first woman executed by the U.S. government, rare Autograph Document Signed. Only one other signature of hers is known to exist.

69. SURRATT, MAR



Assassination conspirator and the first woman executed by the U.S. government Exceedingly rare Manuscript Document Signed 6 pages, 8" x 12.5" Washington, D.C., May 10, 1853. To help pay off a debt to Benjamin L. Jackson and William B. Jackson, doing business as "B L Jackson and brother," and others in the form of notes, with interest "from the 14 April 1853," John H. Surratt and his wife, Mary Eugene Surratt transfer to Benjamin F. Middleton and Benjamin Beale "two pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Washington in the District of Columbia which are known as part of 'Fox Hall' and the whole of the parcel or tract known as 'Pasture and Gleaning'...and premises with the appurtenances." The Surratts "may use any occupy the said Lands and premises. And upon default by the said John H. Surratt or his assigns in the payment of all of said notes and of the debt of sixty three dollars and twenty three cents for costs of an intended sale...with interest from the periods pertaining to each as already set forth - on or by the first day of January eighteen hundred and fifty four" after which time the land, or part of the land, may be sold by Middleton and Beale. The document is also signed by Justices of the

Peace Benjamin K. Morsell ("B.K. Morsell") and Thomas C. Donn ("T.C. Donn") as witnesses. There is also an attached 8" x 12.5" Manuscript Document Signed "B.K. Morsell" and "T.C. Donn" certifying the signatures of the Surratts. Tiny holes at one fold. Morsell has filled in the name "Mary Eugene" three times in blank areas between "Mrs." and "Surratt" as well as his name and Donn's name in the text of the certification. The pages are tied together at the top with white ribbon. The documents are docketed on verso of the certification in an unknown hand: "John H. Surratt/and wife/In Trust/to/Benjamin F Middleton/and/Benjamin Beall" and was recorded on June 8, 1853 by "John A. Smith/Clerk."

On the evening of April 14, 1865, actor John Wilkes Booth, who had been a frequent visitor to Mrs. Surratt's boarding house, assassinated President Abraham Lincoln. A search began for Booth and others suspected of having been involved in any way with the assassination. Three days later, Mary Surratt was arrested at her Washington boardinghouse. Her Surrattsville tenant, John M. Lloyd, testified before the Military Commission hearing the case, that Surratt had requested that he have field glasses and carbines ready for Booth and David Herold, whom Surratt had recommended as a reliable participant in the conspiracy, when they arrived at the Surratt House late on the night of the assassination. Lloyd also claimed that Mrs. Surratt delivered the field glasses to him for safekeeping earlier on the same day. On July 7, 1865, found guilty and sentenced to death, Mary Surratt was hanged, along with conspirators Lewis Powell, George Atzerodt, and David Herold. John Surratt fled to Canada after the assassination, then to Europe. He was captured after his ship docked in Alexandria, Egypt, after sailing from Naples. Surratt was tried by a civil court in 1867. In August, after 62 days and almost 200 witnesses almost evenly divided, the jury could not reach a unanimous decision (8 not guilty, 4 guilty) and a mistrial was declared. Eventually, the government dropped the charges and Surratt, whose friendship with Booth and Herold brought them to his mother's boardinghouse, implicating her as a conspirator in Lincoln's assassination.

Signed, "Mary Eug. Surratt" and "John H. Surratt" The autograph of convicted Lincoln conspirator Mary E. Surratt, the first woman executed by the U.S. government, is exceedingly rare. In fact, in the last 30 years, only one example appeared at a major public auction, at Sotheby's sale of the Sang Collection on April 26, 1978. A two-page 1858 ALS to her father about removing her eldest son Isaac from the influence of her drunken husband, sold for \$2,200. Putting that sale into perspective, at the same sale, a four-page 1864 ALS of John Wilkes Booth, about his New Years' activities and other matters, sold for \$2,500. On December 16, 2004, at Christie's New York, that same Booth letter sold for \$45,600, almost 20 times its 1978 price! Neither the Surratt nor the Booth letter were even remotely connected to the Lincoln assassination.

This document directly led to Surratt's acquiring title to the house on H Street where John H. Surratt, Jr. met with John Wilkes Booth and other Lincoln conspirators, first to plot the kidnapping of President Lincoln, then, when that failed, to murder him. While the conspirators would have undeniably met elsewhere had not Mrs. Surratt owned the boardinghouse, if this document had never existed, she wouldn't have been arrested, convicted, or hanged. In excellent condition.

Inv. No. 13112

\$17,000-25,000

Mary Surratt, Lincoln assassination conspirator and the first woman executed by the U S government, rare Autograph Document Signed. Only one other signature of hers is known to exist.

This Indenture made this the tenth day of May 1862 between
 said and fifty three dollars John A. Surratt and wife
 Surratt his wife the City of Washington in the District of
 Columbia of the one part and Benjamin F. Smith and the
 Mayor of the City of Washington of the other part
 Whereas the said John A. Surratt is indebted unto Benjamin
 F. Smith a well known Merchant residing in the said City
 under the firm and style of B. F. Smith and for the purchase
 of two hundred dollars upon such account with interest for
 on a note of said Surratt dated the 10th of August 1861 and for
 the same John Surratt
 which note has assigned
 and further the payment
 promised. Then John
 Surratt was Treasurer
 under the 5th of July
 for the other notes
 the 27th of February 1862
 one of them for which
 and thirty three dollars
 which was the other
 with interest and there
 further by assignment
 the same to the said
 the sum of twenty five
 on about the 10th of
 in the same records of
 which due and the other
 party declared to be
 taken this was a note
 of said note was
 Surratt being also for
 and the other was for
 and twenty three cents
 an insufficient offer

shall be made and said lands and premises herein
 conveyed to be released and discharged from all claim
 and demands whatsoever. And the said John A. Surratt
 covenants for himself his heirs and assigns and with the
 said parties of the second part and the executors of them and
 his heirs & assigns that upon the non payment by him of the
 sum of a any of said notes he will on demand of said parties
 with interest on the first day of January 1864 or upon
 request by said parties of the second part or the executors of them
 a bid here to the said John A. Surratt and his heirs and assigns
 solvability & without delay peacefully deliver up and
 under quietly & peaceably the possession of said lands and
 premises & the said parties of the second part &
 the executors of them his heirs & assigns for the purpose &
 effect of this Trust and upon any debt under this indenture
 of the Trustees in the said two other deeds will provide the
 said parties of the second part to make and deliver & finally pay in
 good faith said and assist the said parties of the second part
 here to get the release of them & his heirs & assigns the said
 release of the said parties of the second part and their
 heirs & assigns to peacefully deliver quiet possession of said lands
 & premises to the purchaser & purchasers thereof and to
 make execute & deliver good & sufficient deeds therefor
 to the purchaser & purchasers free of all such purchase
 money or demands of him in that John A. Surratt his
 heirs & assigns never will Trust to prove of the said
 John A. Surratt and wife have received but their hands
 on the 10th of May 1862 and may first in this Indenture

Mary Eug. Surratt
 Mary Eug. Surratt

Alexander Hamilton Prepares \$10,000 in Gold for the Old Dominion In the Immediate Aftermath of a Financial Panic

147 HAMILTON, ALEXANDER



George Washington's aide-de-camp during the Revolutionary War. Hamilton is best remembered for the infamous duel he engaged in with Aaron Burr where Hamilton was mortally wounded. Alexander Hamilton Letter Signed as Secretary of Treasury, to Thomas Willing, President of the Bank of the United States. Treasury Department, March 24, 1792. 1 page, with integral address leaf. The letter reads in full:

"Treasury Department, March 24, 1792, Sir, I shall probably have occasion to send to the Commissioner of Loans of Virginia, ten thousand dollars in species, by the early stage on Monday morning and I request that this sum may be held ready in gold this afternoon before the close of the Bank or may be in a situation to be delivered at seven on Monday morning. Sir/ Your obedient Servant, Thomas Willing Esqr President of the Bank of the United States [address leaf:] Alexr Hamilton. Treasury Department Thomas Willing Esquire/ President of the Bank of the United States"

This letter of instruction from our first Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Bank of the United States, was written during a turbulent season for both the secretary and the nation. Hamilton was just then entering a nasty newspaper war with Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, in part originating in the opposition of the Virginia politicians to Hamilton's financial program, including the bank. The nation was experiencing its first financial panic caused by large-scale speculation in the stock of the Bank. According to the

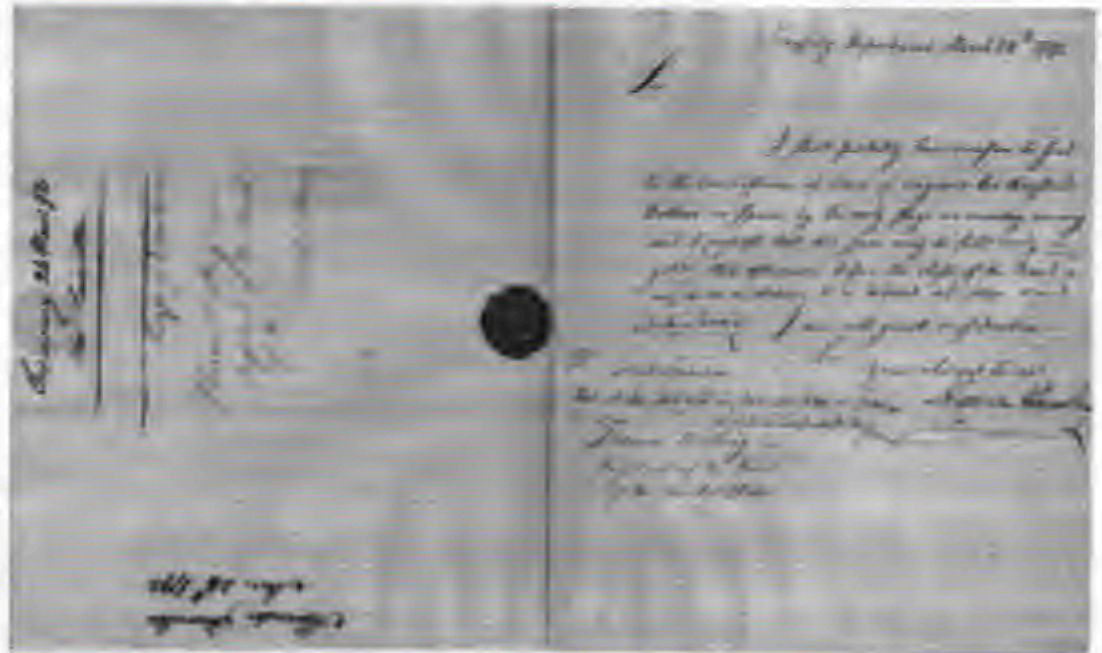
New York Stock Exchange, the Panic of March 1792 had a silver lining: "[T]he need for responsibility and trust underscored by the Panic prompted 24 merchant-brokers to sign the "Buttonwood Agreement," in which they agreed to trade with one another and establish minimum commission rates. The agreement, signed under a buttonwood tree where the brokers regularly met, led to the establishment of NYSE." (NYSE.com) The Buttonwood agreement was signed exactly two months after Hamilton wrote this letter. The Bank of the United States had been chartered by Congress in 1791, over Secretary of State Jefferson's objections. President Washington signed the bill, convinced by Hamilton's memorandum on the applicability of the "necessary and proper clause" of the Constitution.

The Bank was a private institution directed mostly by private merchants, with capital provided by merchants and by the federal government. The Bank issued currency (banknotes) and served as the governmental depository of funds. The charter of the Bank, combined with the assumption of state debts and the creation of permanent revenue through tariffs and a whiskey excise, provided the basis of the nation's financial system.

This letter illustrates the importance of cooperation between the Treasury Department and the Bank in stabilizing the nation's finances. \$10,000, incidentally, was a huge

amount of money in 1792. The payment would have been made in foreign gold coins, as the United States Mint had yet to begin striking its own coinage. Signed, "Alexander Hamilton" and written in Hamilton's hand: "PS It will oblige me/ That it be put up in such package or packages as will be least liable to discovery" In excellent condition.

Inv. No. 13125



\$14,000-17,000

General "Jeb" Stuart handwritten account of his escape from Union forces, undoubtedly written to Jefferson Davis

152. STUART, JAMES E. B.

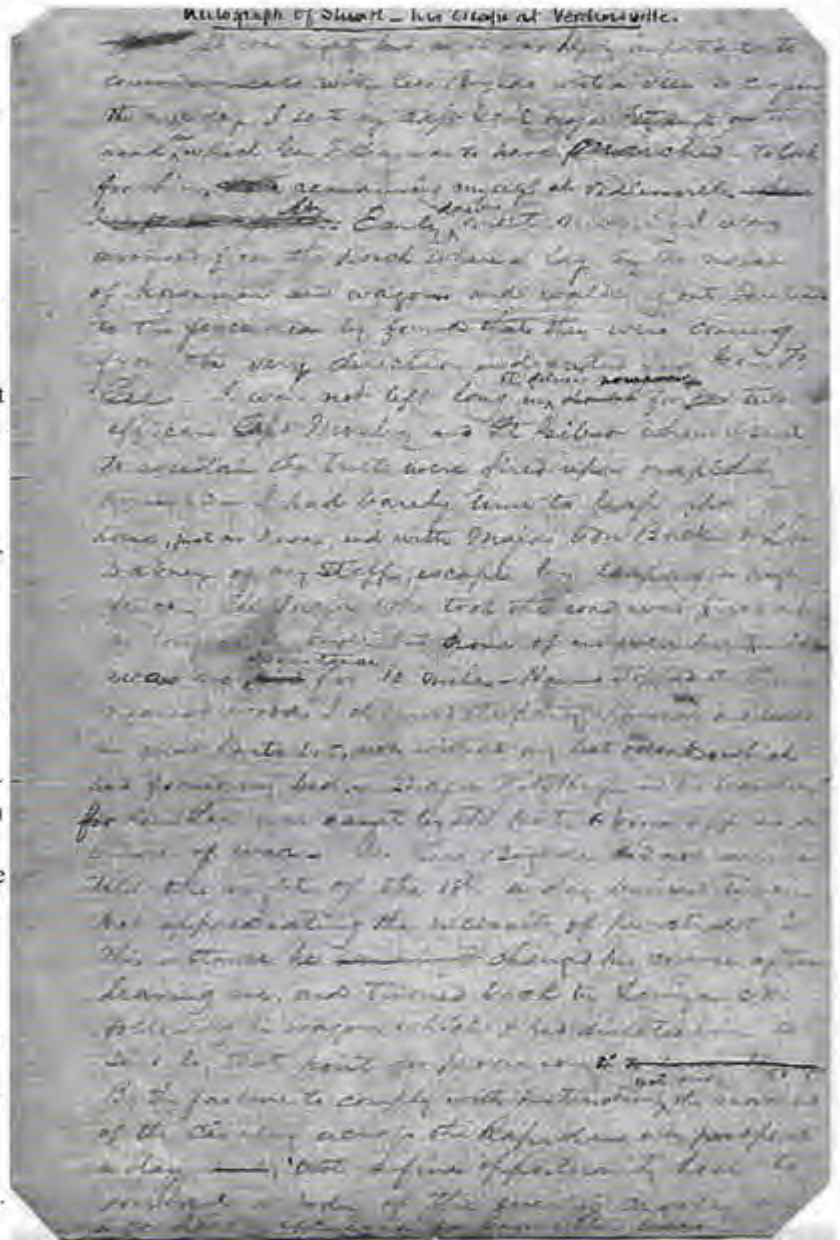


James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart was an American soldier from Virginia and a Confederate States Army general during the Civil War.

Unsigned manuscript is one lined page, 8" x 12" Stuart writes of his escape at Verdiersville in full, "It was night but as it was highly important to communicate with Lee's Brigade with a

view to crossing the next day, I sent my Adj't Gen'l Major Fitz Hugh on the road on which Gen F Lee was to have marched to look for him, remaining myself at Vidierville. At Early dawn next morning I was aroused from the porch where I lay by the noise of horsemen and wagons and walking out bareheaded to the fence near by found that they were coming from the very direction indicated for Gen F. Lee I was not left long in this delusion however for two officers Capt Mosby and Lt Gibson whom I sent to ascertain the truth were fired upon and rapidly pursued I had barely time to leap upon my horse (HighFly), just as I was, and with Major Von Borcke and Lt Dabney of my Staff, escape by leaping a high fence The Major Who took the road was fired at as long as in sight but none of us were hurt There was no aid assistance for 10 miles Having stopped at the nearest woods I observed the party approach and leave in great haste but, not without my hat and cloak, which had formed my bed. Major Fitz Hugh in his search for Gen Lee was caught by this party and borne off as a prisoner of war Gen Lee's Brigade did not arrive till the night of the 18th. a day behind time Not appreciating the necessity of punctuality in this instance he changed his course after leaving me, and turned back by Louiza CH. following his wagons which I had directed him to send by that point for provisions. By the failure to comply with Instructions not only the movement of the Cavalry across the Rapidan was postponed a day, but a fine opportunity lost to overhaul a body of the enemy's Cavalry on a predatory excursion far beyond their lines." Scattered toning and soiling, several words crossed out and corrected by Stuart and a few spots, otherwise in very good condition.

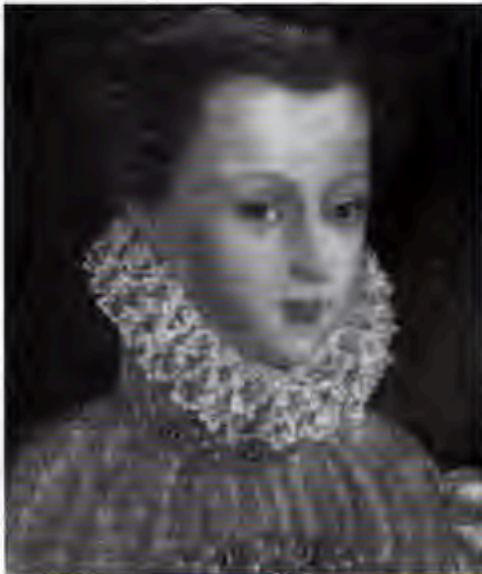
Inv. No. 13053



\$18,000-25,000

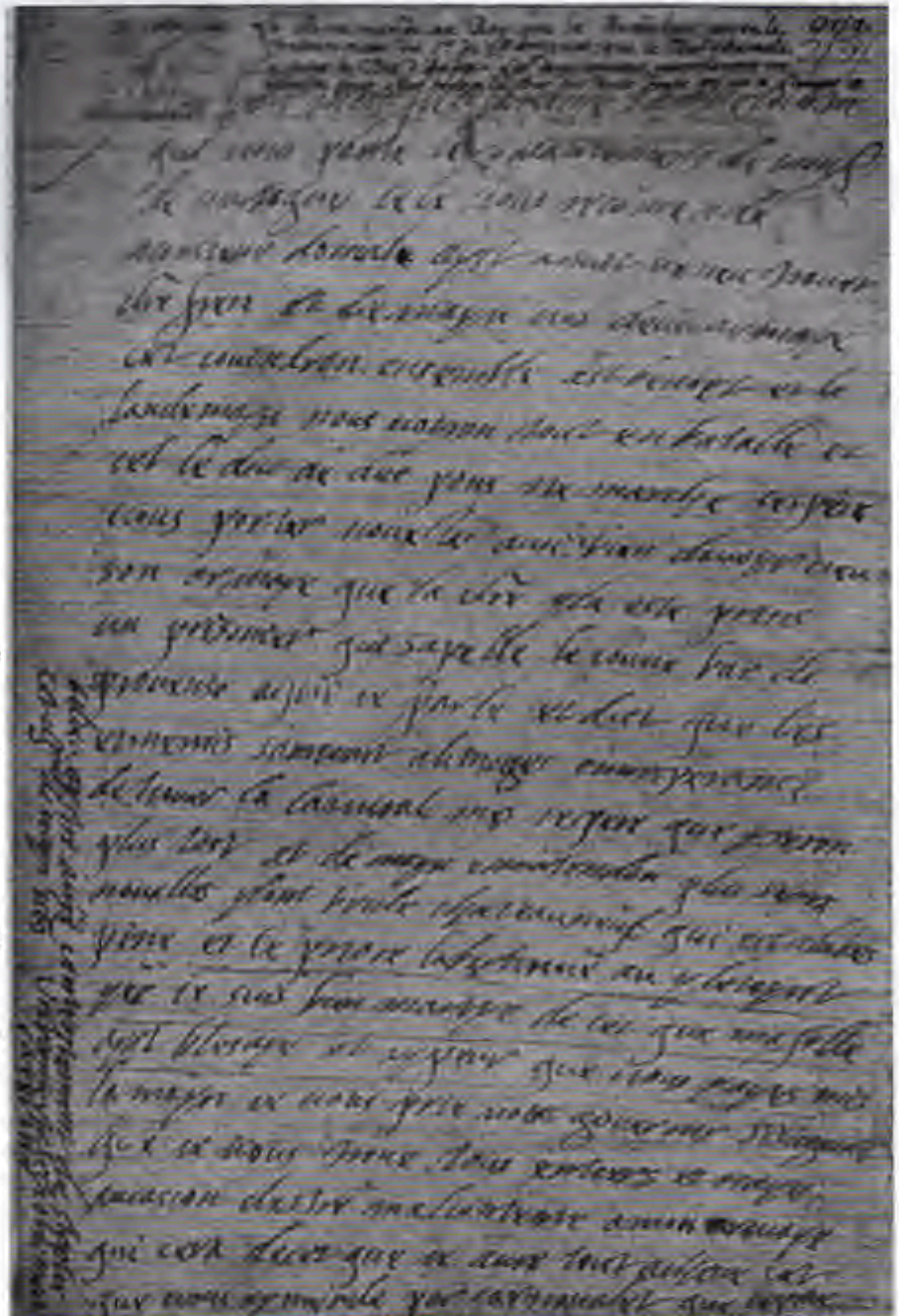
Catherine De Medici Autograph Letter Signed Regarding Sending Her Son's Armies To Battle, And Advising, Even Threatening Him To Rule Wisely

625. DE MEDICI, CATHERINE



Catherine de Medici, Queen of France, became the dominant royal power in France after the death of her husband, Henry II, in 1559. For three decades she served as regent or chief advisor to her incompetent sons, Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III. Strong willed, intelligent and ruthless, she ruled with the purpose of preserving the French monarchy and her dynasty's place within it. Autograph letter signed as Queen of France, to her son, King Charles IX, one page in French; Saint-Golie, dated June 3, 1569

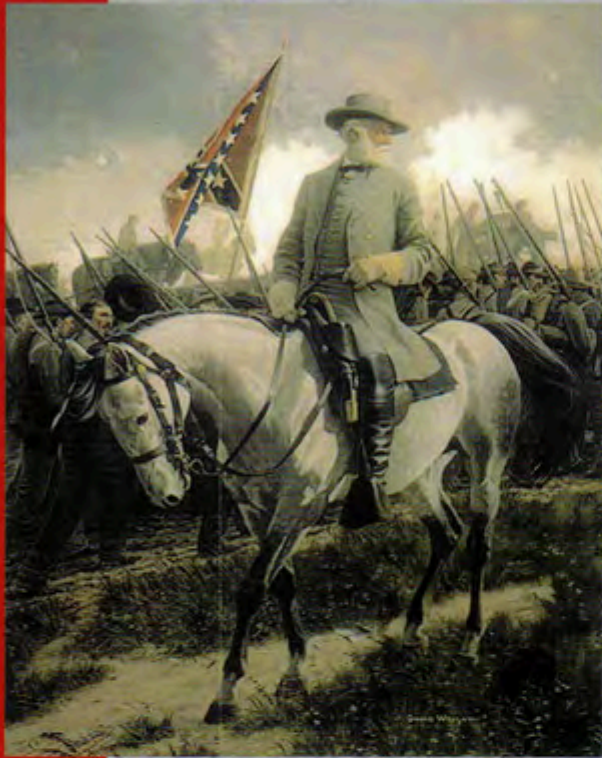
She writes in her own hand: "Yesterday I was very hurt that my daughter was offended and I fear that you have had a hand in it. I beg you to rule so wisely that I find you in one piece and that I have no occasions to be displeased with my army..." The Queen of France writes this to her nineteen-year-old son, King Charles IX, during the French religious wars between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots (Protestants). Three years later, Catherine plotted unsuccessfully to assassinate a Protestant leader, sparking the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of 20,000 Huguenots, and rekindling the religious wars.



This letter to Charles, her nineteen-year-old son, was written during the religious wars between Roman Catholics and Huguenots (Protestants) that plagued France for over three decades. Catherine tried to end the hostilities by promoting peaceful coexistence, but was unable to counter the religious fanaticism of either group. After 1567, she attempted to crush the Huguenot movement by force, launching the campaign described in this letter. Its failure led to the Peace of St. Germain (1570), which extended toleration to the sect. The reconciliation, however, was short-lived. In August 1572, the Queen orchestrated a failed assassination plot on a Protestant leader that led to the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of 20,000 Huguenots throughout France and rekindled the religious civil war.

Signed, "Caterine" In excellent condition.
Inv. No. 13129

\$8000-10,000



which embrace the best and stoutest
cannot be removed
to and must not
be included in the force for
the field. The strength
as far as I am able
the whole force that
State; it can be
sent celerity against
our outnumbered
men being against it

I am with the highest esteem
Your obt. servant
R. E. Lee

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
11th inst. in relation to the
troops of the State of South
Carolina. I have the honor to
inform you that the same
are now in the hands of the
Government and will be
sent to you as soon as
possible. I am, Sir, very
respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. Lee

Robert E. Lee Signed Civil War Letter with amazing content including troop strength, deployment, and arms in the defense of South Carolina.