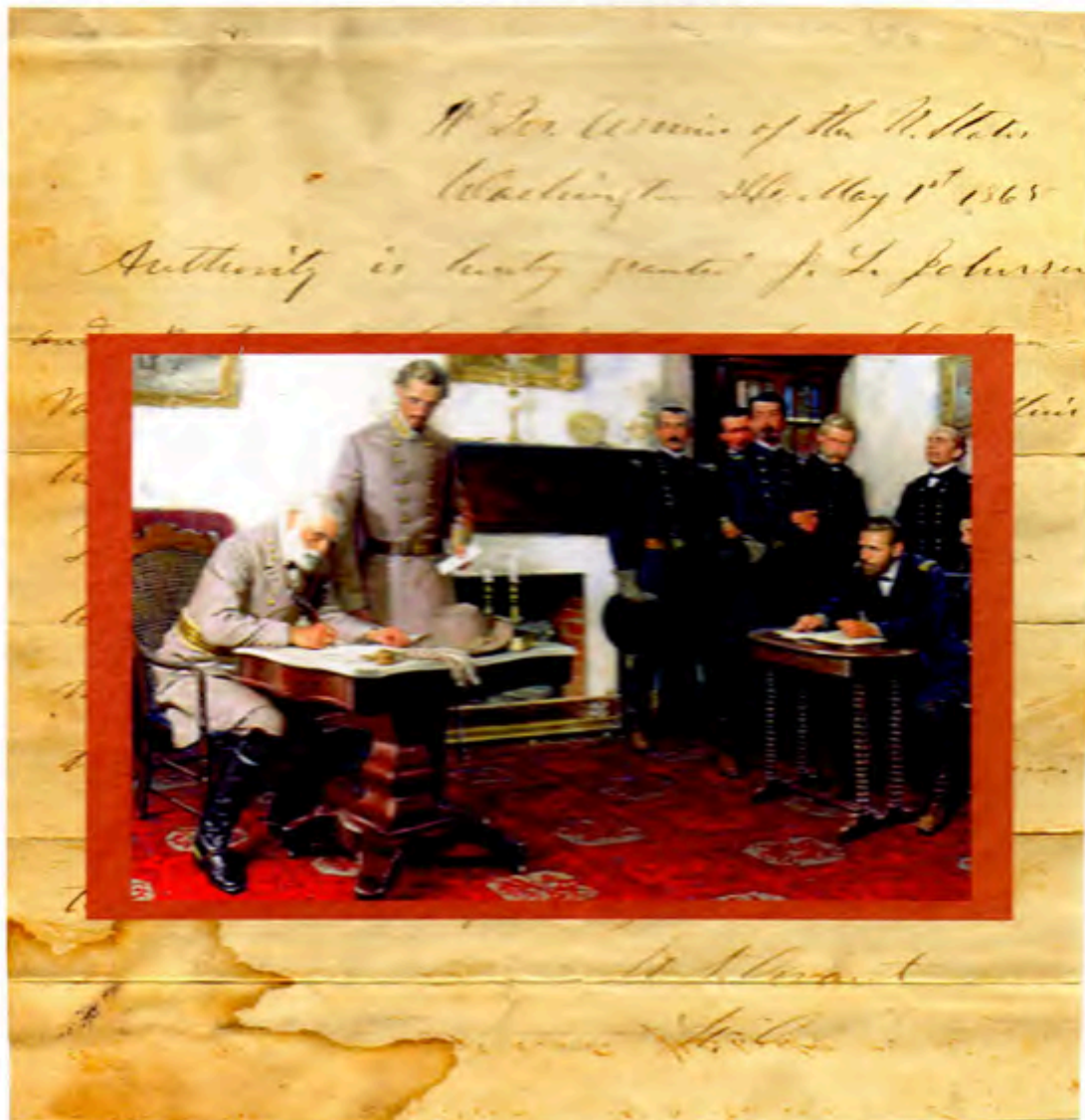




# MAX RAMBOD AUCTION

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Tuesday, March 16th, 2004



*Gen. Grant Writes Out  
Surrender Terms For The Largest Confederate Army*

Hon. Sec. of the U. States

Washington D.C. May 1<sup>st</sup> 1865

Authority is hereby granted J. L. Johnson

~~and party of loyal refugees from~~

~~Virginia and North Carolina to return to their~~

~~homes by way of Charleston West Va.~~

They will be allowed to take with them

~~arms and such private property as they~~

~~may be possessed of, and suitable for~~

~~their protection on the road and at home.~~

~~The party are all loyal and have~~

~~taken the oath of Allegiance.~~

H. S. Grant

Major



# Gen. Grant Handwritten Letter Spells Out The Essential Part of the Appomattox Terms of Surrender

## GRANT, ULYSSES S.

18th president of the United States and famed Civil War Union General. Handwritten Autograph Letter Signed, as general, 1 page: "His Excellency, Gen. Armies of the U. States, Washington D.C., May 1st 1865", Negotiations began between Lee and Grant in the McLean House over Appomattox Court House, and **Grant writes on page 631 of his memoir that Lee did not say a word upon seeing the surrender terms. Lee "Appeared to have no objections to the first terms proposed ..when he read that part of the terms about side arms, horses, and private property of the officers, he remarked with some feelings, that this would have a happy effect upon his army."** On April 9, 1865. General Lee signs the short surrender document, disbanding 28,000 confederates. But most confederate troops were not in Lee's army, so in late April, Grant arrives at Sherman's headquarters in North Carolina. Sherman had agreed to new surrender terms with General Joseph E. Johnston. Grant told Sherman to take out any political mention in his term of surrender and only accept a military surrender. **Grant writes in Chapter 20 of his memoirs (p. 645) "I told Sherman.. he was authorized to offer the same terms I had given General Lee"** This prompted Jefferson Davis to order Gen. Johnston not to surrender and to make a getaway with his mounted troops.

Johnston, understanding the futility of the situation disobeyed orders and met Sherman again on April 26, 1865. Final terms of capitulation for troops of Johnston's command were signed, this time following the formula set by Grant at Appomattox. And on May 1 Johnston's once-proud army laid down its arms. It is important to note that Johnston surrendered by far the largest share of the Confederate troops still in the field at war's end, more than Lee and the others combined. Affecting 89,270 soldiers.

Terms of Military Convention, entered into on 26th of April, 1865, were practically the same as Lee's surrender term at Appomattox, it was very short and to the point, below is the text:

1. All acts of war on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command to cease from this date.
2. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro,
3. ..Each officer and man to give individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government of the United States
4. The side-arms of officers, and their private horses and baggage, to be retained by them.
5. This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes.."

**The civil war was finally over, 4 days after the above term of surrenders were signed by Sherman and Johnston and on the day Johnston's troupes laid down their arms, Gen. Grant in our letter, in his own hand spells out the term of surrender he had offered Lee at Appomattox and the same terms he told Sherman to offer Johnston:**

**The letter spells out part 4 (relating to officers side arms and their horses) and part 5 (relating to returning home) and also writes that they have performed part 3 "the oath" :**

Grant writes in his hand: "*Washington D.C., May 1st 1865 - Authority is hereby granted J.L. Johnson and party of loyal refugees from Western Va. and North Carolina to return to their homes by way of Charleston, West Va. They will be allowed to take with them horses and such private property as they may be possessed of, and pistols for their protection on the road and at home. The party are all loyal and have taken the Oath of Allegiance "*  
Signed "U.S. Grant - Lt. Gen."

These terms written in our letter in Grant's hand are also the same terms Grant wrote out in his hand for General Lee at Appomattox. Grant had these comments about Appomattox: "Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I .. wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and read them over. The conditions gave the officers their side-arms, private horses, and personal baggage... Lee answered that it would have the most happy effect, and accepted the terms." Volume 2, John Russell Young's Around the World With General Grant, 1879.

This is the first letter we have ever seen where Grant writes out a portion of the Appomattox surrender terms, he does it as the action is still going on. Repairs on verso to 4 fold splits, with small damp stain at bottom not affecting text, and some soiling at left margin. Condition overall good. Easily readable, Comes with text of the terms of surrender to compare with this historic letter.

Inventory No. 10989

\$ 12,000.00



### Breathtaking Signed Image of Degas' Most Famous Masterpiece "Blue Dancers"

#### 1024 DEGAS, EDGAR

Eminent French Impressionist Painter and Sculptor. Most famous for his works depicting female ballet dancers. Signed Huge Photographic image of one of his most famous paintings "Blue Dancers", Large format 13 x 13", photo pasted onto posterboard about 15" x 20". Danseuses Bleu's final version was done in pastel in 1899 and is considered one of Degas best works. It is considered a masterpiece of impressionism as a critic describes it: "captured fleeting moments of gracefulness... In the foreground there are only a few dancers, suggesting the rest. Everything is almost suggested.. Degas focused on the dancers' most essential body parts by highlighting them amidst the shadows...The painting possesses some of the most popular impressionistic qualities of having quick, sketchy, dry brushstrokes." This is a detailed image of his charcoal study for the painting. The only signed Degas image we have seen in 20 years. Boldly signed in ink "Degas". In excellent condition and absolutely breathtaking.

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### Paul Signac Handwritten Letter Signed

#### 1026 SIGNAC, PAUL

French Painter. Handwritten Autograph Letter Signed, 1 page, on his personal letterhead, "Societe des Artistes Independants - Paul Signac," n.d., 4 x 5". Signac writes in French "My dear Tabarant, we know what we owe you and we thank you sincerely for all you have done, courageous champion of beauty and of justice of our society... With all my friendship..". Signed "Paul Signac". He also adds his home address by hand. Very clean and boldly signed. In excellent condition.

Inv No. 10744 \$ 300-400

### Giorgio De Chirico sells several Paintings

#### 1027 DE CHIRICO, GIORGIO

Surrealistic Painter. Handwritten Autograph Letter Signed, ALS, 1 page, January 28, 1930. De Chirico writes in his hand: "Dear Sir, here is the second desire.. please give me the pleasure and send a check of 3500 fr to my secretary.. the amount for the two drawings that you have ordered from me. When will I get the rest of the 4000 Fr. and the paintings sold in Berlin. I thank you in advance. Yours cordially" Signed "G. De Chirico". In excellent condition.

Inv No. 10162 \$ 550-850

#### 1028 NADAR, FELIX

The most important European Photographer of the 19th Century. His masterpieces portraying the great men of his time are still used in many books. Handwritten ALS, 1p, 8vo, May 27, 1906, Paris, in French. Nadar writes "O' my Steilen! Try, try, try that I will finally get to meet Anatole France [French Author] I have a real necessity to see him before our next ...". Signed "Nadar".

Inv No. 8425 \$ 300-400

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